

Name _____

World Civilization

Semester 1

Text: World History: The Modern World

Review Packet
Chapters 1 - 10

Chapter 1

SOURCES OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition of each term.

1. city-state _____
2. monarchy _____
3. democracy _____
4. legislature _____
5. jury _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which statement best summarizes the differences between Sparta and Athens?
 - a. Sparta stressed stern discipline, while Athens glorified the individual.
 - b. Athens stressed stern discipline, while Sparta glorified the individual.
 - c. Sparta was a military power, while Athens had no military.
 - d. Athens was a monarchy, while Sparta was a democracy.
- _____ 7. Who was eligible to take part in Athenian government during the Age of Pericles?
 - a. only wealthy males
 - b. all adult men and women
 - c. all male citizens, regardless of social class
 - d. all male citizens over the age of 35
- _____ 8. Which of the following was one result of the Peloponnesian War?
 - a. Alexander created the Hellenistic Age.
 - b. Persia conquered much of the Greek mainland.
 - c. Athens replaced Sparta as Greece's leading city-state.
 - d. Sparta replaced Athens as Greece's leading city-state.
- _____ 9. To determine why things happened, Greek philosophers used
 - a. oracles.
 - b. reason and observation.
 - c. the Council of 500.
 - d. civic debates.
- _____ 10. What was Alexander's most important contribution to the world?
 - a. He founded the philosophy of Stoicism.
 - b. He conquered China.
 - c. He helped Rome become the dominant world power.
 - d. He preserved and spread Greek values.

SOURCES OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the items in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. A _____ is a ruler who has complete control over a government.
2. The first Roman emperor was _____.
3. Romans founded their _____ hoping it would keep any one person from becoming too powerful.
4. For control of the Mediterranean, Rome fought its rival, _____.
5. Some Roman officials could _____, or block, laws.

- | |
|---|
| <p>a. republic
 b. dictator
 c. tribune
 d. veto
 e. Carthage
 f. Julius Caesar
 g. Augustus Caesar</p> |
|---|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Among the Roman ideas that U.S. founders adopted were
 - a. the senate, the veto, and checks on power.
 - b. consuls and plebeians.
 - c. the patricians, Twelve Tables, and the law of nations.
 - d. tribunes and dictators.
- _____ 7. Julius Caesar was murdered because
 - a. he tried to help the patricians defeat the plebeians.
 - b. his opponents thought he was trying to make himself king.
 - c. he had been defeated in the Punic Wars.
 - d. he tried to enslave the people in the provinces.
- _____ 8. *Pax Romana* refers to Rome's
 - a. policy of allowing people in provinces to become citizens.
 - b. long period of peace, order, unity, and prosperity.
 - c. decision to allow captured territories to rule themselves.
 - d. network of high-quality roads.
- _____ 9. The Byzantine emperor Justinian is best known for his
 - a. destruction of Rome and creation of Constantinople.
 - b. laying of the foundation for stable Roman government.
 - c. influential code of Roman laws.
 - d. attacks on Cicero and other leading writers.
- _____ 10. Much of Roman culture was preserved by

a. Alexander the Great.	c. Germanic invaders.
b. Stoic philosophers.	d. the Christian church.

SOURCES OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the items in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a promise or binding agreement
- _____ 2. a holy day for rest and worship
- _____ 3. an Israelite who led his people out of Egypt
- _____ 4. the scattering of the Jews
- _____ 5. spiritual leader who interprets God's will

Column II

- a. Abraham
- b. Moses
- c. monotheistic
- d. covenant
- e. Sabbath
- f. prophet
- g. diaspora

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What set the Jews apart from other people of the Roman empire?
 - a. They did not fight in armies.
 - b. They lived in the eastern Mediterranean.
 - c. They prayed to a single God.
 - d. They prayed to their gods every day.
- _____ 7. Who first migrated with his family to Canaan and there founded the Israelite nation?
 - a. David
 - b. Solomon
 - c. Moses
 - d. Abraham
- _____ 8. The most sacred text of the Jews is the
 - a. Torah.
 - b. New Testament.
 - c. Koran.
 - d. Dead Sea Scrolls.
- _____ 9. The Jewish worldview is that
 - a. the gods direct human actions.
 - b. religious leaders are above God's law.
 - c. people are free to make moral choices.
 - d. prophets can predict the future.
- _____ 10. Which religion was begun by a Jewish group after the diaspora?
 - a. Islam
 - b. Christianity
 - c. Hellenism
 - d. Universalism

SOURCES OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION**Section 4 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or name from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. Peter was an _____, or close follower of Jesus.
2. Rome had a long history of _____, or acceptance, of other religions.
3. _____ spread the teachings of Jesus to non-Jews.
4. Christian _____ perform religious ceremonies.
5. Christians believe that Jesus was the _____, a savior sent by God.

- a. Jesus
- b. messiah
- c. apostle
- d. Paul
- e. tolerance
- f. clergy

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Why did Jesus upset some Jewish authorities?
 - a. He encouraged people to disobey Jewish teachings.
 - b. He went to Jerusalem to spread his religious message.
 - c. He interpreted Jewish beliefs in new ways.
 - d. He claimed to be a descendant of Augustus Caesar.
- _____ 7. Christians fulfill their covenant with God by their

a. strict observance of the law.	c. faith in Jesus.
b. love for humankind.	d. hope for a better life.
- _____ 8. Why did the Romans persecute early Christians?
 - a. Romans suspected Christians of disloyalty.
 - b. Christians had tried to overthrow the Roman government.
 - c. Romans did not allow other religions to exist in their empire.
 - d. Christians caused social and economic problems.
- _____ 9. An achievement of Thomas Aquinas was to
 - a. prove that Jesus was the son of God.
 - b. declare that faith and reason exist in harmony.
 - c. make the Roman Catholic Church rich and powerful.
 - d. reunite the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches.
- _____ 10. Which statement describes the relationship of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam?
 - a. Islam and Judaism are both based on Christian teachings.
 - b. Christianity and Judaism have little in common with Islam.
 - c. Islam's monotheism shaped Jewish and Christian beliefs.
 - d. Christianity and Islam were strongly influenced by Judaism.

SOURCES OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

Section 5 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the items in Column II will be used. Each can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a legal system based on custom and court decisions
- _____ 2. a principle affirmed by the English Bill of Rights
- _____ 3. a ruler with complete authority
- _____ 4. a loosely organized system of government among greater and lesser lords
- _____ 5. the ruler of the English Commonwealth

Column II

- a. feudalism
- b. Henry II
- c. common law
- d. absolute monarch
- e. Oliver Cromwell
- f. habeas corpus

B. Main Ideas

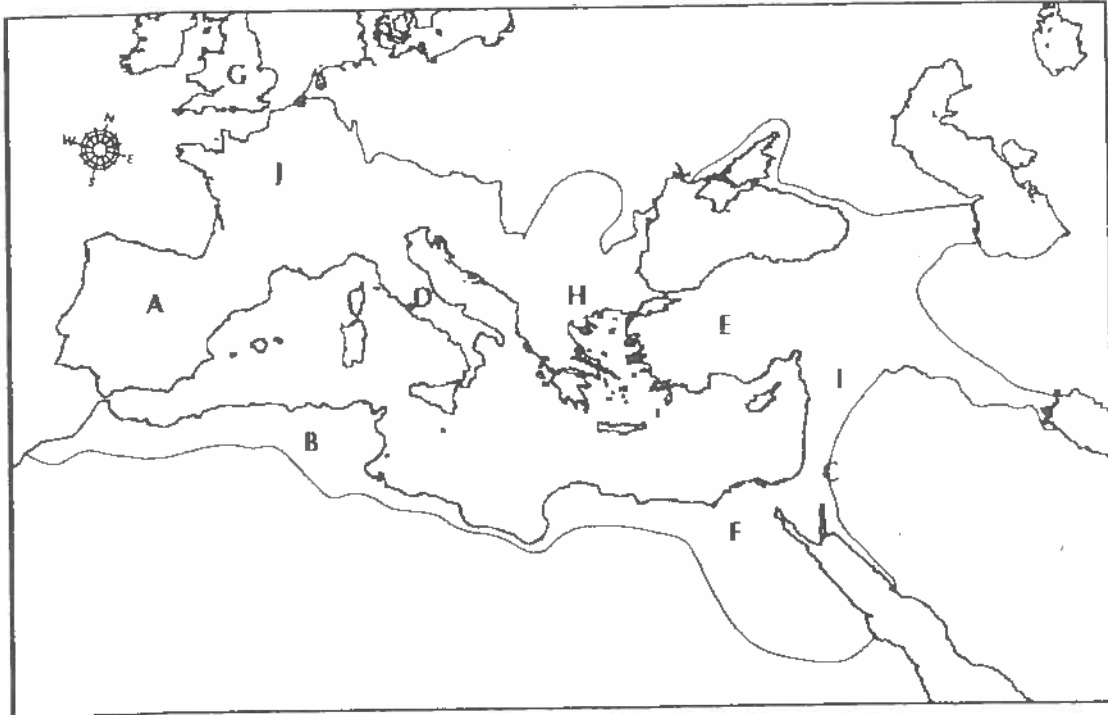
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. English king Henry II is well known for
- a. inventing feudalism. c. writing the Magna Carta.
- b. defeating the Vikings. d. expanding the legal system.
- _____ 7. One important principle in the Magna Carta was that
- a. the king could make the law. c. Parliament was all powerful.
- b. the nobles had certain rights. d. democracy was the best system.
- _____ 8. The English Civil War was fought between
- a. Parliament and the king. c. the two Houses of Parliament.
- b. Puritans and Protestants. d. the Stuarts and the Tudors.
- _____ 9. What did the Glorious Revolution prove?
- a. that England would no longer accept a king
- b. that the Magna Carta was accepted throughout England
- c. that the monarchy had grown more powerful than Parliament
- d. that Parliament had grown more powerful than the monarchy
- _____ 10. Before they could be crowned, William and Mary had to
- a. agree to become Roman Catholics.
- b. promise to become absolute monarchs.
- c. accept the English Bill of Rights.
- d. agree to establish a democracy.

SOURCES OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRADITION

Geography Quiz

The Roman Empire



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- _____ 1. Asia Minor
- _____ 2. Arabia
- _____ 3. Egypt
- _____ 4. Syria
- _____ 5. Spain

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Rome, capital of the Roman empire
- _____ 7. Gaul, conquered by Julius Caesar
- _____ 8. Macedonia, home of Alexander and birthplace of Aristotle
- _____ 9. Britain, western province of the empire
- _____ 10. Numidia, a country in northern Africa during ancient times

Chapter 2

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words or names in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. _____ put his faith in the "general will" of the people.
2. _____ believed in powerful government.
3. Allowing business to operate with little government interference is called _____.
4. Rules discovered by the use of reason are known as _____.
5. _____ thought government powers should be divided among three branches.

