1. What nineteenth-century state was known as the “Middle Kingdom” to its populace?

☐ a. China
Correct. The answer is a. The Chinese thought of their land as the “Middle Kingdom” because of their sense of its centrality in world affairs. (See section “Reversal of Fortune: China’s Century of Crisis” in your textbook.)

☐ b. Japan
Incorrect. The answer is a. The Chinese thought of their land as the “Middle Kingdom” because of their sense of its centrality in world affairs. (See section “Reversal of Fortune: China’s Century of Crisis” in your textbook.)

☐ c. Iran
Incorrect. The answer is a. The Chinese thought of their land as the “Middle Kingdom” because of their sense of its centrality in world affairs. (See section “Reversal of Fortune: China’s Century of Crisis” in your textbook.)

☐ d. Ottoman Empire
Incorrect. The answer is a. The Chinese thought of their land as the “Middle Kingdom” because of their sense of its centrality in world affairs. (See section “Reversal of Fortune: China’s Century of Crisis” in your textbook.)

2. Which of the following was a factor in creating China’s internal crisis in the nineteenth century?

☐ a. China’s increasing population without an industrial revolution to provide employment and generate wealth
Correct. The answer is d. China’s population grew more quickly than its agricultural production, leading to pressure on land and peasant unrest, without an outlet in the form of industrial production. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

☐ b. Massive wars with its neighbors that depleted China’s army and tax base
Incorrect. The answer is d. China’s population grew more quickly than its agricultural production, leading to pressure on land and peasant unrest, without an outlet in the form of industrial production. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

☐ c. An overly strong central bureaucracy that stifled innovation and economic development
Incorrect. The answer is d. China’s population grew more quickly than its agricultural production, leading to pressure on land and peasant unrest, without an outlet in the form of industrial production. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

☐ d. Major epidemics that led to population decline
Incorrect. The answer is d. China’s population grew more quickly than its agricultural production, leading to pressure on land and peasant unrest, without an outlet in the form of industrial production. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)
3. Which of the following statements accurately describes China’s Taiping Uprising (1850–1864)?

- **a.** b) It was a modest revolt that primarily sought tax relief for peasants.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Taiping’s founder believed himself to be the younger brother of Jesus Christ; he and his followers sought a revolutionary overthrow of traditional Chinese life. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **b.** d) It was a rebellion inspired by foreign socialist agitators hoping to destroy China’s traditional government in favor of Marxism.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Taiping’s founder believed himself to be the younger brother of Jesus Christ; he and his followers sought a revolutionary overthrow of traditional Chinese life. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **c.** c) It was a radical rebellion influenced by a unique form of Christianity.
  
  Correct. The answer is c. The Taiping’s founder believed himself to be the younger brother of Jesus Christ; he and his followers sought a revolutionary overthrow of traditional Chinese life. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **d.** a) It was a Confucian uprising whose goal was to re-establish traditional Chinese ways.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. The Taiping’s founder believed himself to be the younger brother of Jesus Christ; he and his followers sought a revolutionary overthrow of traditional Chinese life. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

4. What was the Taiping rebels’ attitude toward women?

- **a.** b) The Taiping rebels’ attitude toward women was inconsistent.
  
  Correct. The answer is b. The Taiping rebels’ attitude toward women was inconsistent. On the one hand, they condemned abuses of women like foot-binding but on the other hand they allowed their leaders to keep large harems. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **b.** a) The Taiping rebellion reaffirmed the traditional Chinese belief that women should be silent and tend to their husbands.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Taiping rebels’ attitude toward women was inconsistent. On the one hand, they condemned abuses of women like foot-binding but on the other hand they allowed their leaders to keep large harems. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **c.** c) The Taiping rebellion refused to give women any role in their movement.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Taiping rebels’ attitude toward women was inconsistent. On the one hand, they condemned abuses of women like foot-binding but on the other hand they allowed their leaders to keep large harems. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **d.** d) The Taiping rebels proclaimed that all women should be equal to men.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The Taiping rebels’ attitude toward women was inconsistent. On the one hand, they condemned abuses of women like foot-binding but on the other hand they allowed their leaders to keep large harems. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)
5. Which of the following was a reason for the failure of the Taiping Uprising?

