

1. \_\_\_\_\_ During the nineteenth century, all of the following are true with regards to primary education **EXCEPT**?
  - A. the attack on literacy proved most successful in southern and eastern Europe.
  - B. state-financed education steadily improved literacy across the continent.
  - C. new primary education reflected a desire for orderly political behavior by newly enfranchised voters.
  - D. schoolteaching as a profession grew rapidly in numbers and prestige.
  - E. education was financed with the belief that it might help the poor to help themselves.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ During the nineteenth century, reading changed in all of the following ways **EXCEPT**?
  - A. a mass reading public came into existence.
  - B. the expanding literate population created a vast market for new reading material.
  - C. more people with different ideas could get into print than ever before in European history.
  - D. a monumental popularization of knowledge took place, but only among the middle-class.
  - E. the number of newspapers, books, mail-order catalogs, and libraries grew rapidly.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The realist movement in literature can be described by all of the following **EXCEPT**?
  - A. portrayed the hypocrisy, brutality, and dullness of bourgeois life and society.
  - B. rejoiced in the the romantic idealization of nature and society.
  - C. portrayed the dark, degraded, and dirty side of life, without being certain whether a better life was possible.
  - D. brought incorporated scientific objectivity and observation.
  - E. confronted readers with the harsh realities of life around them.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Realist author sought to do all of the following **EXCEPT**?
  - A. regarded and portrayed human beings as animals, subject to the passions and pressures of the environment.
  - B. to change the moral perception of the good life by portraying the "real" world.
  - C. to remove the veneer of hypocrisy that had previously forbidden discussion of "unmentionable" subjects.
  - D. to destroy social and moral illusions and to compel the public to face reality.
  - E. to propose viable solutions to the social problems of their day.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Modernism...
 

A. embraced middle-class society and accepted morality.	D. adhered strictly to old, traditional forms.
B. was deeply concerned with social issues of the day.	E. believed each of the arts to be highly independent.
C. embodied a deep concern for the aesthetic or beautiful.	

**The Realists** (matching): A. *Balzac* B. *Dickens* C. *Flaubert* D. *Ibsen* E. *Shaw* H. *Zola*

6. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ portrayed the cruelty of industrial life and of a society based wholly on money.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Author of *Madame Bovary* - the first genuinely realistic novel - he portrayed life without heroism, purpose, civility.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The author "*who turned realism into a movement*," he published twenty volumes of novels exploring subjects normally untouched by writers (ie. alcoholism, prostitution, organized labor, military defeat).
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Norwegian author of *A Doll's House*, he carried realism into the dramatic presentation of domestic life by challenging middle-class values in one area of life after another - in particular, marriage and the family.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Irish author who led a realist onslaught against romanticism and false respectability.

**The Modernists** (matching): A. *Joyce* B. *Mann* C. *Picasso* D. *Proust* E. *Stravinsky* H. *V. Woolf*

11. \_\_\_\_\_ Modernist composer, best known for his famous ballet *The Rite of Spring*.
  12. \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish artist associated with cubism, he constructed paintings that involved viewing objects from a variety of angles at the same time and drew inspiration from primitive masks.
  13. \_\_\_\_\_ A member of Britain's Bloomsbury Group, she challenged the inherited values of Britain's Victorian forebears in novels such as *Mrs. Dalloway* and *To the Lighthouse*.
  14. \_\_\_\_\_ French author of *In Search of Time Past*, he adopted a stream-of-consciousness format that allowed him to explore his memories.
  15. \_\_\_\_\_ German author of *The Magic Mountain*, he explored both the social experiences of middle-class Germans and how they dealt with the immediate intellectual heritage of the nineteenth century.
  16. \_\_\_\_\_ Irish author of *Ulysses*, a novel which transformed not only the novel, but also the structure of the paragraph.
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17. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following books was not written by Nietzsche?
 

