

TE&IP Ch 23 QAE

# 1. Simon Bólvivar created Gran Columbia, which unified

- a. the peoples of all Spanish-speaking America.
- b. the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking territories.
- c. Venezuela, Columbia and Ecuador into one nation. (pg. 658)
- d. Central and South America into one coalition.
- e. Haiti, Antigua and Brazil into one nation.

## 2. The Independence of Argentina was accomplished by

- a. confederated armies of peasants and loyalists.
  - b. mobilized English soldiers from the Napoleonic wars.
  - c. militarized merchants and ranchers. (pg. 658)
  - d. creoles from Uruguay.
  - e. gauchos and caudillos.
- Jose de San Martin, who helped lead the revolutions against Spanish rule in Argentina, Chile and Peru, was very effective at using former slaves as troops.

3. Emperor Pedro I of Brazil published an article in which he called slavery

- a. our “peculiar institution.”
- b. a “gift from God.”
- c. the “soft underbelly of Latin America.”
- d. the economic basis of the Brazilian nation.
- e. a “cancer eating away at Brazil.” (pg. 661)

## 4. Independence in Brazil first occurred when

- a. Bolivar overthrew the reign of King John VI after his return to Portugal.
- b. Emperor Pedro I declared Brazil a constitutional monarchy. (pg. 660)
- c. juntas turned Brazil into a constitutional republic.
- d. the armies of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata freed the slaves, breaking the economic stronghold of Portugal.
- e. Francisco Garibaldi was elected as the president of Brazil in 1831.

## 5. The confederation of 1867

- a. recognized that Britain had lost Canada in the War of 1812 with the United States, and they were forced to withdraw.
- b. was an Irish nationalist group that staged an invasion of Canada in that year.
- c. caused a split in political loyalty and a civil war between Britain and French Canadians.
- d. was a political accord that was reached between Canadians and Pontiac Indians over use of the Great Lakes (on the Canadian side).
- e. created the Dominion of Canada with a central government in Ottawa. (pg. 662)

6. In the 1820's, Argentina and Brazil fought each other for control of

- a. Peru.
- b. Uruguay. (pg. 668)
- c. Paraguay.
- d. Tierra del Fuego.
- e. the Archipelago Islands.

7. A French army was driven out of Mexico by

- a. Benito Juarez. (pg. 668)
- b. Simón Bolívar.
- c. Tupac Armaru II.
- d. Emperor Maximilian.
- e. Aldo Suarez.



8. One advantage that Amerindians in Argentina and Chile had in checking settlers' southern expansion was an unlimited food supply from

a. guinea pigs.

b. herds of wild cattle. (pg 669)

c. buffalo.

d. the goats and sheep of the pampas.

- The Mapuche tribes were ultimately defeated in their attempt to resist the Chilean military campaigns because they could not withstand the superior modern weaponry imported from industrialized nations.

## 9. The Caste War was

- a. a rebellion by the creoles and mestizos in Mexico against the caudillos.
- b. an independence movement by the Choctaw confederation.
- c. an alliance of the Plains tribes to resist western expansion.
- d. a popular uprising of Maya to take over the Yucatán. (pg. 670)
- e. a mutiny against British Raj in India in 1857.

10. The Paraguayan War helped to end slavery in Brazil because large numbers of slaves

- a. joined the Brazilian army in exchange for freedom. (pg. 671)
- b. were liberated by foreign armies.
- c. temporarily controlled the Brazilian government.
- d. petitioned the pope to mediate for them.
- e. fled the country.

11. Caribbean settlers were not enthusiastic about independence from European imperial governments because they

a. worried that disaster relief would not be provided.

b. feared slave revolts. (pg. 672)

c. feared that trade would diminish.

d. felt vulnerable to economic takeover by the U.S.

e. feared the rise of Caribbean tourism.

