MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Which of the following statements concerning the peace conference at Vienna following the fall of the Napoleonic French Empire is most accurate?  
   A) Successful restoration of conservative monarchies and promotion of internal peace was achieved for a century.  
   B) Poland emerged as one of the winners in the territorial realignments that followed the wars.  
   C) The allies intended to punish France severely in order to make certain that no further revolution was possible.  
   D) Territorial adjustments reached at Vienna kept Europe fairly stable for almost half a century.  

2) Who proposed evolution in 1859 as the basis of biological development?  
   A) Karl LeBlanc  
   B) Louis Pasteur  
   C) Charles Darwin  
   D) Nils Bormann

3) As industrialization spread peasants in Europe improved their conditions by all of the following means EXCEPT  
   A) specializing in new cash crops  
   B) seeking education and new technical skills.  
   C) forming unions.  
   D) organizing cooperatives.

4) Balkan nationalism initially exacerbated deteriorating relationships between what two powers with interests in the region?  
   A) Germany and Italy  
   B) Britain and France  
   C) Russia and Austria-Hungary  
   D) France and Russia

5) In what year did the French Revolution begin?  
   A) 1795  
   B) 1791  
   C) 1789  
   D) 1798

6) After industrialization a demographic transition occurred to a new system that promoted stable population levels through  
   A) increased mortality due to industrial accidents and environmental pollution.  
   B) low birth and death rates  
   C) legal sanctions against illegitimate births.  
   D) government-sponsored family planning.

7) What piece of legislation gave the vote to many members of the middle class in Great Britain?  
   A) the Franchise Act of 1811  
   B) the Reform Bill of 1832  
   C) the Great Charter of 1848  
   D) the Corn Laws

8) In what year did a European alliance finally crush the French empire under Napoleon?  
   A) 1815  
   B) 1822  
   C) 1809  
   D) 1811
9) Britain's Australian colonies originated in 1788 as
   A) fortified trading ports.          B) plantation and ranching settlements.
   C) penal settlements.              D) mining expeditions.

10) Which of the following is NOT a result of the American Revolution?
    A) The United States gained independence from Great Britain.
    B) Universal male suffrage was established in the United States.
    C) The ideas of liberty and equality gained currency throughout the world.
    D) The French Revolution.

11) What German conservative was responsible for the unification of Germany in 1871?
    A) Klemens von Metternich   B) Otto von Bismarck
    C) the Elector of Hanover    D) King Joseph II

12) Which of the following was NOT a cause of the American Revolution?
    A) the British invasion of the Mississippi River Valley
    B) restriction on free movement into the frontier areas
    C) a desire to overthrow the older colonial leadership
    D) Britain's attempts to impose new taxes and trade controls after 1763

13) The radical phase of the French Revolution led to all of the following EXCEPT the
    A) full-scale attack on private property.
    B) introduction of the metric system of weights and measures.
    C) extension of the revolution to warfare in the Low Countries, Italy, and Germany.
    D) execution of the king.

14) Which political group listed below would espouse the following statement? "As long as
    property is controlled by private individuals, inequality will exist. It is the role of the state to
    manage property for the benefit of all citizens."
    A) conservatives         B) socialists       C) radicals         D) liberals

15) Which of the following was NOT a cause of the French Revolution?
    A) the peasant desire for freedom from manorialism
    B) Enlightenment thinkers urging the need to limit the powers of the Catholic Church and
        the aristocracy
    C) the middle class demand for greater political representation
    D) the Church seeking greater power over the royal government

16) The final phase of the French Revolution was ushered in by the victory of
    C) Partie Girondin.            D) Maximilien Robespierre.

17) Socialist movements that proposed the possibility of gradual and peaceful change rather than
    revolution were called
    A) Falangists.                   B) Boulangists.
    C) revisionist.                  D) Bolsheviks.
18) In what nation did socialism produce the strongest political party?  
A) the United States  
B) Germany  
C) France  
D) Britain

19) Which political group listed below would espouse the following statement? "The political goals of greatest significance are the establishment of constitutional rule and the extension of the parliamentary franchise to propertied men of the middle class."
A) radicals  
B) conservatives  
C) socialists  
D) liberals

20) Above all, population pressure in the eighteenth century  
A) led the business classes to reduce the number of children in their families.  
B) caused the middle classes to reduce risk-taking.  
C) led to wholesale replacement of officeholders among the elite.  
D) drove many people into the working-class proletariat.

