

Overall Results

Question Set A

Average 58%

1 **Which of the following was NOT a weakness associated with the Ottoman Empire in the 18th century?**

Correct answer: D

A=3 B=4 C=1 D=6 E=7

- A The Muslim economy remained dependent on Arab merchants who traded predominantly with Africa.
- B By holding the Europeans at bay, the Muslims were able to create a capitalist industry based on the production of cotton textiles.
- C The prosperity of the industrial base of the Muslim empires led to a close alliance between the artisans and the government.
- D Merchants within the empire, especially those were Jews or Christians, grew more dependent on commercial dealings with European counterparts.
- E The discovery of new resources caused a resurgence of Ottoman economic power.

2 **What European nation supported the Ottoman Empire in order to prevent other European powers from gaining access to the Mediterranean?**

Correct answer: A

A=13 B=1 C=3 D=1 E=3

- A Britain
- B France
- C Russia
- D Austria-Hungary
- E Belgium

3 **What Ottoman sultan successfully eliminated the Janissary corps as a military and political influence?**

Correct answer: B

A=3 B=13 C=4 D=1 E=0

- A Selim III
- B Mahmud II
- C Abul Hamid
- D Selim II
- E Joseph Eubanks McGillicutty IV

4 Which of the following statements concerning the reforms of Mahmud II is most accurate?

- A Mahmud patterned his reform program on Western precedents, including the creation of a diplomatic corps.
- B Despite subtle military and administrative reforms, Mahmud was unable to shake off the influence of the Janissaries.
- C Mahmud, with the consent of the ulama and the ayan returned to a traditional Islamic form of government.
- D Mahmud's program of reform was actually less ambitious than that of his predecessor, Selim III
- E The reforms were a blend of Islamic and east Asian economic influence with Enlightenment ideas.

Correct answer: A

A=9 B=3 C=2 D=2 E=5

5 Which of the following groups actually suffered as a result of the Tanzimat reforms?

- A ayan
- B Ulama
- C Artisans
- D Merchants
- E Sufis

Correct answer: C

A=2 B=2 C=6 D=7 E=4

6 What nation's invasion of Egypt in 1798 signaled the beginning of European penetration of the Islamic heartland?

- A France
- B Russia
- C Britain
- D Austria-Hungary
- E Prussia

Correct answer: A

A=10 B=1 C=9 D=0 E=1

7 By 1801, what ruler had succeeded in establishing his dominance over Egypt?

- A Murad, commander of the Mamluks
- B Napoleon, French emperor
- C Muhammad Ali, and Albanian officer in the Ottoman army
- D Nurhaci, Almoravid military commander
- E Sultan Ahmet, Egyptian nationalist

Correct answer: C

A=3 B=7 C=10 D=0 E=1

8 **Muhammad Alis' successors as rulers of Egypt were referred to as**

- A sultans
- B khedives
- C caliphs
- D kings
- E emperors

Correct answer: B

A=2 B=17 C=1 D=0 E=1

9 **European capitalists lent money to the successors of Muhammad Ali because they desired access to Egypt's cheap cotton and, by the 1850s, a share in the ..**

- A Orent Express
- B Cairo Railway
- C Suez Canal
- D Panama Canal
- E Silk Road

Correct answer: C

A=0 B=1 C=19 D=1 E=0

10 **What was the result of the rebellion by Egyptian army officers in 1882?**

- A The Khedival government was overthrown by an indigenous Egyptian government.
- B A new constitution was instituted, modeled on the Ottoman constitution of 1876
- C The rebellion was crushed by the Turkish elements within the Egyptian army.
- D The Khedive called on the British to crush the rebellion, resulting in British overlordship of Egypt.
- E British influence in Egypt was ended and the ottomans reasserted control

Correct answer: D

A=2 B=3 C=0 D=16 E=0

11 **Which of the following statements concerning the Manchu government is most accurate?**

- A They destroyed the scholar-gentry in order to consolidate their grip on the government.
- B The civil service examination system was eliminated as a means of entering the government.
- C Though Manchus occupied a disproportionate number of the highest political positions, there were few limits on Chinese promotions within the imperial bureaucracy.
- D Chinese officials were eliminated at the local administrative levels in order to prevent the extreme regionalization that had led to the downfall of previous dynasties.
- E They welcomed modernization and Western influence after the Boxer rebellion in 1898.

