

AP World History Unit V Quiz

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (B)
Successful industrial business families formed a new upper-middle class not unlike the old nobility (B). Industrialization freed people to travel from place to place to engage in new leisure activities. (D) With industrialization also came new opportunities for women to work, and they began having fewer children (A). Russia and southeast Europe lagged behind Western Europe as they remained reliant on agricultural economies (C).
2. (C)
The demand for raw materials encouraged the development of Banana Republics that grew a single raw crop such as palm oil or cotton needed by industrial nations (A). Such exploitation deterred the development of internal market structures in nonindustrialized nations (C). Industrial nations were stronger and more influential than less developed nations (D), having developed new economic structures to lessen the risks of business growth (B).
3. (A)
The American Revolution (A) focused on political concerns between the American colonists and Great Britain. Other revolutionary actions and ideas, such as the Revolutions of 1848 (B) and Marxism (C), arose in response to growing economic inequality perpetuated by global capitalism. Russia sought to reform and modernize to keep pace with its industrialized counterparts (D).
4. (D)
Imperialist European nations sought to colonize Africa largely to acquire raw materials and resources (C). At the Berlin West Africa conference in 1884–1885, these nations agreed to a plan to colonize unclaimed land, dependent on notification of other European countries (B). Governments then granted rights to companies to develop colonies in various regions (A). However, imperialists made no efforts to import Western education or culture to their colonies (D).
5. (C)
Nationalism is the strong belief in the superiority of one's own country or ethnic nation, such as the uniting of Slavs under the Pan-Slavic movement (C). The Tanzimat reforms sought to Westernize the Ottoman world; the Monroe Doctrine (B) proclaimed U.S. influence throughout the Americas. Social Darwinism, with its belief in "survival of the fittest," was used as a justification for imperialism and racism (D).
6. (C)
The Meiji emperor enacted several reforms, including the unfreezing of social classes (A) and the ending of isolationism (B). This set the stage for Japan to develop into a strong imperial power (D). Although the Meiji emperor promised to create a government assembly, the resulting Diet was simply advisory (C), thus leaving the government essentially a despotism.
7. (B)
At the heart of Enlightenment thought was a belief in the supremacy of reason and humans'

ability to practice it (B). Political ideals such as the social contract (C) and the importance of shared power thus followed (D). Because of the importance of reason, Enlightenment figures rejected the unquestioned power of institutions that relied on mysterious power, such the Church (A).

8. (A)
Both Italy and Germany were formed through the unification of several smaller, independent states (A). Although both France and the United States underwent revolutions, France had been an independent nation long before its revolt (B). Haiti gained independence through a slave revolt, but Gran Columbia was formed out of many Latin American states (C). Mexico underwent a long period of internal revolution before becoming a republic, but Brazil remained a monarchy under a former Portuguese prince (D).
9. (B)
The Boxer Rebellion (B) arose out of antiforeign sentiment and Chinese nationalism in response to the growth of Western influence in China. The internal Self-Strengthening Movement (A) focused on modernization, and arose in part as a response to internal rebellions such as the lengthy Taiping Rebellion (C). After the Boxer Rebellion ended, the United States proposed an Open Door policy for China that allowed all nations access for trade (D).
10. (D)
The primary idea of Locke's work was that of natural rights, the same concept that later inspired the U.S. Declaration of Independence (D), which also shared Locke's belief in the rightness of revolt against a ruling government. The Declaration of the Rights of Man echoed these sentiments, but without the acknowledgement of the importance of private property. The *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (C) argued against perceived inequality between men and women in the Declaration of Rights. The Letter from Jamaica (B) built on the ideas in the earlier Declarations.
11. (B)
In the Declaration of the Rights of Man, the National Assembly ended the feudal system (A) and stripped the Church of many of its powers (C). The Assembly later abolished all titles of nobility (D). However, social stratification remained in place (B).
12. (D)
The American colonists held several grievances with the British, including those over taxes, but the Revolution truly began with the rejection of the Olive Branch Proposal (C). By the end of the Revolution, the Americans were already operating under the Articles of Confederation as a weak, loose unit (B). Inspired by Enlightenment ideals of natural rights, (D) the Revolution espoused liberty and equality, but did not grant many rights to women or enslaved people (A).
13. (C)
The Industrial Revolution brought about many changes in society, including the creation of an upper-middle class made up of industrial business families (C) that was similar to, but not the same as, the old aristocracy (B). Lower tiers of the middle class included educated but less wealthy professionals. These were groups such as doctors and lawyers (A) as well as valued skilled workers (D).

14. (A)
With the abolition of slavery in Britain, the British leased convict workers to labor companies; parts of the United States also relied on convict labor in place of or alongside enslaved labor (A). Only the British used penal colonies, however (D). Some European powers, but not the United States, relied on indentured laborers from India (B) and the South Pacific (C).
15. (B)
Both men and women migrated to the United States from Asia, although many were men (A). More importantly, however, both groups faced intense racism and discrimination in their new home (B). The Chinese worked on the western segment of the Trans-Continental Railroad, but many others were involved with its construction (C). The Chinese Exclusion Act is one of the best known and harshest of all restrictive U.S. immigration laws (D).