21) Which of the following statements could NOT be attributed to the political philosophy of Karl Marx?  
A) In the aftermath of the victory of the proletariat, the state would emerge permanently as a powerful dictatorship.  
B) History was shaped by the available means of production and who controlled them.  
C) Earlier socialist theories based on utopian schemes were silly and unrealistic.  
D) Revolution of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie was inevitable.

22) Which of the following did NOT represent an expansion of government functions in the West following 1870?  
A) wider welfare measures  
B) the establishment of mandatory national unions for laborers  
C) civil service examinations  
D) extension of regulatory apparatus

23) Protoindustrialization refers to  
A) the development of the rural factory system.  
B) the employment of laborers who worked at home but in a capitalist system dependent on urban merchants.  
C) the strictly agricultural economy that preceded the Industrial Revolution.  
D) the development of systems of transportation and communication necessary for full industrialization.

24) Which of the following statements concerning the incursion of the Dutch East India Company in Java is most accurate?  
A) The Dutch relied on ships and military forces from Holland to establish their initial supremacy in Java.  
B) The Dutch replaced the local rulers with a company directorate to govern the colony of Java in the 1620s.  
C) The Dutch were content in the 1620s to be the vassals of the Sultan of Mataram.  
D) Local peasants welcomed the Dutch as liberators.  
E) The Dutch won a series of military victories in the 1620s that established their military dominance in Java.
25) During what decade did European countries reduce much of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific to colonial possessions?  
A) 1850s  B) 1840s  C) 1860s  D) 1790s  E) 1870s  

26) All of the following were reasons why India became the pivot of the great British empire EXCEPT  
A) the residence of more white settlers than any other British colony.  
B) British interest in global trade.  
C) the utility of Indian ports in maintaining British sea power.  
D) the size of the Indian land army.  
E) the existence of raw materials useful to the British industries.  

27) Which of the following was NOT an aspect of European expansion in the pre-industrial era?  
A) the search for precious metals  
B) the seizure of land for plantation production of commercial crops  
C) the establishment of European colonies in the interior of Africa  
D) an extension of capitalist values  
E) the purchase of luxury products such as silks and spices  

28) Which of the following statements concerning colonial society in India and Java prior to 1850 is most accurate?  
A) The massive conversion of the Javanese to Protestantism created a significant change in social mores, but the British were unable to carry out a similar change in India.  
B) The arrival of the British and the Dutch completely destroyed the original social hierarchies of India and Java.  
C) The Dutch and British incursions resulted in the removal of the indigenous aristocracies and the substitution of direct European control of the peasants.  
D) In both cases a new indigenous ruling class soon emerged.  
E) The Dutch and British were content to leave the social systems of Java and India pretty much as they found them.  

29) The jingoistic press and the extension of the vote to the lower middle and working classes  
A) made public opinion a major factor in foreign policy.  
B) tended to give the ruling classes a free hand in foreign policy.  
C) led to demands for massive programs of emigration from European countries.  
D) left the planning of imperial expansion to the European aristocracy.  
E) made imperial expansion impossible to achieve.  

30) How did the establishment of educational systems in Africa differ from those of Java and India?  
A) There was more higher education promoted in Africa.  
B) They depended more on state assistance than on religious missionaries.  
C) They were extensions of indigenous education establishments.  
D) They depended more on religious missionaries than on state support.  
E) Educational systems in Africa were run almost exclusively by indigenous peoples.  

