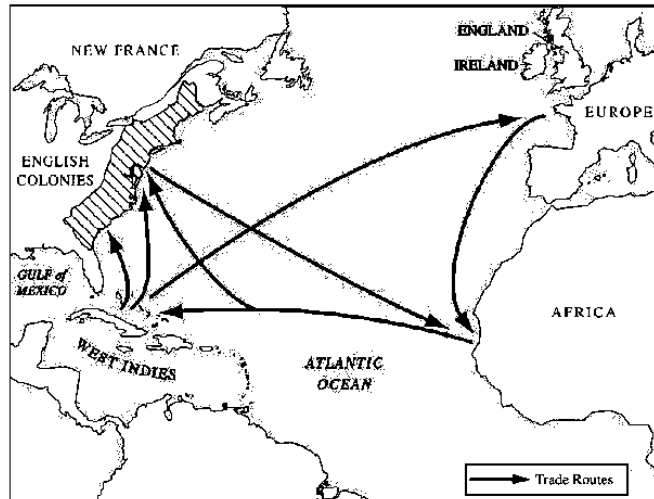


## Period 5 (1750-1900): Industrialization and Global Integration Test

Use the map below for questions 1-3.

Transatlantic Trade Circa 1700



1. Which of the following was a direct result of the trade pattern shown on the map?
  - a. English colonies in North America developed methods of industrial production.
  - b. Territories in sub-Saharan Africa were colonized by European nations.
  - c. The production of cash crops in North America and the Caribbean increased.
  - d. Trade between states in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East decreased.
2. Which of the following led directly to the structure of the trade system shown on the map?
  - a. Development of trading alliances among Maya city-states
  - b. Laissez-faire capitalism
  - c. Mercantilist economic practices
  - d. The encomienda labor system
3. Which of the following contributed most to the disruption of the trade network shown on the map during the nineteenth century?
  - a. The development of maritime transportation technology
  - b. The increase in European immigrants to the Americas
  - c. The increasing demand for American silver in China
  - d. The spread of Enlightenment ideals in the Americas

Use the following text for questions 4-5.

**Karl Marx, *The Communist Manifesto***

*In 1848, German thinker Karl Marx, along with Frederick Engels, authored a book titled "The Communist Manifesto", which became one of the most influential pieces of political writing in history. The following is one of the ideas contained within that book.*

*"The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guildmaster and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, that each time ended, either in the revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes."*

4. The views in this document are best seen as evidence of which of the following?
  - a. Societal harmony between social classes at the time
  - b. The author's optimistic opinion of capitalism
  - c. The desire by some to alter the class system
  - d. The widespread use of serfs in Western Europe
  
5. The tone of this document best reflects which of the following developments?
  - a. The rise of National Socialism in Germany
  - b. The enlightenment
  - c. The Industrial Revolution
  - d. Twentieth century European nationalism

Refer to the three passages below for questions 6-8.

**Passage 1— Rudyard Kipling, “The White Man’s Burden”, 1899.**

Take up the White Man’s burden—  
Send forth the best ye breed—  
Go bind your sons to exile  
To serve your captives’ need  
To wait in heavy harness,  
On fluttered folk and wild—  
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,  
Half-devil and half-child . . .  
Take up the White Man’s burden—  
And reap his old reward;  
The blame of those ye better,  
The hate of those ye guard.

**Passage 2 —from American poet and journalist, Ernest Crosby, “The Real White Man’s Burden”, 1902**

Take up the White Man’s burden.  
Send forth your sturdy kin,  
And load them down with Bibles  
And cannon-balls and gin.  
Throw in a few diseases  
To spread the tropic climes,  
For there the healthy natives  
Are quite behind the times.

**Passage 3—from English journalist, Edmund Morel, “The Black Man’s Burden”, 1920**

But what the partial occupation of African soil by the white man has failed to do; what the mapping out of European political “spheres of influence” has failed to do; what the maxim [the first machine gun, 1884] and the rifle, the slave gang, labour in the bowels of the earth and the lash, have failed to do; what imported measles, smallpox and syphilis have failed to do; what even the oversea slave trade failed to do, the power of modern capitalistic exploitation assisted by modern engines of destruction, may yet succeed in accomplishing.

6. The passages above reflect responses to which 19th century global process:
  - a. Christian missionary work in Russia and China
  - b. Imperialism
  - c. Industrial Revolution
  - d. The outbreak of World War One
  
7. The author of the second passage most directly contradicts the author of the first on what key point?
  - a. Europeans are having a negative effect on colonized peoples rather than helping them.
  - b. The importance of economic assistance to persuade native peoples to embrace Christianity.
  - c. The White Man’s burden should only be taken up by strongest and best in society.
  - d. The widespread success of converting peoples to Christianity.
  
