1. ___ Modernism was a cultural movement that  
   a. marked the end of the Middle Ages.  
   b. rejected both Greco-Roman classicism and the Judeo-Christian tradition.  
   c. began with the Renaissance.  
   d. shared the revolutionary ideas of Marxism.

2. ___ Western Europe in the Age of Early Modernism  
   a. moved closer to political unity.  
   b. witnessed the growing political power of the middle class.  
   c. came increasingly under the influence of American culture.  
   d. launched a moral crusade against modernism.

3. ___ In the period 1871–1914, many Europeans moved to the cities because  
   a. urban jobs paid better than those in the country.  
   b. the cities promised free social benefits to their citizens.  
   c. city life was more spiritual than were isolated rural areas.  
   d. urban school systems were better than those in the countryside.

4. ___ Women, in the Second Industrial Revolution, experienced which of the following?  
   a. They had no opportunities to advance in education.  
   b. They were unable to get themselves organized around certain common goals, such as property rights and divorce laws.  
   c. They found new careers, including teaching, nursing, and retailing.  
   d. They joined labor unions in larger numbers than their male counterparts.

5. ___ Which countries comprised the Triple Entente?  
   a. France, Great Britain, and Russia  
   b. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy  
   c. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia  
   d. France, Great Britain, and the United States

6. ___ The city that epitomized modernism during this period was  
   a. Vienna.  
   b. Budapest.  
   c. Rome.  
   d. Prague.

7. ___ What was the most striking feature of expressionist music?  
   a. lyricism  
   b. atonality  
   c. word painting  
   d. pounding rhythms

8. ___ Who developed a theory of a universal, collective unconscious?  
   a. Freud  
   b. Jung  
   c. Nietzsche  
   d. Émile Zola

9. ___ Early modernism was characterized by  
   a. an admiration for medieval thought and art.  
   b. a desire to reinvent the past through painting and music.  
   c. the needs of many artists and thinkers to identify with the new rich classes.  
   d. a yearning to move to an uncertain but exciting future.
10. Nietzsche’s life and thought are ironical in what way?
   a. Despite his anti-Christian views, many Christians admired him.
   b. Although he was an opponent of a strong German state, his writings were later taken up by the Nazis, who advocated a unified Germany.
   c. A popular thinker during his lifetime, he ceased to have any influence after World War II.
   d. While he glorified socialism, the West’s individualistic artists made him one of their heroes.

11. The three styles of early modernist literature are
   a. realism, impressionism, and romanticism.
   b. naturalism, decadence, and expressionism.
   c. functionalism, organicism, and constructivism.
   d. fauvism, cubism, and surrealism.

12. Kate Chopin can be described as
   a. one of the most important of the romantic authors.
   b. a writer whose work reflected the trend away from romanticism and toward realism and naturalism.
   c. the last of the naturalistic writers.
   d. a poetess who caught the meaning of nature in her verse.

13. Ibsen’s *A Doll’s House* is written in which style?
   a. naturalism
   b. decadence
   c. expressionism
   d. realism

14. One example of decadence in literature is
   a. Kafka’s *The Trial*.
   b. Wilde’s *The Picture of Dorian Gray*.
   c. Ibsen’s *A Doll’s House*.
   d. Zola’s *Germinal*.

15. Kafka’s novel *The Trial* has which modernist theme?
   a. a person brought to a tragic end for having broken the universe’s moral code.
   b. a person overwhelmed by the spiritual forces of nature.
   c. a person victimized by forces beyond the individual human’s control.
   d. a person forced to choose between conscience and the laws of the state.

16. Max Planck is credited with
   a. discovering X-rays.
   b. establishing the quantum theory of radiation.
   c. formulating the theory of dominant and recessive genes.
   d. explaining the behavior of electrons at the subatomic level.

17. Whose groundbreaking research was rediscovered by three researchers in 1900 and became the basis for the new science of genetics?
   a. Planck’s
   b. Curie’s
   c. Bohr’s
   d. Mendel’s

18. The impressionists were influenced by the
   a. neoclassical painters.
   b. baroque painters.
   c. pre-Raphaelites.
   d. romantic painters.

19. Monet’s painting *Impression: Sunrise*
   a. was embraced by the critics as a great work of art.
   b. helped bring him to lead the impressionist cause.
   c. caused him to change his style of painting.
   d. immediately influenced the traditional art schools in France.
20. ___ One of the results of the impressionist movement was that
   a. a single international style now emerged.
   b. content now became more important than form in art.
   c. myth, literature, and history became the subjects of art.
   d. art was freed to move in many directions.

21. ___ In van Gogh’s work, the term expressionism meant
   a. using the work to serve as a vehicle for his private emotions.
   b. finding a painterly vocabulary to symbolize music.
   c. capturing the fleeting play of light on humans and objects.
   d. working with geometric shapes.