31) In the first half of the nineteenth century, what European nation dominated overseas trade and empire building?  
A) Germany  B) Portugal  C) Spain  D) Holland  E) Britain
32) At what battle in 1879 did the Zulus defeat British military forces?
   A) Zambezi
   B) Rhodesia
   C) Roarke's Drift
   D) Isandhlwana
   E) Sand Hill

33) Which of the following statements concerning the internal economies of the European colonies is most accurate?
   A) By 1914, Asian and African colonies had won economic independence from the European colonizers.
   B) Much production and skilled labor moved to colonial areas.
   C) Slowly, the industrial system of the West including factories and the production of manufactured goods was introduced into Africa and Asia.
   D) Colonial economies were steadily reduced to dependence on the European-dominated global market.
   E) The introduction of European technology such as railways and telegraphs were intended to improve the internal economies of the colonies.

34) The territories controlled by the British East India Company expanded concurrently with the collapse of the
   A) Safavid dominions.
   B) Mauryan territories.
   C) Mughal Empire.
   D) Maghreb.
   E) Raj.

35) By what time did the shift from preindustrial to industrial imperialism clearly take place?
   A) the beginning of the eighteenth century
   B) the middle of the nineteenth century
   C) the middle of the eighteenth century
   D) the beginning of the twentieth century
   E) the beginning of the nineteenth century

36) Which of the following descriptions most accurately defines the term "tropical dependencies"?
   A) Equatorial regions of South America
   B) imperial possessions in which the numbers of European settlers and indigenous peoples were approximately equal
   C) colonies with substantial majorities of white, European immigrants
   D) colonies that were largely unpopulated prior to the coming of the Europeans
   E) colonies in which small numbers of Europeans ruled large numbers of non-Western peoples
37) Which of the following statements concerning European interaction with indigenous peoples prior to 1850 is most accurate?
   A) As most of the Europeans were male, social interaction was limited to sexual exploitation of females in brothels or as slaves.
   B) Social taboos effectively prevented any social interaction between Europeans and indigenous peoples.
   C) Mixed marriages between European males and indigenous females became widely accepted, particularly in Java.
   D) Both European males and females intermarried with indigenous peoples on a common basis.
   E) In all cases few interactions took place.

38) What Hawaiian prince created a united kingdom in 1810 with the aid of British weapons and advisors?
   A) Liliuokalani
   B) Mahele
   C) Haoalele
   D) Kamehameha
   E) Makepani

39) By 1914 all of Africa had fallen to European colonialists EXCEPT
   A) Egypt.
   B) Algeria.
   C) Libya.
   D) South Africa.
   E) Ethiopia.

40) The leader of the Liberal rebellion in Mexico called La Reforma was
   A) Porfirio Diaz.
   B) Benito Juárez.
   C) Simon Bolívar.
   D) Bernardino Rivadavia.
   E) General Antonia López de Santa Ana.

41) "Manifest Destiny" referred to
   A) the imposition of French government in Mexico during the reign of Napoleon III.
   B) the inevitability of a democratic republic in Mexico.
   C) the belief that the United States was destined to rule the North American continent from coast to coast.
   D) the domination by Spanish colonists of the native peoples of the Americas.
   E) the economic dominance of Britain in Latin America.

42) Which of the following did NOT become a United States colony in the 19th century?
   A) Cuba
   B) the Virgin Islands
   C) Puerto Rico
   D) the Philippines
   E) Guam
43) Which of the following beliefs is NOT associated with the concept of "modernization" or "westernization"?

A) As the process occurred, there would be a natural movement toward more democratic forms of government and popular participation.
B) Development was a matter of increasing per capita production in any society.
C) The more industrialized and urbanized any society became, the more social change and improvement were possible as traditional patterns and attitudes were abandoned.
D) Change would take place through radical or revolutionary transitions rather than gradually.
E) Education was the key to modernization.

44) In what way was the government of independent Brazil different than those of the other newly created Latin American nations?

A) Brazil was a monarchy rather than a republic.
B) It was the only government that immediately abolished slavery.
C) It abolished all forms of racial discrimination.
D) It was ruled by the popular majority of former slaves and people of mixed race.
E) It was the only republican form of government established in Latin America.

45) Under Juan Manuel de Rosas, the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata

A) undertook a program of education and economic training among the Indians.
B) adopted the federalist program of a weak central government and local autonomy.
C) reintroduced Spanish culture and political institutions.
D) introduced a democratic regime that recognized political diversity without violence.
E) overthrew the dominance of Buenos Aires province.