- **a.** c) The Taiping’s leader, Hong Xiuquan, defected to the Qing army, disheartening the rebels.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Provincial armies eventually mobilized and defeated the Taiping rebels in a number of battles. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **b.** d) The rebel forces disbanded peacefully after the government promised to redress their grievances.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Provincial armies eventually mobilized and defeated the Taiping rebels in a number of battles. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **c.** b) The Japanese invaded China in support of the Qing dynasty and succeeded in putting down the rebellion by force.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Provincial armies eventually mobilized and defeated the Taiping rebels in a number of battles. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **d.** a) Provincial military leaders mobilized troops to put down the rebellion by force.
  
  Correct. The answer is a. Provincial armies eventually mobilized and defeated the Taiping rebels in a number of battles. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

6. How did the Opium Wars get their name?

- **a.** Western forces invaded China to destroy crops of opium poppies and keep the Chinese from dealing in drugs.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Many British merchants became rich by developing the trade of Indian opium to China and deeply resented China’s effort to ban the trade. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)

- **b.** c) Western governments wanted to force China to allow Europeans to import opium freely to China, but China enacted laws forbidding the opium trade.
  
  Correct. The answer is c. Many British merchants became rich by developing the trade of Indian opium to China and deeply resented China’s effort to ban the trade. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)

- **c.** d) Western troops became less and less effective during the war as they began smoking Chinese opium.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Many British merchants became rich by developing the trade of Indian opium to China and deeply resented China’s effort to ban the trade. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)

- **d.** b) Chinese leaders during these two wars were completely ineffective because they were opium addicts.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Many British merchants became rich by developing the trade of Indian opium to China and deeply resented China’s effort to ban the trade. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)
7. Which of the following points was a result of the Opium Wars?

- **d)** China adopted a policy of isolationism, completely closing its ports to European trade.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. In the treaty that ended the first Opium War, China was forced to open five ports to European trade and made further trade concessions after the second Opium War. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)

- **b)** Trade in opium was made illegal everywhere in the world.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. In the treaty that ended the first Opium War, China was forced to open five ports to European trade and made further trade concessions after the second Opium War. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)

- **c)** The Qing dynasty gained in prestige thanks to its strong stand against foreign aggression.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is c. In the treaty that ended the first Opium War, China was forced to open five ports to European trade and made further trade concessions after the second Opium War. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)

- **d)** China was forcibly opened to European trade, including in opium.
  
  Correct. The answer is c. In the treaty that ended the first Opium War, China was forced to open five ports to European trade and made further trade concessions after the second Opium War. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)

8. Which of the following steps did China take toward modernization in the nineteenth century?

- **a)** China adopted a policy of radical modernization that embraced everything the West had to offer.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. China adopted some western ways in an effort to defend itself from western imperialists but continued to affirm traditional Chinese ways. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in your textbook.)

- **d)** China eagerly adopted western industrial techniques but not other elements of western modernity.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. China adopted some western ways in an effort to defend itself from western imperialists but continued to affirm traditional Chinese ways. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in your textbook.)

- **c)** China adopted a policy of conservative modernization that borrowed cautiously from the West while supporting traditional Chinese values.
  
  Correct. The answer is a. China adopted some western ways in an effort to defend itself from western imperialists but continued to affirm traditional Chinese ways. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in your textbook.)

- **c)** China rejected all modernization as un-Chinese.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. China adopted some western ways in an effort to defend itself from western imperialists but continued to affirm traditional Chinese ways. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in your textbook.)
9. In what country did militias known as “Boxers” kill numerous Europeans and Christian converts, besides besieging foreign embassies in the capital?