22. ___ Which architect coined the phrase “form follows function”?
   a. Louis Sullivan  b. Frank Lloyd Wright  c. Auguste Rodin  d. Georges Seurat
   Answer: a

Chapter 21

23. ___ Which of the following was an ultimate result of the Treaty of Versailles?
   a. strengthening the German economy
   b. stripping Britain of control over Mosul and Basra
   c. strengthening the Ottoman Empire
   d. creation of the kingdom of Iraq

24. ___ Which of the following is true of Japan during the Great Depression?
   a. It pursued imperialist goals in the Far East.
   b. It sought economic and military aid from the United States.
   c. It replaced its monarchy with a parliamentary democracy.
   d. Its economy and government collapsed almost simultaneously.

25. ___ The April 1917 event that helped determine the outcome of World War I was the
   a. entry of the United States into the war on the side of the Allies.
   b. Germans’ initiation of unrestricted submarine warfare.
   c. entry of Turkey into the war on the side of the Central Powers.
   d. collapse of the currency in Italy.

26. ___ The democratic political system in Germany between the Versailles Treaty and the rise of Hitler was known as
   a. Berlin Republic.
   b. Bonn Republic.
   c. Weimar Republic.
   d. Potsdam Republic.

27. ___ Which of the following eventually became a totalitarian state after World War I?
   a. Italy  b. Russia  c. Germany  d. All these answers are correct.

28. ___ The European country that suffered most from the Great Depression was
   a. Germany.
   b. France.
   c. Italy.
   d. Spain.

29. ___ About which of these ideas did Lenin and Marx NOT agree?
   a. Economic conditions determine the course of history.
   b. History leads inevitably to a communist society.
   c. A dedicated communist elite is necessary to initiate revolutionary change.
   d. The goal of history is a society run by and for the workers.
30. Fascism supported
   a. the supremacy of individual expression.  
   b. the fusion of the people into one “spirit.”
   c. representative democracy.  
   d. free enterprise.

31. Who of the following was a European fascist leader in the 1930s?
   a. Mussolini in Italy
   b. Blum in France
   c. King Alfonso of Spain
   d. Tito of Yugoslavia

32. World War II began with Germany’s invasion of which country?
   a. Austria
   b. Czechoslovakia
   c. France
   d. Poland

33. The leading symbol of America’s dominant role in popular culture was
   a. Igor Stravinsky.
   b. Babe Ruth.
   c. Walt Disney.
   d. Louis Armstrong.

34. Who of the following was a pioneer of stream-of-consciousness writing?
   a. Virginia Woolf
   b. George Orwell
   c. Ernest Hemingway
   d. Langston Hughes

35. Which novel was a satire on Stalinist Russia?
   a. Woolf’s Mrs. Dalloway
   b. Orwell’s Animal Farm
   c. Lawrence’s Lady Chatterley’s Lover
   d. Hemingway’s The Sun Also Rises

36. Langston Hughes’s poetry reflected
   a. the values of the late Roman poets.
   b. his anguish as a black man in a white world.
   c. his hatred of totalitarian governments.
   d. his black separatist politics.

37. Who wrote Their Eyes Were Watching God?
   a. Zora Neale Hurston
   b. Langston Hughes
   c. W. E. B. DuBois
   d. T. S. Eliot

38. Which author’s philosophy helped to lay the groundwork for logical positivism?
   a. Wittgenstein
   b. Heidegger
   c. Sartre
   d. Heisenberg

39. A key value in Sartre’s existentialism is
   a. the limits to human choice.
   b. submission to forces beyond one’s control.
   c. faith in God.
   d. personal responsibility.

40. The scientist who headed the team that built the first atomic bomb was
   a. Einstein.
   b. Heisenberg.
   c. Planck.
   d. Oppenheimer.

41. Mondrian’s Composition with Blue and Yellow is
   a. a photograph of dancers in Times Square.
   b. an example of the de Stijl movement.
   c. a neorealist representation of dancers in action.
   d. a surrealist design charged with erotic elements.

42. Dada artists were famous for their
   a. outrageous acts.
   b. spiritual values.
   c. humanistic beliefs.
   d. pure abstraction.

43. The most influential exponent of Dada was
   a. Picasso.
   b. Duchamps.
   c. Malevich.
   d. Mondrian.
44. ___Frida Kahlo expressed her creative talents best as
a. an artist of the neoclassical school.  b. a poet of the Harlem Renaissance.
c. a painter of many revealing self-portraits.  d. a playwright of existential dramas.

45. ___Beckmann’s *The Departure* has the structure of a
a. photograph.  b. mosaic.  c. triptych.  d. carpet.

