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

1. Which of the following events was rejected by Creole elites as a model of revolution because of its threat to the social hierarchy?

A) The American Revolution  
B) The Haitian Revolution  
C) The French Revolution of 1848  
D) The Glorious Revolution in Britain in 1688  
E) Texas' struggle for independence from Mexico

2. Toussaint L'Overture led the rebellion

A) in Mexico among the Indians and mestizos.  
B) in northern South America.  
C) in the region of the Rio de la Plata.  
D) in Brazil.  
E) on the island of St. Domingue.

3. Who was the leader of the independence movement in northern South America?

A) Father Miguel de Hidalgo  
B) Bernardino Rivadavia  
C) Simón Bolívar  
D) José de San Martín  
E) Toussaint L'Overture

4. 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 French attempted to invade Portugal, but failed.  
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) Portuguese elites welcomed the French leadership.

5. Caudillos were

A) Indian groups that continued to resist independence in the Rio de la Plata.  
B) rural police forces that controlled much of Mexico.  
C) independent leaders who dominated local areas by force in defiance of national policies.  
D) coffee plantations in Brazil.  
E) business leaders striving to modernize South American economies.
6. The Monroe Doctrine of 1823

A) expressed the United States' belief in its rights to control North America from coast to coast.
B) included the annexation of Texas.
C) was enacted by the British to protect their trade in Latin America.
D) was proclaimed by the United States to keep European nations out of Latin America, but enforced by the British navy.
E) was a strong expression of the United States' power in the Western Hemisphere.

7. Which of the following descriptions of the politicians who led liberal governments in the post-1860 Latin America is accurate?

A) They were drawn primarily from the ranks of the mestizos.
B) They represented a new generation of politicians who had matured after independence.
C) They favored expansion of the franchise to Indians and mestizos, who represented the "ancient" aspects of Latin American civilization.
D) They favored land redistribution schemes intended to restore equitable landholding for everyone.
E) They opposed European-style industrialization.

8. Benito Juárez was

A) a member of the colonial aristocracy in Mexico.
B) an Indian who led La Reforma.
C) a general under Santa Anna and his successor in the Mexican government.
D) placed on the throne of the Mexican government by Napoleon III of France.
E) a trusted advisor of Emperor Maximilian.

9. By 1840, coffee became a major export product of

A) Mexico.
B) Argentina.
C) Cuba.
D) Brazil.
E) Panama.

10. Prior to the 1830s, the artistic and architectural style preferred in Latin America was

A) romanticism.
B) neo-classicism.
C) existentialism.
D) realism.
E) Gothic.
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. Under the able leadership of ___________ and other blacks, the independent republic of Haiti was proclaimed in 1804.

2. In 1808, Napoleon placed the king of Spain and his son under arrest and forced them to abdicate in favor of his ___________.

3. In northern South America, ___________, a wealthy Creole officer, emerged as the leader of the revolt against Spain.

4. A struggle often developed between ___________, who wanted to create strong national governments with broad powers, and federalists, who wanted policies to be set by regional governments.

5. The ___________ of 1823 stated clearly that any attempt to colonize in the Americas would be considered an unfriendly act by the United States.

6. Following defeat in the Mexican American War, Mexico was forced to sign the disadvantageous Treaty of ___________.

7. At French urging, ___________, an Austrian archduke, was convinced to take the throne of Mexico in 1862.

8. The United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, which declared their independence in 1816, soon split apart, and local caudillos, able to call on the support of mounted rural workers, or ___________, dominated each region.

9. By 1862, in a movement resembling La Reforma in Mexico, the provinces surrounding the Rio de la Plata were united in a unified nation called the ___________.

10. In the provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, coffee estates, or ___________, began to spread toward the interior as new lands were opened.

TRUE/FALSE. Write ‘T’ if the statement is true and ‘F’ if the statement is false.

T 1. By 1830 all of Spanish South America had gained its independence.

F 2. Based on the ideas of the French philosopher Auguste Comte, Latin American politicians found in the philosophy of utilitarianism a guiding set of principles.

T 3. With the expansion of coffee growing came an intensification of slavery in Brazil.

T 4. The Brazilian monarchy could not survive the abolition of slavery and was toppled in a bloodless coup only one year after abolition.

F 5. Under Porfirio Diaz, foreign investment in Mexico was discouraged in order to foster
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following European powers seized territories of the Ottoman Empire in the early decades of the 18th century?