Correct answer: C

A=1 B=3 C=8 D=5 E=4

12 **The new group of merchants that developed in China under the more relaxed commercial system of the Manchus were called..**

- A waiqin
- B pescadors
- C boxers
- D compradors
- E mandarins

Correct answer: D

A=3 B=2 C=4 D=12 E=0

13 **All of the following signs of dynastic decline were apparent in the Qing regime by the beginning of the 19th century EXCEPT**

- A corruption of the examination system
- B diversion of revenue from state projects to private fortunes
- C food shortages, mass migrations, and corruption
- D explosive growth of the bureaucracy
- E failure of foreign commerce

Correct answer: E

A=0 B=2 C=2 D=10 E=7

14 **Unhappy about the unfavorable terms of trade in China, British merchants hit on a possible solution to reverse the flow of silver bullion by trading in ..**

- A cotton textiles
- B opium from India
- C teas
- D industrial machinery
- E gold and salt

Correct answer: B

A=1 B=18 C=0 D=0 E=2

15 **The semi-Christian rebellion that broke out in southern China in the 1850s and early 1860s was the**

- A boxer rebellion
- B kwangxi rebellion
- C taiping rebellion
- D shandong rebellion
- E manchu rebellion

Correct answer: C

A=12 B=0 C=8 D=0 E=1

16 **What was the outcome of the Opium War?**

- A Despite technological advantages, the British forces were overwhelmed by the Chinese numerical superiority and were unable to penetrate China's isolation.
- B The British soon swept the seas of opposition, but were prevented from entering China by opposition from other European powers who feared Britain's overthrow of the Manchus.
- C The British victory was so overwhelming that the Manchu dynasty was overthrown by 1850 and replaced by a republic.
- D British victory in the Opium War allowed European powers to force China to open trade and diplomatic exchanges.
- E The Opium War led directly to the Sino-Japanese War and China lost Korea to Japan.

Correct answer: D

A=1 B=0 C=3 D=16 E=1

17 **Which of the following statements concerning the development of Russia and Japan to 1900 is NOT accurate?**

- A Neither Russia nor Japan rivaled the industrial might of the West by 1900
- B Both nations gained sufficient power to wield important political and military influence in the colonial scramble.
- C Russia and Japan did launch significant industrialization by 1914.
- D Both Russia and Japan achieved economic autonomy and a share in the West's core position.
- E Japan outstripped Russia's industrial gains by 1900.

Correct answer: D

A=2 B=5 C=3 D=2 E=9

18 **Which of the following represents a significant difference between Russia and Japan?**

- A Only Japan had a significant aristocracy prior to industrialization.
- B Only Russia participated in territorial expansion by 1914.
- C Russia engaged in selective borrowing from Western models by 1700
- D Only Japan underwent significant political revolution prior to 1914.
- E Only Japan experienced Communist uprisings by 1905.

Correct answer: C

A=2 B=3 C=12 D=3 E=1

19 Which of the following reflects a significant similarity between Japan and Russia during the period of industrialization prior to 1914?

- A Both experienced significant political revolutions.
- B Both Japan and Russia had prior experience of imitation, Japan from China and Russia from Byzantium and the West.
- C Both demonstrated remarkable political flexibility resulting in sweeping transformations of political structure.
- D Both engaged in territorial acquisitions in the Ottoman Empire.
- E Both had a large industrial labor force coupled with a small agricultural base.

Correct answer: B

A=4 B=14 C=3 D=0 E=0

20 Which of the following accounts for Russia's lack of significant revolution in 1830 and 1848?

- A Russia lacked a substantial history of autocracy
- B Absence of a coercive labor system in Russia left little use for rebellion
- C political repression
- D Like England, Russia's history of participatory government and its national parliament forestalled revolution
- E Major reforms, satisfying most Russians.

