Review Questions

1. Efforts at industrialization in Russia and Japan were similar in that
(A) both began in the early nineteenth century
(B) both followed the termination of long-established institutions
(C) both countries developed more centralized governments
(D) both depended on the textile industry
(E) both countries widely adopted Western practices

2. In the early years of industrial development
(A) women in Japan emerged from traditional roles
(B) husbands and wives were given more opportunities to work together
(C) married women had more opportunities for clerical jobs
(D) British women lost jobs in domestic manufacturing
(E) families enjoyed improved housing

3. Common to most early industrial nations was the development of
(A) steel manufacturing
(B) railroads
(C) zaibatsu
(D) unions
(E) low tariffs

4. Japan’s greatest challenge to industrialization was
(A) its inefficient banking system
(B) its geography
(C) lack of government cooperation
(D) the continued presence of the shogunate
(E) competition between the government and the zaibatsu

5. The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain
(A) was facilitated because of the enclosure movement
(B) followed a similar revolution in the United States
(C) initiated an interest in global trade
(D) received little government support
(E) produced a revolution in agriculture

6. Industrialization in Egypt
(A) gave new freedoms to lower classes
(B) decreased Egypt’s dependency on the West
(C) resulted from disharmony in the Muslim world
(D) was accomplished without government support
(E) narrowed the technological gap between the Muslim world and the West

7. In the early nineteenth century, Russia remained backward to Western nations because of
(A) a history of tsarist opposition to westernization
(B) its decentralized government
(C) its lack of a labor force
(D) its lack of natural resources
(E) its continuation of serfdom

8. After the Perry expedition to Japan
(A) Japan refused to open ports to Western nations
(B) the samurai opposed trade relations with the West
(C) industrialization was accompanied by imitation of Western governments
(D) traditional Japanese religion lost popularity
(E) Japan abandoned its desire for empire

Answers and Explanations

1. B—Prior to industrialization, Russia abolished serfdom and Japan ended feudalism. Both countries began to industrialize in the latter part of the nineteenth century (A). Whereas Japan developed a more centralized government about the time that it industrialized, the Russian government was already centralized (C). Whereas textile mills were a part of early Japanese industrialization, Russia was more dependent upon the production of steel (D). Whereas the Japanese adopted many Western practices, the Russians did not (E).
2. D—Many British women had worked in domestic industries prior to the transition to factory production. Women in Japan continued their traditional roles (A). The Industrial Revolution produced less togetherness as married women retained their roles in the home while their husbands worked in factories (B). Married women retained traditional roles in the home (C). Initially, housing in industrialized cities was unsanitary, crowded, and dangerous (E).

3. B—Railroads were a common feature of industrialized nations, with Russia's trans-Siberian railroad and the U.S. transcontinental railroad serving as examples. Steel manufacturing was a feature of Russian industry (A). The zaibatsu pertained to Japanese industry (C). Unions arose in the West as industrialization progressed (D). High tariffs protected the industries of some nations (E).

4. B—Japan's geography did not provide the country with an abundance of needed resources. Japan developed an efficient banking system (A) and enjoyed government support (C). The shogunate was terminated about the time that Japan industrialized (D). The Japanese government cooperated with the zaibatsu (E).

5. A—The enclosure movement provided the needed labor force to facilitate industrialization. The Industrial Revolution in Britain preceded that in the United States (B). An interest in world trade preceded British industrialization (C). British industry received government backing (D). It followed an agricultural revolution (E).

6. C—Egyptian industrialization resulted from the desire of Muhammad Ali to become more independent from Ottoman influence. Peasant classes were forced to grow crops for export (A). When Great Britain interfered with Egyptian industrialization, Egypt became more dependent on the West (B). Industrialization was the project of Egyptian leader Muhammad Ali (D). Not completely successful, Egyptian efforts at industrialization did not narrow the technological gap (E).

7. E—Serfdom, not abolished until 1861, kept Russia an agricultural nation. Both Peter the Great and Catherine the Great had favored westernization (A). Russian government was highly centralized under the tsars (B). Its large population provided an ample labor force (C), and it possessed the necessary resources for industrialization (D).

