

TE&IP Ch 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
26 & 27

(Historical Period 5)

Chapter 21

1. The Enlightenment was the intellectual movement in which

- a. the methods and questions of the Scientific Revolution were applied to human society. (pg. 602)
- b. the methods and questions of the Confucian examination system were applied to society.
- c. the methods and ideology of the Protestant Reformation were applied to society.
- d. the ideas of the Renaissance were applied to society.
- e. the ideas of the absolutist rulers were applied to society.
- John Locke would have argued that people have the right to rebellion

2. The goals of monarchs such as Catherine the Great of Russia and Fredrick the Great of Prussia in supporting the Enlightenment were

- a. they protected religious institutions from new ideas.
- b. expansion of royal authority over localism, religious institutions , and the nobility. (pg. 603)
- c. they firmly reinforced the rights of feudal lords.
- d. they secured the social order in favor of the nobility.
- e. they favored a monopoly on joint-stock companies.

3. In 1787, King Louis XVI called a meeting of the Estates General, the French national legislature, because

- a. only it could control the violent peasantry.
- b. the French elite would not consent to new taxes. (pg 612)
- c. he needed it's consent to impose martial law.
- d. he wanted to demonstrate the power of the throne.
- e. he wanted their support for the manumission of slaves.

4. The Tennis Court Oath was

- a. the declaration by the Third Estate that they would not convene again without a constitution. (pg. 612)
- b. a ceremony on a tennis court in which Louis XVI required his nobility to swear the oaths of allegiance to the Second Estate.
- c. taken by Jacobins on the tennis court at Versailles after deposing the king.
- d. where Napoleon was sworn in as head consulate in 1801.
- e. an investiture of the Freemasons.

5. In response to economic depression, hunger and high bread prices on July 14, 1789, a Parisian crowd

- a. burned the palace at Versailles.
 - b. attacked the Bastille Castle. (pg. 612)
 - c. petitioned to have Joan of Arc made a saint.
 - d. protested the building of Fontainebleau.
 - e. took the king and queen hostage.
- The Declaration of the Rights of Man was the French version of the U.S. Bill of Rights.

6. As a result of the French Revolution, King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were both

- a. restored.
- b. elected.
- c. beheaded. (pg. 614)
- d. deported.
- e. enriched.

The New Republican Calendar

7. The Region of Terror (ROT)

- a. made a new calendar without Sundays. (pg. 614)
- b. abolished clocks as symbols of the repressive industrial element of society .
- c. killed hundreds of cats in Paris.
- d. mutilated many nobles.
 - The ROT resulted in the deaths of about 50,000 (and the imprisonment of about 300,000).
 - The end of the ROT came in 1794 when Robespierre was arrested and guillotined by conservatives in the Convention.

<u>New Name</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Time Period</u>
Vendemaire	Vintage	September 22 - October 21
Brumaire	Fog	October 22 - November 20
Frimaire	Frost	November 21 - December 20
Nivose	Snow	December 21 - January 19
Pluviose	Rain	January 20 - February 18
Ventose	Wind	February 19 - March 20
Germinal	Budding	March 21 - April 19
Floreal	Flowers	April 20 - May 19
Prairial	Meadow	May 20 - June 18
Messidor	Harvest	June 19 - July 18
Thermidor	Heat	July 19 - August 17
Fructidor	Fruit	August 18 - September 21

8. The Congress of Vienna was

- a. a meeting of delegates from Britain, Austria, Russia, and other European countries to restore order in post-Napoleonic Europe. (pg.621)
- b. a meeting held to determine where Napoleon should be exiled.
- c. where Napoleon had his court when he took over most Europe.
- d. where the exiled monarchs of Europe during Napoleon's reign plotted to overthrow him.
- e. where the pan-European constitution was signed in 1848.

Chapter 22

9. The most profitable item in international trade in the 18th century was

a. the potato. (pg. 630)

b. wheat .

c. rice.

d. the soybean.

e. the tomato.

- The agricultural revolution resulted in a large class of landless farm laborers, European population growth, better livestock and crop rotation.

10. Among the new inventions developed to weave cotton textiles was

- a. the steam engine.
- b. the spinning jenny and the water frame. (pg. 636)
- c. the power loom and the thread “genie.”
- d. the fulling press and the iron “foot.”
- e. the rotary weaving engine.

