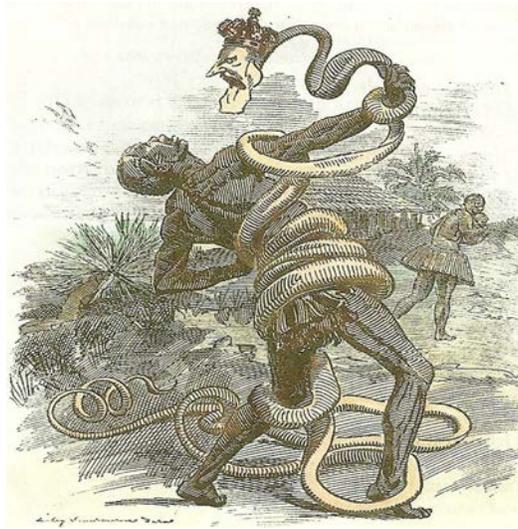


Chapter 24

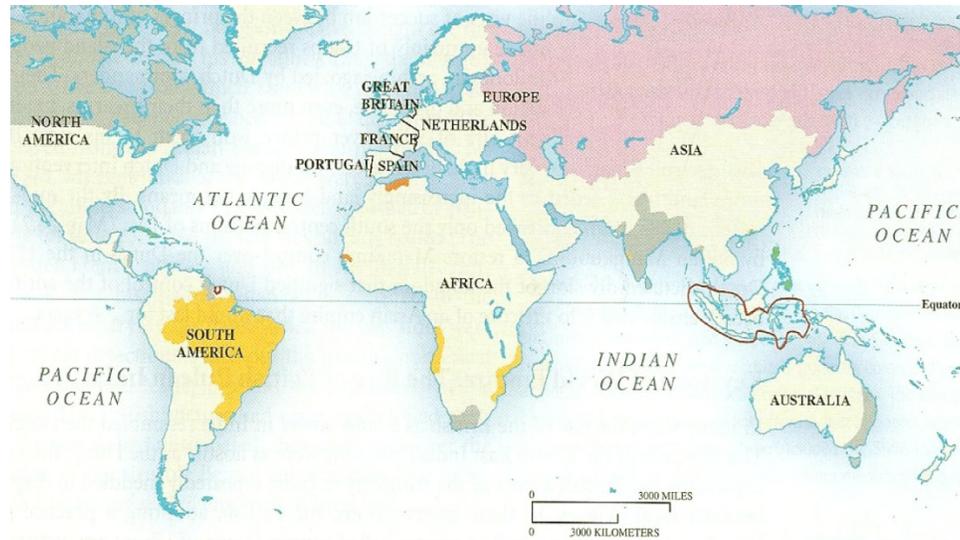
Alexandra Bowling, Leith VanSchalkwyk, Kaela Fennel-Chin



1. How does this picture show European interaction with other countries during the Industrial Revolution?
 - a. They used animals as weapons to fight against the Africans
 - b. The king wanted to conquer everything for himself
 - c. The Africans struggled to fight against the new laws and political system the British brought over
 - d. **They took over countries, set up ports, and took raw materials**
2. Nabobs were like the viceroys in Latin America in which they were
 - a. Local rulers in India
 - b. Peasants in the Indian social hierarchy
 - c. The priests of the Hindu religion
 - d. **Representatives of the rulers who went out to secure wealth**
3. Which of the following definitions most accurately defines the term "White Dominions"?
 - a. Colonies in which small numbers of Europeans ruled large numbers of indigenous peoples
 - b. Colonies that were largely unpopulated prior to the coming of the Europeans
 - c. Imperial possessions in which the numbers of European settlers and indigenous people were approximately equal
 - d. **Colonies with substantial majorities of white, European immigrants**
4. How were tropical dependencies different than settlement colonies?
 - a. Tropical dependencies had more Europeans living in them and less natives
 - b. Tropical dependencies focused more on religion
 - c. Tropical dependencies had no natural resources to offer
 - d. **Tropical dependencies had less Europeans living in them and more natives**

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Alexandra Bowling, Leith VanSchalkwyk, Kaela Fennel-Chin