- | |
|---|
| <p>a. natural law
 b. Thomas Hobbes
 c. social contract
 d. natural right
 e. Montesquieu
 f. Rousseau
 g. laissez faire
 h. Adam Smith</p> |
|---|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. How did the Scientific Revolution lead to the Enlightenment?
 - a. It gave monarchs more power.
 - b. It helped factories to grow larger and factory owners to become rich.
 - c. It encouraged people to use reason to try to understand social, political, and economic issues.
 - d. It extended the natural rights of European citizens.

- _____ 7. Who wrote that people have a natural right to overthrow a government that violates their rights?

a. Thomas Hobbes	c. Immanuel Kant
b. John Locke	d. Adam Smith

- _____ 8. The *philosophe* who used sarcasm to expose government abuse was

a. de Staël.	c. Montesquieu.
b. Diderot.	d. Voltaire.

- _____ 9. Which book stated that only freely elected governments should impose control on people?

a. <i>Leviathan</i>	c. <i>The Critique of Pure Reason</i>
b. <i>The Social Contract</i>	d. <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>

- _____ 10. Which statement best describes the ideas of Hobbes and Rousseau?

a. Hobbes believed people in their natural state were bad; Rousseau believed they were good.	c. Hobbes believed democratic government was good; Rousseau believed it was bad.
b. Rousseau believed people in their natural state were bad; Hobbes believed they were good.	d. Rousseau believed free speech was dangerous; Hobbes believed it helped society progress.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words or names in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a Russian monarch who studied the *philosophes*
 _____ 2. saw himself as the "first servant of the state"
 _____ 3. restricting access to ideas and information
 _____ 4. an Austrian monarch who supported religious freedom
 _____ 5. a gathering where people could exchange ideas

Column II

- a. censorship
 b. salon
 c. baroque
 d. rococo
 e. Frederick the Great
 f. Catherine the Great
 g. Joseph II

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Influential opponents of the Enlightenment included
 a. church authorities. c. the *philosophes*.
 b. enlightened despots. d. Defoe and Haydn.
- _____ 7. Which statement best summarizes the difference between baroque and rococo art?
 a. Rococo glorifies battles, while baroque focuses on rural settings.
 b. Rococo is grand and complex, while baroque is light and charming.
 c. Baroque is grand and complex, while rococo is light and charming.
 d. Baroque praises kings and queens, while rococo praises religious leaders.
- _____ 8. Bach, Handel, Mozart, and Haydn were all
 a. painters. c. *philosophes*.
 b. musicians. d. writers.
- _____ 9. A literary form that developed during the Enlightenment was
 a. the novel. c. the short story.
 b. the epic poem. d. the lyric poem.
- _____ 10. Which statement best describes enlightened despots of the 1700s?
 a. They allowed elected assemblies to rule their countries.
 b. They supported censorship of Enlightenment works.
 c. They allowed their subjects to sign social contracts.
 d. They kept absolute power for themselves.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**Section 3 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. kept notebooks about the writing of the United States Constitution
- _____ 2. a philosopher, scientist, and legislator
- _____ 3. the type of government created by the Constitution
- _____ 4. a leader of the Continental Congress
- _____ 5. main author of the Declaration of Independence

Column II

- a. John Adams
- b. George Washington
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. popular sovereignty
- e. Yorktown, Virginia
- f. James Madison
- g. Benjamin Franklin
- h. federal republic

B. Main Ideas

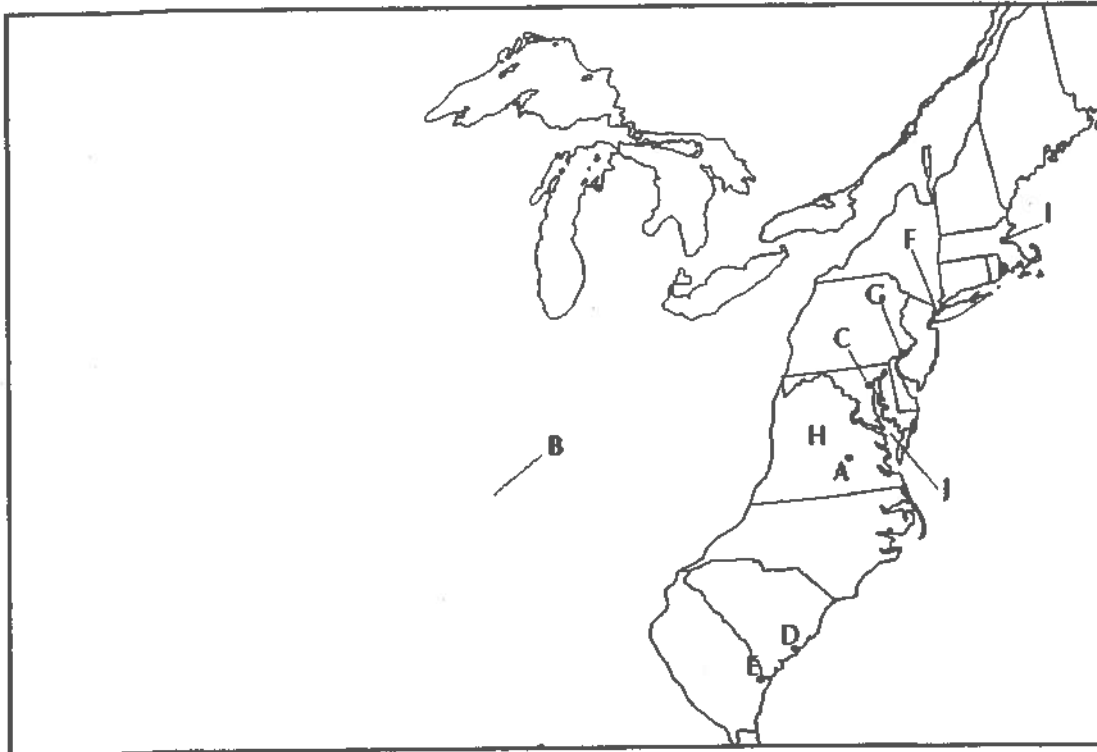
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. When George III became king of Great Britain in 1760, he
 - a. started to send British merchants to foreign lands.
 - b. decided to reassert the powers of the crown.
 - c. founded colonies in North America.
 - d. decided to crush the rebellion in the American colonies.
- _____ 7. How did the French and Indian War lead to colonists' dissatisfaction?
 - a. Ways of life in the northern and southern colonies began to differ.
 - b. Tensions increased because of the Boston Tea Party.
 - c. The British defeat led to greater French influence in America.
 - d. Colonists had to pay higher taxes to pay for the war effort.
- _____ 8. The year 1776 is considered the United States' birthday because
 - a. the Declaration of Independence was adopted.
 - b. the colonists defeated the British.
 - c. the Constitution was written.
 - d. the Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War.
- _____ 9. What idea of Montesquieu influenced the United States Constitution?
 - a. the social contract
 - b. freedom of the press
 - c. the separation of powers
 - d. the federal republic
- _____ 10. What is the purpose of the Bill of Rights?
 - a. to place the ideas of Thomas Hobbes in the Constitution
 - b. to limit the rights of individuals and strengthen the government
 - c. to recognize that the people have rights the government must protect
 - d. to recognize that states have special rights

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Geography Quiz

Important Locations in the Thirteen Colonies



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following key colonial cities.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. Baltimore | _____ 4. Charles Town |
| _____ 2. Richmond | _____ 5. Savannah |
| _____ 3. Boston | |

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- | |
|---|
| _____ 6. Philadelphia, location of the Continental Congress |
| _____ 7. Mississippi River, the new nation's western border, as set by the Treaty of Paris |
| _____ 8. New York, a major colonial city and commercial center |
| _____ 9. Chesapeake Bay, blockaded by a French fleet at the end of the American Revolution. |
| _____ 10. Virginia, home colony of Declaration of Independence author Thomas Jefferson |

Chapter 3

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, and places will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. he proposed taxing the nobles and clergy
- _____ 2. a notebook listing grievances
- _____ 3. the name for the old order of French society
- _____ 4. term for a social class in France
- _____ 5. the middle class in France

Column II

- a. ancien régime
- b. estate
- c. bourgeoisie
- d. deficit spending
- e. Louis XVI
- f. Jacques Necker
- g. Estates-General
- h. cahier

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Many people saw the Bastille as a symbol of
 - a. freedom.
 - b. tyranny.
 - c. social classes.
 - d. wealth.
- _____ 7. The Third Estate was
 - a. made up of nobles and soldiers.
 - b. not required to pay taxes.
 - c. the smallest of the estates.
 - d. the largest of the estates.
- _____ 8. The economic crisis in France was caused by
 - a. the failure of several economic reforms.
 - b. the policies of Jacques Necker.
 - c. bad harvests, deficit spending, and costly wars.
 - d. the policies of the Estates-General.
- _____ 9. What effect did the national debt have on France?
 - a. It made French people dislike the British.
 - b. It caused bad harvests and soaring food prices.
 - c. It helped to worsen the economic crisis.
 - d. It led to improvements in government.
- _____ 10. What happened after the Tennis Court Oath?
 - a. The king attacked the Bastille.
 - b. The National Assembly demanded weapons and gunpowder.
 - c. Royal troops gathered around Paris.
 - d. The cahiers were published.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of the correct word or phrase from the box. Not all the words and names in the box will be used. Each word can be used only once.

a. factions	d. Marie Antoinette	g. republic
b. Marquis de Lafayette	e. émigrés	h. Jacobins
c. Olympe de Gouges	f. sans-culottes	

- _____ was a role model for moderates.
- The radicals in the Legislative Assembly were called the _____.
- _____ fanned flames of opposition to the French Revolution abroad.
- A variety of _____ with differing views competed for power in revolutionary Paris.
- _____ spoke out in favor of women's rights.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Who resisted the ideas of the Declaration of the Rights of Man?
 - Marquis de Lafayette
 - the Legislative Assembly
 - Louis XVI
 - the sans-culottes
- _____ 7. What kind of government did the Constitution of 1791 set up?
 - a republic
 - a democracy
 - an absolute monarchy
 - a limited monarchy
- _____ 8. How did European monarchs and nobles feel about the French Revolution?
 - They opposed it because they feared revolution would spread.
 - They supported it because it weakened France.
 - They supported it because they held Enlightenment ideals.
 - They supported it because they wanted Europe to be democratic.
- _____ 9. How did the National Assembly hope to pay off the national debt?
 - by borrowing money
 - by selling royal palaces
 - by taxing bread
 - by selling Church lands
- _____ 10. How were sans-culottes different from Jacobins?
 - They were radicals; Jacobins supported the king.
 - They were working class; Jacobins were middle class.
 - They demanded a republic; Jacobins wanted a limited monarchy.
 - They were middle class; Jacobins were working class.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON**Section 3 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, and places will be used. Each word can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. pride in one's country
- _____ 2. a word meaning "not religious"
- _____ 3. became the leader of the Committee of Public Safety
- _____ 4. the right to vote
- _____ 5. a popular military hero

Column II

- a. suffrage
- b. Robespierre
- c. guillotine
- d. Napoleon
- e. nationalism
- f. Marseilles
- g. secular

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Why did the revolutionaries want to abolish the monarchy?
 - a. They wanted to establish the French Republic.
 - b. They knew the king supported the Reign of Terror.
 - c. They disliked the king's criticism of Robespierre.
 - d. They thought the king was a threat to Napoleon's rule.
- _____ 7. What was the goal of the mass levy of early 1793?
 - a. to pay for the king's defense
 - b. to abolish slavery
 - c. to erase traces of the old order
 - d. to raise money for the war effort
- _____ 8. To deal with threats to France, the Convention created
 - a. the Directory.
 - b. the Revolutionary Assembly.
 - c. the Committee of Public Safety.
 - d. the National Assembly.
- _____ 9. One way the government tried to de-Christianize France was to
 - a. create a secular calendar.
 - b. send priests out of the country.
 - c. make all people citizens.
 - d. take away titles of nobility.
- _____ 10. Which of the following took place in revolutionary France?
 - a. The king became a constitutional monarch.
 - b. Nationalism replaced loyalty to rulers.
 - c. Women gained the right to vote.
 - d. State schools were replaced by religious ones.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. plebiscite _____
2. annex _____
3. scorched-earth policy _____
4. abdicate _____
5. legitimacy _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which of the following helped Napoleon rise to power?
 - a. his great speaking ability
 - b. his strong belief in republican government
 - c. his military successes
 - d. his revision of the tax laws

- _____ 7. The Napoleonic Code was a reform of the nation's
 - a. legal system.
 - b. economic system.
 - c. political system.
 - d. educational system.