8. C—Japan instituted a bicameral parliament based on Western models. Japan opened two ports to Western nations (A). Some samurai favored trade relations with the West (B). Christianity did not find much support among the Japanese, while Shinto gained somewhat in popularity (D). Industrialized Japan continued on a quest for empire, in part to provide the country with needed natural resources (E).
3. Disease transmission between 1750 and 1914
   (A) resulted in new employment opportunities
      for East Asian immigrants
   (B) did not affect Oceania
   (C) produced increased mortality rates during
      childbirth
   (D) saw thousands of Europeans die from exposure
      to native diseases of the Americas and East Asia
   (E) was unaffected by industrial factors

4. Population patterns in the nineteenth century
   (A) showed growth restricted to the Western world
   (B) showed limited growth among working classes
   (C) showed decline in East Asia and growth in Western Europe
   (D) were the result of increased Western efforts to produce large families to provide farm labor
   (E) were affected by the Columbian Exchange of the previous period

Answers and Explanations

1. A—High mortality rates among Hawaiians when exposed to European diseases caused a need for workers from China and Japan. The other four responses were not destinations of major immigrations from China and Japan.

2. D—Notable was the migration of Russian Jews to the West as a result of pogroms directed toward them. The period saw migration from Mediterranean Europe to Latin America (A). Members of the lower classes tended to move from the countryside to the cities (B). Settler colonies continued to be inhabited by Europeans (C). Middle classes tended to migrate from cities to suburbs (E).

3. A—Immigrants from Japan and China found employment in Hawaii because of Hawaiian population decline from epidemic disease. The Maoris of New Zealand were decimated by European diseases (B). Improved sanitation methods decreased childbirth mortality (C). Europeans introduced the diseases that killed native populations (D). Industrial pollution blocked out sunshine, a situation that made inhabitants of industrial cities susceptible to rickets (E).

4. E—Food crops from the Americas, especially the potato, were responsible for the nutritional improvements that contributed to population growth as late as the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This population growth affected non-Western (C) as well as Western nations (A). Working classes also benefited from increased nutrients and improved health care (B). As more families moved from the country to the city, there was less of a tendency to produce large families (D).

5. C—The quantum theory and the theory of relativity were two frontiers in physics formulated during the period. The theory of natural selection is one example of an idea that broke with traditional beliefs (A). Romanticism relied on emotion rather than reason (B). The new science relied on experimental data (D). The general public became increasingly aware of new ideas in science and literature (E).
6. Egyptian trade
   (A) was dependent on the exportation of a single crop
   (B) did not suffer from competition with Europe
   (C) improved as a result of Muhammad Ali’s policies
   (D) weakened after the opening of the Suez Canal
   (E) was independent of world export prices

7. Latin American trade
   (A) decreased after the 1820s
   (B) caused Great Britain to support the Monroe Doctrine
   (C) depended on the increased slave trade of the late nineteenth century
   (D) relied on exports of manufactured goods
   (E) increased local wealth by supplying inexpensive foreign imports

Answers and Explanations

1. B—The Treaty of Nanking (1842) made Hong Kong a British colony. The Qing overtook the Ming in 1644, while the Opium War occurred between 1839 and 1842 (A). China’s silver supply was drained to purchase opium (C) and was not immediately restored since the opium trade continued after the war (D). Foreign spheres of influence were set up after the war (E).

2. D—Both ended in the 1860s. Great Britain initiated the end of the trans-Atlantic slave trade (A) (E). Brazil continued to support the slave trade (C) with the approval of many African kings (B).

3. D—China continued to resist the intrusion of Western technology, whereas the Ottoman Empire (A) and countries of Latin America (E) became increasingly dependent on it. After the Meiji restoration, Japan depended on Western technology, sending students to the West to learn of its use (B). Russia purchased machinery from the West (C).

