

Chapter 24 Questions

Drew Stone

1. How was British expansion similar to that of Rome's?
 - a. They followed the idea of permanence: They created railroads just as Rome created roads.
 - b. They made aqueducts throughout the world.
 - c. They spread Christianity to China and Russia.
 - d. They created coliseums in the areas they settled down and traded in.
2. Why were the British able to expand so fast?
 - a. They had access to superior technology included steam powered vehicles.
 - b. Everyone wanted to convert to Catholicism.
 - c. The British had many mercenaries to conquer for them.
 - d. Mercantilist ideas helped the British claim as much land as possible.
3. Why did the British educate Sepoys?
 - a. The British educated the Indians into sepoys to help govern the trading colonies.
 - b. They wanted to educate the Indians on Christianity.
 - c. The sepoys were extremely rich and they paid large amounts of money for an education.
 - d. The British needed the sepoys to teach back in Britain, while they governed the trading colonies.
4. Why was the white racial supremacy created?
 - a. There were very good African rulers that influenced the British traders.
 - b. The British visualized intelligence through skin color: Those who were whiter were more fit to rule and those darker weren't even close.
 - c. They didn't like other religions so they created a movement against them.
 - d. The British thought this would help end racism within various countries and empires.
5. How did Britain gain a firm footing in India?
 - a. British created a trading colony and instituted Indian rulers to govern the areas for them.
 - b. The British conquered all the land in India through the fighting and missionary activity of the Jesuits.
 - c. Hinduism died out and Britain saw it as an opportunity to spread Christianity and take over the country.
 - d. The Indian's gave the British full control over their government and economic activities.
6. How did the different colonies affect the countries they were set up in?
 - a) British didn't allow india to grow because they used just for trading then left. South Africa is more prosperous than other countries in Africa because British settled there.
 - b) Trading colonies took depleted all of the resources , especially in South Africa.
 - c) The colony in New Zeland is an example how they developed technology to withdraw resources for trading.
 - d) Most colonies politically affected the countries they were set up in starting massive riots for wealth.
7. How was British imperialism similar to Spanish absolutism?
 - a) British imperialism was all about taking, just as absolutism was the king taking things from the Native Americans.
 - b) The idea of mercantalism was ignored, and colonies where developed.
 - c) They both ended up in the complete failure of the countries overall.
 - d) Both ideas had to do with the taking of gold, and developing the land for farms.
8. How was British imperialism different from their expansion in era 4?
 - a) In era 4, Britain expanded and explored, rather than took from everywhere they went. They didn't take from areas, but just colonized and settled down in them.
 - b) In era 3 the Industrial revolution led to expansion by steamboat by making imperialism more fast and reliable.
 - c) They where practically the same ignoring the Industrial Revolution.
 - d) In era 4, Britain expanded further within the silk road and the Americas (didn't explore as much).

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9. How did the British affect the social structure of the places they expanded to?
- They put themselves on top of all social structures.
 - They respectfully globalized into customs although they still put themselves on the top.
 - Caused much syncretism within religions such as Islam and Hinduism causing the Sufi's to arise.
 - Made merchants equivalent to soldiers (British East India Company)
10. Why did the Indians favor British rule instead of Mughal rule?
- They didn't like that the Mughal's ended sati and purdah, but were blind to know that Britain was going to do the same, when they thought they would re-institute it.
 - British rule spread wealth within the country by allowing indians to rule over other countries.
 - They made nabobs and created Sepoys to make India a more secure area restricting purdah.
 - It wasn't the Mughal rule, but the Ottoman rule over India!



British Imperialism around the world

11. Why did the British expand as far out of their country as they did?
- They used India as a trading colony and South Africa for a settling colony to gain global power
 - They wanted to spread Christianity extremely far and worked hard to reach all the corners of the world.
 - There was political turmoil back in Britain, so all the lower class people migrated to these areas to colonize.
 - These areas held rich raw materials and the British used this to create trading colonies everywhere they spread.

Chapter 25 Questions

1. How did Haiti's revolution differ from the other Latin American countries?
 - a) Slave led, not peasant or merchants
 - b) Merchants started it based on wanting power
 - c) Haiti's revolution was supported by the United States government
 - d) It was started by creoles
2. How were the revolutions in Latin America different from the rest of the world?
 - a) Was race based, a social revolution
 - b) Based on wealth
 - c) Lower class women led the revolution
 - d) Fully based on religious disputes
3. Why was steam power so influential to the development of Latin America?
 - a) It allowed goods to be traded farther distances and with more efficiency
 - b) It distracted people from using the silk road
 - c) Helped Latin America with civil wars
 - d) It helped the people of Latin America become the wealthiest and most powerful country



4. What does this map show about the political development in Latin America?
 - a) Independence movements united all nations
 - b) Europeans colonized in most of Latin America to find goods
 - c) Similar to Europe, Latin American countries fought for independence
 - d) Caudillos took over all of Latin America
5. Why did Great Britain support the Monroe Doctrine?
 - a) so they could colonize in the Americas after
 - b) to assimilate and bring over Christianity
 - c) to open trade with Latin America
 - d) To become allies with the U.S
6. Why did Haiti gain independence?
 - a) a slave rebellion
 - b) France's royal family fled the country
 - c) through the combination of different countries to make one big republic
 - d) through defeating Europe in a war
7. How were women treated in Latin America?
 - a) lower class women had more economic freedom
 - b) not allowed to hold public office
 - c) expected to just be wives and mothers
 - d) all of the above