- _____ 8. Which of the following European powers was Napoleon unable to conquer?
 - a. Spain
 - b. Italy
 - c. Austria
 - d. Britain

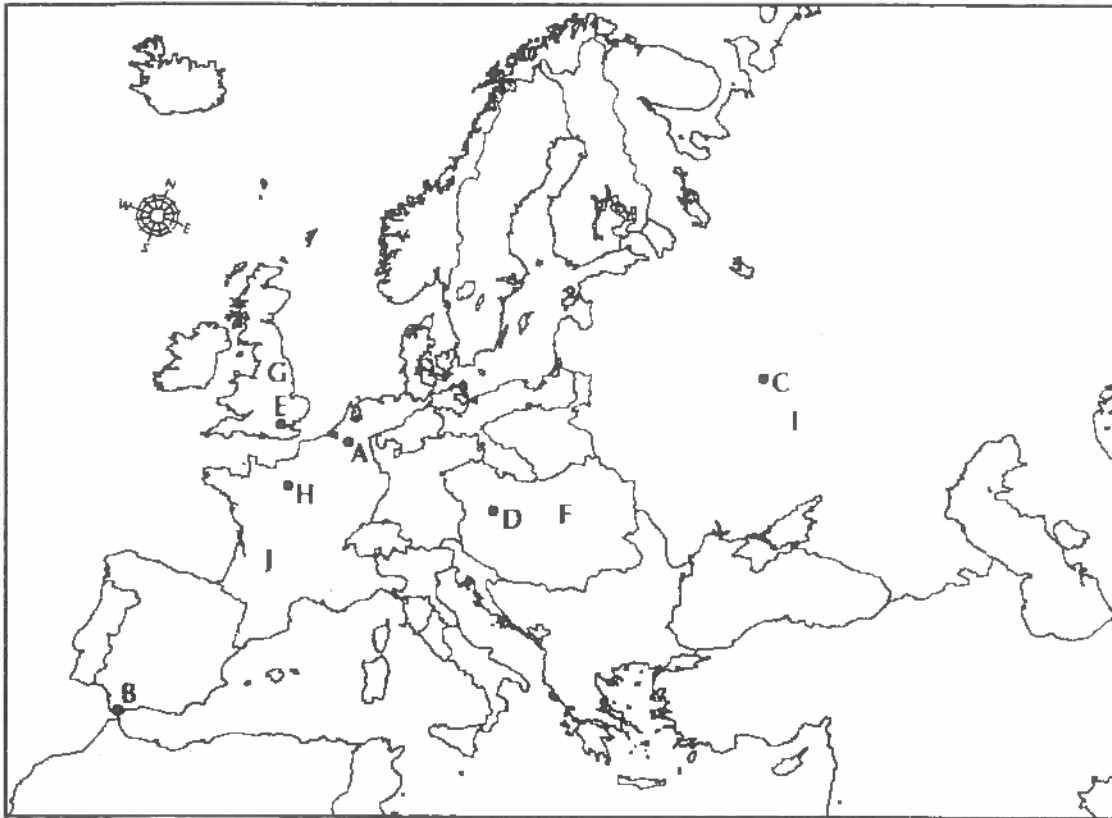
- _____ 9. A disastrous attempt to invade which country was the beginning of Napoleon's downfall?
 - a. Poland
 - b. Russia
 - c. Austria
 - d. Prussia

- _____ 10. The chief goals of the Congress of Vienna were to
 - a. make Vienna the capital of Europe and restore peace.
 - b. preserve peace through a balance of power and restore monarchies.
 - c. promote legitimacy and increase trade on the Rhine River.
 - d. strengthen the British navy and create a balance of power in Europe.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON

Geography Quiz

Europe in the Age of Napoleon



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| _____ 1. Paris | _____ 4. London |
| _____ 2. Vienna | _____ 5. Moscow |
| _____ 3. Russia | |

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Cape Trafalgar, site of Britain's great naval victory over the French
- _____ 7. Austria, ruled by the Hapsburg family
- _____ 8. France, nation ruled by Napoleon
- _____ 9. Waterloo, the battle that ended Napoleon's conquests
- _____ 10. Great Britain, Napoleon's most challenging enemy

Chapter 4
REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA
Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. ideology _____
2. universal manhood suffrage _____
3. autonomy _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 4. The Congress of Vienna was a victory for
 - a. the lower social classes.
 - b. monarchs, nobles, landowners, and church leaders.
 - c. those who favored natural rights and constitutional government.
 - d. Catholics in northern Europe and Protestants in southern Europe.

- _____ 5. A social order in which lower classes respected and obeyed their social superiors was supported by

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. nationalists. b. liberals. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. conservatives. d. constitutionalists.
--	---

- _____ 6. Liberals generally believed in

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. limited government and freedom of speech. b. freedom of the press and restoration of royal families. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. laissez-faire economics and an established church. d. restoration of royal families and nationalism.
--	--

- _____ 7. By 1815, which empire was made up of many diverse peoples?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. France b. Prussia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Great Britain d. Austria
---	--

- _____ 8. Serbian autonomy was supported by

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the Ottoman empire. b. the Austrian empire. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. the Russian empire. d. the Balkan empire.
---	---

- _____ 9. Whom did liberals of the early 1800s believe should get to vote?
 - a. all adults
 - b. all adult male property owners
 - c. all people who were not slaves or servants
 - d. all adult men and women who could read

- _____ 10. By the mid-1800s, whose goals were added to the demands of liberals and nationalists?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. industrial workers b. farmers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. women d. slaves
---	---

REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA**Section 2 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a period of reduced economic activity
- _____ 2. elected president by the French in 1848
- _____ 3. people who favor extreme change
- _____ 4. leader of the Hungarian nationalists
- _____ 5. known as the "citizen king"

Column II

- a. radicals
- b. Louis Philippe
- c. recession
- d. Napoleon III
- e. Louis Kossuth

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What event sparked the July Revolution in Paris in 1830?
 - a. Louis XVIII died.
 - b. Charles X closed the legislature.
 - c. Citizens destroyed the Bastille.
 - d. Charles X abdicated.
- _____ 7. Which country became independent as a result of the 1830 revolutions?
 - a. France
 - b. Serbia
 - c. the Netherlands
 - d. Belgium
- _____ 8. How did the French Revolution of 1848 affect Europe?
 - a. Democracies rose across Europe.
 - b. Most monarchies collapsed.
 - c. Revolution quickly spread.
 - d. Men lost their right to vote.
- _____ 9. In which way were the revolutionary movements in northern Italy, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia similar?
 - a. All three demanded greater independence from Austria.
 - b. All three struggled for freedom from Russia.
 - c. All three elected democratic governments.
 - d. All three were defeated by Prussia.
- _____ 10. Which statement best describes the results of the 1848 European revolutions?
 - a. Many long-lasting reforms brought democracy to most countries.
 - b. Some temporary reforms occurred, but most were short-lived.
 - c. Nationalism was almost completely destroyed, but socialism grew stronger.
 - d. The use of force by reformers was too weak to result in any changes.

REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a. peninsulares | d. mulattoes | g. Father José Morelos |
| b. creoles | e. Simón Bolívar | h. José de San Martín |
| c. mestizos | f. Father Miguel Hidalgo | i. Dom Pedro |

1. People of Native American and European ancestry were called _____.
2. The first leader of Mexico's fight for independence was _____.
3. _____ became known throughout South America as "The Liberator."
4. Many _____ resented their second-class status in Latin America.
5. The great general, _____, helped Argentina, Chile, and Peru win independence.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Latin American creoles were inspired by the ideals of
 - a. Haitian rebels.
 - b. mercantilists.
 - c. Napoleon.
 - d. the Enlightenment.
- _____ 7. What effect did Napoleon's invasion of Spain have on Latin America?
 - a. Latin American leaders became weaker.
 - b. Latin American leaders demanded independence.
 - c. Spain granted freedom to its colonies.
 - d. Spanish colonies enjoyed a higher standard of living.
- _____ 8. Which nation did Toussaint L'Ouverture lead to independence?
 - a. Haiti
 - b. Mexico
 - c. Panama
 - d. Colombia
- _____ 9. What led to a widespread drive for independence in South America?
 - a. Discontent among peninsulares became stronger.
 - b. The "Cry of Dolores" was published in several countries.
 - c. Discontent among the creoles spread across South America.
 - d. Napoleon tried to reconquer Hispaniola.
- _____ 10. Which statement describes the results of Latin American independence?
 - a. Latin American nations became democratic but not economically strong.
 - b. Power struggles helped Spain regain control after several decades.
 - c. Latin American nations were independent, but they were not democratic.
 - d. All social classes worked together to achieve liberal goals.

REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA

Outline Map

Latin American Independence

Directions: Locate and label the following Latin American and Caribbean countries that won their independence in the early 1800s: Brazil, Peru, Chile, Mexico, Haiti, and Argentina. Record the dates they won their independence on the map. Shade and label the areas that were Gran Colombia and United Provinces of Central America. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.



Chapter 5
THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION BEGINS

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition of each term.

1. anesthetic _____
2. enclosure _____
3. James Watt _____
4. smelt _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 5. Which statement best describes the Industrial Revolution?
 - a. Important inventions suddenly changed life all across Europe.
 - b. There was a gradual change in the way people lived and worked.
 - c. The method of production changed, from machines to hand tools.
 - d. It destroyed farming and agriculture and created industry.

- _____ 6. The Industrial Revolution began in

a. France.	c. Britain.
b. the United States.	d. the Netherlands.

- _____ 7. Charles Townshend and Jethro Tull were
 - a. developers of new agricultural techniques.
 - b. inventors of new industrial processes.
 - c. American inventors of the sewing machine.
 - d. pioneers in improved sanitation.

