

Chapter 32 Test Review

1. The leader of the Taiping Rebellion was Hong Xiuquan
2. The most significant territorial loss for the Ottomans was Egypt.
3. Muhammad Ali was the Egyptian leader who overthrew Ottoman control.
4. The capitulations were agreements between the western Europeans and the Ottomans.
5. Capitulations included establishment of tax-exempt banks and commercial enterprises, permitted foreign governments to levy duties on goods, and were imposed on the Ottomans by the Europeans.
6. In the early 19th century the Ottoman Sultan Selim III was locked up by the Janissaries because they considered his reforms a threat.
7. In 1826 Sultan Mahmud II had mutinous Janissaries slaughtered and this opened the door for further reform.
8. The legal reforms of the Tanzimat era were influenced by the French legal system.
9. The Young Ottomans were fiercely opposed to the Tanzimat reforms.
10. Sultan Abd al-Hamid II ruled despotically but also followed Tanzimat principles.
11. The principles of the Young Turks included universal suffrage, emancipation of women, free public religion.
12. The Young Turk proposal of Turkish as the official language of the empire caused the most dissension in the empire.
13. The Tokugawa was the least multiethnic and multicultural in the 19th century.
14. A defeat in the Crimean War stopped Russian expansion.
15. The key to social reform in Russia was the emancipation of the serfs.
16. The Russian serfs were emancipated by Alexander II.
17. The emancipation of the serfs resulted in little if any increase in agricultural production.
18. As part of the Russian reforms during the reign of Alexander II the government created zemstvos which were elected district assemblies.
19. The prime mover behind Russian industrialization was Sergei Witte.
20. The centerpiece of Sergei Witte's Russian industrial policy was a massive program of railway construction.

21. The working conditions of the growing Russian industrial class in St. Petersburg and Moscow were terrible and left the workers receptive to revolutionary propaganda.
22. Tsar Alexander II was assassinated in 1881 by an agent of the Land and Freedom Party.
23. After the assassination of Alexander II his successor Nicholas II championed oppression and police control.
24. The deciding factor in the Russo-Japanese War was the Japanese surprise attack on the Russian navy at Port Arthur.
25. The 1905 Bloody Sunday massacre eventually led to the establishment of the Duma in Russia.
26. Lin Zexu was in charge of stopping the opium trade in China.
27. The decisive point in the Opium War was the British threat to the Grand Canal.
28. The Opium War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Nanjing.
29. China in the 19th century was threatened by rebellion from the Taiping, Muslim, and Nian.
30. The principles of the Taiping rebellion included the creation of communal wealth to be shared according to need, the prohibition of footbinding and concubinage, and abolition of private property.
31. The Self-Strengthening Movement was an attempt to blend indigenous cultural traditions with western technology in China.
32. For most of the last fifty years of the Qing dynasty China was ruled by Cixi.
33. By the end of the nineteenth century the only thing keeping China from being completely divided up into spheres of influence by foreigners was distrust among the foreign powers.
34. Kang Youwei and Liang Qichao were the leaders of the Hundred Days Reforms.
35. In 1900 foreign embassies in China were besieged by the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists.
36. Japan was forcibly opened to foreign trade in 1853 by the Americans.
37. The Meiji reformers actively copied the western Europeans and Americans because they understood the danger of those two groups and wanted to find a way to survive.
38. Ito Hirobumi was one of the leaders that played a major role in the Meiji Restoration.
39. Goals of the Meiji Restoration included the abolishing the old feudal order, revamping the tax system, and reorganizing the Japanese army and navy.
40. The event which best displayed Japan's rise to the level of a world power was their victory in the Russo-Japanese War.