8. Which of the following BEST explains the motivation behind passage 3 above?
  - a. To argue that the trans-Atlantic slave trade needed to be abolished
  - b. To convince Imperialist governments that they needed to invest in the well-being of African peoples or else run the risk of losing their industrial work force
  - c. To encourage Africans to unite and revolt against imperialist powers
  - d. To make the case that Capitalism was detrimental to the African way of life

Use the following text for questions 9-12.

**“The White Man’s Burden” – Rudyard Kipling**

"Take up the White Man's burden--  
Send forth the best ye breed--  
Go bind your sons to exile  
To serve your captives' need;  
To wait in heavy harness,  
On fluttered folk and wild--  
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,  
Half-devil and half-child."

9. The tone of Rudyard Kipling’s “White Man’s Burden” reflects which of the following beliefs?
  - a. Europeans are able to improve the lives of the natives, who are in need of help from their European superiors.
  - b. Instruction in Christian teaching is the most important responsibility of Europeans.
  - c. It is relatively easy to work among native peoples.
  - d. Natives generally appreciate the help they receive from Europeans.
  
10. The author's view of Africans most directly reflects the influence of which of the following?
  - a. Issues with education in third world nations
  - b. The moral obligations for imperialism
  - c. The need for slavery in foreign countries
  - d. The relationship between the colonizer and those being colonized
  
11. Based on the excerpt of “The White Man’s Burden” and your knowledge of world history, which of the following like encouraged the development of Social Darwinist philosophies?
  - a. Encouragement of Africans and Asians fight back against European aggressors
  - b. Immigration of Europeans to the Americas.
  - c. Imperialism of non-Western countries by industrialized nations.
  - d. The export of European livestock to the Americas.
  
12. The developments described in “The White Man’s Burden” contributed most directly to which of the following global processes?
  - a. Colonialism
  - b. Imperialism
  - c. Industrialism
  - d. Globalization

Use the following image for question 13.

**English factory, circa 1840**



13. Which of the following was NOT a reason factories like this first appeared in England?
  - a. England had a well-established banking system, making capital available to build factories.
  - b. England had an abundance of rivers and canals to transport raw materials and finished products.
  - c. England had large, easy-to-reach deposits of coal and iron ore.
  - d. Socialism first took root in England, spurring more investment in factories.
  
14. How did the change from cottage industries to factory production impact the role women played in working class factories?
  - a. Factory production and the resulting urbanization made it too dangerous for women to leave their homes, so most working class women only worked inside the home.
  - b. Migration to cities and factory work mostly only impacted men.
  - c. The collapse of urban guilds led to more equality for working class women.
  - d. Working class women were more likely to work outside the home, taking jobs in the new factories at a fraction of the pay men received.
  
15. What new economic and political movement was spurred by workers' opposition to poor conditions in factories like the one above?
  - a. Capitalism
  - b. Fascism
  - c. Monarchism
  - d. Socialism

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 16-17.

*A History of the World in 6 Glasses*, **Tom Standage**, 2005

“As the public mood darkened, a meeting of The Assembly of Notables (the clergy, aristocrats and magistrates) failed to sort out the financial crisis, prompting King Louis XVI to convene the Estates General, an elected national assembly, for the first time in 150 years. The meeting at Versailles degenerated into confusion, however, prompting the king to sack his financial minister, Jacques Necker, and call out the army. Ultimately, it was at the Cafe du Foy, on the afternoon of July 12, 1789, that a young lawyer named Camille Desmoulins set the French Revolution in motion. Crowds had gathered in the nearby gardens of the Palais Royal, and tensions rose as the news of Necker’s dismissal spread, since he was the only government official trusted by the people. Revolutionaries stoked fears that the army would soon descend to massacre the crowd. Desmoulins leaped onto a table outside the cafe, brandishing a pistol and shouting “To arms, citizens! To arms!” His cry was taken up, and Paris quickly descended into chaos; the Bastille was stormed by an angry mob two days later.”