- _____ 8. What is one way improved agriculture contributed to population growth?
 - a. It led to better sanitation.
 - b. It created a surplus of food.
 - c. It meant that horses could be used for transportation.
 - d. It led to the production of more wool for warm clothing.

- _____ 9. How did enclosure affect British farmers?
 - a. Farms became less productive.
 - b. Farmers learned to use steam power to harvest crops.
 - c. The number of farmers shot up from 5 million to about 9 million.
 - d. Many farmers lost farms and moved to cities.

- _____ 10. What was one of the major uses of high-quality iron?

a. to make tractors	c. to make railroads
b. to make roads	d. to make airplanes

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION BEGINS**Section 2 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the items in Column II will be used. Each can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. money used to invest
- _____ 2. cottage industry
- _____ 3. someone who assumes the risk of starting a business
- _____ 4. a type of business organization
- _____ 5. invented the cotton gin

Column II

- a. putting-out system
- b. Eli Whitney
- c. entrepreneur
- d. Manchester
- e. turnpike
- f. capital
- g. enterprise

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. For what two reasons did the Industrial Revolution begin in Britain?
 - a. Britain lacked natural resources and steam power.
 - b. Britain had falling prices and cheap transportation.
 - c. Britain was able to grow cotton, and had a stable government.
 - d. Britain had plentiful natural resources and easy access to the sea.
- _____ 7. How did labor and capital combine to create the Industrial Revolution?
 - a. Capital was invested in factories that employed the workforce.
 - b. Workers invested their capital in new factories and technologies.
 - c. The upper class opened businesses.
 - d. The labor force used capital to hire entrepreneurs to start factories.
- _____ 8. What effect did new machine technology have on the putting-out system?
 - a. It made the putting-out system more economical.
 - b. It ended the putting-out system.
 - c. It resulted in more employees being hired to work in the system.
 - d. It caused more workplace injuries.
- _____ 9. The flying shuttle and spinning jenny were technological advances in
 - a. transportation.
 - b. steam-power generation.
 - c. the textile industry.
 - d. the shipping industry.
- _____ 10. In transportation, steam power was used to operate
 - a. toll bridges.
 - b. flying shuttles.
 - c. canal boats.
 - d. locomotives.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION BEGINS

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. urbanization _____
2. tenement _____
3. labor union _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 4. What caused the growth of cities during the Industrial Revolution?

a. growing demand for farmers	c. unsanitary conditions
b. creation of a new middle class	d. need for factory workers

- _____ 5. Those who benefited most from the Industrial Revolution were

a. entrepreneurs.	c. former farm workers.
b. women and children.	d. the industrial working class.

- _____ 6. Luddites, who smashed machines in Britain, were groups of

a. rural workers.	c. miners.
b. textile workers.	d. missionaries.

- _____ 7. Why did factory owners often prefer to hire women?

a. Women were highly skilled.
b. Women worked harder than men.
c. Women did not need health benefits.
d. Women could be paid less than men.

- _____ 8. What was one hazard of working in textile factories?

a. darkness	c. air filled with lint
b. explosions	d. low ceilings

- _____ 9. In the 1830s and 1840s, British inspectors made sure that

a. textile quality was high.	c. Methodism was followed.
b. mines were safe.	d. labor laws were followed.

- _____ 10. One positive effect of the Industrial Revolution was

a. a drop in workplace injuries.	c. a rise in wages.
b. a drop in employment.	d. better mass-produced goods.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION BEGINS**Section 4 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all items in Column II will be used. Each can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. saw history as a series of class struggles
- _____ 2. a political ideology of a gradual transition from capitalism to socialism
- _____ 3. the working class
- _____ 4. system in which the people, not the government, own and operate businesses
- _____ 5. farms, factories, railroads, and other large businesses

Column II

- a. Thomas Malthus
- b. proletariat
- c. utilitarianism
- d. socialism
- e. means of production
- f. Robert Owen
- g. Karl Marx
- h. social democracy

B. Main Ideas

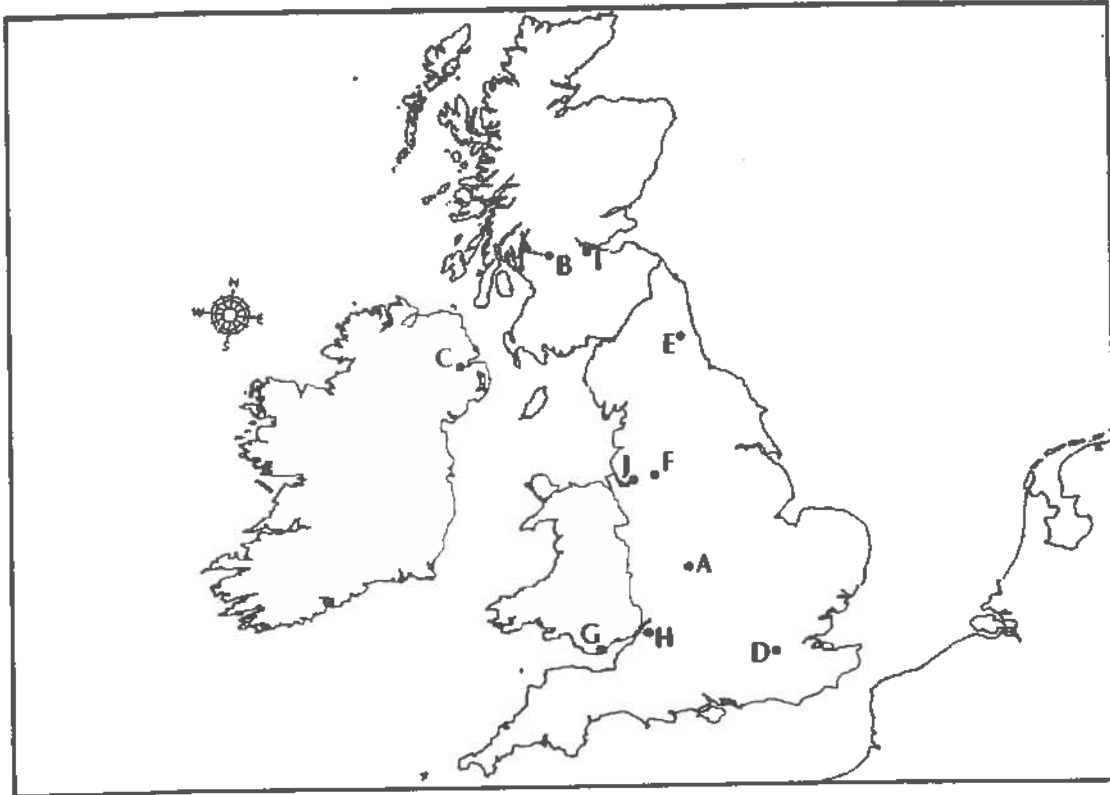
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Thomas Malthus is best known for his writings about
 - a. population and the food supply.
 - b. utilitarianism.
 - c. the struggle between the classes.
 - d. the "law of wages."
- _____ 7. Laissez-faire economists believed
 - a. actions were right if they promoted happiness.
 - b. the government should control the means of production.
 - c. the bourgeoisie would always operate farms.
 - d. a free market would help everyone.
- _____ 8. "The greatest happiness for the greatest number" is a focus of
 - a. communism.
 - b. socialism.
 - c. utilitarianism.
 - d. laissez-faire economics.
- _____ 9. Robert Owen was a Utopian who supported
 - a. labor unions.
 - b. stricter laws.
 - c. communism.
 - d. private ownership.
- _____ 10. Two goals of communism are to
 - a. close factories; outlaw large families.
 - b. end capitalism; create a classless society.
 - c. build larger factories; grant universal suffrage.
 - d. learn laissez-faire economics; reduce government control.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION BEGINS

Geography Quiz

Industrial Cities in Great Britain and Ireland, 1800–1850



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1. Belfast | _____ 4. Bristol |
| _____ 2. Edinburgh | _____ 5. Newcastle |
| _____ 3. Glasgow | |

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Liverpool, port city and site of the world's first major railroad
- _____ 7. Cardiff, a coal-mining center
- _____ 8. Manchester, a fast-growing center of textile manufacturing
- _____ 9. Birmingham, site of James Watt's steam engine factory
- _____ 10. London, capital of Great Britain, which experienced big population growth due to the number of new factories

Chapter 6

LIFE IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. dynamo _____
2. assembly line _____
3. stock _____
4. corporation _____
5. cartel _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The first European country outside of Britain to industrialize was
 - a. Italy.
 - b. France.
 - c. Belgium.
 - d. Germany.
- _____ 7. Henry Bessemer's contribution to industrialization was to
 - a. create the first electric motor.
 - b. invent dynamite.
 - c. build the first internal combustion engine.
 - d. patent a new steelmaking process.
- _____ 8. Two new types of transportation developed around 1900 were
 - a. automobiles and airplanes.
 - b. railroads and steamships.
 - c. telephones and radios.
 - d. automobiles and railroads.
- _____ 9. The main purpose for selling stock was to allow companies to raise
 - a. prices.
 - b. production.
 - c. capital.
 - d. wages.
- _____ 10. John D. Rockefeller was associated with
 - a. the steelmaking business.
 - b. the petroleum industry.
 - c. the Trans-Siberian Railroad.
 - d. commercial airline travel.

LIFE IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

Section 2 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms or names in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the choices will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. the rebuilding of rundown areas of cities
- _____ 2. scientist who discovered the cause of tuberculosis
- _____ 3. scientist who linked microbes to disease
- _____ 4. group formed to aid sick or injured workers
- _____ 5. the idea that microbes cause illnesses

Column II

- a. germ theory
- b. Louis Pasteur
- c. Robert Koch
- d. Florence Nightingale
- e. Joseph Lister
- f. urban renewal
- g. mutual-aid society

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What was the main reason for Europe's great population growth in the 1800s?
 - a. Families had more children.
 - b. People moved to the cities.
 - c. Farmers increased food production.
 - d. The death rate fell.
- _____ 7. A pioneer of hospital care, safety, and hygiene was
 - a. Robert Koch.
 - b. Florence Nightingale.
 - c. Louis Pasteur.
 - d. Louis Sullivan.
- _____ 8. How did cities in the West change during the 1800s?
 - a. Factories were relocated to the outskirts of cities.
 - b. Cities underwent urban renewal.
 - c. Cities became less livable and more dangerous.
 - d. Cities lost popularity with tourists.
- _____ 9. How did workers respond to harsh conditions of industrial life?
 - a. They quit their jobs and moved to farms.
 - b. They froze the wages of unskilled workers.
 - c. They formed unions and mutual-aid societies.
 - d. They hired armed guards and police to protect themselves.
- _____ 10. Labor laws were passed in several countries to
 - a. outlaw children and women working in mines.
 - b. require employers to offer healthcare benefits.
 - c. force factory owners to raise the standard of living.
 - d. foster worker discontent.