4. A—The United States and Europe encouraged Latin America to provide them with raw materials rather than build factories (B), a situation that kept Latin America dependent on U.S. and European manufactured goods. Local traders were forced to compete with less expensive imports (C). Land remained in the hands of a few large landholders (D), who benefited the most from the wealth brought in by trade (E).

5. D—Most European trade carried on within the Ottoman Empire was on the part of Jewish and Christian merchants. The Ottoman Empire accepted some loans from the West (A) in spite of enacting some economic reforms within the empire (B). Local artisans suffered because of the influx of better and less expensive European goods (C). Agricultural revenue declined (E).

6. A—Egyptian trade depended on the exportation of cotton. It suffered because of the influx of European goods (B) and was dependent on world cotton prices (E). Muhammad Ali’s insistence on a single cash crop hindered Egyptian trade (C). Trade improved after the opening of the Suez Canal (D).

7. B—Great Britain supported the Monroe Doctrine to improve its relations with Latin America so that it could actively trade with the
Latin American nations. Latin American trade increased after the independence movements of the 1820s (A). The slave trade ended in the late nineteenth century (C). Latin American nations imported manufactured goods (D). Local artisans suffered because of the importation of European goods (E).

8. E—Much of world trade in this period benefited Western colonial powers, who imposed their manufactured goods on the developing world, increasing the economic power of the West (B). China suffered an outflow of silver because of the opium trade (A). Latin America became dependent on U.S. and European manufactured goods (C). Trade was active in the Indian and Pacific oceans in addition to the Atlantic (D).
Political Revolutions

movement to grant political rights to women in the Western world. Socialism attempted to create working conditions and societies that would improve the condition of humanity, whereas the Marxist brand of socialism defined a class struggle whose ultimate purpose was the abolition of government.

Review Questions

1. The American and the French revolutions were alike in all the following ways EXCEPT
(A) they both brought increased political power for women
(B) they were prompted by issues of taxation
(C) they both involved representation in their respective legislatures
(D) they produced documents that defined similar natural rights
(E) they were based on Enlightenment thought

2. The Haitian Revolution was the only revolution of the period 1750 to 1900 that was initiated and fought by
(A) Creoles
(B) mestizos
(C) slaves
(D) foreign mercenaries
(E) elite classes

3. The Brazilian independence movement
(A) resulted in the abolition of slavery
(B) produced a republic for Brazil
(C) involved a prolonged struggle with Portugal
(D) followed a pattern similar to that of other Latin American independence movements
(E) was the result of the Napoleonic wars

4. The declining years of the Qing dynasty saw
(A) the influence of foreign nations
(B) invasion by nomadic people north of the Great Wall
(C) the long-term acceptance of the self-strengthening movement
(D) the end of the opium trade
(E) the return to tradition by new dynastic rule

5. Marxism
(A) became the model for socialism in Western European nations.
(B) anticipated revolution in agrarian societies
(C) advocated centralization of the state
(D) became a factor in the French Revolution
(E) saw history as a series of class struggles

6. Political, economic, and social change from 1750 to 1900
(A) saw sweeping changes in political rights for women
(B) was generally led by members of the lower classes
(C) included reaction against foreign influence in China and Mexico
(D) brought increased prosperity to Latin America
(E) brought republican government throughout the Americas

Answers and Explanations

1. A—Although the French Revolution increased women’s political rights somewhat until the rule of Napoleon, no political rights were gained by women as a result of the American Revolution. The French Revolution was a reaction of the Third Estate against taxation, while the American Revolution was a protest against taxation without representation in the British Parliament (B). The French revolt also involved the degree of representation of the Third Estate in the Estates-General (C). The Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen spoke of similar natural rights (D). Both were based on Enlightenment thought, especially that of Locke and Rousseau (E).

2. C—The Haitian Revolution was initiated by black slaves. The other responses are incorrect.
3. **E**—Brazil saw an opportunity to raise its status to the level of Portugal as a result of the French occupation of the Portuguese throne, a situation that ultimately led to its independence. It did not abolish slavery (A) and produced a monarchy for Brazil (B). It did not involve a prolonged struggle for independence (C), thereby following a different pattern from that of other Latin American independence movements (D).