16. Historians studying political revolutions would find similarities in the role played by coffee houses in the French Revolution and
  - a. The role played by Facebook during the Arab Spring of 2011
  - b. The role played by paper in the Yellow Turban Uprising
  - c. The role played by samurai in the Meiji Restoration
  - d. The role the steam engine played in the Industrial Revolution
  
17. The French Revolution is most similar to which other political revolution, in that they were set in motion by the bottom strata of the society?
  - a. American Revolution
  - b. Haitian Revolution
  - c. Industrial Revolution
  - d. Latin American Revolution(s)

Use the following text for questions 18-20.

**Honda Toshiaki, A Secret Plan of Government (1798)**

“It is because of the danger of such occurrences that in Europe a king governs his subjects with solicitude. It is considered to be the appointed duty of a king to save his people from hunger and cold by shipping and trading. This is the reason why there are no bandits in Europe. Such measures are especially applicable to Japan, which is a maritime nation, and it is obvious that transport and trade are essential functions of the government.

Ships which are at present engaged in transport do not leave coastal waters and put out to sea. They always have to skirt along the shore, and can navigate only by using as landmarks, mountains, or islands within visible range. Sometimes, as it inevitably happens, they are blown out to sea by a storm and lose their way. Then, when they are so far away from their familiar landmarks that they can no longer discern them, they drift about with no knowledge of their location. This is because they are ignorant of astronomy and mathematics, and because they do not possess the rules of navigation. Countless ships are thereby lost every year. Not only does this represent an enormous annual waste of produce, but valuable subjects also perish. If the methods of navigation were developed, the loss at sea of rice and other food products would be reduced, thus effecting a great saving. This would not only increase the wealth of the nation, but would help stabilise the prices of rice and other produce throughout Japan. The people, finding that they are treated equally irrespective of occupation and that the methods of government are fair, would no longer harbour any resentment, but would raise their voices in unison to pray for the prosperity of the rulers. By saving the lives of those subjects who would otherwise be lost at sea every year, we shall also be able to make up for our past shame, and will keep foreign nations from learning about weak spots in the institutions of Japan from Japanese sailors shipwrecked on their shores. Because of these and numerous other benefits to be derived from shipping, I have termed it [an] imperative need.”

18. Mention of the governance of a king in the FIRST PARAGRAPH is best understood in the context of which of the following historical developments?
- The articulation of the social contract by Enlightenment philosophers allowed for advocacy of new political and economic models.
  - The Japanese emperor was no longer worshipped as a religious figure.
  - The Tokugawa shogunate prioritized reformation of bakufu government as resistance to the European powers in Asia.
  - Unrest among Japanese peasants created strong interest in replacing samurai authority with a civil service government that was not class-based.
19. Recitation of Japan’s maritime inadequacies in the SECOND PARAGRAPH is best seen as an example of which of the following?
- Cultural tensions created by stranded foreign sailors on Japanese soil motivated authorities to limit instances of cross-cultural encounters.
  - Leading daimyos developed rationales for Christian sailors to take on prominent advisory roles in order to achieve parity with other sea based trading nations.
  - Substantial maritime loss of economic goods caused severe economic scarcity throughout Japan.
  - The Meiji government eventually argued for systemic changes needed in order to minimize Japan’s vulnerabilities in East Asia.
20. Honda’s book is best understood in the context of which of the following?
- Colonization attempts by European powers during the eighteenth century incrementally created Japanese disunity.
  - Nagasaki’s semi-open port Dutch Studies threatened Tokugawa hegemony.
  - Respective social class opinions informed decision-making by the samurai elite.
  - The influence of neo-Confucianism on governmental practices enabled Edo to be receptive to foreign scientific and technological innovations.

Use the following text to answer questions 21-22.

**Maximilien Robespierre, Report on the Principles of a Revolutionary Government, 1793**

The revolutionary government is the cause of the fear of the aristocracy, or the pretext for its calumnies\*. For the tyrants this government is a scandal, for most people it is a miracle. It must be explained to all, so that at least all good citizens may be rallied around the principles of the general will. The goal of a constitutional government is the protection of the Republic; that of a revolutionary government is the establishment of the Republic... Foreign courts have for some time been spewing out on French soil their well-paid criminals. Their agents still infect our armies. All the bravery of our soldiers, all the devotion of our generals, and all the heroism of the members of this Assembly had to be put forth to defeat treason. These gentlemen still speak in our administrative bodies, in the various sections; they secure admission to the clubs; they sometimes may be found sitting among us; they lead the counter-revolution; they lurk about us, they eavesdrop on our secrets; they flatter our passions and seek even to influence our opinions and to turn our decisions against us... If we spare them, they will conspire publicly; if we threaten them, they will conspire secretly or under the mask of patriotism... Our only possible answer to their pamphlets and lies is to destroy them.