LIFE IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word, name, or phrase from the box. Not all choices in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. The author of the book *On the Origin of Species* was _____.
2. An idea known as the _____ urged Christians to get involved in social service.
3. The belief that one racial group is superior to others, or _____, influenced many Europeans and Americans in the late 1800s.
4. The _____ was a campaign to limit or ban the use of alcoholic beverages.
5. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 focused on _____.

- a. temperance movement
- b. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- c. women's suffrage
- d. Sojourner Truth
- e. Charles Darwin
- f. racism
- g. social gospel

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The three social classes in Western Europe by the late 1800s were
 - a. the super rich, the aristocrats, and the military.
 - b. the upper class, the middle class, and the workers and peasants.
 - c. the professionals, the government workers, and the farmers.
 - d. the doctors and lawyers, the suffragists, and the union members.

- _____ 7. What popular concept idealized women and the home?

a. cult of domesticity	c. social gospel
b. temperance movement	d. Social Darwinism

- _____ 8. What did some critics of women's suffrage claim?
 - a. Everyone should be able to vote.
 - b. Alcoholic beverages should remain legal.
 - c. Women were too emotional to vote responsibly.
 - d. The social gospel was not based on Christianity.

- _____ 9. Who was John Dalton?

a. a religious reformer	c. a politician
b. a scientist	d. a labor union official

- _____ 10. To explain the long, slow process of evolution Charles Darwin proposed the theory of

a. Social Darwinism.	c. imperialism.
b. natural domesticity.	d. natural selection.

LIFE IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms or names in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all choices will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a style of painting that began in France
- _____ 2. a Dutch painter known for his bold colors
- _____ 3. an artistic style that tries to accurately represent the world
- _____ 4. a poet who wrote in the romantic style
- _____ 5. an artistic style that emphasizes emotion, imagination, beauty, and freedom

Column II

- a. William Wordsworth
- b. romanticism
- c. Ludwig van Beethoven
- d. realism
- e. impressionism
- f. Claude Monet
- g. Vincent van Gogh

B. Main Ideas

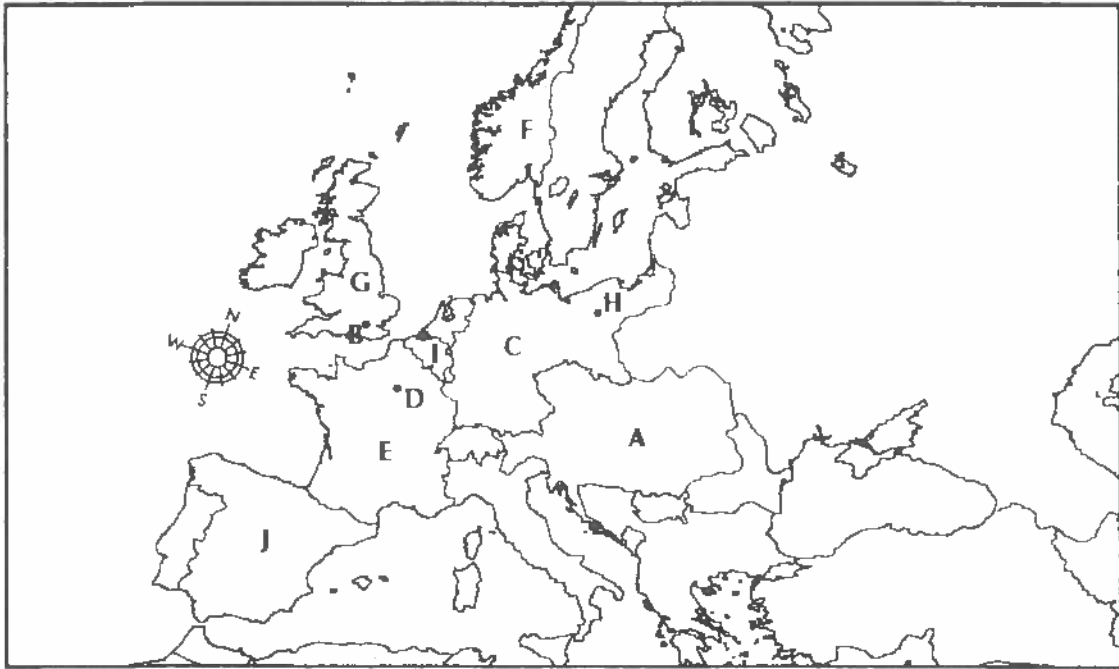
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Simple language, intense feeling, and a love of nature characterized
 - a. romantic writers.
 - b. neoclassical writers.
 - c. Enlightenment writers.
 - d. realist writers.
- _____ 7. Who were two leading realists?
 - a. Charles Dickens and Lord Byron
 - b. Claude Monet and Henrik Ibsen
 - c. Emile Zola and Henrik Ibsen
 - d. Victor Hugo and Vincent van Gogh
- _____ 8. Charles Dickens is known for his
 - a. emphasis on the imagination and the power of nature.
 - b. descriptions of the life of islanders on Tahiti.
 - c. love of Scottish history and knights.
 - d. detailed portrayals of slum life and colorful characters.
- _____ 9. Louis Daguerre was a pioneer in the field of
 - a. photography.
 - b. drama.
 - c. painting.
 - d. the novel.
- _____ 10. Which group of artists tried to capture the human eye's first perception of a scene?
 - a. realist dramatists
 - b. romantic photographers
 - c. impressionist artists
 - d. romantic painters

LIFE IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

Geography Quiz

Europe During the Industrial Age



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letter on the map with the following places.

- _____ 1. Great Britain
- _____ 2. Spain
- _____ 3. Austria-Hungary
- _____ 4. Berlin
- _____ 5. France

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Paris, where extensive urban renewal took place
- _____ 7. Belgium, the first European country after Britain to industrialize
- _____ 8. London, setting of Charles Dickens's novel *Oliver Twist*
- _____ 9. Germany, by the end of the century, Europe's leading industrial power
- _____ 10. Norway, home of writer Henrik Ibsen

Chapter 7

NATIONALISM TRIUMPHS IN EUROPE

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words or names in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. politics based on the needs of a state
- _____ 2. to take control of
- _____ 3. a German word for *empire*
- _____ 4. the highest official serving a monarch
- _____ 5. the German word for *emperor*

Column II

- a. Otto von Bismarck
- b. chancellor
- c. Realpolitik
- d. annex
- e. kaiser
- f. Reich

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The German Confederation created at the Congress of Vienna was (a)
 - a. weak alliance headed by Prussia.
 - b. weak alliance headed by Austria.
 - c. strong union headed by Prussia.
 - d. called the *Zollverein*.
- _____ 7. In 1848, supporters of German political unity
 - a. supported German attacks against Napoleon.
 - b. stopped a war between Prussia and Schleswig and Holstein.
 - c. voted to proclaim Bismarck emperor of all Germany.
 - d. offered the throne of a united Germany to the Prussian ruler.
- _____ 8. Which statement best describes Bismarck's Realpolitik?
 - a. Power is more important than principle.
 - b. Power must be earned from the good will of the people.
 - c. Power grows out of economic cooperation.
 - d. Power is not possible in democratic countries.
- _____ 9. During its unification, Prussia fought wars against
 - a. Austria and France.
 - b. Austria and Russia.
 - c. France and Great Britain.
 - d. Russia and Great Britain.
- _____ 10. Why was the German empire not a democracy?
 - a. The chancellor had no real power.
 - b. Only nobles of Prussian birth could vote in the elections.
 - c. The appointed Bundesrat could veto any decision by the Reichstag.
 - d. Rulers of the German states could veto any decision by the Reichstag.

NATIONALISM TRIUMPHS IN EUROPE

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

Column I

- _____ 1. kaiser who expanded the German military
 _____ 2. government programs to help certain people
 _____ 3. policies aimed at the Catholic Church

Column II

- a. *Kulturkampf*
 b. William II
 c. social welfare

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 4. What was the dominant European power in 1871?
 a. The Lutheran Church c. Germany
 b. France d. Britain
- _____ 5. One factor that helped Germany industrialize was
 a. a shrinking population. c. a disciplined military.
 b. the Catholic Church. d. abundant coal and iron.
- _____ 6. Krupp, Thyssen, and Zeiss were the names of
 a. German industrialists. c. Bismarck's aides.
 b. Prussian generals. d. provinces annexed by Prussia.
- _____ 7. How did Germany promote economic development after 1871?
 a. lowered tariffs c. expanded the bureaucracy
 b. issued a single currency d. ignored the depression
- _____ 8. Why did Bismarck target Socialists and Catholics?
 a. He feared they would not support government reform.
 b. He thought they would unite to form a strong opposition party.
 c. He thought they posed a threat to the new German state.
 d. He feared they would leave Germany.
- _____ 9. How did Bismarck try to turn workers away from socialism?
 a. He gave them raises. c. He encouraged revolution.
 b. He closed the Reichstag. d. He sponsored safety laws.
- _____ 10. What ended Bismarck's career as chancellor?
 a. William II asked him to resign. c. He was assassinated.
 b. William II abdicated. d. He became Catholic.

NATIONALISM TRIUMPHS IN EUROPE

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the items in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| a. Camillo Cavour | c. anarchist |
| b. Giuseppe Garibaldi | d. emigration |

- _____, leader of the Red Shirts, won military victories in southern Italy.
- _____ is the movement away from one's homeland.
- A shrewd politician, _____ became prime minister to King Victor Emmanuel.
- Someone who wants to do away with all government is known as an _____.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 5. One of the greatest roadblocks to Italian unity was

a. nationalism.	c. regional loyalties.
b. the lack of a common language.	d. the Red Shirts.
- _____ 6. After the Congress of Vienna, Italy was controlled by

a. Spanish and Catholic monarchs.	c. Prince Metternich and Giuseppe Mazzini.
b. Giuseppe Garibaldi and Camillo Cavour.	d. Hapsburg and Bourbon monarchs.
- _____ 7. Cavour's long-term goal was to

a. end Austrian power in Italy.	c. make Sardinia Italy's capital.
b. end Prussian power in Italy.	d. stimulate industry.
- _____ 8. What event signaled that Italy was at last a united nation?
 - French withdrawal from Rome in 1870
 - the final defeat of Garibaldi's Red Shirts in 1860
 - the crowning of Victor Emmanuel II in 1861
 - Cavour's triumphant return in 1858
- _____ 9. Which problem did Italian emigration help solve?

a. lack of unity	c. scarce natural resources
b. overpopulation	d. limited suffrage
- _____ 10. How did the Catholic Church view the new government of Italy?
 - undecided; because of Italy's stance on anarchists
 - supportive; because regional differences were eliminated
 - supportive; urging Catholics to cooperate
 - opposed; urging Catholics not to cooperate

NATIONALISM TRIUMPHS IN EUROPE**Section 4 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Write a short definition for each term.

