

## Chapter 23 Quiz Turkey, China, Japan and the West

### MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following statements provides the strongest evidence to support the interpretation of historians who argue that the Ottoman Empire instituted important reforms in the late nineteenth century?
  - (A) The Ottomans created a network of state-run schools.
  - (B) Janissaries were a powerful force.
  - (C) Germany partially financed a railroad from Baghdad to Berlin.
  - (D) The Ottomans lost control of the Balkans, Bulgaria, and Egypt.
2. Which of the following was most associated with Japanese industrialization during the Meiji Era?
  - (A) daimyo
  - (B) samurai
  - (C) zaibatsu
  - (D) bushido



Boxer Rebellion in a nutshell

Question 3 refers to the table below.

United States Population, 1840–1910			
Year	Total	Number of People of Chinese Heritage	Percentage of Population of Chinese Heritage
1840	17,069,453	NA	NA
1850	23,191,876	4,018	0.02%
1860	31,443,321	34,933	0.11%
1870	38,558,371	64,199	0.17%
1880	50,189,209	105,465	0.21%
1890	62,979,766	107,488	0.17%
1900	76,212,168	118,747	0.16%
1910	92,228,496	94,414	0.10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- The trend in the percentage of population of Chinese heritage (immigrants from China and their descendants) after 1880 is best explained by the
  - Boxer Rebellion
  - Open Door Policy
  - Chinese Exclusion Act
  - Self-Strengthening Movement
- Which of the following characteristics were shared by the Boxer Rebellion and the Taiping Rebellion?
  - Each was religious in nature, one Buddhist and the other Confucian.
  - Each was an event in the twentieth century.
  - Each was an effort to start a new dynasty to rule an expanding Chinese empire.
  - Each was fueled by economic distress in China.
- In contrast with Japan, the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century
  - was a model of tolerance to outsiders
  - had a weakening central government
  - was early to adopt Western ideas
  - grew through military conquests

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6. The Turkification movement in the Ottoman Empire and the Boxer Rebellion in China both reflected
- (A) the need for modern militaries
  - (B) an expansion of imperialism
  - (C) a desire to lessen foreign influence
  - (D) policies of the central governments

**Question 7 refers to the excerpt below.**

Her [Japan's] general progress, during the short space of half a century, has been so sudden and swift that it presents a rare spectacle in the history of the world. This leap forward is the result of the stimulus which the country received on coming into contact with the civilization of Europe and America, and may well, in its broad sense, be regarded as a boon conferred by foreign intercourse. Foreign intercourse it was that animated the national consciousness of our people, who under the feudal system lived localized and disunited, and foreign intercourse it is that has enabled Japan to stand up as a world power.

—Okuma Shigenobu, *Fifty Years of New Japan* (1910)

7. Which of the following events is most closely associated with what Okuma called Japan's "leap forward"?
- (A) The arrival of Commodore Matthew Perry
  - (B) The refusal of Lord Macartney to kowtow
  - (C) The end of the Russo-Japanese War
  - (D) The death of Emperor Mutsuhito
8. Which of the following was a result of the Opium War between Great Britain and China?
- (A) China closed all its ports to foreign trade.
  - (B) China was carved into spheres of influence.
  - (C) The opium trade was outlawed in China.
  - (D) Britain withdrew from the opium trade.
9. As a result of the Russo-Japanese War, Japan
- (A) formed an alliance with China against Russia
  - (B) gained power at the expense of China
  - (C) lost significant territory to Russia
  - (D) gave up any imperial aspirations



10. Which of the following illustrates the contraction of the Ottoman Empire?

- (A) Muhammad Ali's conquest of Anatolia
- (B) The sultans' reforms of the Ottoman military
- (C) The establishment of Balkan states
- (D) Closer ties between Egypt and Greece