46) In what way was the experience of the Napoleonic wars different for Portugal than for Spain?

A) Portugal was allied with the French emperor.
B) The Portuguese were assisted by Britain.
C) The entire royal family fled from the French to Brazil and established their capital there.
D) Following the defeat of the Portuguese, the French took over the colonial administration of Brazil.
E) The French attempted to invade Portugal, but failed.

47) For whom did the independence of Haiti serve as a symbol of freedom and hope?

A) the slaves
B) Mexico
C) mestizos
D) the Spanish
E) the creole elite

48) By what date had all of Spanish South America gained its independence?

A) 1825  B) 1814  C) 1808  D) 1865  E) 1816
49) Which of the following was NOT one of the beliefs that Latin America shared with the West during the nineteenth century?
   A) Belief in absolute monarchy
   B) Belief in private property
   C) Belief in reform
   D) Democratic ideals
   E) Belief in "progress"

50) Who initiated the movement for independence in Mexico by calling on the mestizos and Indians to rebel in 1810?
   A) Manuel de Rosas
   B) Simon Bolivar
   C) Father Miguel de Hidalgo
   D) Toussaint L'Overture
   E) Jose Maria Morelos

51) Which of the following characteristics is most accurately associated with the "centralist" theory of government in Latin America?
   A) recognition of the political rights of Indians and mestizos
   B) multi-party parliamentary governments
   C) strong national governments with broad powers
   D) fiscal and commercial policies set by regional governments
   E) Democracy

52) The United States expressed its attitude toward Latin American independence in 1823 with the issuance of the
   A) Adams-Onis Treaty.
   B) Articles of Confederation.
   C) Southwest Ordinance.
   D) Monroe Doctrine.
   E) Canning Treaty.

53) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the economy of Latin America in the period from 1880 to 1920?
   A) The period was marked by increasing government control of all facets of production and increasing tariffs placed on commercial exports.
   B) Latin America experienced a spurt of economic growth fueled by the increasing demand for raw materials, foodstuffs, and tropical crops.
   C) Continued production of silver kept Latin America prosperous.
   D) The collapse of worldwide demand for raw materials led to a stagnation and then a contraction of economies throughout Latin America.
   E) Although the demand in industrialized countries for raw materials fell off, the slump in exports was more than overcome by a dramatic surge in industrial production and export.
54) Simon Bolívar was responsible for the independence movement in
   A) Mexico.
   B) Panama.
   C) northern South America.
   D) Guatemala.
   E) Argentina.

55) Many Liberal politicians in Latin America adopted the philosophy of Auguste Comte,
   A) Existentialism.
   B) Pragmatism.
   C) Positivism.
   D) Utilitarianism.
   E) Progressivism.

56) The "dependency theory" of economic development is associated with what political group?
   A) Positivists
   B) Marxists
   C) Liberals
   D) Conservatives
   E) Monarchists

57) In what year was the last emperor of China deposed in favor of a republican form of
government?
   A) 1901
   B) 1895
   C) 1908
   D) 1914
   E) 1912

58) Who was responsible for the unification of the Manchu tribesmen prior to the invasion of
   China in the seventeenth century?
   A) Nurhaci
   B) Lin Zexu
   C) Cixi
   D) KangXi
   E) Hong Liaquan

59) What Ottoman Sultan successfully eliminated the Janissary corps as a military and political
   influence?
   A) Abdul Hamid
   B) Selim III
   C) Ali
   D) Mahmud II
   E) Selim II

60) The Chinese official charged with eliminating the opium trade in the 1830s was
   A) Lin Zexu.
   B) Hong Liuquan.
   C) Zeng Guofan.
   D) Cixi.
   E) Kanxi.
61) Which of the following statements concerning the Manchu government is most accurate?
A) The civil service examination system was eliminated as a means of entering the government.
B) Though Manchus occupied a disproportionate number of the highest political positions, there were few limits on Chinese promotions within the imperial bureaucracy.
C) Chinese officials were eliminated at the local administrative levels in order to prevent the extreme regionalization that had led to the downfall of previous dynasties.
D) They destroyed the scholar-gentry in order to consolidate their grip on the government.
E) They welcomed modernization and Western influence.