1. Francis Joseph _____
2. Ferenc Deák _____
3. Dual Monarchy _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 4. In which two European empires did nationalism create the most tension?
 - a. Ottoman and German
 - b. Hapsburg and Ottoman
 - c. Balkan and Hapsburg
 - d. Hungarian and British
- _____ 5. In 1800, the longest-ruling dynasty in Europe was the
 - a. Stuart.
 - b. Hohenzollern.
 - c. Garibaldi.
 - d. Hapsburg.
- _____ 6. In the mid-1800s, which ethnic group made up almost half of the Hapsburg empire's population?
 - a. Germans
 - b. Italians
 - c. Slavs
 - d. Hungarians
- _____ 7. What was a result of the formation of the Dual Monarchy?
 - a. Hungarians were pleased, but other ethnic groups were not.
 - b. Hungarians and Slavs were pleased, but other ethnic groups were not.
 - c. Austria and Germany shared some government functions.
 - d. It led to Austria's defeat by Prussia in the 1866 war.
- _____ 8. How were the Hapsburg and Ottoman empires similar?
 - a. Francis Joseph ruled both.
 - b. Both claimed control of Greece.
 - c. Both were top industrial powers.
 - d. Both were multinational.
- _____ 9. By what nickname was the Ottoman empire known?
 - a. the powder keg of Europe
 - b. the Dual Monarchy
 - c. the sick man of Europe
 - d. the Balkans
- _____ 10. What attitude did European powers have toward the Ottoman empire?
 - a. They wanted to divide the empire among themselves.
 - b. They hoped the Ottoman empire would industrialize quickly.
 - c. They wanted the empire to become an ally of Russia.
 - d. They wished to make the empire stronger.

NATIONALISM TRIUMPHS IN EUROPE

Section 5 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words or names in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. freeing of the serfs
- _____ 2. an elected national assembly
- _____ 3. a word meaning "giant"
- _____ 4. a local elected assembly
- _____ 5. violent mob attack on Jews

Column II

- a. colossus
- b. Alexander II
- c. emancipation
- d. zemstvo
- e. pogrom
- f. Duma

B. Main Ideas

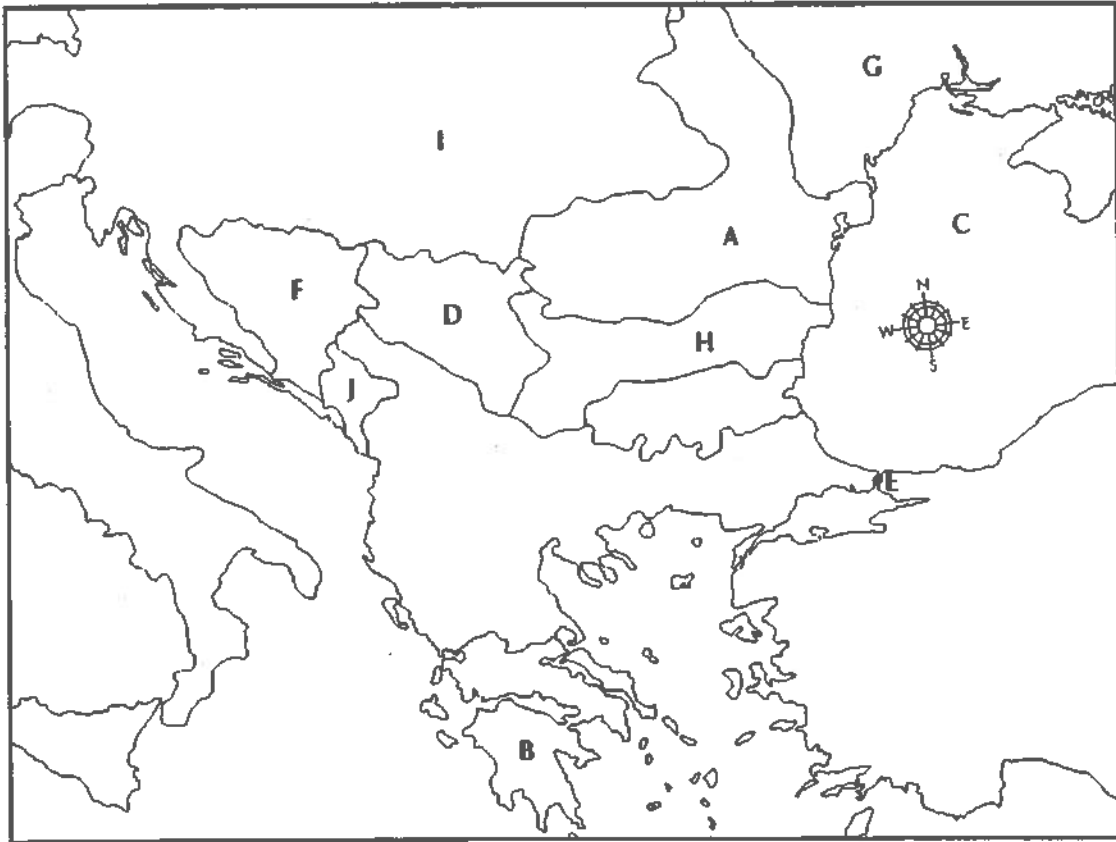
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Which statement best describes Russia's social structure in the 1800s?
 - a. Nobles dominated society and supported change.
 - b. Nobles dominated society and resisted change.
 - c. Influential middle-class Russians dominated society.
 - d. Serfs dominated society and pushed for industrialization.
- _____ 7. For centuries, Russian tsars
 - a. introduced social reforms.
 - b. ruled with absolute power.
 - c. advanced the country's economy.
 - d. dreamed of freeing the serfs.
- _____ 8. Tsar Alexander II's reforms included
 - a. easing censorship and ending military service.
 - b. creating a constitution and freeing the serfs.
 - c. freeing the serfs and setting up a system of local governments.
 - d. giving land to serfs and encouraging industry.
- _____ 9. What event brought an end to reform in nineteenth-century Russia?
 - a. the assassination of Alexander II
 - b. defeat by Japan in the 1904 war
 - c. defeat in the Crimean War
 - d. the drive for industrialization
- _____ 10. What was the significance of Bloody Sunday?
 - a. The Russian army was massacred by the Japanese army.
 - b. The tsar drew closer to the people.
 - c. Fights broke out in the Duma, leading to its closure.
 - d. The people lost faith and trust in the tsar.

NATIONALISM TRIUMPHS IN EUROPE

Geography Quiz

Important Locations in the Balkans, Late 1800s



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| _____ 1. Bulgaria | _____ 4. Montenegro |
| _____ 2. Russia | _____ 5. Romania |
| _____ 3. Bosnia-Herzegovina | |

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. The Crimean peninsula juts into this body of water.
- _____ 7. This nation won autonomy from Ottoman rule in 1830.
- _____ 8. This city was the capital of the Ottoman empire.
- _____ 9. This empire controlled much of the Balkans.
- _____ 10. The southern part of this nation gained independence during the 1830s.

Chapter 8

GROWTH OF WESTERN DEMOCRACIES

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the items in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. created the modern Conservative Party
- _____ 2. a form of government led by a prime minister
- _____ 3. led the Liberal Party
- _____ 4. an election district with few or no voters
- _____ 5. the body of people allowed to vote

Column II

- a. rotten borough
- b. electorate
- c. secret ballot
- d. Queen Victoria
- e. Benjamin Disraeli
- f. William Gladstone
- g. parliamentary democracy

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The Reform Act of 1832 gave a greater political voice to
 - a. middle-class men.
 - b. middle-class men and women.
 - c. people without property.
 - d. Whigs and Tories.
- _____ 7. Among the demands of the Chartists were
 - a. religious restrictions on those serving in Parliament.
 - b. property requirements for voting.
 - c. universal male suffrage and a secret ballot.
 - d. a veto for the House of Lords and salaries for Parliament members.
- _____ 8. Which statement best describes Queen Victoria?
 - a. She opposed reforms to improve the lives of the nation's poor.
 - b. She was famous for her modern ideas.
 - c. She supported the new Liberal Party.
 - d. She was a symbol of values such as honesty and hard work.
- _____ 9. The Reform Bill of 1867
 - a. extended suffrage to women.
 - b. was opposed by Conservatives.
 - c. doubled the number of voters.
 - d. gave the vote to farmworkers.
- _____ 10. What major step toward democracy did Britain take in 1911?
 - a. It changed from a parliamentary democracy to a republic.
 - b. It curbed the power of the unelected House of Lords.
 - c. It limited the power of the elected House of Commons.
 - d. It eliminated most rotten boroughs.

GROWTH OF WESTERN DEMOCRACIES**Section 2 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Write a short definition for each term.

1. free trade _____
2. abolition movement _____
3. capital offense _____
4. penal colony _____
5. absentee landlord _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. Why did some business leaders support free trade?
 - a. They felt consumers would benefit from competition.
 - b. They felt merchants would benefit from import taxes.
 - c. They felt tariffs would protect British farmers.
 - d. They felt the Corn Laws did not do enough to protect farmers.
- _____ 7. Which statement describes British labor unions in the 1800s?
 - a. Membership fell and workers lost many protections and benefits.
 - b. The abolition of slavery led to a drop in wages and union membership.
 - c. Free trade decreased demand for skilled workers, who left unions.
 - d. Membership grew, and workers gained many protections and benefits.
- _____ 8. What is one reason Marxism did not gain much support from British workers?
 - a. The British government passed many social welfare laws.
 - b. The British government brutally crushed Marxist protests.
 - c. The British government granted the vote to women.
 - d. The British government supplemented all workers' incomes.
- _____ 9. The suffragists were reformers who wanted to
 - a. outlaw slavery and the slave trade.
 - b. improve working conditions for children.
 - c. get women the right to vote.
 - d. bring home rule to Ireland.
- _____ 10. Daniel O'Connell and Charles Stewart Parnell were
 - a. leaders of labor unions.
 - b. Irish nationalists.
 - c. absentee landlords.
 - d. agricultural reformers.

GROWTH OF WESTERN DEMOCRACIES

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the items in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. temporary
- _____ 2. a movement supporting the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine
- _____ 3. an alliance of various political parties
- _____ 4. prime minister
- _____ 5. the knowing publication of false and damaging statements

Column II

- a. Suez Canal
- b. provisional
- c. premier
- d. coalition
- e. Dreyfus affair
- f. libel
- g. Zionism

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What event ended a long period of French domination of Europe?
 - a. defeat by Prussia in the Franco-Prussian War
 - b. defeat by Great Britain in the Crimean War
 - c. the coming to power of Napoleon III
 - d. the uprising of the Paris Commune
- _____ 7. Napoleon III's failures in foreign affairs included
 - a. the destruction of the Suez Canal.
 - b. a terrible defeat in the Crimean War.
 - c. his attempt to place Maximilian on the Mexican throne.
 - d. his invasion of Italy and defeat by the Italian nationalists.
- _____ 8. What caused France's political system and government to be unstable?
 - a. a series of political scandals
 - b. conflict within the cabinet
 - c. the power of the Catholic Church
 - d. its coalition governments
- _____ 9. The Dreyfus affair grew out of
 - a. hatred of Germany.
 - b. hatred of Great Britain.
 - c. fear of radical socialists.
 - d. anti-Semitism.
- _____ 10. Which statement describes church-state relations in France in the early 1900s?
 - a. The Church attacked the government for its anti-Semitism.
 - b. The government tried to limit the power of the Church.
 - c. The Church tried to put an end to its privileges.
 - d. The government favored Catholics and persecuted non-Catholics.