\*making false statements to destroy someone's reputation

21. Based on the source and your knowledge of world history, which of the following best describes the effects of Robespierre's argument?
- It led to a period of relative peace and stability in France.
  - It led to a year long period of violence known as the Reign of Terror
  - It resulted in Austria, Prussia, and England declaring war against France.
  - It resulted in Napoleon Bonaparte's coup d'état.
22. What was most likely Robespierre's purpose for writing this report?
- To inform French citizens on the current state of the government.
  - To justify the use of a strict curfew in Paris.
  - To persuade conservatives that Republicanism was superior to Monarchy.
  - To provoke suspicion among the Revolutionaries.

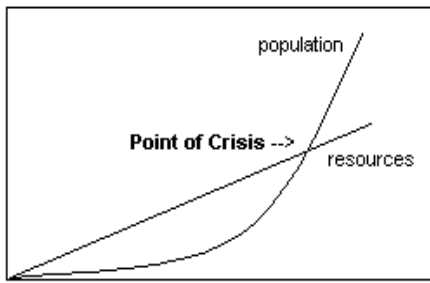


Use the following text to answer questions 23-25.

*Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith, 1776

“A country that has no mines of its own must undoubtedly draw its gold and silver from foreign countries, in the same manner as one that has no vineyards of its own must draw its wines. It does not seem necessary, however, that the attention of the government should be more turned towards the one than towards the other object. A country that has wherewithal to buy wine, will always get wine which it has occasion for; and a country that has wherewithal to buy gold and silver, will never be in want of those metals. They are to be bought for a certain price like all other commodities, and as they are that price of all other commodities, so all other commodities are the price of those metals. We trust with perfect security that the freedom of trade, without any attention from the government, will always supply us with wine which we have occasion for: and we may trust with equal security that it will always supply us with all the gold and silver which we can afford to purchase or to employ, either in circulating our commodities, or in other uses.”

23. Based on the passage above what is the main concept Adam Smith introduces with his *Wealth of Nations*?
  - a. He introduced that attention from the government should be a necessity while trading
  - b. He introduced the concept of *laissez-faire* where all trading was to go through government officials
  - c. He believed that the world would benefit most through free trade and little government involvement
  - d. He believed that wealth and overall economic activity were fixed
24. What would be Adam Smith's views based on the passage towards the mercantilist Colbert, who believed that economics and money were set up and fixed?
  - a. Smith would agree and further state that the government should regulate all trade
  - b. Smith would agree with Colbert and support the high tariffs and taxes Colbert would put on traded items
  - c. Smith would disagree and support the idea of a free- market economy
  - d. Smith would disagree and would establish regulated production quotas to increase economic prosperity
25. As expressed in the passage what other instance of Adam Smith's ideology of trade was best represented in
  - a. Colbert uses government regulations on trade
  - b. Great Britain during the Industrial Revolution using *laissez-faire*
  - c. Marx view of a capitalistic society where government protects economic interests
  - d. Mussolini fascism in Italy with complete control over government
26. Which of the following was NOT an objective shared by the majority of European late 18<sup>th</sup> & early 19<sup>th</sup> century political reformers, whether monarchs or intellectuals?
  - a. The creation of national legal systems
  - b. The development of national bureaucracies staffed by civil servants based on merit
  - c. The modernization of national tax systems
  - d. The reform of and eventual independence for imperial colonies
27. Which of the following is NOT true about women in the Industrial Revolution?
  - a. Women did work that required less strength than work done by men.
  - b. Women generally worked in textiles, just as they had traditionally.
  - c. Women often were domestic workers.
  - d. Women were paid from one-third to one-half of the wages paid to men.



28. The basic theory of the graph was first articulated by
- James Watt
  - Karl Marx
  - Robert Owen
  - Thomas Malthus

Use the following text to answer question 29.

**“Jamaica Letter,” Simon Bolivar, 1815**

“Americans today...who live within the Spanish system occupy a position in society no better than that of serfs destined for labor, or at best they have no more status than that of mere consumers. Yet even this status is surrounded with galling restrictions, such as being forbidden to grow European crops, or to store products which are royal monopolies, or to establish factories of a type the Peninsula itself does not possess. To this add the exclusive trading privileges, even in articles of prime necessity, and the barriers between American provinces, designed to prevent all exchange of trade, traffic, and understanding.”

