

Unit 5 Multiple Choice Answers and Explanations

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1. Learning Objective 5.1.B. Contextualization

Which of the following developments of the period c. 1750 to c. 1900 are best supported by the passage above?	
a. Nationalism became a major force shaping the historical development of states and empires	This answer is incorrect. The passage does not indicate rising nationalism or the development of states and empires.
b. In response to social changes brought about by Industrial capitalism some governments promoted various types of social and educational reform	This answer is incorrect. Wollstonecraft does not speak for the government. Women were not allowed to participate in politics in the 18th century.
c. Demands for women’s suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies	This answer is correct. Wollstonecraft makes the claim that women should study politics as well as medicine. Her arguments would continue to resonate with women as they fought for the right to vote and have greater access to education.
d. Women and children in working class families typically held wage-earning jobs to supplement their families’ income	This answer is incorrect. Wollstonecraft fails to mention factory work anywhere in the passage. Therefore, she is not responding to this development

2. Learning Objective 5.1.A. Contextualization/ Causation

Wollstonecraft’s use of the phrase “natural cunning” in the <u>first paragraph</u> was most likely connected to which development of the Enlightenment?	
a. The preservation of Greek moral and natural philosophy	This answer is incorrect. The preservation of the works of ancient Greece were not a development of the Enlightenment
b. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract	This answer is correct. Wollstonecraft’s insistence that women are supposed to be afraid to use their natural talents is a play on the idea of natural rights, and the limiting of these rights by governments or men.
c. The growth of export economies focused on the extraction of natural resources	This answer is incorrect. The growth of export economies was not a development of the Enlightenment.
d. Debates about the nature and cause of climate change	This answer is incorrect. Debates about climate change were not a development of the Enlightenment, although 19th century Romantics were certainly concerned about pollution.

3. Learning Objective 9.5.E. Continuity & Change

Wollstonecraft's argument would later be realized by what 20th century development?	
a. Political and social changes led to changes in the arts and popular consumer culture	This answer is incorrect. Wollstonecraft was not advocating for changes in art or popular consumer culture.
b. In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, gender, and religion	This answer is correct. Wollstonecraft's early feminism would be echoed by the Women's suffrage movement of the 19th century and again by the Women's Liberation movement in the 20th century. Both led to significant gains in women's rights.
c. Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of global integration	This answer is incorrect. Wollstonecraft was not arguing for the end of environmental inequality. Although she does seem to be advocating for more economic equality for women her arguments are not tied to global integration.
d. More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility	This answer is incorrect. Wollstonecraft is not making an argument about women's lives being limited by motherhood.

4. Learning Objective 5.2.C Contextualization

The passage supports which of the following developments from c. 1750 to c. 1900?	
a. The increase and intensification of interactions between Europe and America contributed to religious conflicts	This answer is incorrect. The passage does not indicate a religious conflict of any kind.
b. Political and religious disputes led to rivalries and conflicts between states	This answer is incorrect. The Haitian state was not yet independent, therefore this is a colonial rebellion - not a rivalry between states based on politics or religion.
c. The American Revolution became a model and inspiration for a number of revolutions that followed.	This answer is correct. Just as the American Revolution started with a declaration to explain the reasons for the separation, the Haitians developed a declaration, following the model established by the American Revolution. Additionally, using terms like “liberty” and claiming they must live independent or die, mirror aspects of the American Revolution.
d. Totalitarian states repressed basic freedoms and dominated many aspects of daily life during the course of conflicts	This answer is incorrect. France was not a totalitarian state. The conditions on Haiti reflected the brutality of slavery, not state policy for its citizens.

5. Learning Objective 5.2.C Contextualization

The <u>second paragraph</u> highlights which development c. 1750 to c. 1900?	
a. States with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies	This answer is incorrect. While the second paragraph seems to indicate a fear that the French are trying to reconquer the island, they do not seem to have strengthened their control over Haiti given the nature of the rebellion.
b. Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies including socialism and communism	This answer is incorrect. The Haitian Revolution was not a socialist or communist revolution and no ideas related to these economic theories can be found within the second paragraph of the document.
c. As the influence of the Industrial Revolution grew, a small number of states and governments promoted their own state sponsored visions of industrialization	This answer is incorrect. The second paragraph does not indicate anything about industrialization.
d. People around the world developed a new sense of nationalism based on language, social customs, and territory. This was sometimes harnessed to foster a sense of unity	This answer is correct. The author is clearly trying to show the differences between the Haitians and the French. In this case, he creates a national identity based on social customs and race.

6. Learning Objective 4.6.L Continuity and Change

What continuity c. 1450 to c. 1750 is evident in this passage?	
a. Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder	This answer is incorrect. There is no mention of gunpowder weapons in the document
b. Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas	This answer is correct. Just as enslaved people rebelled throughout the 15th to 18th centuries, the people of Haiti rose up in the largest successful slave rebellion in history in the 19th century.
c. Rulers continued to use religious ideas to legitimize their rule	This answer is incorrect. The author of the passage is not trying to legitimize his rule through religious terms.
d. The expansion of maritime trade networks fostered the growth of states in Africa like Asante and the Kingdom of Kongo	This answer is incorrect. Haiti is in the Americas, not Africa.