✅ a. d) China

Correct. The answer is d. In China, the Boxer Rebellion killed hundreds of foreigners and Christian converts, provoking an armed reaction from the West. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in your textbook.)

〇 b. a) Japan

Incorrect. The answer is d. In China, the Boxer Rebellion killed hundreds of foreigners and Christian converts, provoking an armed reaction from the West. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in your textbook.)

〇 c. c) The Ottoman Empire

Incorrect. The answer is d. In China, the Boxer Rebellion killed hundreds of foreigners and Christian converts, provoking an armed reaction from the West. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in your textbook.)

〇 d. b) Iran

Incorrect. The answer is d. In China, the Boxer Rebellion killed hundreds of foreigners and Christian converts, provoking an armed reaction from the West. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in your textbook.)

10. Qiu Jin is important to Chinese history because

〇 a. a) he led the Taiping Uprising.

Incorrect. The answer is b. Qiu Jin was one of the few women who rose to prominence in China’s early nationalist movement. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in the textbook.)

〇 b. c) he was the last emperor of China.

Incorrect. The answer is b. Qiu Jin was one of the few women who rose to prominence in China’s early nationalist movement. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in the textbook.)

✅ c. b) she was an important early nationalist leader.

Correct. The answer is b. Qiu Jin was one of the few women who rose to prominence in China’s early nationalist movement. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in the textbook.)

〇 d. d) as the dowager empress, she controlled China in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Incorrect. The answer is b. Qiu Jin was one of the few women who rose to prominence in China’s early nationalist movement. (See section “The Failure of Conservative Modernization” in the textbook.)
11. What is the scornful title that western commentators gave to the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century?

- **A.** c) “The Strong Sword of Islam”
  Incorrect. The answer is d. European commentators dubbed the Ottoman Empire the “sick man of Europe” as its government weakened in the face of both internal and external pressures. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)

- **B.** b) “The Cripple of Asia”
  Incorrect. The answer is d. European commentators dubbed the Ottoman Empire the “sick man of Europe” as its government weakened in the face of both internal and external pressures. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)

- **C.** a) “The Land that Time Forgot”
  Incorrect. The answer is d. European commentators dubbed the Ottoman Empire the “sick man of Europe” as its government weakened in the face of both internal and external pressures. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)

- **D.** d) “The Sick Man of Europe”
  Correct. The answer is d. European commentators dubbed the Ottoman Empire the “sick man of Europe” as its government weakened in the face of both internal and external pressures. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)

12. Which of the following regions did the Ottoman Empire lose to western imperialism in the nineteenth century?

- **A.** b) Iran
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The French and then the British established a protectorate over Egypt. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)

- **B.** c) Afghanistan
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The French and then the British established a protectorate over Egypt. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)

- **C.** d) Turkey
  Incorrect. The answer is a. The French and then the British established a protectorate over Egypt. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)

- **D.** a) Egypt
  Correct. The answer is a. The French and then the British established a protectorate over Egypt. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)
13. What were Janissaries?
   
   a. a) Chinese rebels
      Incorrect. The answer is c. The Janissary Corps, first created in the fourteenth century, was the elite infantry unit of the Ottoman military. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)
   
   b. b) Turkish rulers
      Incorrect. The answer is c. The Janissary Corps, first created in the fourteenth century, was the elite infantry unit of the Ottoman military. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)
   
   c. c) Members of the Ottoman military elite
      Correct. The answer is c. The Janissary Corps, first created in the fourteenth century, was the elite infantry unit of the Ottoman military. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)
   
   d. d) Members of the Japanese military elite
      Incorrect. The answer is c. The Janissary Corps, first created in the fourteenth century, was the elite infantry unit of the Ottoman military. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)

