

## Chapter 8 Quiz

### Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (B)  
The Fabian Socialists were a British movement that attracted such notables as George Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells. Led by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, the Fabian Socialists called for increased public ownership of private industry. Such changes were to come gradually, on the lines of the tactics of Fabius Maximus, the “great delayer” in Roman history, whose army wore out Hannibal’s by not fighting, but rather luring them in, thus achieving his mission with less loss of blood than his more warlike rival, Scipio Africanus.
2. (D)  
Jingoism, taken from the word *jingo* in the second line of the saying, came to mean emotional, mindless nationalism. The other answers are attempts to create plausible alternatives. For example, British citizens proudly boasted in the nineteenth century that their nation, the most highly industrialized in the world at the time, was the “Workshop of the World.”
3. (C)  
Alexander II began a series of reforms, including the emancipation of the serfs. Russia had acquired access to the Black Sea earlier (A), in the reign of Catherine the Great, while a Duma (E) was established in 1905. There was no revolution in the years immediately following the Crimean War (B), the first occurring in 1905.
4. (B)  
The Schleswig-Holstein question was a contentious issue between (B) Austria and Prussia during the 1860s; it was a contributing factor to the outbreak of the German Civil War (1866) between these powers. Bismarck manipulated the crisis to create a favorable situation for Prussia. Neither Sweden (A), Russia (C), The Netherlands (D), nor Great Britain (E) were involved critically with the Schleswig-Holstein issue.
5. (B)  
The British prime minister who was associated closely with Irish Home Rule was (B) William Gladstone. Gladstone maintained through his four ministries that one of his principal tasks was “to pacify Ireland.” Robert Peel’s (E) career was over before the Irish crisis broke during the second half of the nineteenth century. Benjamin Disraeli (A), Lord Salisbury (C), and Joseph Chamberlain (D) were not particularly interested in or sympathetic to the Irish.
6. (B)  
The Balfour Declaration (1917) (B) was a vague pledge by Britain to support the

establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. It was not related to (A) the German use of chemicals, (C) the Anglo-Irish crisis stemming from the Easter Rebellion, (D) American neutrality, or (E) annexations and reparations as war aims. The Balfour Declaration conflicted with the Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916 that “promised” Arabs a homeland in Palestine if they fought against the Turks.

7. (B)  
The map indicates the partition of Africa in (B) 1914 after most of the European powers had participated in establishing colonial empires.
8. (C)  
Britain established direct control over India after the suppression of the (C) Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. This mutiny, caused by a perceived violation of Hindu and Muslim practices, had its roots in the way that the East India Company administered its areas. The (A) Opium Wars (1840s) involved Britain in conflicts with China over the distribution of opium. The Boxer Rebellion (1899–1900) was an antiforeign outburst against foreign influence in China; it resulted in the siege of the foreign legations in Beijing and the use of a multinational force to rescue them. The assassination of Gandhi in January 1948 occurred after Britain had withdrawn from India; India had become a free nation and held dominion status in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Warren Hastings affair (E) was a scandal that involved British management of India during the late eighteenth century.
9. (B)  
The Duma was established in Russia only in 1905 by Czar Nicholas II. All of the other reforms noted were part of the program of Alexander II.
10. (D)  
Social Darwinism tended to be highly nationalistic rather than cosmopolitan. With utilization of the concept of “survival of the fittest” derived from Darwin’s theories, all of the other activities mentioned could be justified.
11. (E)  
The German comic Kurt Tucholsky once lamented that no one had killed a Hohenzollern. Those assassinated were President Sadi Carnot of France (1894), conservative leader Canovas del Castillo of Spain (1897), empress Elizabeth of Austria (1898) and King Umberto I of Italy (1900). A clue is the popularity of anarchism in “Latin” countries (France, Italy, Spain). The choice is then between Austria (which would attract a more important assassin in 1914) and Germany, which did not suffer a wave of assassinations until 1922.

12. (C)  
The cartoon depicts the kimono-clad Japanese as walking a tight-wire (or in this case a wobbly bamboo pole) and clearly arousing the ire of the Russian bear. There are no indications in the cartoon of the nature of the risk Japan was running or of any outside power being involved in the affair.
13. (A)  
In Western Europe particularly, liberal political reforms appeased most citizens, ending revolutionary fervor (A). Revolutionaries in southern and eastern Europe lacked organization (E) and military might (B), while radicals in central Europe clashed with middle class revolutionary leaders (C). In no cases did the military sabotage revolutions through espionage (D).
14. (B)  
The German Civil War led to the expansion of territory by Germany at the expense of Austria and its allies. Among these changes was the cession by Austria of the Venetia region to Italy (B). None of the other land shifts took place.
15. (E)  
Anarchists promoted a system with no private property or political authority that was instead governed through enlightened individualism. Although the Revolutions of 1848 (C) encouraged the growth of anarchist thought, the Industrial Revolution had been the initial impetus behind the development of this ideology.