   A) Austria-Hungary  
   B) Britain  
   C) France  
   D) Italy  
   E) Russia

2. In the later 1700s, Russia

   A) became the primary ally of the Ottoman Empire among the European powers.  
   B) withdrew from the territories they had seized along the Crimea.  
   C) conquered Constantinople and established a port on the Mediterranean.  
   D) became the main threat to the Ottoman Empire’s survival.  
   E) partitioned the Ottoman Empire much as Poland had been divided.

3. Which of the following states first achieved independence from the Ottoman Empire?

   A) Syria  
   B) Serbia  
   C) Palestine  
   D) Austria-Hungary  
   E) Greece

4. The Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II

   A) attempted to rid the Ottoman Empire of Western influences.  
   B) successfully eliminated the Janissary corps as a military and political influence.  
   C) attempted to restore absolutism and destroy the Western-style constitution of his predecessor.  
   D) was toppled from the throne by a Janissary revolt.  
   E) was known for his support of traditional Ottoman practices.

5. In what year was the revised constitution introduced as part of the Tanzimat reforms?

   A) 1800  
   B) 1839  
   C) 1848  
   D) 1876  
   E) 1898
6. The Ottoman Society for Union and Progress
   A) supported the reform efforts of Sultan Abdul Hamid.
   B) led the rebellion that overthrew Sultan Abdul Hamid.
   C) represented the older members of the ayan.
   D) was also known as the Arab League.
   E) wanted a return to traditional Muslim leadership.

7. The Napoleonic invasion of 1798 signaled the demise of what group’s rule in Egypt?
   A) The Fatimids
   B) The Umayyads
   C) The Mamluks
   D) The Almoravids
   E) The Mughals

8. By 1811, what ruler had established his dominance over Egypt?
   A) Murad, commander of the Mamluks
   B) Napoleon, French emperor
   C) Muhammad Ali, an officer in the Ottoman army
   D) Nurhaci, Almoravid military commander
   E) Robert Clive, British governor

9. What nation intervened militarily in Egyptian affairs in 1882?
   A) The Ottoman Empire
   B) France
   C) Italy
   D) Russia
   E) Britain

10. Which of the following rebellions was clandestinely supported by the Qing imperial court under Cixi?
    A) The Sepoy Rebellion
    B) The Taiping Rebellion
    C) The Shandong Rebellion
    D) The Kangxi Rebellion
    E) The Boxer Rebellion
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. The **Tanzimat** reforms in the Ottoman Empire, between 1839 and 1876 reorganized education, established railways and telegraph systems, and resulted in a constitution based on European prototypes.

2. [Nur al-Din], the head of the coalition of Mamluk households that shared power in Egypt at the time of Napoleon's arrival, dismissed the invader as insignificant.

3. Intermarrying with Turkish families, Muhammad Ali's descendants provided a succession of rulers in Egypt known as **Khedives**.

4. The completion of the **Suez** Canal in 1869 shortened the distance by sea between Europe and Asia and allowed steamboats to replace sailing vessels.

5. At the battle of **Omdurman** in 1898, the bulk of the Mahdist cavalry and its commander were slaughtered.

6. Overseas trading links gave rise to a wealthy new group of merchants, the **compradores**, who specialized in the import-export trade on China's southern coast.

7. In the late 1830s, the Chinese emperor sent one of his most distinguished officials, **Lin Zexu**, to stamp out the opium trade.

8. Led by a mentally unstable, semi-Christian prophet named Hong Xiuquan, the **Taiping** Rebellion exacerbated stresses within Chinese society.

9. The last decades of the Manchu dynasty were dominated by the ultraconservative dowager empress **Cixi**.

10. In 1912, the last of emperor of China, a small boy named **Pu Yi**, was deposed.
TRUE/FALSE. Write ‘T’ if the statement is true and ‘F’ if the statement is false.

1. In the early years of the 18th century, the days of the Ottoman Empire appeared numbered. **T**

2. Arab leaders in Beirut and Damascus, who originally favored the 1908 coup within the Ottoman Empire because they believed it would lead to independence, were soon disappointed by the new regime. **T**

3. An attempt by the khedive to save money by disbanding Egyptian regiments and dismissing Egyptian officers led to a revolt led by Ahmad Orabi in the summer of 1882. **T**

4. Overseas trading links gave rise to a wealthy new group of merchants, the compradors, who specialized in the import-export trade on China’s south coast. **F**

5. Led by a mentally unstable, semi-Christianized prophet named Hong Xiuquan, the Boxer Rebellion exacerbated the already considerable stresses within Chinese society. **F**

