Chapter 16-18 Spodek Test

1. Egypt effectively gained its independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1807 when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won control of Egypt and began a program of economic modernization and geographic expansion.
2. Muhammad Ali
3. Abd al-Qadir
4. Abdul Mejid
5. Aga Mohammed
6. One of the most famous series of machine-breaking riots in English factories occurred between 1810 and 1820 and were "led" by the mythical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Thomas Newcomen
   2. Ned Ludd
   3. Captain Swing
   4. Lord Wellington
7. English Romantic poets celebrated the hustle and bustle of the new urban life created by the industrial revolution.
   1. True
   2. False
8. When historians "explain" the meaning of the French Revolution they have used all of the following ideas except:
   1. The ideas of the Enlightenment were critical in explaining both the people's criticism of government and their hopes for the future.
   2. The stages of revolutionary activity, from bourgeois aspirations in the National Assembly, to the "Great Fear" of the peasants, to *sansculotte* demonstrations against the king show the importance of class as the driving force of the revolution.
   3. Each moment in the French revolution redefined the situation for all those involved; there is no single, underlying explanation which explains the full range of events.
   4. The French revolution was the result of a series of incompetent decisions by the king, such as the calling of the Estates-General. If the king had been wiser, the revolution need never have happened.
9. The American president who fought against economic and political privilege and to extend opportunity to the common man, but who ordered the Cherokee Indians to move the "Great American Desert" in defiance of a Supreme Court ruling was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. William Henry Harrison
   2. Thomas Jefferson
   3. George Washington
   4. Andrew Jackson
10. Bank investment was critical for the spread of industrialization around the world. In this effort the leading investment nation was:
    1. United States
    2. France
    3. Germany
    4. Britain
11. One of the first historians and philosophers to discuss nationalism analytically, was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who wrote in 1882.
    1. Otto von Bismarck
    2. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
    3. Theodor Herzl
    4. Joseph-Ernest Renan
12. European nationalism in the 19th century:
    1. developed from of the French Revolution and the invasions of Napoleon.
    2. had to be overcome by governments in order to wage wars and raise taxes.
    3. was a continuing expression of long-felt national ties.
    4. was taught to the people by governments through education.
13. King Leopold's administration of the Congo was:
    1. essentially a slave plantation operated in Africa for the economic benefit of the king.
    2. always supervised by the elected government of Belgium.
    3. ended as a result of deliberations by European powers in the 1880s.
    4. based on concern for fair labor practices.
14. Galileo's appeal to sense evidence, to direct observation, to empirically based information, and its complete accessibility to anyone who looked through a telescope, found universal support.
    1. True
    2. False
15. The French Revolution came to an end when:
    1. Robespierre was executed and the Reign of Terror ended.
    2. Napoleon became consul-for-life and then emperor.
    3. the Bastille was captured by the people of Paris.
    4. Louis XVI was executed by the Convention.
16. French colonization of Algeria involved extensive European settlement and the loss of land to French ownership.
    1. True
    2. False
17. The Sokoto Empire in today’s northern Nigeria was characterized by:
    1. the advancement of Christianity at the expense of Islam.
    2. encouragement for Hausa and Fulani people to merge into a single empire.
    3. conquest of the Hausa people by the Fulani.
    4. short term success ended by the soldiers of Uthman dan Fodio.
18. When the Japanese began to "Europeanize" sectors of their country, they adopted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ example for their army and the English example for the navy.
    1. German
    2. American
    3. English
    4. French
19. Plastics, produced from coal tar acids, became available in the late 19th century.
    1. True
    2. False
20. Arkwright's 1795 steam-powered frame could spin 100 pounds of cotton yarn in 300 hours. Hand spinners in India could do the same task in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours.
    1. 10,000
    2. 2,000
    3. 50,000
    4. 135
21. Marx and Engels opposed the “double oppression” of women. This term meant:
    1. the combination of low wages and sexual harassment on the job.
    2. the need to supervise their children on the job in addition to factory duties.
    3. the requirement to work extra hours for no extra pay.
    4. the double impact of work and family responsibilities on women.
22. Napoleon's reign was ultimately unsuccessful because he:
    1. couldn't defeat the growing resistance based on nationalism in Europe.
    2. could not put down the periodic rebellions within France.
    3. could not afford to pay for his conquests in Russia.
    4. did not establish a working arrangement with the papacy.
23. The end of the use of slave labor from Africa was followed in the late 1800s by:
    1. the abandonment of large scale agricultural systems of production.
    2. the end of European reliance on African labor.
    3. the shift of the production of raw materials to Africa.
    4. the emergence of true freedom for African laborers.
24. A key figure in the scientific revolution, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote "The Starry Messenger" and reaffirmed the idea of a heliocentric universe.
    1. Newton
    2. Kuhn
    3. Galileo
    4. Copernicus
25. In Germany, the second industrial revolution was characterized by a new form of business association known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. A union
    2. A monopoly
    3. A cartel
    4. Siemens-Schuckert
26. The expanded use of iron during the Industrial Revolution was made possible by:
    1. the development of cheaper ways to create charcoal for the smelting process.
    2. the development of ways to produce higher quality iron in larger batches.
    3. the discovery of new sources of coal in England.
    4. all of the above.
27. The conference which determined the European ownership of African lands occurred in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1884-85.
    1. Berlin
    2. Capetown
    3. London
    4. Cairo
28. When the Japanese leaders who engineered the Meiji Restoration in 1868 looked at their country, they identified the source of the problems in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. Samurai
    2. Emperor
    3. Shogun
    4. Daimyo
29. J.A. Hobson and V. I. Lenin both agreed that the central motivation for imperialism was:
    1. the desire to control raw materials and markets.
    2. to have proof of the superiority of Europeans over other peoples of the world.
    3. different in each colonial setting and that there was no single, central motive.
    4. the desire to improve the quality of life of colonized people.
30. Paraguay's effort to base its revolution on self-government and land redistribution:
    1. collapsed almost immediately because of the internal corruption of the political leadership.
    2. ended in the mid-19th century as the result of a popular uprising by the people.
    3. continues in effect to this day as a model of Latin American government on a non-military model.
    4. ended when Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil invaded Paraguay and killed much of the adult male population.
31. The organization which ordered the "reign of terror" and created an army of unprecedented size by means of the draft was known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. the Convention
    2. the Committee of Public Safety
    3. the Jacobins
    4. the National Assembly
32. The form of government favored by most of the *philosophes* such as Voltaire was \_\_\_\_\_\_ .
    1. Enlightened despotism
    2. Absolute monarchy
    3. Constitutional monarchy
    4. Representative democracy
33. The unification of Italy and Germany in 1870 succeeded in restoring unity to states that had been broken up by Napoleon.
    1. True
    2. False
34. Germany’s sense of nationalism under Bismarck:
    1. emerged in response to Germany’s victory over France in 1870.
    2. was prompted by Italian success in the unification of Italy.
    3. began as resentment against the rule of the Habsburg dynasty over all Germans.
    4. was built on a strong foundation of a pre-existing, common culture.

Essays

Do One during class