GROWTH OF WESTERN DEMOCRACIES**Section 4 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of an item from the box. Not all the items in the box will be used. Each can be used only once.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| a. expansionism | c. Manifest Destiny | e. segregation |
| b. Louisiana Purchase | d. secede | |

- Southern states decided to _____ from the United States.
- The _____ doubled the size of the United States in 1803.
- In the South, African Americans faced laws imposing _____ in public places.
- The United States followed a policy of _____, or extending its boundaries.
- Many Americans believed in _____, the idea that the nation should include the entire continent.

B. Main Ideas

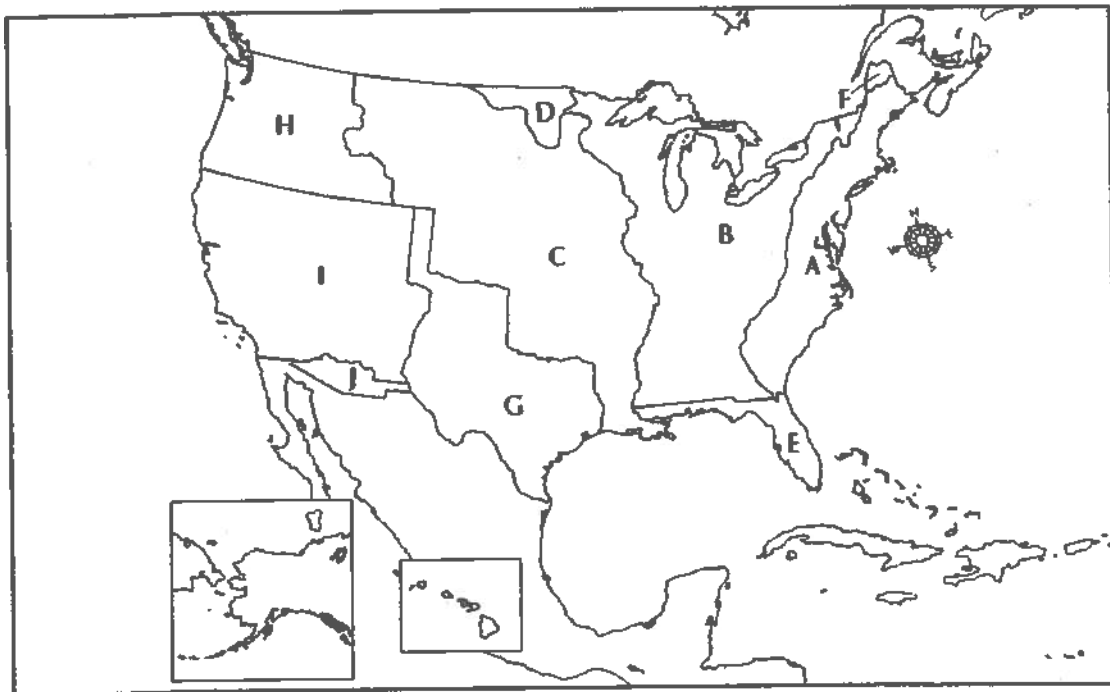
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. An example of Manifest Destiny is the
 - acquisition of Alaska.
 - abolition of slavery.
 - Emancipation Proclamation.
 - growing power of Populists.
- _____ 7. William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass are best known as
 - opponents of women's rights.
 - opponents of Manifest Destiny.
 - abolitionists.
 - labor organizers.
- _____ 8. Which is a reason why the South lost the Civil War?
 - Lincoln opposed extending slavery into new territories.
 - The South could not get any support from foreign nations.
 - African American men left to fight for the North.
 - The South had fewer resources and people than the North.
- _____ 9. John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie
 - led the Populist and Progressive Parties.
 - headed large industrial monopolies.
 - fought for the rights of American workers.
 - each ran for president of the United States.
- _____ 10. Which statement best describes the Populists and Progressives?
 - They were not major parties, but many of their ideas became law.
 - Their constant fighting kept both from succeeding.
 - Their support of slavery eventually destroyed both parties.
 - They supported monopolies and other powerful businesses.

GROWTH OF WESTERN DEMOCRACIES

Geography Quiz

Expansion of the United States



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- _____ 1. Texas Annexation
- _____ 2. Region disputed with Great Britain until 1842
- _____ 3. Florida Cession
- _____ 4. Area ceded by Great Britain in 1818
- _____ 5. Oregon Country

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the size of the country
- _____ 7. Mexican Cession, gained after the Mexican War
- _____ 8. United States in 1783, at the end of the American Revolution
- _____ 9. Gadsden Purchase, bought from Mexico in 1853
- _____ 10. Original thirteen colonies in 1776

Chapter 9.

THE NEW IMPERIALISM

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. imperialism _____
2. protectorate _____
3. sphere of influence _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 4. How did the Industrial Revolution contribute to imperialism?
 - a. Industrialized countries sought new markets.
 - b. Industrialism created many protectorates around the world.
 - c. Industrialized countries wanted to build factories in Asia and Africa.
 - d. Non-Western nations needed natural resources from Europe.

- _____ 5. Many Western leaders felt they needed colonies and a global empire to

a. prevent Social Darwinism.	c. strengthen national security.
b. supply manufactured goods.	d. create strong nation-states.

- _____ 6. Most Westerners felt that their culture was

a. equal to non-Western cultures.	c. inferior to non-Western cultures.
b. better than non-Western cultures.	d. not to be compared to others.

- _____ 7. In the 1800s, empires in the Middle East, India, Africa, and China had

a. advanced technologically.	c. grown weak and disorganized.
b. stayed mostly the same.	d. grown stronger.

- _____ 8. Western critics of imperialism complained that

a. Western countries were greedy.	c. slavery would increase.
b. Western education was inferior.	d. colonialism was immoral.

- _____ 9. The method used by France to rule colonies was
 - a. designed to impose French culture on the colonies.
 - b. the same as that used by the British.
 - c. called a system of indirect rule.
 - d. designed to avoid military involvement.

- _____ 10. The British governed their colonies by

a. using local rulers.	c. sending local rulers to Britain.
b. hiring military advisors.	d. holding elections.

THE NEW IMPERIALISM
Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all of the terms in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a famous missionary and explorer
- _____ 2. leader of West African resistance to colonial rule
- _____ 3. helped set up a powerful Muslim state in Nigeria
- _____ 4. the upper class
- _____ 5. ruthless and brilliant leader of the Zulus

Column II

- a. Usman dan Fodio
- b. Shaka
- c. David Livingstone
- d. Henry Stanley
- e. King Leopold II
- f. Boer War
- g. Samori Touré
- h. elite

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What weakened the Asante kingdom?
 - a. repeated invasions by the Boers in the early 1800s
 - b. a succession of corrupt rulers
 - c. several years of poor trade
 - d. tributary states looking for help to defeat their Asante rulers
- _____ 7. Christian missionary groups followed explorers to Africa in order to
 - a. convert Africans to Christianity.
 - b. gather slaves.
 - c. study African culture.
 - d. map out the course of rivers.
- _____ 8. What event began the European stampede for colonies in Africa?
 - a. the Boer War
 - b. Belgian King Leopold II's activities in the Congo
 - c. Henry Stanley's explorations of the Nile
 - d. Cecil Rhodes' diamond and gold mining
- _____ 9. Which country controlled much of northern and west-central Africa?
 - a. Britain
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. Belgium
- _____ 10. Why was Ethiopia able to maintain its independence from Italy?
 - a. It was high in the mountains.
 - b. Menelik II had worked to modernize it.
 - c. It was divided into domains.
 - d. The Italians were poor fighters.

THE NEW IMPERIALISM**Section 3 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the items in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. An attempt to destroy a political, racial, or cultural group is called _____.
2. Provincial rulers in the Ottoman empire were known as _____.
3. _____ is often called the father of modern Egypt.
4. Colonies were often forced to grant a _____, or special economic right, to a ruling power.
5. A leader in Sudan announced he was the _____, the long-awaited savior of the Islamic faith.

- | |
|-------------------|
| a. Muhammad Ahmad |
| b. Mahdi |
| c. pashas |
| d. sultan |
| e. genocide |
| f. Muhammad Ali |
| g. concession |

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The Wahhabi reform movement, which began in Arabia, sought to
 - a. spread the power of the Mahdi.
 - b. return to the simplicity and purity of Muhammad's teachings.
 - c. increase the drive to modernize the Ottoman empire.
 - d. support the Ottoman empire's schools of theology.
- _____ 7. What force began to tear apart the Ottoman empire in the 1800s?

a. Wahhabism	c. nationalism
b. communism	d. racism
- _____ 8. Which group became a victim of genocide by the Turks?

a. the Armenians	c. the Persians
b. the Ottomans	d. the Romanians
- _____ 9. How did Britain gain control of the Suez Canal?
 - a. It seized the canal in a short war with Egypt.
 - b. It bought control of the canal from the Ottoman ruler.
 - c. It traded large oil holdings for the canal.
 - d. It bought shares in the canal from Egypt.
- _____ 10. Foreign interest in Persia increased after
 - a. the Suez Canal was built.
 - b. oil was discovered.
 - c. the country became a British protectorate.
 - d. the Berlin-to-Baghdad railroad was completed.

THE NEW IMPERIALISM

Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. sati _____
2. sepoy _____
3. viceroy _____
4. deforestation _____
5. purdah _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. In what way did India's diversity help the British take control?
 - a. India, with many cultures, could not unite to resist the British.
 - b. Indians were busy fighting regional wars.
 - c. Because of language differences, the Mughal rulers could not exercise authority.
 - d. Some cultural groups supported Britain.

- _____ 7. What caused the Sepoy Rebellion?
 - a. The East India Company proposed a tax on tea.
 - b. Several laws were passed overriding the religious beliefs of the sepoys.
 - c. The British ambushed the sepoys.
 - d. Due to a shortage of weapons, the sepoys were poorly armed.

- _____ 8. What was one result of the Sepoy Rebellion?

a. India became a protectorate.	c. Hindus and Muslims went to war.
b. India gained independence.	d. India was ruled by the British.

- _____ 9. One benefit of British rule in India was

a. the building of the Suez Canal.	c. a thriving timber industry.
b. the growth of India's industry.	d. a fairer legal system.

- _____ 10. What role did education play in the rise of Indian nationalism in the late 1800s?
 - a. Educated Indians allied closely with their British rulers.
 - b. Educated Indian Muslims founded the Muslim League.
 - c. Educated Indians began to demand self-rule.
 - d. India became a Western-style parliamentary democracy.

