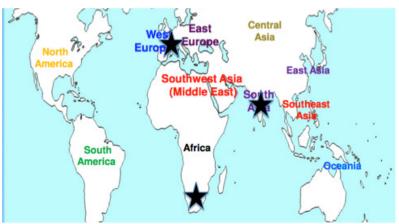
Chapter 24 Questions Drew Stone

- 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.
 - The British conquered all the land in India through the fighting and missionary activity of the Jesuits.
 - 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 resourses, 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?
 - a) They put themselves on top of all social structures.
 - b) They respectfully globalized into customs although they still put themselves on the top.
 - c) Caused much syncretism within religions such as Islam and Hindhism causing the Sufi's to arise.
 - d) Made merchants equivalent to soldiers (British East India Company)
- 10. Why did the Indians favor British rule instead of Mughal rule?
 - a) 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.
 - b) British rule spread wealth within the country by allowing indians to rule over other countries.
 - c) They made nabobs and created Sepoys to make India a more secure area restricting purdah.
 - d) 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?
 - a. They used India as a trading colony and South Africa for a settling colony to gain global power
 - b. They wanted to spread Christianity extremely far and worked hard to reach all the corners of the world.
 - c. There was political turmoil back in Britain, so all the lower class people migrated to these areas to colonize.
 - d. These areas held rich raw materials and the British used this to create trading colonies everywhere they spread.

- 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 Latin America, 1800 Latin America, 1830





- 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

- 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

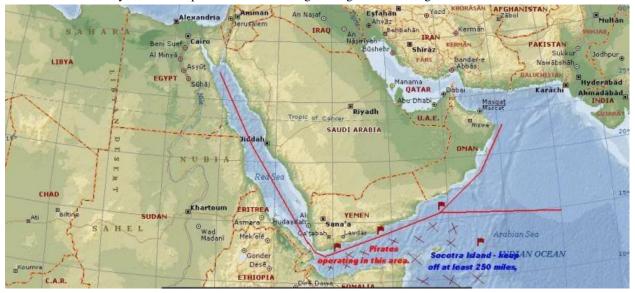


- 10. What is the importance of religion in this picture?
 - a) did not revolutionize to be secular
 - b) The pope led the revolution
 - c) Religious diversity led to a split in Latin America
 - d) Jesuits were sent from China to oversee revolutions

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. Oing and Ottoman Empires were in decline while Russia and Japan were expanding
 - b. British controlled the declining empires through the trade of Opium
 - 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



- 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