

Chapter 8 Quiz

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which of the following would a Fabian Socialist most likely approve of?

- (A) Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*
- (B) Government-owned utilities
- (C) Laissez-faire policies
- (D) An increase in the budget for the British navy
- (E) Government subsidies to private corporations

2. *"We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships,
We've got the men,
We've got the money too."*

This saying, popular with British crowds reacting to British-Russian tensions in 1877, gave rise to the term

- (A) chauvinism.
- (B) Rule, Britannia.
- (C) Workshop of the World.
- (D) jingoism.
- (E) Fortress of Democracy.

3. As a result of the Crimean War, Russia

- (A) gained control of the Black Sea.
- (B) was confronted with a revolution.
- (C) saw the introduction of a number of important reforms.
- (D) tightened control over the serfs.
- (E) introduced a national Duma, or parliament.

4. The Schleswig-Holstein question was a contentious issue between

- (A) Prussia and Sweden.
- (B) Austria and Prussia.
- (C) Prussia and Russia.
- (D) Prussia and the Netherlands.
- (E) Prussia and Great Britain.

5. Which British Prime Minister was most in favor of the Irish Home Rule bill?

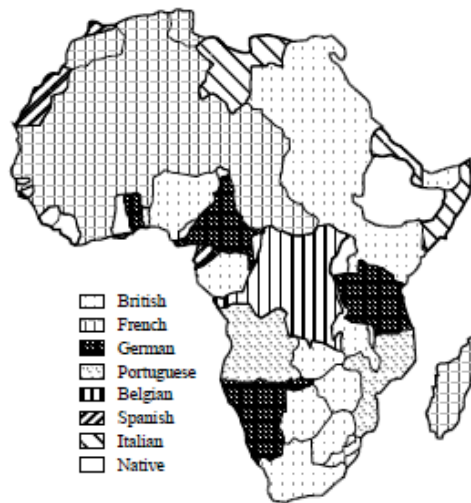
- (A) Benjamin Disraeli
- (B) William Gladstone
- (C) Lord Salisbury
- (D) Joseph Chamberlain

(E) Robert Peel

6. The Balfour Declaration (1917)

- (A) denounced the use of chemicals by Germans on the Western Front.
- (B) was a British pledge to support a homeland for Jews in Palestine.
- (C) was a mediation effort to resolve the Anglo-Irish crisis.
- (D) was an attempt to persuade the United States to abandon its neutrality.
- (E) repudiated the notion that the victors wanted territory or compensation.

7. The map below indicates the partition of Africa in what year?



- (A) 1815
- (B) 1914
- (C) 1870
- (D) 1960
- (E) 1848

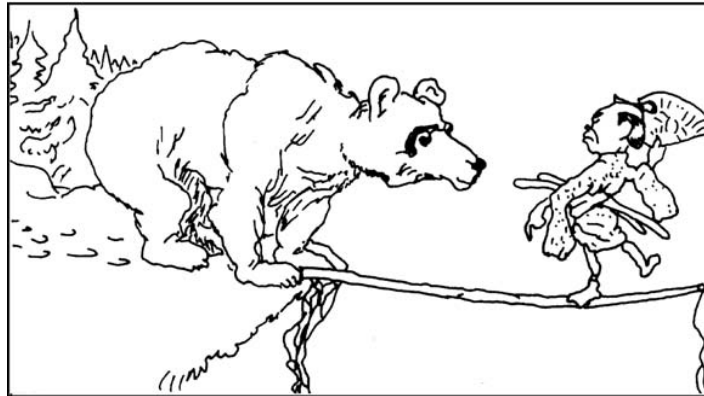
8. Britain established direct authority over India after the suppression of the

- (A) Opium Wars.
- (B) Boxer Rebellion.
- (C) Sepoy Mutiny.
- (D) assassination of Gandhi.
- (E) Warren Hastings affair.

9. Czar Alexander II undertook all of the following reforms EXCEPT

- (A) emancipation of the serfs.
- (B) establishment of a national Duma or Parliament.
- (C) relaxation of press censorship.
- (D) the creation of local *zemstvos* or provincial assemblies.
- (E) expansion of educational opportunities.

10. Social Darwinism gave theoretical support for all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) economic individualism.
 - (B) militarism.
 - (C) the growth of big industry.
 - (D) cosmopolitanism.
 - (E) imperialism.
11. From 1881 to 1901, anarchists murdered heads of state, leading politicians, and members of royalty, from Alexander II of Russia to President McKinley of the United States. Other countries were rocked by such assassinations EXCEPT
- (A) Spain.
 - (B) France.
 - (C) Austria-Hungary.
 - (D) Italy.
 - (E) Germany.
12. The political cartoon below, appearing in a French newspaper of 1902, suggests which of the following?



- (A) Japan's aggression in China was a threat to Western economic interests.
 - (B) China was a target of Russian imperialism.
 - (C) Japan was running a risk by challenging Russian power in the Far East.
 - (D) Russia was planning to invade Japan.
 - (E) An alliance of Japan and Russia would threaten French interests in China.
13. Which factor most contributed to the failure of the Revolutions of 1848 in western Europe?
- (A) Governments enacted liberal reforms that appeased the revolutionaries.
 - (B) Nationalists lacked the military power to resist the Austrian Empire.
 - (C) Members of various social classes had very different goals.
 - (D) Soldiers joined with the revolutionaries to subvert the resisters' plans.
 - (E) Revolutionaries did not have sufficient organization to effectively plan.
14. How did the German Civil War reshape the political geography of Europe?

- (A) Austria gained territory from France.
- (B) Italy lost territory to Germany.
- (C) France gained territory from Germany.
- (D) Austria lost territory to Italy.
- (E) Germany gained territory from France.

15. During the nineteenth century, the anarchist movement arose as a result of

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| (A) the Congress of Berlin. | (D) the fall of Napoleon. |
| (B) the German Civil War. | (E) the Industrial Revolution. |
| (C) the Revolutions of 1848. | |