14. The agreements by which the Ottoman Empire was forced to grant legal and tax exemptions to westerners were known as
   
   a. d) Tanzimat.
      Incorrect. The answer is b. The Ottoman Empire’s humiliating agreements were usually called “capitulations,” since it was generally recognized that they were being forced to give in. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)
   
   b. b) capitulations.
      Correct. The answer is b. The Ottoman Empire’s humiliating agreements were usually called “capitulations,” since it was generally recognized that they were being forced to give in. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)
   
   c. c) free trade agreements.
      Incorrect. The answer is b. The Ottoman Empire’s humiliating agreements were usually called “capitulations,” since it was generally recognized that they were being forced to give in. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)
   
   d. a) unequal treaties.
      Incorrect. The answer is b. The Ottoman Empire’s humiliating agreements were usually called “capitulations,” since it was generally recognized that they were being forced to give in. (See section “The Sick Man of Europe” in your textbook.)
15. Which of the following steps did the Ottoman government take in the nineteenth–century Tanzimat Reform?

- **a.** The Ottomans invited a large number of foreign advisors into the country to run the government.
  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The government recognized that the only way to compete with the West was to adopt western forms of production, so a central goal of the Tanzimat was to establish industry. (See section “Reform and its Opponents” in your textbook.)

- **b.** The Ottoman government created western–style factories.

  Correct. The answer is d. The government recognized that the only way to compete with the West was to adopt western forms of production, so a central goal of the Tanzimat was to establish industry. (See section “Reform and its Opponents” in your textbook.)

- **c.** The Ottomans launched a massive campaign to reaffirm Islam as the state religion and regulate its observance.

  Incorrect. The answer is d. The government recognized that the only way to compete with the West was to adopt western forms of production, so a central goal of the Tanzimat was to establish industry. (See section “Reform and its Opponents” in your textbook.)

- **d.** The Ottomans abolished the sultanate in favor of a democratic government.

  Incorrect. The answer is d. The government recognized that the only way to compete with the West was to adopt western forms of production, so a central goal of the Tanzimat was to establish industry. (See section “Reform and its Opponents” in your textbook.)

16. Which of the following points was a characteristic of the Young Turk movement?

- **a.** Affirmation of the traditional view that a woman’s place is in the home

  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Young Turks tried to remove religion from government, instead imitating the more secular political processes of the West. (See section “Reform and its Opponents” in your textbook.)

- **b.** A militantly secular view of public life

  Correct. The answer is a. The Young Turks tried to remove religion from government, instead imitating the more secular political processes of the West. (See section “Reform and its Opponents” in your textbook.)

- **c.** A return to Islamic fundamentals

  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Young Turks tried to remove religion from government, instead imitating the more secular political processes of the West. (See section “Reform and its Opponents” in your textbook.)

- **d.** Rejection of western values and modernity

  Incorrect. The answer is a. The Young Turks tried to remove religion from government, instead imitating the more secular political processes of the West. (See section “Reform and its Opponents” in your textbook.)
17. Which of the following statements is true of both China and the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century?

- a. b) Neither succeeded in establishing a nationalist movement.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Both China and the Ottoman Empire adopted policies of defensive modernization to protect themselves from western powers. (See section “Outcomes: Comparing China and the Ottoman Empire” in your textbook.)

- b. a) Both lost their independence to European imperial powers.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Both China and the Ottoman Empire adopted policies of defensive modernization to protect themselves from western powers. (See section “Outcomes: Comparing China and the Ottoman Empire” in your textbook.)

- c. d) Both successfully fended off western efforts to interfere with their states’ policies and economies.
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Both China and the Ottoman Empire adopted policies of defensive modernization to protect themselves from western powers. (See section “Outcomes: Comparing China and the Ottoman Empire” in your textbook.)

- d. c) Both launched catch-up efforts of defensive modernization to protect themselves from western imperialism.
  Correct. The answer is c. Both China and the Ottoman Empire adopted policies of defensive modernization to protect themselves from western powers. (See section “Outcomes: Comparing China and the Ottoman Empire” in your textbook.)

