

TE&IP Ch 24-25 QAE

# Chapter 24

# 1. The Mamluks were

- a) descendent of Mongols enslaved in the Ottoman Empire.
  - b) the ruling family of Arabia.
  - c) **slave-soldiers of Egypt. (pg. 688)**
  - d) a religious faction in Turkey.
  - e) pro-western reformers in the Balkans.
- **Muhammad Ali became leader of Egypt after the failure of the French, Mamluk and Ottoman governments.**
  - **Ali accomplished many aspects of modernization like establishing military schools, emphasizing science skills from Europe and building factories and railroads**

## 2. The most persistent opponents of early Ottoman reforms were the

- a) hereditary elites.
- b) Janissaries. (pg. 689)
- c) religious leaders.
- d) peasants and agriculturists
- e) Jesuits.

### 3. The war for Greek independence resulted in the

- a) defeat of the Greek revolutionaries and the execution of all traitors.
- b) execution of the sultan.
- c) defeat of the Ottomans by the combined Russian, British, and French fleets. (pg. 690)
- d) collapse of the Egyptian monarchy.
- e) complete destruction of the Ottoman Empire.
  - After the war for Greek independence, Mahmud II created a new artillery unit and bombarded the Janissaries.

## 4. The root cause of the Crimean War was

- a) Russia's desire to expand south for naval access to the Mediterranean sea. (pg. 693)
  - b) Russia's desire to spread Orthodox Christianity throughout the Ottoman Empire.
  - c) Ottomans domination of Serbia.
  - d) Russia's desire to control Constantinople ( Istanbul).
  - e) Russia's siding with Greece during the 1829 independence movement.
- The significance of the Crimean War was that it marked the transition to modern warfare with the use of breech-loading rifles.

## 5. The Ottoman Empire was significantly weakened financially by:

- a) the Crimean war.
- b) dependence of foreign loans. (pg. 694)
- c) lack of infrastructure to support wester-style reforms.
- d) pegging the value of their currency to the fluctuating British pound.
- e) too small of a professional class to administer the new economy.

## 6. A significant impediment to Russian economic modernization was:

- a) restrictions on work times imposed by the Orthodox Church.
- b) relative nonexistence of the middle classes. (pg. 696)
- c) the perpetuation of serfdom.
- d) complete lack of an educational system.
- e) demonization of the reform efforts of Peter the Great still lingered in the nobility.



## 7. The major reason the Russian state resisted industrialization was

- a) a deep suspicion of western ideas, especially liberalism and socialism. (pg. 697)
- b) it was trying to initiate a communist revolution first.
- c) long-term disputes with Germany led to reluctance to use German advisers.
- d) serfs could not learn how to run machines.
- e) local landowners feared losing their labor force if peasants left the fields to go to factories.
- Pan-Slavism was the doctrine that advocated the unity of all Slavic peoples through military means.

8. Russian imperial expansion in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was focused on

- a) the Pacific Ocean
- b) the Baltic coast.
- c) the southern borders. (pg. 697)
- d) Poland and Romania.
- e) Prussia.

9. When Tsar Alexander I died in 1825, reformers in the military provoked

- a) a confrontation with Japan that resulted in the Russo-Japanese War.
- b) a border war with China.
- c) a failed uprising called the “Decembrist Revolt.” (pg. 698)
- d) the secretary of the defense into resigning.
- e) widespread rebellion among the nobility.

10. The Opium War exposed the fact that the Qing land forces, the Bannermen, were

- a) overpowering.
- b) well trained but poorly led.
- c) obsolete. (pg. 700)
- d) able to use martial arts to defeat the British navy.
- e) traitors.

## 11. “Most-favored-nation status” meant that

- a) any beneficial opportunities extended by China to another nation had to be offered to Britain as well. (pg. 701)
- b) the British gained a monopoly on trade with China.
- c) China would allow missionaries from Britain only.
- d) China and Britain obtained bilateral rights to attend each other’s universities.
- e) Britain was attempting to promote competition among Asian nations to see who would compete for British trade.

## 12. The Taiping Rebellion

- a) was known as the “bloodless” civil war.
- b) succeeded in its goal to Christianize China.
- c) was a gambit designed to lure French and British forces to their destruction.
- d) was the worlds’ bloodiest civil war. (pg. 704)
- e) never actually took place.

# Chapter 25

## 13. Egyptian modernization was paid for by

- a) expanding into weaker neighboring states.
  - b) fighting for the British in return for money.
  - c) developing a cotton industry that rivaled the U.S. (pg. 716)
  - d) mining, primarily of silver.
  - e) borrowing money from the Netherlands.
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- Egypt was able to build a modern state based on cotton exports until the U.S. cotton market resumed after the U.S. Civil War.



## 14. Slave trade ended because

- a) slave revolts and humanitarian reform movements ended it. (pg. 718)
  - b) Africa refused to sell slaves to Europeans anymore—even for guns.
  - c) the plantation system became self-sufficient.
  - d) the soil could no longer support sugar crops.
  - e) too many slaves died on the voyages to make slave trading profitable anymore.
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- Ironically, the British were the world's greatest slaves traders and later became the most aggressive suppressers of the slave trade.

15. Although the East India Company was founded in 1600, the British gradually colonized India by

- a) defeating the French and picking apart the decaying Mughal Empire. (pg 720)
  - b) making alliances with Persian traders to establish trading posts.
  - c) enslaving Indians on sugar plantation.
  - d) paying the Dutch enormous amounts of money to abandon their Indian economic interests and trade only in Java.
  - e) getting the population addicted to opium.
- Indian fragmentation made it easier for the British to establish themselves in India.
  - Sepoys were Indian troops who were hired and trained to protect European companies' warehouses.

16. The Sepoy Rebellion in 1857 was prevented from becoming a full-scale revolution because of

- a) the British withdrawal from India.
  - b) the British sponsorship of home rule as a compromise.
  - c) the rivalry between Hindu and Muslim sepoys.
  - d) the British shipment of massive troops from abroad to squash the rebellion before it could spread.
  - e) no sense of Indian nationalism. (pg. 723)
- The Sepoy Rebellion was a turning point in Indian history because the sepoys pushed the British out of Bengal and the British finally withdrew from India.

17. A significant method of instilling Indian nationalism was

- a) declaring an official dialect of India, Hindi.
- b) establishing schools and universities. (pg. 727)
- c) running railroads, which mixed all members of caste systems together.
- d) trying to streamline the Hindu and Parsi religions.
- e) enacting public performances of the Mahabharata.

## 18. The first British settlers in Australia were

- a) soldiers who had been mustered out.
- b) exiled convicts. (pg. 731)
- c) homesteaders who received grants of land.
- d) recruited from settlements in India.
- e) indentured servants.