46. ___Which film director pioneered the montage technique?

47. ___Duke Ellington’s suite *Such Sweet Thunder* was inspired by

48. ___Which work by Orson Welles is often called America’s best film?

49. ___According to your text, which of the following was the “greatest legacy of mass culture to the twentieth
    century”?
   a. skyscrapers  b. stream-of-consciousness literature  c. film  d. Heisenberg’s uncertainty principle

50. ___What Newtonian concept did Einstein’s theory overturn?
   a. the relationship between energy and mass  b. the theory of relativity
c. the laws of inertia  d. fixed dimensions of time and space

Chapter 22

51. ___The greatest threat to the West in the immediate postwar years was the possibility of
   a. the Germans and the Japanese rearming.
   b. nuclear war.
   c. uprisings in the third world.
   d. an international economic depression.

52. ___Which of the following countries was NOT part of the American bloc during the cold war?
   a. Japan  b. West Germany  c. Italy  d. China

53. ___Which of the following was a consequence of decolonization and the emergence of the third world?
   a. the cold war  b. the North-South divide
c. the Vietnam War  d. the rise of American mass culture

54. ___Martin Luther King Jr. was a key leader of
   a. the civil rights movement in the U.S.
   b. decolonization.
   c. the Protestant churches in the U.S.
   d. the U.S. Senate during the presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson.

55. ___Which of the following was a characteristic of late modernism?
   a. an undaunted optimism  b. a commitment to a fixed set of standards in art
c. investing works with spiritual or metaphysical meaning  d. appropriation of images of mass culture
56. The revival of the feminist movement after 1945 was first sparked by

57. Martin Luther King Jr. was influenced by all of the following EXCEPT
   a. the New Testament and the teachings of Jesus.  b. the philosophy of Nietzsche.
   c. the writings of Thoreau.  d. the example of Gandhi.

58. In his novel, *The Fall*, Camus dealt with the
   a. problem of the tragedy of death at an early age.
   b. sense of guilt brought on by moral fraud.
   c. consequences of sin to a devout believer.
   d. never-ending quest for happiness.

59. The writer Doris Lessing is noted for
   a. the bleak vision of her “absurdist” plays.
   b. the obscurity of her enigmatic poetry.
   c. showing contradictions between opposing social groups in her realist novels.
   d. humor of her romantic short stories.

60. The most significant poet produced by the beat generation of the 1950s was

61. The capital of the postwar art world shifted after 1945 from Paris to

62. Abstract expressionism can be described as a style of painting that
   a. liberates the human spirit.
   b. borrows themes from popular culture.
   c. is based on classical values.
   d. is based on a photographic clarity of detail.

63. An “assemblage” is best described as
   a. an eclectic style that joins several styles of art into a single work.
   b. a put-together structure that mixes junk, found objects, and some paint.
   c. a performance piece that blends art, music, dance, speech, and theater.
   d. a collection of artists who work together simultaneously to create a work of art.

64. The sculptor Louise Nevelson worked in a(n)
   a. pop art style.  b. abstract expressionist style.
   c. neorealist style.  d. style inspired by Rodin.

65. The most famous pop artist was

66. Which of the following nations enjoyed an average of 10 percent annual growth in its gross domestic product between 1950 and 1973?
   a. Great Britain  b. Japan  c. the United States  d. the Soviet Union

67. In which of the following nations did Mao Zedong play a key role as the nation sought to establish a socialist system?
68. ___ Who of the following insisted on the existence of the authentic God, known as the “God behind God”?

69. ___ Who of the following described a universe that depends on the “I-Thou” relationship?

70. ___ Who of the following was born on a Mississippi plantation and created literary works filled with too much rage at racism to be accepted by white literary critics in the 1940s?

71. ___ Which of the following artists was guided by the “truth to materials” argument and enhanced his reputation in the United Kingdom by sketching a series of “shelter” drawings that depicted Londoners huddled in the underground subway stations during the blitz?

72. ___ What event in 1948 further intensified the volatile changes occurring in the Middle East?
   a. the growth in oil demand by the industrialized states  
   b. the founding of Israel as a Jewish state in 1948  
   c. the ouster of British-backed King Farouk in Egypt  
   d. an explosion of Islamic fundamentalism

73. ___ Who of the following wrote a play that spawned a movement called the angry young men?

74. ___ Which artistic movement was sometimes scoffed at by critics, who connected it to Dada?
   a. minimalism  b. op art  c. pop art  d. happenings
   Answer: d

75. ___ The term auteur was developed to describe
   a. the directors of the French New Wave.  
   b. pop culture artists who injected social commentary into their works.  
   c. screenwriters who elevated the film to an art form.  
   d. film directors who “wrote” with their cameras.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Chapter 23

76. ___ The shift in Soviet-American relations that eased international tensions starting around 1970 is known as
   a. laissez-faire.  b. bilateral agreements.  c. détente.  d. glasnost.