Chapter 25 Questions

8. All of the following are related to the Mexican- American war except...
- a) lead to annexation of Texas
 - b) Mexico defeated U.S
 - c) U.S defeated Mexico
 - d) war happened because of Manifest Destiny
9. Who were the caudillos in Latin America History?
- a) cattle ranchers who had their own social class
 - b) wealthy plantation owners
 - c) conservative strongmen who established authoritarian regimes
 - d) native warriors who rebelled against several post- independence regimes



10. What is the importance of religion in this picture?
- a) did not revolutionize to be secular
 - b) The pope led the revolution
 - c) Religious diversity led to a split in Latin America
 - d) Jesuits were sent from China to oversee revolutions

Chapter 26 Questions

Megan, Emily, Chiara, and Nathan

1. How are the Qing and Ottoman Empires similar?
 - a. They were both in decline due to internal rebellions and external problems involving Europe
 - b. They did not have a middle class
 - c. They were victims of the Mongols and the plague
 - d. They were in the process of formalizing writing and their religious beliefs



2. Using the map above, why was the Suez Canal important?
 - a. Created by the Europeans and reestablished Indian Ocean trade
 - b. It helped the Bantu migration create cultural unity along the east coast of Africa
 - c. Used by the Arabs to facilitate slave trade
 - d. Gave the Russians access to Chinese trade and helped move the military
3. How do the Qing and Ottoman Empires compare to Russia and Japan?
 - a. Qing and Ottoman Empires were in decline while Russia and Japan were expanding
 - b. British controlled the declining empires through the trade of Opium
 - c. Qing and Ottoman Empires declined due to disease while Russia and Japan were defeated by the Mongols
 - d. Qing and Ottoman Empires expanded while Russia and Japan were in decline
4. Why did the Europeans want to prevent Ottoman and Qing decline?
 - a. Europeans propped them up while maintaining control because they feared outbreak of war over the fallen land
 - b. The Europeans wanted to convert them to Islam and create a new Caliphate
 - c. The Europeans wanted to convert the Chinese and Ottomans to Judaism
 - a. Many Europeans lived in the Ottoman and Qing Empires so they were just defending their people
5. How did the Boxer and Taiping rebellions in Qing China differ?
 - a. The Boxer rebellion fought off Christianity and European powers while the Taiping rebellion tried to convert the Chinese to Christianity
 - b. The Taiping rebellion fought off Christianity and European powers while the Boxer rebellion tried to convert the Chinese to Christianity
 - c. The Taiping rebellion was a catalyst for the Opium war while the Boxer rebellion was a reaction to the Opium war
 - d. The Boxer rebellion fought off Buddhism and Ottoman powers while the Taiping rebellion tried to convert the Chinese to Buddhism

Chapter 26 Questions
Megan, Emily, Chiara, and Nathan



6. How does this picture represent the fears in Europe during the Age of Nationalism?
 - a. As ideas of nationalism became stronger, the Europeans feared war between each other over the declining Empires
 - b. Europeans feared revolt from the Qing and Ottoman Empires
 - c. They feared resistance to reforms that prevented Empires from maintaining stability
 - d. The Europeans feared the decline of the Qing because of their dependence on trade
7. Why did selective westernization become popular in the Ottoman and Qing Empires during the dawn of the Industrial Age?
 - b. The Empires aspired to assimilate some western ideas into their culture while maintaining their traditional ideas
 - c. Reestablishing a middle class prevented selective westernization from succeeding
 - d. Selective westernization allowed these Empires to become as successful as Europe
 - e. Since Europe was no longer the core, these Empires were hesitant to adopt failing ideas
8. Why did groups oppose Ottoman reforms?
 - a. They felt that Europe was taking over their empire and wanted to remain independent
 - b. They wanted to emulate the Roman Empire and install Justinian's code of Law
 - c. They wanted to stay friendly with the other Middle-East countries and to do that they could not assimilate western ideas in their culture
 - d. The upper class and dignitaries ignored the peasants plea for reform
9. How did the Sudan attempt to reclaim British Egypt?
 - a. The Mahdi declared it jihad for the Sudanese to attack Egypt
 - b. The Sudanese and the Ottomans united to reclaim Egypt from the British
 - c. The Sudanese sent Christian missionaries to convert Egyptians and cause revolution
 - d. The Sudanese blocked the Suez Canal, preventing the British from participating in Indian Ocean trade
10. Why did the Qing overthrow the Ming?
 - a. The Chinese believed that the Ming lost the Mandate of Heaven and established the new Qing Empire
 - b. The Chinese believed that the Qing lost the Mandate of Heaven and established the new Ming Empire
 - c. The Chinese merchants claimed the Ming empire and created the new Qing trading Empire
 - d. The Taiping rebellion succeeded in overthrowing the Ming empire and established the new Qing Empire