

#19



Intellectual and Cultural Trends

1. During the late nineteenth century, the way Americans thought was transformed by
 - A) industrialization.
 - B) astrology.
 - C) zoology.
 - D) agriculture.
2. By the 1870s, most American colleges were
 - A) beginning to establish graduate programs based on the model of German universities.
 - B) already well on their way to becoming major centers of research and innovation.
 - C) small and intellectually stagnant with few professors of any intellectual repute.
 - D) on the verge of significant change due to completion of a decade of experimentations in curriculum offerings and teaching methods.
3. Which university was NOT founded by a wealthy industrialist of the late nineteenth century?
 - A) Stanford University in Palo Alto, California.
 - B) Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.
 - C) Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee.
 - D) Tulane University in New Orleans, Louisiana.
4. In the late 1800s, Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, introduced the _____ system and took the lead in reforming higher education in the Gilded Age.
 - A) spoils
 - B) intramural
 - C) elective
 - D) honors
5. The land-grant university system created by the Morrill Act
 - A) specialized in graduate education.
 - B) opened its doors only to women students.
 - C) was co-educational from the start.
 - D) received almost no assistance from the federal government.
6. In addition to being the first college founded for women, Vassar College holds the distinction of
 - A) establishing the first modern graduate school.
 - B) admitting the first woman to college.
 - C) having former all-star APUSHer Aisha Malik as a student.
 - D) being the first co-educational, racially integrated college.

7. In *The Higher Learning in America* (1904), economist and sociologist Thorstein Veblen
- A) called for creation of a series of land-grant universities.
 - B) praised the elective system.
 - C) expressed disapproval of intrusion by business into universities.
 - D) advocated creation of a national university in Washington, DC.
8. Because of increase in both number of college graduates and influence of alumni, in the late nineteenth century American higher education
- A) regained its focus on training clergy.
 - B) became the dominant force in the economy.
 - C) was increasingly focused on social activities, fraternities, and organized athletics with winning teams.
 - D) developed programs in graduate education which attracted students from all over the world.
9. Under the influence of Charles Darwin, the new social sciences directed much of their energy to studying the
- A) evolution-based patterns in human behavior.
 - B) parallels between human and primate forms of social organization.
 - C) development of institutions and their interactions with each other.
 - D) immutable natural laws which govern all human behavior.
10. Members of the institutionalist school of economics such as Richard T. Ely and John R. Commons thought that
- A) Charles Darwin's ideas explained how slowly society evolved.
 - B) religion, not science, was the key to truth.
 - C) actual industrial conditions should be studied with practical social reform as a goal.
 - D) economic problems should be totally divorced from moral concerns.
11. The most influential Social Darwinist was the English thinker
- A) William Graham Sumner.
 - B) King George III.
 - C) Herbert Spencer.
 - D) Lester Frank Ward.
12. One American disciple of Herbert Spencer, Edward L. Youmans, believed that society
- A) was best understood using Aristotle's philosophical framework.
 - B) could be easily changed since it was an impersonal set of institutions.
 - C) was altered only by the force of evolution, which moved with cosmic slowness.
 - D) was an orderly, rule-governed system in which change was not necessary.
13. According to German educator Johann Friedrich Herbart, which was NOT a component of good teaching?
- A) enthusiasm and imagination.
 - B) psychological insight.
 - C) standardized testing and wild group work.
 - D) relating new information to current knowledge.

14. "Education is the fundamental method of social progress and reform." This statement is typical of the beliefs of

- A) John Garraty.
- B) Mark Carnes.
- C) John Dewey.
- D) Alan Brinkley.

15. The emphasis of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. on evolutionary change had a profound impact upon twentieth-century

- A) education.
- B) anthropology.
- C) jurisprudence.
- D) medicine.

16. The late nineteenth-century theory of the Teutonic origins of democracy

- A) was violently opposed by Americans of British descent because it portrayed their ancestors so negatively.
- B) confirmed that many principles of democracy originated at the Constitutional Convention in general and with James Madison in particular.
- C) argued that the roots of democracy and the rule of law were found in the ancient tribes of northern Europe.
- D) was initially rejected but has been subsequently validated by extensive research by historians and archaeologists.

17. Which view was NOT expressed by historian Frederick Jackson Turner's "frontier thesis" regarding America's development?

- A) Every section of the country had passed through the frontier stage.
- B) The unceasing existence of a frontier resulted in development of American individualism and democratic character.
- C) Much of America's frontier evolution hinged on political decisions made by the federal government.
- D) The element of isolation was key in generating the positive outcomes of the frontier experience.

18. American literature immediately following the Civil War is best described as

- A) studies of the complexities of industrial society.
- B) philosophic explorations of human nature.
- C) unrealistic, sentimental pandering to middle-class preconceptions.
- D) realistic portrayals of the contemporary world.

19. The new literary style of _____, prevalent during the 1870s and 1880s, often examined social problems such as slum conditions and portrayed people of every social class.