29. The quotation above best supports which of the following conclusions about the author’s motives for resistance to Spanish colonial rule in Latin America?
- Bolívar hoped to undo the effects of the Columbian exchange
  - Bolívar opposed the use of Native Americans and Africans as forced laborers in Latin America.
  - Bolívar rejected Spanish mercantilist policies that restricted free trade in Latin America.
  - Bolívar was alarmed by the excessive consumerism in the Spanish empire.

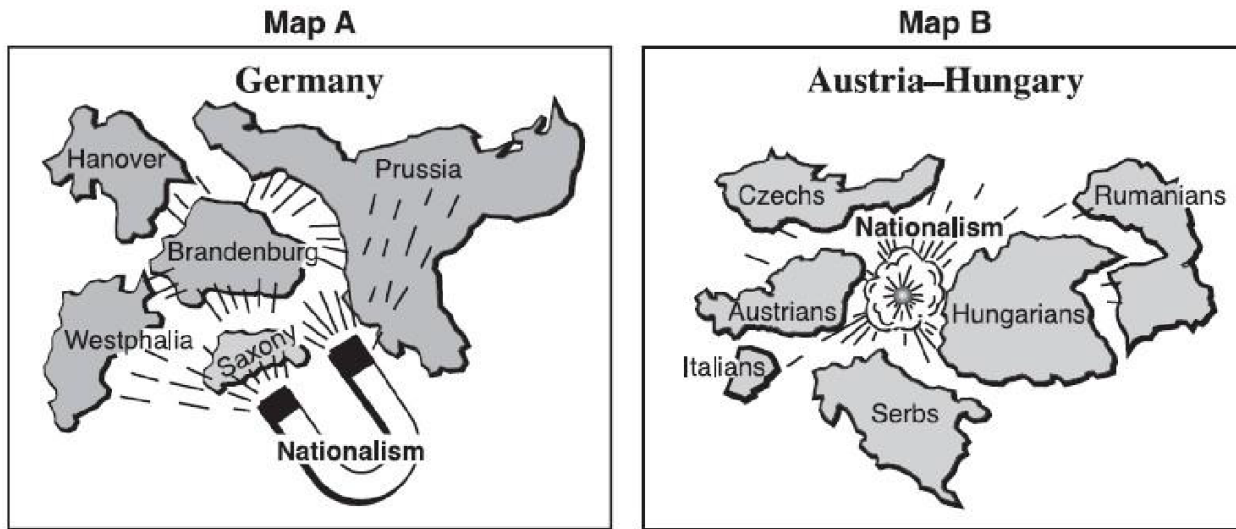
Use the image below to answer questions 30-32.



A Chinese opium den, circa 1900. Photograph: Hulton-Deutsch Collection/CORB

30. The photograph above is best understood in the context of
- Industrializing powers decreasing influence over colonies
  - Industrializing powers establishing settler colonies
  - Industrializing powers practicing economic imperialism
  - Industrializing powers using diplomacy to establish empires in Asia
31. Which of the following was a direct result of the Opium Wars?
- China's autonomy in world trade
  - China's continued isolation from the rest of the world
  - China's decline in the nineteenth century
  - China's independence by the end of the century
32. Which of the following best explains the motivation behind smuggling opium into China?
- Britain's attempt at diplomacy with the Chinese
  - Britain's demand for tea from China
  - China's demands for tea from Britain
  - China's prices for silk were inflated

Refer to the images below for questions 33-35.



Source: Sol Holt and John R. O'Connor, *Exploring World History*, Globe Book Co. (adapted)

33. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the data in the graphic?
- Nationalism brought cohesiveness to Austria-Hungary but divisiveness to Germany in this time period
  - Nationalist sentiment had very different outcomes for central European empires in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
  - The force of nationalism in both Germany and Austria-Hungary acted as an agent of unification
  - Trade and economic expansion were impacted by the nationalist experiences in Germany and Austria-Hungary
34. Based on the graphic, nationalism is an example of which of the following?
- Cultural development
  - Development of social structures
  - Expansion of economic systems
  - State-building
35. Based on your knowledge of history, the magnet in Map A was most likely strengthened or supported by what forces in 19<sup>th</sup> century Germany?
- Colonialism
  - Cultural diffusion
  - Economic interdependency
  - Strong government leadership

Use the text below to answer questions 36-40.

