

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 24 Study Guide

### The New Reading Public

1. What was directly responsible for the rise in literacy in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe?
2. List the six countries that had a literacy rate of 85% or more by 1900:
3. What were the three basic skills taught in primary education?
4. What was necessary for orderly political behavior by the newly enfranchised voters?
5. What paved the way for women to expand their employment in education?
6. What kind of reading material led to the popularization of knowledge, creation of a path to higher intellectual pursuits, and the politicization of the population?
7. List three things that were the focus of cheap newspapers:

### Science At Midcentury

8. Who continued to believe that nature operates as a vast machine according to mechanical principles?
9. Who invented the word “scientist” in the early 1830s?
10. What philosophy stated that human intellectual development culminates in science?
11. Who developed this theory?
12. According to Comte, what are the three stages of human thought?
13. What is he regarded to be the father of?
14. Who was the father of science fiction and prided himself on his scientific veracity?
15. Which of his books was about a submarine called the Nautilus and its mysterious captain Nemo?
16. List three works by H.G. Wells:
17. Who believed that Martians had actually landed in 1938 when the radio broadcasted *War of the Worlds*?
18. What book outlined the ideas of natural selection, the idea that more living organisms come into existence than can survive, physical and organic nature is constantly changing, and that new species are created and others become extinct?
19. Who published this book in 1859?
20. What was Darwin’s theory of survival of the fittest called?
21. Which Austrian monk became famous for his work on heredity?
22. Which of Darwin’s books is perceived to have given a devastating blow to human pride?
23. To whom did Darwin apply the principle of evolution by natural selection in this book?
24. Which British philosopher was a strong individualist?

25. According to Herbert Spencer, who is the loser if the weak receives too much protection?
26. According to Herbert Spencer, what is considered an ethical imperative?
27. What concept could be applied to justify not aiding the poor and the working class or to justify the domination of colonial peoples or to advocate aggressive competition among nations?
28. What term is used that comes close to saying “might makes right”?
29. Who was the great defender of Darwin and believed that the struggle in nature demonstrated how human beings should not behave?

### **Christianity and the Church Under Siege**

30. What faced renewed intellectual skepticism in the nineteenth century?
31. What churches remained popular during the siege on Christianity?
32. Who published *The Life of Jesus*, in which he questioned whether the Bible provides any genuine historical evidence about Jesus?
33. Which philosopher portrayed Christianity as a religion that glorified weakness?
34. What was the primary area of conflict between the state and the churches?
35. What feared that future generations would emerge from the new state-financed schools without any religious teaching?
36. Which two institutions were in constant conflict in France?
37. What French laws replaced religious instruction in public schools with civic training?
38. Who removed the clergy from overseeing the local education in Prussia and set education under state direction?
39. What was the name given to Bismarck’s failed struggle against the Catholic Church?
40. What Christian position was reasserted?
41. What did Pope Pius IX write in 1864 that set the Catholic Church against contemporary science?
42. What doctrine was established by the Catholic Church in 1869 that resulted in the rejection of Italian unification, a counteroffensive to liberalism, and emphasized the central role of the pope within the church?
43. Who opposed this doctrine from within the church?
44. What work written by Pope Leo XIII defended private property, religious education, and religious control of marriage laws, and he condemned socialism and Marxism?
45. Who blamed Islam for their economic backwardness, mistreatment of women, condoning of slavery, and conflict between missionaries and Muslim authorities?
46. What Arab belief system sought to end the Arab world imitating the West, declared that there was no contradiction between science and Islam, that Muhammad had wisely considered contemporary issues, and that Islam should emphasize a rational reading of the Qur’an?
47. What Arabian movement sought the rejection of the West and modern thought?

### **Toward a 20<sup>th</sup> Century Frame of Mind**

48. Who discovered X rays?

49. Who formulated the theory of the electron?
50. Who explained the cause of radiation through the disintegration of the atoms of radioactive materials?
51. Who pioneered the quantum theory of energy?
52. Who published an epoch-making paper on relativity in 1905?
53. According to Einstein, what two things exist as a combined continuum?
54. Who set forth his uncertainty principle, according to which the behavior of subatomic particles is a matter of statistical probability rather than of exactly determinable cause and effect?
55. Who were the most important figures in the advance of physics and chemistry?
56. What did Marie Curie discover, for which she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911?
57. What literary movement rejected the romantic idealization of nature, the poor, love, and polite society and portrayed the dark side of life?
58. List three early writers of realism:
59. What was considered the first realistic novel?
60. Which author is responsible for turning realism into a literary movement?
61. List the four major authors of realism:
62. Which literary movement was driven by a concern for the aesthetic?
63. List four members of the Bloomsbury Group that challenged the values of their Victorian forbearers:
64. What challenged much of the structure of nineteenth-century economic theory?
65. Which modernist author wrote *Ulysses* in 1922?
66. What depicted modern life of the urban middle and lower middle classes and was the most popular painting style in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as judged by attendance at museums?
67. List five impressionist painters:
68. What work by Edouard Manet depicts a young barmaid standing behind a table holding liquor and wine bottles and in front of a large mirror that reflects the activity occurring in front of her?
69. What movement is a continuation of the Impressionist movement?
70. List four Post-Impressionist painters:
71. What work by Georges Seurat depicts French life in a park using small dots of paint?
72. What was the name of the technique that Seurat used in this painting?
73. What was the single most important new departure in early twentieth-century Western art?
74. List two Cubism painters:
75. What was the first important work by the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche?
76. List six things that Nietzsche attacked in his writings:

77. Who viewed morality as a human convention?
78. Who embraced the belief that instincts were sacrificed for civilized behavior, that dreams are an outlet for subconscious desires, that some repression of sexuality was necessary to humankind, and that people are not fully aware of their drives and desires?
79. According to Freud's model, what mediates between the id and the superego?
80. Who believed the human subconscious contains inherited memories from previous generations?
81. Who believed that the emergence of rationalization was a major development in human history?
82. Which essay by Max Weber traces much of the rational character of capitalist enterprise to the ascetic religious doctrines of Puritanism?
83. According to Weber, who worked for worldly success less for its own sake than to assure themselves that they stood among the elect of God?
84. List five advocates of the collective theory of behavior:
85. What did late-eighteenth-century linguistic scholars call the ancient race who were believed to have spoken the original language from which all European languages derive?
86. What emerged as a single dominant explanation of the history and the character of large groups of people?
87. What transformed racial thinking in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?
88. What was nineteenth-century racial thought characterized by?
89. Who wrote *Essay on the Inequality of the Human Races*?
90. According to this work, what has resulted in the troubles of Western Civilization?
91. Who championed the concept of biological determinism through race, but believed that through genetics the human race could be improved and even that a superior race could be developed?
92. Which ideologies sought to redraw the map of Europe to reflect ethnic boundaries?
93. What opposed internationalism?
94. What movement was launched in 1896 to establish a separate Jewish state based on race?
95. Who called for a separate Jewish state in which Jewish rights and liberties would be protected?

### **Women and Modern Thought**

96. What type of view of women emerged in the late-19<sup>th</sup>-century fiction and art?
97. What group excluded women from its ranks, claiming that discussion of primitive people was an unfit subject for females?
98. Which scientist gave public lectures claiming that he had scientific proof of female inferiority?
99. Which author asks whether women writers should imitate men, challenges accepted notions of feminist thought, concludes that female writers must think as both men and women, and explores the nature of female intellectual activity in her book *A Room of One's Own*?
100. What movement was associated with socialism or political radicalism?