A. <i>Thus Spake Zarathustra</i>	C. <i>The Genealogy of Morals</i>	E. <i>Beyond Good and Evil</i>
B. <i>The Birth of Tragedy</i>	D. <i>Man and Superman</i>	

18. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following identifies a basic component of the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche?
- Non-rational aspects of human nature are far less important and noble than the rational characteristics.
  - There is to come a super race of men - the "*Übermensch*" - who will embody heroism and greatness.
  - The values of Christianity and of bourgeois morality promote the achievement of heroic living.
19. In *The Positive Philosophy*, the French philosopher Auguste Comte and founder of the philosophical doctrine known as Positivism, argued that human thought had developed through history in three stages:
- the \_\_\_\_\_ stage: physical nature was explained in terms of the action of divinities or spirits.
  - the \_\_\_\_\_ stage: abstract principles were regarded as the operative agencies of nature.
  - the \_\_\_\_\_ stage: explanations of nature became matters of exact description of phenomena.
20. Auguste Comte believed that positive laws of social behavior could be discovered in the same fashion as laws of physical nature. Comte is thus regarded as the father of the social science of \_\_\_\_\_.
21. In *The Origin of Species*, \_\_\_\_\_ formulated the principle of natural selection - based on the notion of survival of the fittest - which explained how species changed or evolved over time.
22. The study of heredity by the Austrian monk Gregor \_\_\_\_\_ provided science with the ability to explain the origin of those chance variations that provided some living things with the marginal chance for survival.
23. An advocate of evolutionary ethics, the British philosopher Herbert Spencer believed human society progressed through competition, as struggle against one's fellow human beings became a kind of ethical imperative used to justify avoidance of aiding the poor, the domination of colonial peoples, or to advocate aggressive competition among nations. His theory of evolutionary ethics became commonly known as \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Defender of the theory of evolution by natural selection, while simultaneously an opponent of evolutionary ethics, he declared that the process of evolution was at odds with the process of human ethical development - the struggle in nature held no ethical implications except to demonstrate how human beings should *NOT* behave: \_\_\_\_\_
25. The German physicist \_\_\_\_\_ is best known for his 1895 discovery of x-rays.
26. In 1900, the German physicist \_\_\_\_\_ pioneered the articulation of the *quantum theory of energy*, whereby energy is viewed as a series of discrete quantities, or packets, rather than a continuous stream.
27. In 1905, the German physicist \_\_\_\_\_ published his first papers on *relativity* in which he contended that time and space exist not separately but rather as a combined continuum.
28. In 1927, \_\_\_\_\_ set forth the *uncertainty principle*, according to which the behavior of subatomic particles is a matter of statistical probability rather than of exactly determinable cause and effect.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ Sigmund Freud, the "*father of Psychoanalysis*," can be associated with all of the following theories, **EXCEPT**?
- human beings are sexual creatures from birth through adulthood.
  - the dream is the disguised fulfillment of a suppressed or repressed wish.
  - unconscious drives and desires contribute to conscious behavior.
  - human subconscious, containing inherited memories from previous generations, constitutes the soul.
  - the mind is internally organized into three entities: the *id*, the *ego*, and the *superego*.
30. Student of Freud who eventually began to formulate his own theories in opposition to those of Freud? \_\_\_\_\_
31. \_\_\_\_\_ The German sociologist Max Weber...
- regarded rationalism as the most devastating development of human history.
  - traced much of the rational character of capitalism to the ascetic religious doctrines of Puritanism.
  - saw bureaucratization as a destructive feature of modern social life.
  - contended that non-economic factors never account for major developments in human history.
32. Late 18<sup>th</sup> century linguistic scholars, having observed similarities between many of the European languages and Sanskrit, postulated the existence of an ancient race, the \_\_\_\_\_, who an original language from which the rest are derived.
33. \_\_\_\_\_ Count Arthur de Gobineau of France...
- portrayed the troubles of Western civilization as the result of the degeneration of the white race.
  - believed that intermarriage between races was the best way to improve human society.
  - optimistically believed that the degeneration which human society has experienced can be reversed.
  - Count de Gobineau believed in all of the above ideas.
34. Pointing to Jews as the major enemy of European racial regeneration, \_\_\_\_\_, an Englishman who settled in Germany, believed that through genetics, the human race could be improved and a superior race developed.