77. ___ The Latin American authors of the late 1960s that achieved international acclaim tended to write in what style?
   a. social realism  b. magic realism  c. absurd naturalism  d. Marxist naturalism

78. ___ Toni Morrison’s fiction sometimes deals with
   a. the supernatural.  b. cold war politics.  c. Anglo-Saxon myth.  d. science fiction themes.

79. ___ The writings of Maxine Hong Kingston
   a. are concerned exclusively with her matriarchal heritage.  
   b. argue that Western culture is superior to Eastern culture.  
   c. point out the evils of racism and exploitation in America.  
   d. romanticize life both in China and the United States.
80. ___ Who wrote the opera *Marco Polo* (1995), which fuses elements of Tibetan, Chinese, and Japanese cultures?
   a. John Adams  
   b. Zhang Yimou  
   c. Ang Lee  
   d. Tan Dun

81. ___ Which of the following art styles are identified with postmodernism?
   a. neoimpressionism, neoabstractionism, and neonaturalism  
   b. neorealism, neoexpressionism, and neoclassicism  
   c. neocubism, neoromanticism, and neogothicism  
   d. neorenaissance, neobaroque, and neorococo

82. ___ The postmodernist composers Philip Glass and John Adams are famous for their
   a. serial music.  
   b. operas.  
   c. use of sonata form.  
   d. atonality.

83. ___ The Young British Artists (the YBA) tend to make art that is
   a. deeply serious and modest in execution.  
   b. attention-grabbing and associated with scandal.  
   c. low-key and conventionally beautiful.  
   d. familiar and attuned to popular culture.

84. ___ Installation art is typically
   a. an architectural tableau.  
   b. a wall hanging.  
   c. an idea for an art piece that is rarely completed.  
   d. made with a video monitor.

85. ___ Which of the following nations was the site of extensive public demonstrations in Tiananmen Square in June 1989, resulting in the government’s harsh response to protestors?
   a. Russia  
   b. China  
   c. Yugoslavia  
   d. Iran

86. ___ Which of the following nations signed peace treaties with Israel during the late 1970s?
   a. Iran  
   b. Kuwait  
   c. Egypt  
   d. Iraq

87. ___ Which of the following nations was invaded by Iraq in 1980?
   a. Iran  
   b. Kuwait  
   c. Egypt  
   d. Iraq

88. ___ What is the homeland of Pope John Paul II?
   a. Hungary  
   b. Bulgaria  
   c. Poland  
   d. Italy

89. ___ Which of the following authors received the 1983 Pulitzer Prize for her work that tells the story of a black woman abused by black men and victimized by white society?
   a. Tony Morrison  
   b. Alice Walker  
   c. Orhan Pamuk  
   d. Gabriel García Márquez

90. ___ Which of the following artists began as a neoexpressionist, moved to minimalism in the 1970s, then ultimately mixed the two styles in her work, *Maggie’s Ponytail*?
   a. Frank Stella  
   b. Sue Coe  
   c. Dan Flavin  
   d. Susan Rothenberg

91. ___ Which of the following artists has made light the principal medium in his art, often depending on fluorescent tubes?
   a. Dan Flavin  
   b. John De Andrea  
   c. Robert Smithson  
   d. Gerhard Richter

92. ___ Which of the following artists created a work intended to erase the boundary between art and life, using such native materials as rock, mud, and water?
   a. Rachel Whiteread  
   b. Ann Hamilton  
   c. Maya Ying Lin  
   d. Robert Smithson
93. ___ Which of the following architects depended on a “metallic flower” in his design of the Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain?
   a. Frank Gehry  b. I. M. Pei  c. Rem Koolhaas  d. Robert Venturi

94. ___ What organization was founded in 1994 to promote free trade?
   a. WTO  b. NAFTA  c. IMF  d. EU

95. ___ Which of the following means the exchange of one worldview for another?
   a. deconstruction  b. nihilism  c. paradigm shift  d. liberation theology

96. ___ Robert Smithson’s Spiral Jetty is an example of
   a. video art.  b. environmental art.  c. installation art.  d. conceptual art.

97. ___ Which film director’s work led to a new genre, blaxploitation film?
   a. Spike Lee  b. Peter Weir  c. Melvin van Peebles  d. None of these answers is correct.

98. ___ White Teeth is the debut novel of which of the following authors?

99. ___ John Corigliano belongs to what wing of postmodern music?
   a. realist  b. neorealist  c. neoromantic  d. expressionist

100. ___ What musical movement helped to play a role in the Arab Spring?
    a. hip-hop  b. folk rock  c. heavy metal  d. classical Persian