62) Which of the following was NOT a weakness associated with the Ottoman Empire in the eighteenth century?
A) weak and obsolete military force
B) weak rulers
C) conversion of much of the population to Christianity
D) deteriorating conditions for artisans as a result of competition with the West
E) competition within factions of the elite

63) The first region to successfully rebel and achieve independence from the Ottoman Empire was
A) the Crimea.
B) Palestine.
C) Greece.
D) Turkey.
E) Serbia.

64) Which of the following statements concerning the reforms of Mahmud II is most accurate?
A) The reforms were a blend of Islamic and East Asian economic influences.
B) Mahmud patterned his reform program on Western precedents, including the creation of a diplomatic corps.
C) Despite subtle military and administrative reforms, Mahmud was unable to shake off the influence of the Janissaries.
D) Mahmud, with the consent of the ulama and the ayan returned to a traditional Islamic form of government.
E) Mahmud's program of reform was actually less ambitious than that of his predecessor, Selim III.

65) The semi-Christian rebellion that broke out in southern China in the 1850s and early 1860s was the
A) Manchu rebellion.
B) Kwangxi rebellion.
C) Shandong rebellion.
D) Boxer rebellion.
E) Taiping rebellion.
66) What Ottoman Sultan attempted to roll back the Tanzimat reforms and reinstitute an absolute monarchy in 1878?
   A) Selim III
   B) Yazid II
   C) Mahmud II
   D) Muhammad Ali
   E) Abdul Hamid

67) The successor to the Mahdi, Khalifa Abdallahi,
   A) ended slavery in the Sudan.
   B) relieved the restrictive social regulations imposed by the Mahdi.
   C) fell in the Mahdist defeat at the battle of Omdurman in 1898.
   D) overthrew the Ottoman Sultan and captured Istanbul.
   E) immediately lost the military advantage gained by the Mahdi.

68) In what year was the revised constitution introduced as part of the Tanzimat reforms?
   A) 1839
   B) 1848
   C) 1876
   D) 1904
   E) 1898

69) By the 1870s, the Ottoman Empire
   A) had ceased to rule any portion of Asia Minor.
   B) had been driven from virtually all of the Balkans.
   C) had driven the Russian armies back to the steppes.
   D) was the largest multiethnic empire in Eurasia.
   E) had recovered most of their territorial losses to European powers.

70) On what basis did Muhammad Achmad claim leadership of the Sudanic resistance to Egyptian rule?
   A) He claimed to be a direct descendant of Murad, the last ruler of the Mamluks.
   B) He had substantial Western support.
   C) He claimed to be a direct descendant of the kings of Ghana.
   D) He was the head of the Sunni ulama in the Sudan.
   E) He claimed direct descent from Muhammad.

71) What was the first step toward industrialization in Russia?
   A) mechanization of agriculture
   B) the development of the mining sector
   C) the end of the grain trade with the West
   D) the creation of an extensive system of railways
   E) the construction of factories

72) Peasants who responded to the reforms of 1905 by engaging in entrepreneurial activity including increasing production and buying up land were called
   A) kulaks.
   B) soviets.
   C) Duma.
   D) Bakunin.
   E) anarchists.
73) What war in the mid-nineteenth century demonstrated Russia’s widening gap with the West?
   A) Russo-Turkish War
   B) Russo-Japanese War
   C) Napoleon's invasion of Russia
   D) Crimean War
   E) Sepoy rebellion

74) Which of the following statements concerning Tokugawa intellectual and cultural life is most accurate?
   A) Literacy in Japan reached levels higher than anywhere else outside the West.
   B) Japanese literature reached its zenith during the last decades of the Tokugawa Shogunate.
   C) The Tokugawa placed little emphasis on learning.
   D) Confucianism rapidly lost ground to Buddhism as the major religious and ethical basis for Japanese society.
   E) Japan continued to be largely imitative of conservative Chinese intellectual currents rather than developing dynamic ethical and philosophical systems.