**Bartle Frere, British governor of the Bombay Presidency, India speech on opening of a rail line, 1863**

“I can safely say that before the commencement of what I may call the *Railway Period*, not only were the wages in most parts of the country established by tradition and authority, rather than by the natural laws of supply and demand, but the opportunity to work was in general restricted to particular spots. For the first time in history the Indian finds that he has in his power of labor a valuable possession which, if he uses it right, will give him something much better than mere subsistence. Follow him to his own home, in some remote village, and you will find that the railway laborer has carried to his own village not only new modes of working, new wants, and a new feeling of self-respect and independence, but new ideas of what government and laws can offer him. And he is, I believe, a better and more loyal subject, as he is certainly a more useful laborer.”

36. Frere’s speech is best understood in the context of which of the following?
- Governments expanding and consolidating their empires using their increasing industrial power
  - Governments in Asian empires undertaking economic reforms to catch up with European powers
  - Governments promoting redistributionist policies to reduce income inequality between labor and capital
  - Governments undertaking political and social reforms to mitigate the effects of industrial capitalism
37. The development described in the speech regarding the lifting of traditional restrictions on Indian labor contributed most directly to which of the following global processes?
- Long-distance and overseas migrations of contractual and coerced workers
  - Protests for improved sanitation and living conditions in industrial cities
  - The decline of Spanish and Portuguese influence in the Indian Ocean
  - The emergence of new racial ideologies that supported European imperialism
38. Which of the following best explains Frere’s characterization of the time of his speech as the “railway Period” in British India?
- Railways allowed British missionaries to spread Christianity more effectively
  - Railways eased the overcrowding in Indian cities by allowing industrial workers to commute from suburban areas
  - Railways opened up access to interior markets and resources for British commercial interests
  - Railways provided a means for Hindu pilgrims to visit sacred sites quickly and cheaply
39. Frere’s view of the changing opportunities for Indian labor most directly reflects the influence of which of the following?
- The ideals of classical liberalism as stated by Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill
  - The ideals of communism as stated by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
  - The ideals of mercantilism as developed by state-sponsored joint-stock trading companies such as the British East India Company
  - The ideas of the Enlightenment as stated by political revolutionaries such as Simon Bolivar
40. Which of the following later developments would most undermine the hopes set forth by Frere in the last sentence of his speech?
- Easier access to Indian raw materials led to a decrease in prices of British manufactured good
  - Japanese emulation of Western models of development spurred imperial rivalries that led to the second World War
  - Improved transportation and communication in India helped develop a shared sense of identity that led to greater Indian nationalism
  - Increased migration would lead to the creation of Indian ethnic enclaves in Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire

41. During the era of British colonialism in India, why were the British content, in general, to leave Indian social hierarchies intact?
- British notions of proper gender roles, such as a wife's duty to commit sati were the same as Indian ones.
  - British officials were able to, in essence, graft themselves onto an existing social pyramid at its apex while incurring a minimum of social disruption.
  - Over time, exposure to Hindu doctrine on caste won British elites over.
  - Superior Mughal political and military authority prevented British interference in India social relations.

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 42-43.

*The Treaty of Nanjing, August 1842*

*Following China's defeat by the British in the Opium War of 1839-1842, the following conditions, written out in the Treaty of Nanking, were imposed on the Chinese government by the British.*

**Article V** "The Government of China having compelled the British Merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese Merchants called Hong merchants (or Cohong) who had been licensed by the Chinese Government for that purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all Ports where British Merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please, and His Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British Government the sum of Three Millions of Dollars, on account of Debts due to British Subjects by some of the said Hong Merchants (or Cohong) who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty."

42. Which of the following best describes the larger context in which the Treaty of Nanking was written?
- British and French were expanding their influence in China through the Opium Wars
  - The Chinese attitude of Middle Kingdom led to the rise and fall of a new dynasty
  - The continuity of Chinese dynastic rule
  - There were continuing patterns of previous centuries where Chinese authorities strictly controlled and limited activities of Europeans
43. This treaty best reflects which of the following influences
- Communism's influence in 19<sup>th</sup> century China
  - Continuing patterns of previous centuries where Chinese authorities strictly controlled outside influence in China
  - The influence of Confucianism in Chinese foreign policy
  - The British expanding their sphere of influence

Use the chart below to answer questions 44-47.