- A) romanticism
- B) pragmatism
- C) realism
- D) sensationalism

20. The real name of Mark Twain, the first great American realist whose writings captured the spirit of his age, was
- A) Tom Sawyer.
 - B) Huckleberry Finn.
 - C) Samuel Clemens.
 - D) Edgar Allan Poe.
21. According to Garraty/Carnes, William Dean Howells was the most influential literary critic of the late 1800s. In novels like *A Hazard of New Fortunes*, he
- A) popularized the “local color” school of writing.
 - B) dealt realistically with sexual love.
 - C) portrayed the whole range of urban life in a realistic manner.
 - D) examined the burden of the Puritan past in New England.
22. Late nineteenth-century naturalist writers, such as Stephen Crane, portrayed
- A) customs and dialects identified with a particular region of the country.
 - B) society somewhat realistically but emphasized the “smiling aspects” of life.
 - C) humans as mere animals in a merciless Darwinian world.
 - D) virtuous heroines and heroes in mortal combat with dastardly villains.
23. One of the first books to treat sex forthrightly was
- A) *Underneath the Mistletoe*, by Ronnie Joe McClain.
 - B) *The Call of the Wild*, by Jack London.
 - C) *Sister Carrie*, by Theodore Dreiser.
 - D) *Thank God and Greyhound You’re Gone*, by Roy Clark.
24. The author who spent most of his adult life in Europe writing about the clash between American and European values in a rarefied, overly subtle style was
- A) William Dean Howells.
 - B) Theodore Dreiser.
 - C) Henry James.
 - D) Stephen Crane.
25. In works like *The Gross Clinic*, American artist Thomas Eakins
- A) demonstrated his raw, untrained talent to sketch.
 - B) painted the worsening relationship between labor and management.
 - C) attempted to capture the realism of the new scientific age.
 - D) explored a brooding, mystical world.
26. Winslow Homer is considered a master because of his brilliant watercolors. One of his works, *Fox Hunt* (1893), extends the reality-based sense of the time by expressing that
- A) the universe is controlled by a purposeful and benevolent God.
 - B) life’s blessings are intensified by outdoor experiences.
 - C) the “survival of the fittest” concept of Chuck Darwin prevails.
 - D) kind-heartedness and self-sacrifice will conquer all evils of society.

27. The environment for art in America during the late 1800s was
- A) rather unproductive in the area of painting.
 - B) friendly only to European artists.
 - C) well-suited for first-rate artists.
 - D) receptive only to artists working in watercolors.
28. Probably the most famous painting by an American, *Arrangement in Grey and Black*, is the work of
- A) John Trumbull.
 - B) Winslow Homer.
 - C) James A. McNeill Whistler.
 - D) Mary Cassatt.
29. The American expatriate artist deeply influenced by French impressionism was
- A) Winslow Homer.
 - B) Pablo Picasso.
 - C) Mary Cassatt.
 - D) Thomas Eakins.
30. Chuck Darwin's theory of evolution
- A) had practically no effect on religious thought in America.
 - B) seriously crippled the appeal of fundamentalist churches.
 - C) did not undermine the faith of a large percentage of the population.
 - D) gravely weakened the religious faith of a majority of Americans.
31. The effects of Darwinism in America were apparent in the philosophy of _____ which stated that all truths are constantly evolving and can be judged only by their concrete results.
- A) evolutionism
 - B) transcendentalism
 - C) pragmatism
 - D) existentialism
32. Which was NOT reflected by pragmatism, expounded by philosopher William James?
- A) Materialism.
 - B) The mind had a "vote" in determining reality.
 - C) Intellectualism and diversity.
 - D) That the end justifies the means.
33. The Chautauqua movement emerged during the late 1800s as a form of
- A) emotion-based religion popular with northern rural Protestantism.
 - B) community social interaction involving friendly games of skill such as log-splitting.
 - C) education which recognized the value of new information.
 - D) small-town amateur entertainment particularly identified with campfire songfests.
34. Industrialist Andrew Carnegie donated millions of dollars to help
- A) underwrite collections of American art.
 - B) stimulate new women's colleges.
 - C) build public libraries.
 - D) promote public appreciation of symphonic music.

35. The first newspaper editor to reach a truly massive audience without abandoning seriousness of purpose and basic integrity was Joseph Pulitzer. His articles were original and bold, often accompanied by sensationalist headlines. Which of the following headlines would NOT fit the Pulitzer model?

- A) VICE ADMIRAL'S SON IN JAIL!
- B) ANOTHER MURDERER TO HANG!
- C) PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES DEBATE ISSUES!
- D) TWENTY-FOUR MINERS KILLED!

36. *Harper's*, *Century*, and *Atlantic Monthly* were all magazines specializing in

- A) cheap, romantic fiction.
- B) illustrations of current events.
- C) serious, conservative articles.
- D) colored reproductions of artistic masterpieces.

37. The leading publisher of magazines directed at average citizens in the 1860s and 1870s was

- A) Joseph Pulitzer.
- B) Edward W. Bok.
- C) Frank Leslie.
- D) William Randolph Hearst.

38. "This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere agent and trustee for his poorer brethren." The thoughts expressed in this passage are most characteristic of

- A) the concept of Social Darwinism.
- B) laissez-faire capitalism.
- C) the Gospel of Wealth principle.
- D) the Social Gospel movement.

39. The capital of South Carolina is

- A) Columapolis.
- B) Columston.
- C) Columville.
- D) Columbia.