THE NEW IMPERIALISM

Section 5 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. balance of trade _____
2. trade surplus _____
3. trade deficit _____
4. indemnity _____
5. extraterritoriality _____

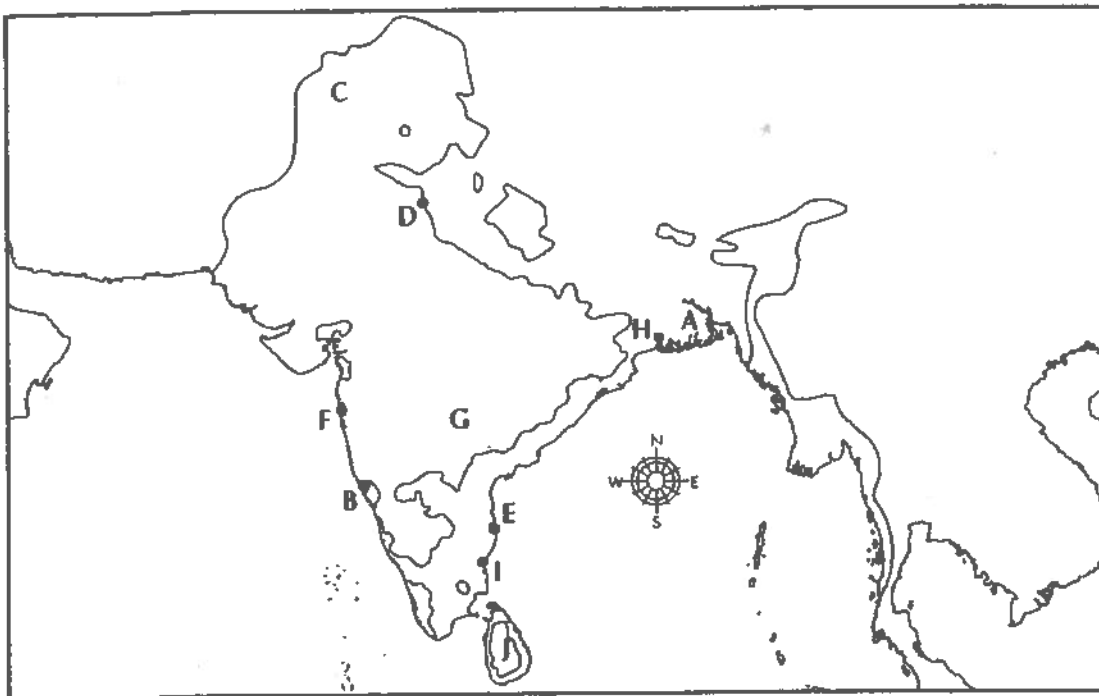
B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. How did the Opium War start?
 - a. Britain suddenly stopped the opium trade.
 - b. Britain refused China's demand to stop selling opium.
 - c. Chinese drug dealers started a guerrilla war.
 - d. Chinese rulers refused to share opium profits with Britain.
- _____ 7. One result of the Taiping Rebellion was that
 - a. British merchants gained numerous trade concessions.
 - b. the Qing government lost power to regional commanders.
 - c. China signed a series of "unequal treaties" with Western powers.
 - d. the United States became the dominant foreign power in China.
- _____ 8. The Sino-Japanese War showed that
 - a. the "self-strengthening movement" had been a great success.
 - b. Confucianism was not in conflict with industrialization.
 - c. while Japan remained backward, China had modernized.
 - d. while China remained backward, Japan had modernized.
- _____ 9. The Open Door Policy proposed
 - a. establishing new laws to modernize China.
 - b. adopting Western ways and technology to strengthen China.
 - c. having equal access to Chinese trade for the Western powers.
 - d. establishing a Chinese republic.
- _____ 10. What were the "Three Principles of the People"?
 - a. nationalism, democracy, and livelihood
 - b. nationalism, monarchy, and industrialization
 - c. communism, industrialization, and livelihood
 - d. socialism, democracy, and nationalism

THE NEW IMPERIALISM
Geography Quiz

Imperialism in India



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- _____ 1. Goa
- _____ 2. Hyderabad
- _____ 3. Punjab
- _____ 4. Bengal
- _____ 5. Madras

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Delhi, the old Mughal capital of India
- _____ 7. Pondicherry, a French possession
- _____ 8. Calcutta, site of Ram Mohun Roy's Hindu College
- _____ 9. Bombay, one of India's major cities
- _____ 10. Ceylon, an island nation

Chapter 10

NEW GLOBAL PATTERNS

Section 1 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. people who share a common culture and language
- _____ 2. a war in which an Asian power defeated a European nation
- _____ 3. Japan's long period of rapid modernization
- _____ 4. powerful banking and business families
- _____ 5. the Japanese legislature

Column II

- a. Matthew Perry
- b. Tokyo
- c. Meiji Restoration
- d. Diet
- e. zaibatsu
- f. homogeneous society
- g. First Sino-Japanese War
- h. Russo-Japanese War

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What was one cause of discontent in Tokugawa Japan?
- a. Many of the daimyo had become wealthy.
- b. Merchants had too much political power.
- c. The shoguns had reimposed centralized feudalism.
- d. The government had reduced peasants' taxes.
- _____ 7. What demand did the United States make on Japan in 1853?
- a. to support the U.S. attack on China
- b. to open its ports to trade and diplomatic contacts
- c. to stop trading in Chinese opium
- d. to lower taxes on U.S. imports
- _____ 8. The Meiji reformers wanted to
- a. keep foreigners out.
- b. discard Western methods.
- c. allow samurai to vote.
- d. strengthen Japan.
- _____ 9. One reason Japan became an imperialist power was to
- a. obtain basic resources.
- b. prevent invasion by Korea.
- c. learn about other cultures.
- d. become a tributary state.
- _____ 10. Which statement best describes Japan in the early 1900s?
- a. It had just been defeated in the Russo-Japanese War.
- b. It was the strongest power in Asia.
- c. The Treaty of Portsmouth had given it control of China.
- d. It had decided to end contacts with other countries.

Chapter 10
NEW GLOBAL PATTERNS

Section 2 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Write a short definition for each term.

1. French Indochina _____
2. Mongkut _____
3. Spanish-American War _____
4. Liliuokalani _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 5. European powers wanted to establish colonies in Southeast Asia to
 - a. help them fight World War I.
 - b. help Southeast Asians overthrow dictators.
 - c. protect themselves from attack.
 - d. gain raw materials and new markets.

- _____ 6. Siam remained independent partly because its rulers
 - a. sought protection from China.
 - b. did not modernize.
 - c. understood Western power.
 - d. did not accept unequal treaties.

- _____ 7. Many Filipinos were resistant to Spanish rule because
 - a. they believed the Catholic Church was abusing its power.
 - b. they did not like Spain's treatment of Catholic missionaries.
 - c. the Spanish discouraged trade with European countries.
 - d. the economy of the Philippines was declining.

- _____ 8. What role did the Philippines play in the Spanish-American War?
 - a. The United States went to war with Spain to liberate the Philippines.
 - b. Filipinos started a guerrilla war against the United States to aid Spain.
 - c. The Philippines fought for control of the Suez Canal.
 - d. Filipino rebels supported the United States against Spain.

- _____ 9. Why were Filipinos disappointed at the end of the Spanish-American War?
 - a. Spain retained control of the Philippines.
 - b. The United States took control of the Philippines.
 - c. Health care, transportation, and education did not improve.
 - d. The Spanish fleet, located in the Philippines, was destroyed.

- _____ 10. By 1900, U.S. possessions in the Pacific included
 - a. Hawaii and Samoa.
 - b. Hawaii and Singapore.
 - c. Vietnam and Samoa.
 - d. Korea and Samoa.

NEW GLOBAL PATTERNS

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the words in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

a. confederation	c. métis	e. penal colony
b. dominion	d. indigenous	f. Maori

- In 1867, Canada became a self-governing nation, or _____.
- The original, or _____, people of Australia were called "Aborigines" by Europeans.
- A _____ is a place, usually isolated, where criminals were sent to be punished.
- In the mid-1800s, many Canadians supported _____, or unification of Britain's North American colonies.
- People of mixed Native American and French Canadian descent are called _____.

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What was one result of the Act of Union of 1840?
 - Upper and Lower Canada were joined into one province.
 - Canada became an independent country.
 - Canada became a part of the British empire.
 - Canada gained an elected legislature with control over all trade.
- _____ 7. Which issues presented the biggest challenges to Canada in the 1900s?
 - the influence of the United States; British interference
 - creating a single national identity; anger at the British
 - the influence of the United States; creating a single national identity
 - the flood of immigrants; lack of an independent foreign policy
- _____ 8. Why was Australia first settled by the British in the 1700s?

a. as a sheep station	c. as a gold mining camp
b. as a penal colony	d. as a military prison
- _____ 9. What major political reform was first introduced by Australia?

a. an all-volunteer army	c. suffrage for all citizens
b. universal health care	d. the secret ballot
- _____ 10. Unlike the Aborigines of Australia, the Maori of New Zealand
 - were indigenous peoples.
 - lost their land to European settlers.
 - were settled farmers, concentrated in a small area.
 - suffered from ethnic tensions with the British.

NEW GLOBAL PATTERNS
Section 4 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the items in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. an 1823 statement opposing any new colonization of the Americas
- _____ 2. an era of reform in Mexico
- _____ 3. a system that kept workers in poverty
- _____ 4. a construction project across Central America
- _____ 5. a local strongman

Column II

- a. *caudillo*
- b. Benito Juárez
- c. La Reforma
- d. peonage
- e. Monroe Doctrine
- f. Panama Canal

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. One factor that weakened new nations in Latin America was
 - a. the nations' constitutions.
 - b. new technologies.
 - c. widespread suffrage.
 - d. regionalism.
- _____ 7. The leader of La Reforma was
 - a. Benito Juárez.
 - b. Porfirio Díaz.
 - c. Antonio López de Santa Anna.
 - d. Maximilian.
- _____ 8. Following independence, new Latin American republics
 - a. became independent economically.
 - b. remained economically dependent on foreign countries.
 - c. adopted free-market economies.
 - d. strongly opposed foreign interference.
- _____ 9. Why did the United States send troops to Latin America in the 1900s?
 - a. to defend the Panama Canal
 - b. to punish *caudillos*
 - c. to protect American investments
 - d. to support democracy
- _____ 10. What was the purpose of the Platt Amendment?
 - a. to give the United States naval bases and other rights in Mexico
 - b. to give the United States naval bases and other rights in Cuba
 - c. to prevent Europeans from colonizing Latin America
 - d. to offer independence to Cuba after the Spanish-American War

NEW GLOBAL PATTERNS

Geography Quiz

Imperialism in Latin America



A. Location

Study the map above. Match the letters on the map with the following places.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1. Costa Rica | _____ 4. Guatemala |
| _____ 2. Honduras | _____ 5. Haiti |
| _____ 3. El Salvador | |

B. Geography and History

Match the letters on the map with the correct description.

- _____ 6. Panama, which won independence from Colombia in 1903
- _____ 7. Cuba, which gained independence from Spain at the end of the Spanish-American War
- _____ 8. Dominican Republic, which failed to pay its foreign debts in the early 1900s
- _____ 9. Nicaragua, one of many Central American countries to which the United States sent troops
- _____ 10. Mexico, which fought a war with the United States in 1848