### Relative Shares of World Manufacturing Output 1750-1900

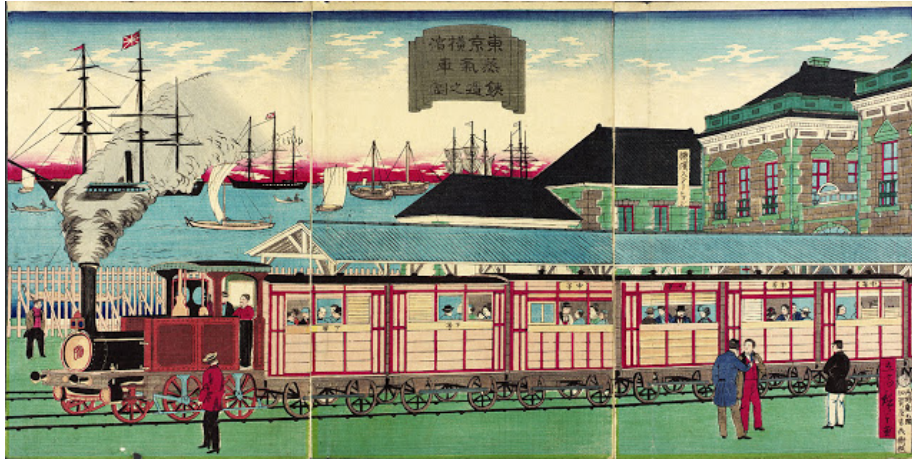
(In percentage)

	1750	1800	1830	1860	1880	1900
(Europe as a whole)	23.2	28.1	34.2	53.2	61.3	62.0
United Kingdom	1.9	4.3	9.5	19.9	22.9	18.5
Habsburg Empire	2.9	3.2	3.2	4.2	4.4	4.7
France	4.0	4.2	5.2	7.9	7.8	6.8
German States/ Germany	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.9	8.5	13.2
Italian States/ Italy	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Russia	5.0	5.6	5.6	7.0	7.6	8.8
United States	0.1	0.8	2.4	7.2	14.7	23.6
Japan	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4
Third World	73.0	67.7	60.5	36.6	20.9	11.0
China	32.8	33.3	29.8	19.7	12.5	6.2
India/ Pakistan	24.5	19.7	17.6	8.6	2.8	1.7

Kennedy, Paul M. *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000*. New York, NY: Random House, 1987. Print. Page 149.

44. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the data in the above chart?
- Between 1750 and 1900 China and India's percentage of the world economy fell whereas the percentage for Europe and the United States grew
  - Germany experienced greater economic growth than did the United Kingdom between 1750 and 1900
  - Russia had a greater share of the world's economy during the 18<sup>th</sup> century than it did during the 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - The population in the United States grew by approximately 23% Between 1750 and 1900
45. The conclusion you identified in questions 19 is best explained as a result of which of the following?
- Different development strategies adopted by communist and capitalist nations
  - Relative demographic results of global conflicts such as WWI and WWII
  - The proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses
  - The varying effects of the Industrial Revolution
46. In response to its loss of sovereignty and to the changes in its world economic position reflected in the chart, reformists in Qing China promoted the Self-Strengthening Movement which proposed
- Abandoning Chinese cultural traditions in order to westernize the Chinese economy and military
  - Adopting European industrial technology while adhering to the Confucian traditions
  - Implementing free trading policies associated with Adam Smith and classical liberalism
  - Overthrowing the Manchu government in order to adopt communism
47. Which of the following most contributed to the changing position of the United States and the European countries reflected in the chart?
- Monopolies granted to joint stock trading companies
  - The adoption of mercantilist trading policies
  - The rapid development of steam-powered industrial production
  - The use of tariffs to protect domestic industry

Use the image below to answer questions 48-50.



48. Which conclusion about industrialization in Japan is best supported by the image above?
- While adopting the process of industrialization, Japan's government also promoted other elements of Western ideas and culture.
  - While Japan initially adopted industrialization, its government quickly reverted back to their pre-industrial model.
  - While Japan rejected industrialization altogether, its government adopted a series of reforms to promote Western ideas.
  - While Japan successfully industrialized, its government rejected any Western influence in order to maintain supremacy in East Asia.
49. Which statement best describes Japan's industrialization around the time of this illustration?
- Japan industrialized in the context of a Meiji government-imposed isolation from the West and refused to learn from foreign experts.
  - Japan, like the United States, was the destination for millions of foreign immigrants seeking factory work.
  - Japan's Meiji rulers feared the military power of industrializing nations, so they hired foreign experts to replicate Western progress.
  - Japan, unlike Britain and the United States, rarely saw abuse and exploitation of its early industrial workers.
50. Compared to the changes in Japan shown in the image, by the late nineteenth century China
- Had only reformed its economy but not its politics or society
  - Had still not opened its nation to foreign trade and influence
  - Largely did not reform its society and economy
  - Surpassed Japan in reforming its society and economy



Use the graph below to answer questions 51-52.