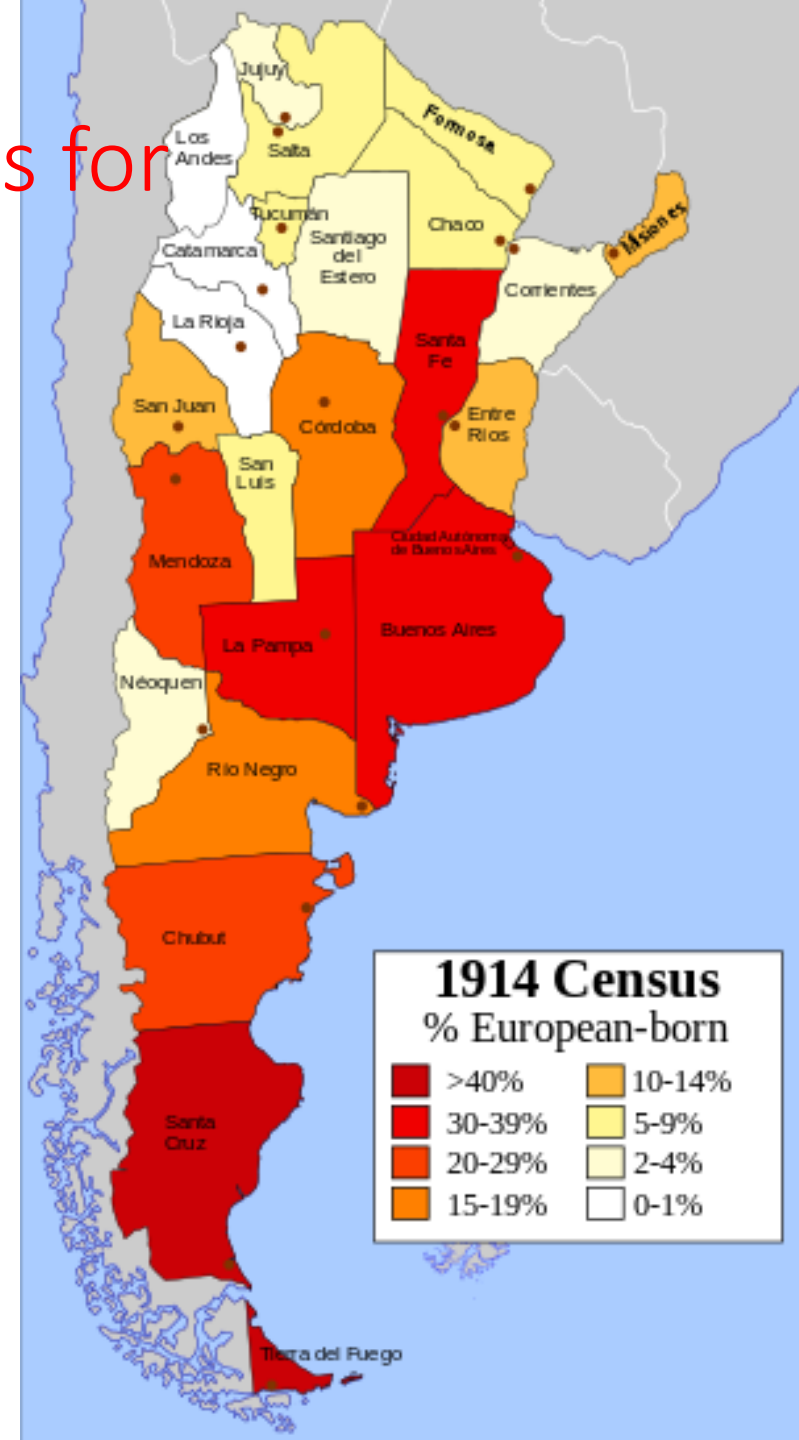
- After the profitability of sugar plantations declined, the British pushed for an end to slavery.
- Slavery lasted longest on the Caribbean islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

12. Most of the immigrants from Asia after 1850 went to

- a. Peru.
- b. Canada.
- c. Cuba.
- d. the U.S. (pg. 673)
- e. Polynesia.

13. One of the more popular destinations for immigration by Europeans was

- a. Canada.
- b. Argentina. (pg. 673)
- c. Mexico.
- d. Hawai'i.
- e. Australia.



## 14. Canada decided to reduce Asian immigration in the 1880s by

- a. signing the Chinese Exclusion Act.
  - b. enacting literacy and citizenship tests.
  - c. using a quota system.
  - d. imposing a head tax on Chinese immigrants. (pg. 674)
  - e. re-routing ships with Chinese immigrants to the U.S.
- Canadian efforts to assimilate immigrants included teaching patriotism and English in school.

15. The modification of the language, customs, values and behaviors of a group as a result of contact with people from another culture is called

- a. acculturation. (pg. 675)
- b. maturation.
- c. revelation.
- d. indoctrination.
- e. assimilation.



16. The only Western hemisphere nation to industrialize was

a. Canada.

b. the U.S. (pg. 676)

c. Mexico.

d. Russia.

e. Argentina.

- The Industrial Revolution created new demand for metals such as copper, zinc and tin, which led to a mining boom in the U.S., Chile and Mexico.

## 17. Much of Cuba's dense forest was cut for

- a. merchant and naval shipbuilding.
- b. cattle-grazing land.
- c. expanding sugar production. (pg. 680)
- d. charcoal for new industries.
- e. prevention of malaria.

18. A naturalist who worked for environmental preservation was

a. Jane Goodall.

b. John de Bois.

c. John Adams.

d. John Locke.

e. John Muir. (pg. 680)

- When confronted with the choice of economic growth or environmental protection, all nations chose economic growth.