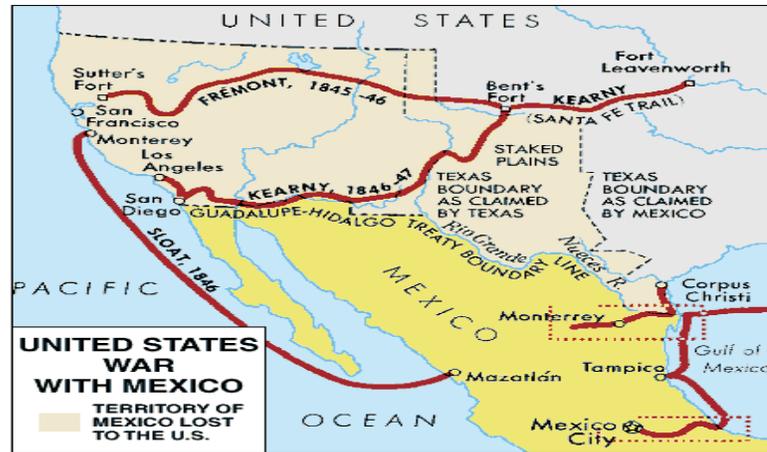
5. What do the grey areas show?
 - a. Areas colonized by the French in era 5
 - b. Areas where Jesuits spread their religion in era 5
 - c. Areas that had a democratic system
 - d. Areas colonized by the British in era 5
6. What was the Europeans' main advantage over the places they conquered?
 - a. They knew how to use biological warfare
 - b. They were controlled by a stable government
 - c. They were missionaries and were able to convert natives
 - d. **They had good weapons and used steam power**
7. What was the main importance of sepoys?
 - a. They regulated trade to South America
 - b. They navigated previously uncharted waters
 - c. They conquered foreign land for Britain
 - d. **They helped the British control India**
8. What was the main goal or function of the British Raj?
 - a. To turn India in to somewhere suitable for the British to live
 - b. To convert the Indian people to Christianity
 - c. To wipe out Hinduism
 - d. **To control India's ports and its resources**
9. In era 5, how did Britain gain a firm footing in India?
 - a. By conquering the Spanish and Portuguese
 - b. By going to war with the tsar
 - c. By making a deal with the Jesuits
 - d. **By defeating the French and their Indian allies**
10. By era 5, how did India and Africa differ?
 - a. A more extensive railroad network was developed in Africa
 - b. Africa was completely independent from the British
 - c. India produced cotton, whereas Africa grew spices
 - d. **Africa was divided among several European empires, whereas India was completely occupied by the British**

Chapter 25 questions

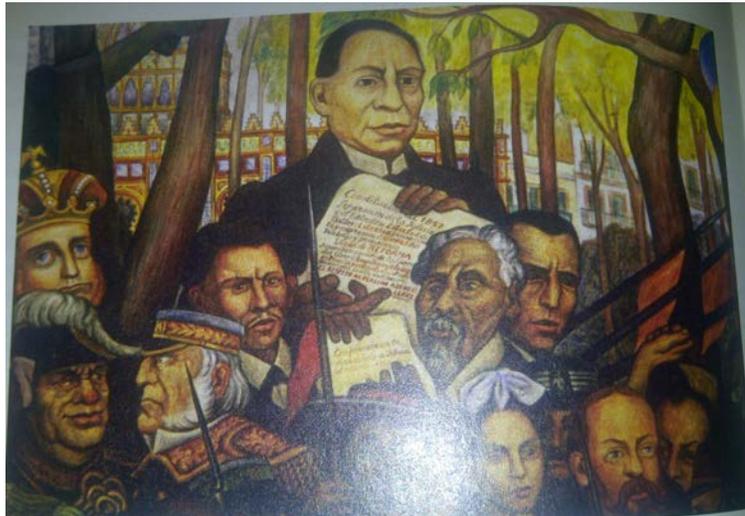
Renata, Samantha

1. Why was the United States able to conquer South America easier in Era 5 than before?
 - a. Britain's absence led to an opening of conquering.
 - b. The United States citizens became the highest in the class system.
 - c. The US regulated rules and government.
 - d. Britain helped the US conquer South America.
2. How did the South American Revolutions differ from the French socially or economically?
 - a. French had only rich vs. poor; no middle class
 - b. South America had only rich vs. poor; no middle class.
 - c. There were large slave rebellions in France.
 - d. South America got unfiltered ideas of Revolution directly from America.
3. How are Western Europe and the United States similar in Era 5?
 - a. Both trying to exploit other places.
 - b. Both stopped trading.
 - c. Both increased role of slavery
 - d. Both adopted a dictatorship.
4. Why did Gran Colombia fall apart?
 - a. Caudillos wanted power and did not want to give that up.
 - b. Ethnic differences strained relationships.
 - c. People rebelled against the government.
 - d. Catholic conservatives disagreed with protestant liberals.
5. Why did the colonies want to become independent countries in South America?
 - a. They were made dependent because of the opium trade so they rebelled
 - b. They believed that they were over taxed and so they rebelled
 - c. Slaves hated their white masters and foreigners so they rebelled
 - d. Spain was involved in the Napoleonic wars giving the colonies a chance to rebel
6. What was the main Difference between Brazilian Independence and that of the other South American countries?
 - a. They had protracted wars with their colonizers killing many in the process
 - b. A member of the European Nobility led the independence movement
 - c. They did not get their independence until recently
 - d. The Royal family moved to Brazil and Brazil became the new seat of Portuguese power
7. Why was the US so interested in Panama?
 - a. Their sugar export was becoming increasingly more valuable
 - b. Spain had it in before the war so during the war America just took it
 - c. the panama canal would unite the form a gate to the Pacific
 - d. they were a colony of the united states
8. Why did Simon Bolivar revolt against Spain?
 - a. Spain was selling opium to the south Americans
 - b. He wanted to create an empire similar to Napoleon
 - c. As a creole officer, he wanted to gain independence when Spain was weak.
 - d. He wanted to get revenge.