11. Mechanization offered two major advantages:

- a. increased job opportunities for labor forces, and higher wages than cottage industry.
- b. urbanization and increased social mobility.
- c. increased productivity for the manufacture and lower prices for consumers. (pg. 636)
- d. increased trade opportunities globally, and increased leisure time for middle classes.
- e. increased work opportunities for women and improved economic opportunities for families.

12. The cotton boom enriched planters as well as manufactures and

- a. led to the decline of American slavery.
- b. encouraged the growth of a domestic textile industry in India.
- c. made many sharecroppers rich.
- d. created a high demand for mulch.
- e. created a high demand for slaves. (pg. 645)

13. The Factory Act of 1833

- a. prohibited textile mills from employing workers under the age of nine. (pg. 647)
- b. increased wages for all workers of Great Britain and Scotland.
- c. granted women equal pay for equal work.
- d. created separate guilds for male and female workers.
- e. enacted safety laws.

14. Industrialization changed China's relationship with the West because

- a. China's industrialization put it on an equal footing with the West.
- b. industrialization caused Chinese and Western workers to unite.
- c. European steam-powered gunboats humiliated China's military. (pg. 649)
- d. European nations "shared the wealth" with China.
- e. Europe demanded massive Chinese immigration for factory work.

Chapter 23

15. 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.

16. Independence in Brazil first occurred when

- a. Bolivar overthrew the reign of King John VI after his return to Portugal.
 - b. Prince Dom 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.
- A war between Brazil and Portugal still followed Pedro I's declaration of Brazilian independence.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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.

Chapter 24

21. 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

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. “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.
 - The Treaty of Nanking, which was the precursor to most-favored-nation-status, had China giving several concessions, while Britain had none.

26. 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

27. 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.

28. 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 suppressors of the slave trade.

29. 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.

30. 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)
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- 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.

31. 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.

32. 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.

Chapter 26

33. Suffragists lobbied to reform women's lives in the form of

- a) equal wages.
- b) the right to vote. (pg. 751)
- c) elimination of prostitution.
- d) access to universities
- e) workers' rights.

34. The ideology that questioned the sanctity of private property was known as

a) capitalism.

b) socialism. (pg. 753)

c) Manichaeism.

d) mercantilism.

e) liberalism.

- Karl Marx defined “surplus value” as the difference between wages and the value of goods.
- In the Communist Manifesto Marx and Engels argued that the elimination of private property would establish a new society without government.

35. According to Marx, the end of worker exploitation would occur when

- a) “scientific socialism” was proven by the intellectuals.
- b) war broke down barriers of nationalism and included colonist counties.
- c) free democracy replaced all entrenched monarchies in Europe.
- d) workers tired of being “have-nots,” rose up in violent opposition to their oppressors. (pg. 754)
- e) war broke out and the Western industrialized, Christian world conquered the East.

36. The most influential idea of the 19th century was

a) Darwinism.

b) liberalism.

c) existentialism.

d) authoritarianism.

e) nationalism. (pg. 756)

- Otto Von Bismarck's plan to unite most German-speaking people into a single state focused on using industry and nationalism.

37. A significant point of dispute between France and Germany was

- a) Germany's seizure of Alsace and Lorraine. (pg. 758)
- b) Germany's assault on French naval supremacy.
- c) Germany's desire that France get out of Africa.
- d) Germany's support for Alfred Dreyfus.
- e) France's insistence that Strasbourg speak French.

38. The British 19th-century attitude toward Europe has been called a policy of

- a) “splendid isolation.” (pg. 763)
- b) arrogance and conceit.
- c) “laissez-faire.”
- d) “divide and conquer.”
- e) “ignorance is bliss.”

39. Nationalism failed to unify Russia and Austria Hungary because

- a) their empires never developed public education.
- b) their empires included many ethnic and language groups.
(pg. 763)
- c) their empires did not have a national anthem or flag.
- d) their empires were too far away from states with new exciting ideas.
- e) their economies were too poor.
- A significant source of conflict between Russia and Austria-Hungary was Austria's attempt to dominate the Balkans, which undercut Russia's role as "protector" of the Slavic peoples.

40. In Tokugawa Japan, the political power rested in the hands of the

a) bureaucracy.

b) shoguns. (pg. 758)

c) emperor.

d) peasantry.

e) merchants.

- The biggest weakness of the Tokugawa Shogunate was an inability to resist invasion; therefore Japan closed its border to foreigners.
- Commodore Matthew Perry demanded the opening of Japan's ports for refueling and trade.

