Chapter 24 Test, Form A

Mass Society and Democracy

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

1. manufacturing method that allowed more efficient mass production of goods  
   - D. assembly line

2. members of the working class  
   - E. proletariat

3. principle that a prime minister is accountable to an elected legislative body rather than to a king or president  
   - J. ministerial responsibility

4. Russian legislative assembly created by Nicholas II  
   - A. Duma

5. Impressionist painter who tried to capture the play of light on water  
   - I. Claude Monet

6. theory that buildings should be useful rather than ornamental  
   - H. revisionists

7. theory used to justify the dominance of Western nations  
   - F. Social Darwinism

8. person who discovered the first radioactive element  
   - B. Marie Curie

9. person who stated that space and time are relative to the observer  
   - G. Albert Einstein

10. Marxists who rejected the revolutionary approach

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

11. In the Second Industrial Revolution, what innovations opened up new industrial frontiers?  
    - D. steel, chemicals, electricity, and petroleum

12. In the nineteenth century, people’s lives became more clearly divided into periods of work and leisure as a result of  
    - C. public education.
13. The alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and France was known as the
   A. Triple Entente.
   B. Axis Powers.
   C. Allied Powers.
   D. Triple Alliance.

14. Sigmund Freud claimed that human behavior was ruled by
   A. the physical makeup of the brain.
   B. repressed childhood experiences.
   C. conflicting emotions of love and hate.
   D. conscious thoughts and desires.

15. The implementation of ministerial responsibility in Western European governments was a
    sign that
   A. democracy was expanding.
   B. new alliances were forming.
   C. monarchies were being restored.
   D. universal male suffrage was necessary.

16. In the United States, the Second Industrial Revolution produced wealth that was
   A. distributed evenly among the classes.
   B. used to improve the lives of workers.
   C. concentrated in the hands of a few.
   D. transferred from the elite to the working class.

17. What was the result of German emperor William II’s aggressive foreign policy?
   A. exile of Emperor Francis Joseph
   B. fierce rivalry between Austria and Hungary
   C. division of Europe into two hostile alliances
   D. intense nationalism among European countries

18. With the growing popularity of photography, artists in the 1900s
   A. preferred to paint in indoor studios rather than outdoors.
   B. abandoned visual reality in favor of individual expression.
   C. competed with the camera to capture the reality of everyday life.
   D. stuck to the principles of moderation and balance in their work.
19. Middle-class people in nineteenth-century Europe believed that
   A. people should marry within their social class.
   B. they could never become members of the elite.
   C. all women should work outside the home.
   D. hard work and proper etiquette were most important.

20. Problems associated with rapid urbanization included
   A. substandard housing and poor sanitation.
   B. chronic shortages of domestic help.
   C. feelings of isolation and loneliness.
   D. corruption in local governments.