18. Which of the following statements is true of Japan in the period 1600–1850?

- a. d) Japan’s samurai evolved into a bureaucratic and administrative class.
  Correct. The answer is d. No longer needed to fight, the samurai gradually took on a new role as Japan’s bureaucratic and administrative elite. (See section “The Tokugawa Background” in your textbook.)

- b. c) Japan’s traditional class system collapsed because the samurai no longer had a military role.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. No longer needed to fight, the samurai gradually took on a new role as Japan’s bureaucratic and administrative elite. (See section “The Tokugawa Background” in your textbook.)

- c. b) Japan was a strongly centralized state under the rule of the shogun.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. No longer needed to fight, the samurai gradually took on a new role as Japan’s bureaucratic and administrative elite. (See section “The Tokugawa Background” in your textbook.)

- d. a) Japan in this period was characterized by a number of civil wars as feudal lords fought each other for supremacy.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. No longer needed to fight, the samurai gradually took on a new role as Japan’s bureaucratic and administrative elite. (See section “The Tokugawa Background” in your textbook.)
19. What was Japan’s reaction to Commodore Perry’s 1853 demand that Japanese ports be opened to foreigners?

- **a.** b) Capitulation to the demands, leading to a civil war
  
  Correct. The answer is b. The shogun capitulated to Perry’s demands, leading to a civil war that eventually toppled the shogunate and returned power to the emperor. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)

- **b.** c) Eager and immediate acceptance of what the West had to offer
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The shogun capitulated to Perry’s demands, leading to a civil war that eventually toppled the shogunate and returned power to the emperor. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)

- **c.** d) Rapid democratization of Japan thanks to U.S. influence
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The shogun capitulated to Perry’s demands, leading to a civil war that eventually toppled the shogunate and returned power to the emperor. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)

- **d.** a) War with the United States
  
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The shogun capitulated to Perry’s demands, leading to a civil war that eventually toppled the shogunate and returned power to the emperor. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)

20. What was the Meiji Restoration?

- **a.** c) A Chinese attempt to end Christian influence and re-impose traditional Confucian values
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Named for the Meiji Emperor, the restoration gave power back to the Japanese emperor but at the same time enthusiastically embraced western ideas. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)

- **b.** b) An Ottoman reform movement that attempted a program of industrialization
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Named for the Meiji Emperor, the restoration gave power back to the Japanese emperor but at the same time enthusiastically embraced western ideas. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)

- **c.** d) A Sudanese reform movement that advocated return to a pure form of Islam
  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Named for the Meiji Emperor, the restoration gave power back to the Japanese emperor but at the same time enthusiastically embraced western ideas. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)

- **d.** a) A Japanese reform movement that returned power to the emperor and embraced western ideas
  
  Correct. The answer is a. Named for the Meiji Emperor, the restoration gave power back to the Japanese emperor but at the same time enthusiastically embraced western ideas. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)
21. Which of the following was a reason for the success of Japan’s Meiji Restoration?

- **a.** Japan’s strategic location made westerners willing to invest in Japan’s modernization.
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The United States, the western power most likely to intervene in Japan, was fully occupied with its own civil war. The U.S. Civil War and its aftermath coincided with the Meiji Restoration and limited U.S. involvement in Japan. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)

- **b.** The United States, the western power most likely to intervene in Japan, was fully occupied with its own civil war.
  Correct. The answer is b. The United States, the western power most likely to intervene in Japan, was fully occupied with its own civil war. The U.S. Civil War and its aftermath coincided with the Meiji Restoration and limited U.S. involvement in Japan. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)

- **c.** In a brief but bloody civil war, the emperor Meiji’s forces destroyed all organized dissent in Japan.
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The United States, the western power most likely to intervene in Japan, was fully occupied with its own civil war. The U.S. Civil War and its aftermath coincided with the Meiji Restoration and limited U.S. involvement in Japan. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)

- **d.** Japan’s modernization was so gentle that few people were affected by it.
  Incorrect. The answer is b. The United States, the western power most likely to intervene in Japan, was fully occupied with its own civil war. The U.S. Civil War and its aftermath coincided with the Meiji Restoration and limited U.S. involvement in Japan. (See section “American Intrusion and the Meiji Restoration” in your textbook.)