Chapter 25 questions
Renata, Samantha



9. What is the significance of this map?
- This map shows all the travels of the migrations during the Mexican-American war.
 - United States lost a lot of their territory to Mexico.
 - Spain took over half of Mexico's land during Era 5.
 - Mexico's boundaries today are due to the Mexican-American War; Mexico gave up a lot of their land to America.



10. What is Benito Juárez holding and why is it important?
- The Mexican Constitution; it became a symbol for Mexican independence and guaranteed basic civil rights.
 - The Mexican Constitution; it ended the slave rebellion.
 - The Mexican Constitution; the deed that granted land to the United States.
 - The Mexican Constitution; the deed that ended the Mexican-American war.

- A
- B
- A
- A
- D
- B
- C
- C
- D
- A

Chapter 26 Multiple Choice

Kristen Lemes, Emily Kopas, Daniel Navon

1. The Suez Canal made Egypt one of the most strategic places on earth at that time because
 - a. It was a commercial and military link between Europe and India and increased Indian ocean trade
 - b. It produced fertile soil
 - c. It linked the Americas with Europe
 - d. It increased Atlantic trade
2. What were the internal issues of the Ottoman Empire?
 - a. Extravagance of the emperors
 - b. Janissaries trying to take over
 - c. Rebellions from the people of that empire
 - d. All of the above
3. Reforms in Ottoman Empire, Egypt, and Qing China all
 - a. Emphasized selective westernization and were caused by outside intrusions
 - b. Were Led by Muslims who believed the Caliphate should be reestablished
 - c. Were Promoted by the scholar-gentry class who believed Confucianism should expand
 - d. Were Successful in bringing new technology to the empire
4. What was the Taiping Rebellion and why did it occur?
 - a. The Taiping Rebellion was a rebellion against the westernization of China caused by the loss of the Opium war
 - b. The Taiping Rebellion was a rebellion for the westernization of China caused by religious conflict
 - c. The Taiping Rebellion was a rebellion for the westernization of China caused by the loss of the Opium war
 - d. The Taiping rebellion was a rebellion against the use of opium caused by the addiction to opium in China.
5. What was the most important concept in Era 5 that led to the increased significance of Egypt?
 - a. The Kremlin war because it caused Egypt to progress in technology
 - b. The Suez Canal because it made Egypt an essential area for trade with India
 - c. The reestablishment of the scholar-gentry class
 - d. The religious split between Muslims

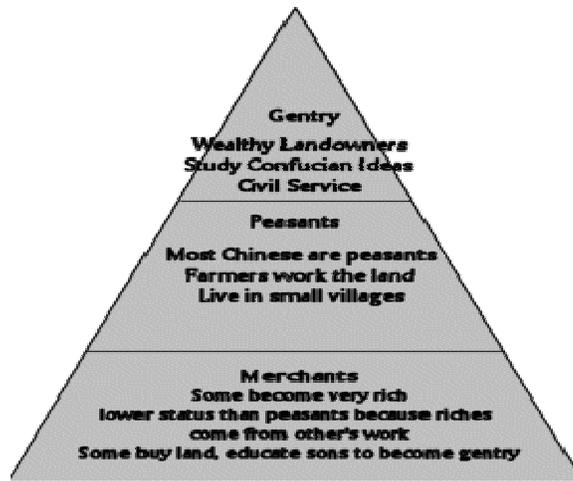


6. The picture above shows
 - a. How the French won many battles against Egypt and how aspects of Romanticism started to appear in art
 - b. How the British had a war with the French over Egypt
 - c. How paintings during Era 5 lacked emotion
 - d. How the pyramids interfered with the amount of space the French could use to destroy the Egyptians

Chapter 26 Multiple Choice

Kristen Lemes, Emily Kopas, Daniel Navon

7. Why did the Taiping Rebellion prove to be a threat to the Qing dynasty?
- It demanded westernization and an end to scholar-gentry privileges
 - It made China open its gates to European trade
 - It promoted slavery and foot binding
 - It disrupted the building process of the Suez Canal which connected China with rest of the world