41. The Treaty of Kanagawa of 1854

- a) was modeled on the unequal treaties that the West had with China. (pg. 758)
- b) opened Japan and Korea to the United States.
- c) settled the Opium War.
- d) put an end to the Taiping Rebellion.
- e) put an end to the Sepoy Mutiny.

42. Leaders of Meiji Japan planned to remain free from Western imperialism by

a) negotiating with Western diplomats.

b) restricting Western access to Japan.

c) keeping out all foreign influences.

d) becoming a world-class industrial power. (pg. 759)

e) using propaganda to make Japanese people hostile to Westerners.

- The Meiji rulers sought to strengthen Japan by embracing foreign ideas, institutions and techniques.

43. Japan's plan for imperialism as defined by Yamagata Aritomo was to

- a) impose Japanese military domination over the world.
- b) conquer India.
- c) control the Aleutian Islands.
- d) control a "sphere of influence" to include Manchuria, Korea and parts of China. (pg. 765)
- e) follow the lead of the U.S. and pursue Manifest Destiny.

44. The Boxer Uprising (aka the Boxer Rebellion) was a series of riots

- a) encouraged by Chinese officials against foreign presence. (pg. 765)
- b) that rid China of the Japanese presence.
- c) that placed Japan under direct military control.
- d) that clearly demonstrated Japanese nationalism.
- e) that demonstrated the support for Christianity in China.

Chapter 27

45. Historians used the term New Imperialism to refer to the West's

- a. isolationism and parochialism in the late 19th century.
- b. use of industrial technology to impose its will on the non-industrial world. (pg. 772)
- c. policies of preservation of the natural environment.
- d. attempt to use propaganda as a tool of empire.
- Although imperialism was not new to Europeans, this period was uniquely characterized by rapid and unprecedented annexations of territory by Western powers.
- The political motivation for France to participate in imperialism was their defeat by Prussia in 1871 Franco-Prussian War which made them sensitive to international humiliation.

46. The most harmful aspect of the Western sense of cultural superiority was

- a. the racist ideas that deemed non-Europeans inferior. (pg. 773)
- b. the use of biological warfare against the colonies.
- c. the creation of a society of poverty and desperation in Asia.
- d. the tendency to marginalize non-Western ideas.

47. One of the greatest barriers to the European invasion of inland African territories was

a. the lack of knowledge of the geography.

b. *Falciparum* malaria. (pg. 774)

c. the great African rivers.

d. the great African mountains.

• Technological advances of the late 19th century included the breech-loaded rifle, the machine gun, smokeless powder and quinine.

48. The better the European weapons became, the wider the

a. “gun breech gap.”

b. “Maxim gap.”

c. “firepower gap.” (pg. 774)

d. “colonial gap.”

e. “race gap.”

- For example, the 1898 Battle at Omdurman resulted in 11,000 Sudanese deaths, but only 48 British deaths.

49. When Western women arrived in the colonies, they created

- a. a more relaxed and “homey” atmosphere.
 - b. a more “civilized” atmosphere as these women insisted on Western daily customs.
 - c. a more racist and segregated environment. (pg. 776)
 - d. a more open society.
- Until the 1870s, Africans ruled 90% of Africa; however, within a decade Europeans invaded and divided Africa in the “scramble for Africa.”

50. “Effective occupation” means

- a. whichever country from Europe got to an area of Africa first, had claims to it based on occupation.
- b. establishing a small occupying force in an area with local client kings provided the basis for European administration of an African protectorate.
- c. every country with colonial ambitions had to contribute forces and participate in a division of the spoils. (pg. 778)
- d. France and England agreed between themselves to control sub-Saharan Africa along a north-south axis after Leopold II Created the threat of a Congo Free State.
 - Europeans controlled equatorial Africa by selling monopolies on resources and trade to private companies.
 - The most successful African resistance against Europeans took place in Ethiopia.

51. Southeast Asia had great economic potential because of

- a. it's fertile soil, constant warmth, and heavy rains. (pg. 785)
- b. it's natural immunity to disease, which the local fruits provided.
- c. the presence of an unlimited supply of geothermal energy.
- d. the large number of craftsmen and artisans.

- The main cash crop for Southeast Asia and Indonesia for European benefit was rubber.
- In Southeast Asia, a rising generation of nationalists were inspired by awareness of other nationalists and modernizing movements in India, China and Japan.