

Lesson Quiz 24-1



Mass Society and Democracy

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

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. created the first commercially practical incandescent lightbulb | A. assembly line |
| _____ 2. engine type fired by oil and gasoline | B. Bessemer process |
| _____ 3. method of making high-quality steel efficiently and cheaply | C. Thomas Edison |
| _____ 4. arrangement of machines, equipment, and workers in which work passes from worker to worker in a direct line until the product is assembled | D. mass production |
| _____ 5. production in large quantities, usually by machinery | E. internal-combustion |

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

- _____ 6. Why did steel, electricity, chemicals, and petroleum take the place of textiles, railroads, iron, and coal in making the Second Industrial Revolution successful?
- A.** Textiles, railroads, iron, and coal no longer existed during the Second Industrial Revolution.
 - B.** Steel, electricity, chemicals, and petroleum were needed to make businesses more productive.
 - C.** Railroads and coal stopped working as well as they had previously, and textiles and iron were no longer useful at all.
 - D.** People wanted steel, electricity, chemicals, and petroleum because they were new.
- _____ 7. The advanced industrialized core of Europe depended on nonindustrial, agricultural countries of Europe for
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| A. technological assistance. | C. workers. |
| B. food and raw materials. | D. capital. |
- _____ 8. Which Marxists believed in using democratic means to achieve the goals of socialism?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. revisionists | C. democrats |
| B. communists | D. proletariat |
- _____ 9. Many workers reacted to poor working conditions by
- A.** quitting their jobs.
 - B.** organizing to pass laws or make reforms.
 - C.** buying the factories and changing them.
 - D.** refusing to work and living on welfare.

Lesson Quiz 24-2



Mass Society and Democracy

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with its definition.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| _____ 1. the right to vote | A. leisure |
| _____ 2. the largest class in the European population after 1870 | B. the new elite |
| _____ 3. movement for women's rights | C. feminism |
| _____ 4. activities people did after work | D. working class |
| _____ 5. class made up of the wealthy upper-middle class and the upper class | E. suffrage |

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

- _____ 6. Which of the following caused both migration to the cities and higher survival rates of city dwellers?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. factories and public sanitation | C. rural people and filthy conditions |
| B. disease and housing | D. epidemics and jobs |
- _____ 7. The class of society in Europe that believed strongly in hard work and outward appearances was the
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| A. wealthy elite. | C. aristocratic class. |
| B. lower class. | D. middle class. |
- _____ 8. During the late nineteenth century, what did working-class women in Europe do to begin to change their status?
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| A. worked outside the home | C. bought property |
| B. attended college | D. voted |
- _____ 9. In the big cities, people tended to enjoy the new mass leisure activities
- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| A. during the winter months. |
| B. during evening hours and weekends. |
| C. after school. |
| D. during the Great Depression. |
- _____ 10. What was the main motive for universal education?
- | |
|---|
| A. to give people more opportunities |
| B. to introduce new ideas to a wider audience |
| C. to develop well-rounded individuals |
| D. to create better-educated voters |

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Lesson Quiz 24-3

networks

Mass Society and Democracy

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. The principle of _____ called for the prime minister to be responsible to the popularly elected legislative body.
2. The 1907 alliance between _____, _____, and _____ was called the Triple Entente.
3. When the United States won the _____, it acquired Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.
4. By 1887, the United States controlled the sugar industry in _____.
5. By 1888, _____ had become the strongest military and industrial power in Europe.

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

- _____ 6. Russia opposed Austria-Hungary's 1908 annexation of

A. Japan.	C. Romania.
B. Serbia.	D. Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- _____ 7. The members of the Triple Alliance were

A. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.
B. Russia, France, and England.
C. Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro.
D. Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Italy.
- _____ 8. In Germany during the late nineteenth century, ministers of government were responsible to

A. the prime minister.	C. the emperor.
B. parliament.	D. the queen.
- _____ 9. Although the United States was the richest country in the world in 1900, most of the wealth was owned by

A. 50 percent of the population.	C. 25 percent of the population.
B. 40 percent of the population.	D. 10 percent of the population.
- _____ 10. The policies of William II of Germany led to

A. two hostile alliances that would not compromise.
B. the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
C. the Bloody Sunday massacre.
D. the resignation of Bismarck.

Lesson Quiz 24-4



Mass Society and Democracy

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. Social Darwinism is the idea that _____ comes from survival of the strong and fit.
2. Some new political parties used _____, hostility, and discrimination directed at Jews to win votes.
3. The art movement known as _____ rejected traditional styles.
4. The method by which a therapist helps patients uncover repressed thoughts and memories is called _____.
5. Widespread organized massacres of Jews, or _____, took place in the nineteenth century.

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

- _____ 6. What do Monet and van Gogh have in common?
 - A. They contributed to the study of atomic particles.
 - B. They contributed to Einstein's theory of the universe.
 - C. They did research to assist Freud.
 - D. They painted using new forms of expression.
- _____ 7. Einstein's theory of relativity stated that
 - A. the family is at the center of human consciousness.
 - B. relatives carry similar genes.
 - C. time, space, and matter are objective realities.
 - D. space and time are relative to the observer.
- _____ 8. According to Freud, human experience was strongly determined by
 - A. past experiences.
 - B. Newtonian physics.
 - C. atomic structure.
 - D. natural rights of humankind.
- _____ 9. The Zionist movement began when
 - A. artists began to think that art should exist for its own sake.
 - B. Jews immigrated to Palestine to escape persecution.
 - C. artists began to paint outdoors.
 - D. psychoanalysis proved to be an effective treatment.
- _____ 10. Scientific discoveries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries
 - A. increased uncertainty about the universe.
 - B. led to belief in a universe with certainty and precision.
 - C. confirmed Newton's ideas.
 - D. confirmed Einstein's ideas.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.