Correct answer: C

A=1 B=4 C=12 D=4 E=0

21 What war in the mid-19th century demonstrated Russia's widening gap with the West?

- A Russo-Japanese War
- B Napoleon's invasion of Russia
- C Sepoy Rebellion
- D Russo-Turkish War
- E Crimean War

Correct answer: E

A=4 B=3 C=0 D=0 E=14

22 What Tsar began the process of reform in the 19th Century?

- A Alexander I
- B Alexander II
- C Nicholas I
- D Peter the Great
- E Nicholas II

Correct answer: B

A=0 B=12 C=1 D=3 E=5

23 Which of the following statements concerning the emancipation of the serfs in Russia is most accurate?

- A The emancipation of the serfs destroyed the Russian aristocracy.
- B Emancipation of the serfs loosened the grip of the tsarist state.
- C Following emancipation, peasants were free to move about Russia as they pleased leading to massive movements of agricultural labor.
- D Few serfs were really emancipated due to the conditions imposed on their release.
- E In addition to personal freedom, the serfs were granted parcels of land subject to redemption payments.

Correct answer: E

A=0 B=0 C=1 D=4 E=16

24 What was the first step toward industrialization in Russia?

- A the creation of an extensive railway system
- B the development of the mining sector
- C the construction of factories
- D the end of the grain trade with the West
- E mechanization of agriculture

Correct answer: A

A=14 B=2 C=2 D=1 E=2

25 All of the following were part of the rising tide of unrest in Russia during the second half of the 19th Century except.

- A the Orthodox Church
- B business people
- C peasants
- D intelligentsia
- E industrial workers

Correct answer: A

A=10 B=2 C=3 D=1 E=5

26 What was the chief political method used by the anarchists to achieve reform?

- A strikes
- B terrorism
- C political rallies
- D voter registration
- E non-violent protest

Correct answer: B

A=3 B=18 C=0 D=0 E=0

27 **Which of the following statements about Russian Marxism is most accurate?**

- A Marxist insistence on careful revolutionary organization and a focus on the working class was rapidly assimilated by anarchists and peasant groups.
- B Marxist doctrines were not imported from the West, but originated among the Russian intelligentsia.
- C Lenin introduced important innovations in Marxist theory, including the idea that a proletarian revolution could take place without going through a middle class phase.
- D Lenin was dedicated to the mass electioneering typical of Western socialist parties.
- E Marxist doctrines were most applicable to an agrarian economy not an industrial society.

Correct answer: C

A=0 B=1 C=19 D=0 E=1

28 **The Duma was..**

- A the confrontation between radical workers and the tsarist army in 105
- B a system of collective farms for peasants introduced following 1915
- C a national parliament created in the aftermath of the 1905 revolution
- D the imperial council that took over government after the abdication of the tsar in 1905
- E the Russian national labor union created after the Revolution of 1905

Correct answer: C

A=1 B=1 C=14 D=3 E=2

29 **Which of the following statements concerning the Tokugawa Shogunate in the 19th Century is most accurate?**

- A The Shogunate bureaucracy had been opened to talented commoners, a reform that improved the standing of the government with the masses of the Japanese people.
- B By the 19th Century, the Tokugawa were able to dispense with the feudal organization of earlier Japan.
- C Increasingly, the Shogunate depended on its long-standing alliances with Western powers to maintain its dominance.
- D The Shogunate continued to combine a central bureaucracy with semi-feudal alliances with regional daimyos and the samurai.
- E The Shogunate managed its finances carefully, and never carried a deficit.

Correct answer: D

A=3 B=4 C=1 D=12 E=1

30 **Who was responsible for the forced opening of Japan in 1853?**

- A Captian James Cook
- B Commodore Matthew Perry
- C Admiral Horatio Nelson
- D Captian William Farragut
- E Captain James T. Kirk

Correct answer: B

A=1 B=16 C=1 D=3 E=0

31 **Which of the following was NOT an advantage of Japan over China in the competition to assume leadership and to establish industrialization?**

- A Japan's leadership was less secular and bureaucratic than that of China
- B Japan already knew the benefits of imitation, which China had never acknowledged.
- C Japan had allowed a more autonomous merchant tradition.
- D Feudal traditions limited the heavy hand of government controls while stimulating a sense of competitiveness
- E Western countries were attracted to China first, so Japan had early advantages.

Correct answer: A

A=4 B=3 C=6 D=4 E=4

32 **Which of the following statements concerning Japanese industrialization prior to WWI is correct?**

- A Japan's work force was among the highest paid in the world.
- B Abundant natural resources made Japan virtually self-sufficient as an industrialized nation
- C By 1914, Japan had reached the level of industrialization found in the West.
- D Japan needed exports to pay for machine and resource imports.
- E Japan lagged ar behind the West industrially.

Correct answer: D

A=0 B=2 C=3 D=13 E=3