22. Which nineteenth–century non–western state accomplished the most sweeping program of modernization?

- **a.** India
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Japan’s state–imposed program of modernization made sweeping changes in less than a generation. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- **b.** Japan
  Correct. The answer is c. Japan’s state–imposed program of modernization made sweeping changes in less than a generation. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- **c.** China
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Japan’s state–imposed program of modernization made sweeping changes in less than a generation. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- **d.** The Ottoman Empire
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Japan’s state–imposed program of modernization made sweeping changes in less than a generation. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)
23. Which of the following was enacted in the course of the Meiji reforms of Japan?

- a. Special privileges were given to a new merchant elite.  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Meiji Restoration succeeded in rapidly centralizing Japan. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- b. Most of the samurai class was executed as a measure to stabilize the state.  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Meiji Restoration succeeded in rapidly centralizing Japan. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- c. A strong central state was created.  
  Correct. The answer is d. The Meiji Restoration succeeded in rapidly centralizing Japan. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- d. Travel and trade restrictions were imposed to prevent rebellions.  
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Meiji Restoration succeeded in rapidly centralizing Japan. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

24. Which of the following statements best describes the Meiji Restoration?

- a. It involved limited and cautious borrowing from the West while affirming traditional values.  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. In the Meiji Restoration, Japan borrowed many practices and ideas from the West but was selective, combining western borrowings with what the reformers regarded as the best Japan had to offer. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- b. It involved a return to traditional values, with a firm rejection of western culture.  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. In the Meiji Restoration, Japan borrowed many practices and ideas from the West but was selective, combining western borrowings with what the reformers regarded as the best Japan had to offer. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- c. It involved large-scale borrowing from the West, combining foreign elements with Japanese ones.  
  Correct. The answer is a. In the Meiji Restoration, Japan borrowed many practices and ideas from the West but was selective, combining western borrowings with what the reformers regarded as the best Japan had to offer. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- d. It involved uncritical adoption of everything the West had to offer.  
  Incorrect. The answer is a. In the Meiji Restoration, Japan borrowed many practices and ideas from the West but was selective, combining western borrowings with what the reformers regarded as the best Japan had to offer. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)
25. Who spearheaded Japan’s industrialization program?

- **a.** a) Foreign investors
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Japan’s industrialization was largely planned and put into effect by her government. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- **b.** b) The Japanese government
  Correct. The answer is b. Japan’s industrialization was largely planned and put into effect by her government. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- **c.** c) The daimyo
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Japan’s industrialization was largely planned and put into effect by her government. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

- **d.** d) The samurai
  Incorrect. The answer is b. Japan’s industrialization was largely planned and put into effect by her government. (See section “Modernization Japanese Style” in your textbook.)

26. How was Japan’s relationship to the larger world affected by its modernization at the turn of the twentieth century?

- **a.** d) Western powers, alarmed by Japan’s success, cut their economic ties to the newly industrialized state.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Unique among non–western states, Japan was accepted as a Great Power and even took over colonies of its own. (See section “Japan and the World” in your textbook.)

- **b.** a) Japan was accepted as a Great Power by the states of Europe.
  Correct. The answer is a. Unique among non–western states, Japan was accepted as a Great Power and even took over colonies of its own. (See section “Japan and the World” in your textbook.)

- **c.** b) Despite its successes, westerners refused to accept Japan as an equal.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Unique among non–western states, Japan was accepted as a Great Power and even took over colonies of its own. (See section “Japan and the World” in your textbook.)