75) Which of the following statements concerning Russian territorial expansion is most accurate?
   A) Russia actively opposed nationalist movements in the Balkans in keeping with their conservative tradition.
   B) Western powers actively aided Russia’s pursuit of territories in the Ottoman Empire.
   C) Russia's loss of Poland in the revolt of 1830 stimulated other attempts at territorial expansion.
   D) No massive acquisitions marked the early nineteenth century, but Russia continued to be an aggressive competitor for territorial expansion.
   E) Russia expanded rapidly south of Alaska to Oregon.

76) Which of the following accounts for Russia’s lack of significant revolution in 1830 and 1848?
   A) major reforms, satisfying most Russians
   B) Absence of a coercive labor system in Russia left scant cause for rebellion.
   C) Russia lacked a substantial history of autocracy.
   D) Like England, Russia’s history of participatory government and its national parliament forestalled revolution.
   E) political repression

77) In what year were Russian serfs emancipated?
   A) 1914   B) 1854   C) 1831   D) 1861   E) 1868
78) Which of the following statements concerning the Tokugawa Shogunate in the nineteenth century is most accurate?
   A) The Shogunate continued to combine a central bureaucracy with semi-feudal alliances with regional daimyos and the samurai.
   B) By the nineteenth century, the Tokugawa were able to dispense with the feudal organization of earlier Japan.
   C) The Shogunate bureaucracy had been opened to talented commoners—a reform that improved the standing of the government with the masses of the Japanese people.
   D) Increasingly the Shogunate depended on its long-standing alliances with Western powers to maintain its dominance.
   E) The Shogunate managed its finances carefully, and never carried a deficit.

79) Which of the following Western cultural characteristics was NOT adopted by large numbers of Japanese?
   A) hair styles
   B) standards of hygiene
   C) Christianity
   D) work styles
   E) Western calendar

80) Failure in what war led to the Russian revolution of 1905?
   A) Russo-Japanese
   B) Russo-Turkish War
   C) Crimean
   D) Sino-Japanese
   E) World War I

81) The Russian minister of finance from 1892 to 1903 responsible for much economic modernization was
   A) Gregor Mendel.
   B) Count Witte.
   C) Stolypin.
   D) Klemenz von Metternich.
   E) General Kuropatkin.

82) Which of the following statements concerning the capitalization of Russian industry is most accurate?
   A) Russian industry was capitalized by a substantial middle class that had built up wealth in the grain trade with the West.
   B) Capital for Russian investment was almost entirely derived from liquidation of agricultural estates in Russia.
   C) It was the contact with the Japanese that led to an influx of capital for Russian industrialization.
   D) United States investors were the largest owners of machinery in Russia by 1900.
   E) By 1900 approximately half of Russian industry was foreign-owned by British, German, and French industrialists.
83) Which of the following statements is most accurate?
   A) Quarrels over the division of the colonial spoils were used to justify the arms buildup and general militarism.
   B) The League of Nations supervised the construction of European colonial empires.
   C) European nations rapidly came to agreements over the territorial division of colonial holdings.
   D) European nations cooperated to defeat the outmanned armies of African nations.
   E) Colonial disputes were usually referred to the World Court.

84) Which of the following was NOT an aspect of imperialism in the period following European industrialization?
   A) the search for markets for European manufactured products
   B) the search for raw materials to feed the machines of Europe
   C) the need to find profitable investments for excess capital
   D) the absence of Christian missions
   E) the establishment of European colonies in the interior of Africa and Asia

85) What was the new export crop in Brazil that made up over 40 percent of Brazil’s exports by 1840?
   A) silk
   B) tea
   C) sugar
   D) coffee
   E) cotton

86) What nation replaced Spain prior to 1850 as the dominant economic force in Latin America?
   A) Britain
   B) France
   C) Italy
   D) Germany
   E) United States

87) Peru’s primary export to Europe between 1850 and 1880 was guano or
   A) bird dung.
   B) woolen cloth.
   C) turtle eggs.
   D) mercury.
   E) peat.