Ethnic Group (Total Population) Percentage of Empire	Subgroup	Subgroup Population
Turkish Group (14,020,000) 49.1%	Ottoman Turks Turkomans Tatars	13,500,000 300,000 220,000
Greco-Latin Group (3,520,000) 12.3%	Greeks Kutzo-Vlachs Albanians	2,100,000 220,000 1,200,000
Slavic group (4,550,000) 15.9%	Serbo-Croatians Bulgarians Cossacks Lipovans	1,500,000 3,000,000 32,000 18,000
Georgian group (1,020,000) 3.6%	Circassians Lazes	1,000,000 20,000
Indian group (212,000) 0.7%	Gypsies	212,000
Persian group (3,620,000) 12.7%	Armenians Kurds Druze, Mutawalis Nusayris, & Yazidis	2,500,000 1,000,000 120,000
Semites (1,611,000) 5.6%	Jews Arabs Syrian-Chaldaeans Maronites	158,000 1,000,000 160,000 293,000

51. The series of reforms around the mid-nineteenth century that put all Ottomans, regardless of religion or ethnicity, on an equal footing legally called

- a. The 100 Days of Reform
- b. The Dhimmi Reforms
- c. The Meiji Reforms
- d. The Tanzimat Reforms

52. By the end of the nineteenth century, which of the following was a result of the Ottoman division of its subjects by ethnicity and region?

- a. A migration of peoples to the Americas from Eurasia
- b. A rise in nationalism among the empire's ethnicities
- c. Calls for the creation of a worker-led state
- d. The expansion of the Ottoman Empire in Asia

Use the excerpt below to answer questions 53-55.

*A Vindication of the Rights of Women*, **Mary Wollstonecraft, 1792**

My own sex, I hope, will excuse me, if I treat them like rational creatures, instead of flattering their fascinating graces, and viewing them as if they were in a state of perpetual childhood, unable to stand-alone. I earnestly wish to point out in what true dignity and human happiness consists. I wish to persuade women to endeavor to acquire strength, both of mind and body, and to convince them that the soft phrases, susceptibility of heart, delicacy of sentiment, and refinement of taste, are almost synonymous with epithets of weakness, and that those beings who are only the objects of pity, and that kind of love which has been termed its sister, will soon become objects of contempt.

53. Which of the following least influenced Wollstonecraft's views?
- Enlightenment Philosophies
  - Emphasis on Reason
  - European Imperialism
  - French Revolution
54. *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* is often considered the first philosophical work in what movement?
- Enlightenment
  - Feminism
  - Labor Movement
  - Utopian Socialism
55. Based on the passage, which was most likely a goal of Mary Wollstonecraft?
- Women should have access to the same education as men.
  - Women should be flattered for what they have already achieved.
  - Women should be objects of pity because of the inequalities in society.
  - Women's taste should be refined to teach men proper behavior.
56. Which of these situations was the direct result of the other three?
- Creoles and mestizos became discontented with Spanish rule.
  - Nations of Latin America won independence.
  - Revolutions occurred in North America and France.
  - The Napoleonic wars weakened Spain's power.
57. European imperialism promoted the development of nationalism in Asian and African countries by
- Discouraging patriotic feelings toward the mother country
  - Establishing Christianity as the common religion
  - Promoting free trade associations among the colonies
  - Unintentionally uniting people to oppose foreign domination
58. Which statement about the European partitioning of Africa in the 1800's is most accurate?
- African cultural and ethnic traditions were often ignored by colonial governments.
  - European control did much to improve the economies of most tribal groups.
  - Europeans drew colonial borders based on African tribal boundaries.
  - The African Continent was divided equally among the colonial powers.

Use the following quote to answer question 59.

**Edward H. Berman**

“The Ashanti and Ijebu...strongly resisted missionary incursion [interference]—for a time at least...Both groups grudgingly [reluctantly] accepted missionaries and their schools only after a military defeat by imperial forces.”

59. A valid conclusion based on this quotation would be that some Africans
- a. Cooperated with the missionaries for economic gain
  - b. Feared that missionaries would refuse to teach their children
  - c. Opposed giving up their religions and cultural heritage
  - d. Returned to the worship of their traditional gods after the defeat of the missionaries
60. One reason Italy and Germany were NOT major colonial powers in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries was that they
- a. Belonged to opposing alliances
  - b. Had self-sufficient economies
  - c. Lacked political unity
  - d. Rejected the practice of imperialism