4. **A**—The Opium War was a case of foreign involvement in China. The Qing were the last nomadic invaders of China during the seventeenth century (B). The self-strengthening movement produced only temporary changes (C). The opium trade continued after the Opium War (D). The end of dynastic rule was a turn away from Chinese tradition (E).

5. **E**—Marx saw history as a series of struggles between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Socialism in Europe outside Russia took on a milder form (A). Marx anticipated revolution in industrialized countries (B) and advocated overthrow, rather than centralization, of the state (C). Marxism was not defined until after the French Revolution (D).

6. **C**—Both the Mexican and Chinese revolts were in part reactions against foreign involvement. Women did not see significant changes in their political rights (A). Most revolutions were led by the middle classes (B). Independence did not bring increased prosperity to Latin America (D). Brazil established a monarchy after independence (E).
3. Which of the following pairs of nations and their imperialist interests is NOT correct?
   (A) United States—Cuba
   (B) Great Britain—India
   (C) Japan—Hawaii
   (D) Germany—Africa
   (E) The Netherlands—South Africa

4. The new imperialism of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries
   (A) brought technology created for the benefit of subject peoples
   (B) created an egalitarian society in India
   (C) resulted in some effects similar to those of the Columbian Exchange
   (D) strengthened African village traditions
   (E) led to increased cooperation between the United States and the governments of Latin America

5. South Africa
   (A) was subjected more to economic imperialism than political control
   (B) saw British enslavement of native peoples
   (C) became an egalitarian society under Dutch rule
   (D) saw the beginnings of racial divisions during colonial rule
   (E) was not subject to European competition because of its lack of natural resources

Answers and Explanations

1. E—Socialism was a political movement that had no bearing on imperialism. Nationalism (A) and militarism (B) connected to imperialism by promoting the glories of one's nation. Industrialization created a need for raw materials and markets that was supplied by colonies (C), whereas Social Darwinism provided the rationalization for industrialized countries to dominate the natives of developing regions (D).

2. B—Economic imperialism led to dependence on the imperialist country to provide manufactured goods. Sometimes, as in the case of the United States and Hawaii, economic imperialism led to direct political control (A). Direct political control was the common imperialist model in Africa (C). It led to Latin America's continuation as a supplier of raw materials rather than an industrialized region (D). It led to close economic, but not political, ties between Latin American and European nations (E).

3. C—The United States, not Japan, had imperialist interests in Hawaii. The other pairs are correct.

4. C—Hawaii is an example of native death from exposure to diseases brought by foreigners, as in the case of the diseases brought to the Americas through the Columbian Exchange. The new imperialism brought technology intended for the benefit of the imperialist nations (A). It created a stratified society in India (B). African village traditions were weakened by imperialism (D). The United States became an imperialist power to many Latin American nations (E).
5. D—Social divisions based on race and skin color began in South Africa under Dutch rule. South Africa was subjected more to political control by the Dutch and British (A). The Dutch, not the British, enslaved native Africans (B). The Dutch stratified society according to the degree of African descent (C). The discovery of gold and diamonds in the later nineteenth century increased European competition in South Africa (E).

6. E—Nationalism served to unite Italy and Germany (C), but divided the Austrian (B) and Russian empires (A). Nationalism was the driving force behind Manifest Destiny (D).

7. B—The abolition movement created conflict between the Boers and British in South Africa. Medical advances brought effective treatments for malaria, which aided imperialism (A). The invention of the steam engine allowed Europeans to navigate rivers to the interior of continents (C). Improved weaponry gave them power over developing societies (D), and the desire for commercial plantations prompted the use of non-Western peoples as suppliers of raw materials (E).

8. A—The breakup of the Mughal Empire facilitated the entrance of Britain into India. Tensions between Muslims and Hindus were heightened by the British, leading to the Sepoy Rebellion (B). After the rebellion, British rule tightened (C), increasing nationalist sentiment among the Indians (D). The British improved the Indian educational system (E).