88) Which of the following statements concerning the status of women in post-independence Latin America is most accurate?
   A) Because of their participation in the independence movement, women were rewarded in post-revolutionary Latin America with voting rights and access to political office.
   B) Following independence, women gained little ground and there was virtually no change in the attitudes toward women’s proper role in society.
   C) Women enthusiastically demonstrated for greater political rights.
   D) Because women in general failed to support the revolutionary movements, they were not included in the massive reforms that followed independence.
   E) The status of women actually declined after independence, as they were cut off from areas such as public education that had been available to them in colonial Latin America.
89) What was the outcome of the Opium War?

A) The British victory was so overwhelming that the Manchu dynasty was overthrown by 1850 and replaced by a republic.
B) British victory in the Opium War allowed European powers to force China to open trade and diplomatic exchanges in a series of "Unequal Treaties."
C) The Opium War led directly to the Sino-Japanese War.
D) The British soon swept the seas of opposition, but were prevented from entering China by opposition from other European powers who feared Britain’s overthrow of the Manchus.
E) Despite technological advantages, the British forces were overwhelmed by the Chinese numerical superiority and were unable to penetrate China’s isolation.

90) The dynastic name taken by the Manchu dynasty was


91) In what area did the Manchus attempt to take strong measures of reform?

A) alleviating rural distress and unrest
B) overturning the Confucian social hierarchy of age and sex
C) elimination of the scholar-gentry
D) removal of social restrictions on women
E) eliminating the influence of religion

92) The new groups of merchants that developed in China under the more relaxed commercial system of the Manchus were called


93) European financiers lent money to the profligate successors of Muhammad Ali because they desired access to Egypt’s cheap cotton and, by the 1850s, a share in the


94) Which of the following statements is most accurate?

A) Faced with the advanced military technology of the Europeans, indigenous people ceased resisting the imperial advance.
B) No African or Asian military forces won set piece battles.
C) Despite advances in military technology, the Europeans remained unable to overcome the Asian advantages in population.
D) African and Asian peoples often fiercely resisted colonial rule, although without realistic chances of permanent success.
E) Most Africans felt that European rules was a good thing.
95) The leader of the slave independence movement on the island of St. Domingue was
   A) Toussaint L'Overture.
   B) Father Miguel de Hidalgo.
   C) Ferdinand DeLesseps
   D) Bernardino Rivadavia.
   E) Simon Bolívar.

96) Unhappy about the unfavorable terms of trade in China, British merchants hit on a possible
    solution to reverse the flow of bullion in the form of
    A) opium from India.
    B) industrial machinery.
    C) teas.
    D) cotton textiles.
    E) gold and salt.

97) What nation's invasion of Egypt in 1798 signalled the beginning of European penetration of the
    Islamic heartland?
    A) France
    B) Prussia
    C) Russia
    D) Austria-Hungary
    E) Britain

98) Which of the following statements concerning Japanese political reforms in the period of the
    Meiji state is NOT accurate?
    A) Samurai, destroyed by the removal of government stipends, were banned from
       participation in the Meiji Diet.
    B) The Meiji came to power with very little violence.
    C) The bureaucracy was reorganized, insulated from political pressures, and opened to
       talent on the basis of civil service examinations.
    D) Meiji leaders established a new conservative nobility, stocked with former nobles and
       Meiji leaders that operated a British-style House of Peers.
    E) The constitution issued in 1889 assured major prerogatives for the emperor along with
       limited powers for the lower house of the Diet.

99) What was the impact of the British opium trade on China?
    A) The opium trade had little economic effect on China.
    B) The government was quickly able to halt the importation of opium, so that it did not have
       the disastrous impact on the Chinese population that was expected.
    C) Its use was restricted to the peasantry of northern China, where production of food
       rapidly decreased.
    D) Within years China's favorable balance of trade was reversed and silver began to flow out
       of the country.
    E) Due to the addiction of the imperial court, the British were welcomed as a valuable trade
       partner of China.
100) Which of the following reflects a significant similarity between Japan and Russia during the period of industrialization prior to 1914?
   A) Both experienced significant political revolutions.
   B) Both demonstrated remarkable political flexibility resulting in sweeping transformations of political structure.
   C) Both engaged in territorial acquisitions in the Ottoman Empire.
   D) Both had a large industrial labor force.
   E) Both Japan and Russia had prior experience of imitation, Japan from China, Russia from Byzantium and the West.