- **d.** c) The United States, alarmed by Japan’s growing power, launched a war against it.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Unique among non–western states, Japan was accepted as a Great Power and even took over colonies of its own. (See section “Japan and the World” in your textbook.)
27. Which of the following was a major reason for the internal weakness of the Chinese state in the nineteenth century?

- **a.** c) It became too dependent on European imports.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Population grew much more rapidly than the bureaucracy, leaving the government unable to provide basic services or to oversee local officials. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **b.** a) Its bureaucracy had not kept up with its population growth.
  Correct. The answer is a. Population grew much more rapidly than the bureaucracy, leaving the government unable to provide basic services or to oversee local officials. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **c.** b) Its tax collectors lacked effective methods of forcing tax payment.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Population grew much more rapidly than the bureaucracy, leaving the government unable to provide basic services or to oversee local officials. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **d.** d) Its working class went on strikes too often.
  Incorrect. The answer is a. Population grew much more rapidly than the bureaucracy, leaving the government unable to provide basic services or to oversee local officials. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

28. How devastating was the Taiping conflict relative to other nineteenth–century conflicts in the world?

- **a.** c) It was the worst conflict in Asia during the nineteenth century.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Taiping Uprising caused the deaths of 20–30 million Chinese, the worst conflict the world would see until WWI. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **b.** b) It was a medium–scale affair.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Taiping Uprising caused the deaths of 20–30 million Chinese, the worst conflict the world would see until WWI. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **c.** a) It was ultimately a minor clash.
  Incorrect. The answer is d. The Taiping Uprising caused the deaths of 20–30 million Chinese, the worst conflict the world would see until WWI. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)

- **d.** d) It caused the largest loss of life of any conflict in the nineteenth century.
  Correct. The answer is d. The Taiping Uprising caused the deaths of 20–30 million Chinese, the worst conflict the world would see until WWI. (See section “The Crisis Within” in your textbook.)
29. Which nation(s) had carved out “spheres of influence” in China by the end of the nineteenth century?

- **a. b)** Russia only
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Almost all western nations, along with Russia and Japan, gained special privileges in China in the course of the nineteenth century. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)

- **b. a)** Western nations only
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Almost all western nations, along with Russia and Japan, gained special privileges in China in the course of the nineteenth century. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)

- **c. d)** Western nations plus Russia and Japan
  Correct. The answer is d. Almost all western nations, along with Russia and Japan, gained special privileges in China in the course of the nineteenth century. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)

- **d. c)** Russia and Japan
  Incorrect. The answer is d. Almost all western nations, along with Russia and Japan, gained special privileges in China in the course of the nineteenth century. (See section “Western Pressures” in your textbook.)

30. The reforms initiated by Selim III and continued by later sultans stirred up long–lasting hostility between which two factions in Ottoman society?

- **a. d)** Liberals and conservatives
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Selim’s reforms stirred up hostility between Islamic modernists and religious conservatives. The Young Ottomans embraced western culture, which many Muslim religious conservatives rejected as un–Islamic. (See section “Reform and Its Opponents” in your textbook.)

- **b. c)** Islamic modernists and religious conservatives
  Correct. The answer is c. Selim’s reforms stirred up hostility between Islamic modernists and religious conservatives. The Young Ottomans embraced western culture, which many Muslim religious conservatives rejected as un–Islamic. (See section “Reform and Its Opponents” in your textbook.)

- **c. b)** Jews and Muslims
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Selim’s reforms stirred up hostility between Islamic modernists and religious conservatives. The Young Ottomans embraced western culture, which many Muslim religious conservatives rejected as un–Islamic. (See section “Reform and Its Opponents” in your textbook.)

- **d. a)** The wealthy and the poor
  Incorrect. The answer is c. Selim’s reforms stirred up hostility between Islamic modernists and religious conservatives. The Young Ottomans embraced western culture, which many Muslim religious conservatives rejected as un–Islamic. (See section “Reform and Its Opponents” in your textbook.)