8. From the social pyramid above how did the Manchu conquering of China affect the social, political, and cultural systems of the region?
- The social systems of China experienced major reforms and the reestablishment of the scholar-gentry class
 - Confucian ideals were abolished and replaced with western ideas
 - The systems of China stayed similar to the previous dynasty and kept Confucian ideals and the scholar-gentry classes
 - The Manchu forced the people of China to follow the Manchu ideals and traditions.
9. Why did the Ottoman Empire survive for longer than the Mughal and Safavid?
- They were supported by the other European nations
 - They had an emperor that lived for 100 years
 - They lived in the mountains so no one could get to them
 - They had khedives
10. What did the Ottomans, Egyptians, and Chinese all have in common when the Europeans tried to take over each of them?
- They all held rebellions
 - Due to their lack of military and technology they were discouraged from rebelling against the Europeans
 - They all completely Westernized their empires with Western ideas and technology
 - They all welcomed the Europeans to come in because they wanted to stay afloat and the Europeans were the only ones that could do that

Chapter 27 questions

Aku, Jessica, Corin

1. How did the Crimean War affect Russia?
 - a. It caused them to start industrialization because they were so behind with military tools and techniques.
 - b. It caused them to have more rebellions from the intellectuals for losing a war to the Japanese.
 - c. It led to the schism of Christianity into Orthodox and Reform.
 - d. It allowed the Russians to continue their tradition of expansion because they won.
2. Compare the emancipation of the serfs in Russia to the freeing of the slaves in the Americas.
 - a. The emancipation of the serfs freed the serfs but they had to pay for the land with were on before they could be fully free, and when the slaves were freed they were sent away with absolutely nothing.
 - b. They were essentially the same thing and both were sent away with nothing and nowhere to go.
 - c. The serfs got full political power while the slaves were just set free with nothing.
 - d. The serfs were set free with nothing and the slaves got full political power.



3. The picture above shows a map of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Which of the following was NOT a reason that the Russians built the Trans-Siberian Railroad?
 - a. They wanted to expand their trade with Western Europe.
 - b. They wanted to cut off the Silk Road Trade.
 - c. It helped them more the military faster.
 - d. It helped move larger goods more quickly.
4. Why did Russia lack a merchant class at the beginning of Era 5?
 - a. The majority of the population was serfs, peasants, and nobles so there were no people left over to be merchants.
 - b. They did but it was mostly made up of the warriors so their people became very violent.
 - c. There was no specialization so they couldn't make anything to trade.
 - d. They had no trading contacts and therefore no need for a merchant class.
5. In comparison to Western Europe in Era 5, how was Russia & Japan's industrialization more efficient?
 - a. Russia & Japan purposefully industrialized by creating conditions necessary for industrialization.
 - b. Russia & Japan built from the bottom up without prior planning.
 - c. Russia sought advice from the Chinese & Japan traveled abroad for modern political forms.
 - d. Russia had selective westernization & Japan's radical views lead to communism.

Chapter 27 questions

Aku, Jessica, Corin

6. In Era 4 Japan strayed away from interaction, whereas in Era 5
 - a. They traveled abroad to discover political forms for industrialization.
 - b. They engaged in trade with American Colonies and became allies.
 - c. The use of the lateen sail allowed trade with Russia and increased the Indian Ocean trade.
 - d. They allied with Russian and Chinese warriors to become more connected with the world.
7. Industrialization in Japan, as well as in Western nations, lead to
 - a. Better nutrition, proper hygiene, reduced death rate & population growth.
 - b. Poor nutrition, higher death rates & low population growth.
 - c. A focus on agricultural production more than factory production.
 - d. The spread of radical ideas by government officials.
8. In an effort to demonstrate superiority in Era 5 both Russia & Japan
 - a. Fought each other for dominance in Eastern Asia.
 - b. Established trade routes to the coast of Africa.
 - c. Established the western religion of Protestantism.
 - d. Fought the caliphate for dominance in the Middle East.
9. Why was Russia falling behind the West economically?
 - a. They had not industrialized and therefore did not have as good trade or technology.
 - b. They had to many people in their factories and could not pay them all.
 - c. They did not have a good source of natural resources.
 - d. They were too weak to steal the money from the Chinese.
10. Why did the Japanese government encounter financial problems?
 - a. Because taxation was based on agriculture while the economy was being more commercialized.
 - b. Because taxation was based on commercialization and the economy was being more agriculturally dependent.
 - c. They lacked natural resources required to industrialize so they could not trade.
 - d. The government was corrupt and stole all the money from the people.