6. Members of the Ottoman Society for Union and Progress were also known as the Progressive Ottomans. **F**

7. Egyptian authority in the Sudan was concentrated in the administrative center of Khartoum. **T**

8. Muhammad Achmad, known to his followers as the Mahdi, proclaimed a revolt in the Sudan against both Egyptian heretics and the British. **T**

9. The Boxer Rebellion broke out between Britain and China in late 1839, resulting in a resounding defeat of the Chinese fleet. **F**

10. The Taiping Rebellion broke out in 1898 and was put down only through the intervention of imperialist powers in 1901. **F**
MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The Stolypin reforms
   A) followed the Russian defeat in the Crimean War.
   B) resulted in changes that permanently altered the Russian economy.
   C) reinforced the authority of the aristocracy.
   D) granted greater freedom to the peasantry from redemption payments.
   E) introduced lower tariffs.

2. The Crimean War
   A) demonstrated Russia’s superiority over the Ottoman Empire.
   B) was fought primarily at sea.
   C) was won by Western nations because of industrial advantages over Russia.
   D) led directly to the Decembrist uprising.
   E) illustrated the skill of Russian generals.

3. One of the important results of the establishment of railway systems in Russia was the opening of
   A) the Ukraine.
   B) Poland.
   C) Siberia.
   D) the Crimea.
   E) the Baltic lands.

4. Count Witte
   A) was the Russian commander during the Decembrist uprising.
   B) served as minister of finance from 1892 to 1903.
   C) introduced the program of internal reform following the revolution of 1905.
   D) was a major Russian novelist during the 19th century.
   E) was responsible for freeing the serfs.

5. Which of the following was present during the Russian program of industrialization?
   A) Attitudinal changes similar to those in the West among workers
   B) A large middle class
   C) Rich natural resources
   D) Small, but efficient, factories
   E) A rudimentary labor movement
6. The political goal of the Russian anarchists was

A) the introduction of a new constitution with a broader franchise.
B) the retention of the Orthodox church.
C) the establishment of a Russian republic.
D) the installation of a democratic system.
E) the abolition of all formal government in Russia.

7. Terrorism was the chief political method used by which of the following groups?

A) Anarchists
B) The Old Believers
C) Liberals
D) Turgenevs
E) Kulaks

8. Russian Marxists

A) were strict adherents to Marxist doctrine.
B) borrowed nothing from Western political ideology.
C) believed that revolution could take place without the existence of a middle class.
D) were closely associated with the Decembrist rising.
E) attempted to establish their party among the peasantry.

9. Which of the following groups in Tokugawa, Japan advocated concentration of specifically Japanese culture?

A) National studies group
B) Dutch studies group
C) Confucian scholars
D) Buddhist scholars
E) Samurai

10. Which of the following was NOT a policy of the new Meiji government?

A) Abolition of feudalism
B) Reinforcing the daimyos
C) Expanding state power
D) Establishing a system of nationally appointed prefects
E) Strengthening the emperor’s position
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. Nicholas I provoked conflict with the Ottoman Empire in 1853 with the ________ War.

2. In some ways, the Russian ________ of the serfs in 1861 was more generous than the liberation of the slaves in America.

3. The establishment of the ________ railroad, which connected European Russia with the Pacific, was the crowning achievement of the drive to improve communications.

4. War broke out between Russia and ________ in 1904, leading to a disastrous Russian defeat.

5. Unexpected defeat in war unleashed massive protests on the Russian home front in the ________ of 1905.

6. Russian liberals were wooed through the creation of national parliament, the ________.

7. A minority of Russian agricultural entrepreneurs called ________ began to increase agricultural production and buy up additional land.

8. The Japanese constitution of 1889 assured major powers for the emperor, along with a parliament, or ________.

9. By the 1890s, huge new industrial combines called ________ were being formed in Japan.

10. Japan's quick victory over ________ in the quarrel for influence over Korea in 1894-1895 marked the first step in colonial expansion.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. In Russia, some form of local government was necessary after 1861, because the nobles no longer directly ruled the peasantry.

2. Russian liberals were wooed through the creation of a national parliament, the zemstvo.

3. By abolishing the samurai class and the stipends the group had received, the Meiji ministers introduced a real social revolution from above.

4. Unlike Russia, Japan was a resource-poor nation.

5. Modernization introduced tension in Japan's political life, including growing political party competition in parliament and frequent parliamentary defiance of the emperor's ministers.