7. Learning Objective 5.9.J Sourcing the Document/Contextualization

Which of the following best describes Malthus' motivation for writing this essay?	
a. In response to economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism some organizations promoted various urban reforms	This answer is incorrect. Malthus' essay concerns rising populations and the possibility that there would not be enough food. He does not propose urban reforms as the solution to this problem.
b. Discontent with established power structures encouraged some individuals to develop new ideologies like socialism	This answer is incorrect. Malthus' ideas could not be described as socialist or communist responses to established power structures. He is writing about a social and environmental issue.
c. New social classes like the middle class developed	This answer is incorrect. Malthus would be less concerned about the development of the middle class as they had access to resources. The creation of the middle class was not due to actual population growth, but the advent of new types of jobs.
d. Rapid urbanization led to a variety of challenges, including poverty, increased crime, housing shortages, and insufficient infrastructure to accommodate urban growth	This answer is correct. Negative changes associated with the rising population of the working poor within cities concerned Malthus. He saw how the population quickly outstripped the available resources and extended the problem to consider food supplies running out.

8. Learning Objective 6.4.D Causation

The problem Malthus described led to which of the following economic developments?	
a. Europeans established settler colonies in some parts of their empires.	This answer is incorrect. This was not an economic development, although it had economic motivations. However, settler colonies were not established to deal with a shrinking food supply.
b. The development of export economies around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops.	This answer is correct. To deal with food shortages as the industrial labor force grew, industrialized countries imported food from places like South America, who developed export economies to meet this demand.
c. Enlightenment philosophies focused on empiricist approaches to the natural world and human relationships	This answer is incorrect. Malthus was influenced by Enlightenment philosophies which can be seen in his use of the phrase “laws of our nature” in the second paragraph, however the Enlightenment began before this essay was written in 1792.
d. Governments in Asia and Africa sought to reform and modernize their economies, but reform efforts were often resisted by some members of the government or established elites	This answer is incorrect. This was not in response to population growth. Governments in Asia and Africa were trying to shift the balance of economic power which had tilted decidedly towards Europe because of industrialization.

9. Learning Objective 9.1.A Causation/ Analyzing Historical Sources. Primary Sources

Which of the following beneficial 20th century developments best solved the problem described by Malthus?	
a. States around the world challenged the existing political and social order	This answer is incorrect. Challenging the existing political and social order could potentially be a solution to Malthus' problem, but because of the vague nature of this statement it is not the best answer choice.
b. Governments began to take a more active role in economic life	This answer is incorrect. Fixing the economy wouldn't necessarily fix the problem of overpopulation. In other parts of Malthus' essay he speaks negatively of government programs that help the poor economically. He felt they made the problem worse.
c. The advent of total war	This answer is incorrect. While total wars certainly had an effect on the population this was not a beneficial development.
d. The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture	This answer is correct. The Green Revolution produced new kinds of crops that were disease and drought resistant. This helped to ward off famine and ensure there was enough food for the growing population.

10. Learning Objective 9.1.A Contextualization

Which of the following could be considered a response Malthus' argument?	
a. Western European countries began abandoning mercantilism and adopting free trade policies	This answer is incorrect. Adopting free-trade principles is not connected to a growing population.
b. More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility and contributed to declining rates of fertility in much of the world	This answer is correct. By legalizing birth control, not only did women gain greater personal freedom, but governments were able to control the growth of populations.
c. New methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe	This answer is incorrect. Industrial production was not a response to population growth.
d. Migrants created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments c. 1750 to c. 1900	This answer is incorrect. The creation of ethnic enclaves was not directly a response to overpopulation. Most migrants were looking for work in industrialized countries or migrated to agricultural areas where workers were needed to support industrial economies

11. Learning Objective 7.8.H

20th century governments occasionally used similar arguments to Malthus' to justify which of the following developments?	
a. The creation of new states by the century's end	This answer is incorrect. The creation of new states by the end of the 20th century was primarily in response to decolonization, not population growth.
b. The Non-Aligned movement which proposed alternatives to the existing economic, political and social order	This answer is incorrect. The Non-Aligned movement was a response to the Cold War and economic considerations, not population growth.
c. The attempted destruction of specific populations and acts of genocide or ethnic violence	This answer is correct. Some authoritarian governments during World War II, like the Nazis and the Japanese, were concerned with food shortages. They used this excuse as a reason to conquer others and to destroy "undesirable" populations within their borders. As Malthus stated at the end of his essay, if food production could not keep up with demand, then the population had be limited. Similar ideas were proposed by the Chinese government to justify the one-child policy.
d. The creation of new military alliances like NATO	This answer is incorrect. NATO is a defensive political alliance. It was created in response to the Cold War.

12. Learning Objective 5.6.G Contextualization

The photo above can best be used as evidence for which of the following developments c. 1750 to c. 1900?

<p>a. As the influence of the Industrial Revolution grew, a small number of states and governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization</p>	<p>This answer is correct. In order to compete with the growing economic might of the West many states like the Ottomans, the Qing Dynasty in China and Meiji Japan began industrializing through government funding.</p>
<p>b. Expansion of U.S. and European influence in Asia led to internal reform in Japan that supported industrialization</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. The image is of a textile mill in the Ottoman Empire, therefore it cannot be used to support any kind of reform in Japan.</p>
<p>c. The “second industrial revolution” led to new methods in the production of steel chemicals and electricity.</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. The image shows a textile mill which is associated with the “first industrial revolution.”</p>
<p>d. Access to foreign resources in Britain</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. Because the textile mill is in the Ottoman empire, there is no evidence related to British access to resources.</p>

13. Learning Objective 5.4.E Causation

The scene in this photo was most likely a response to which development c. 1750 to c. 1900?

<p>a. The global nature of trade that led to large-scale transnational businesses</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. The image is a single room in a textile mill and gives no indication of being a large-scale transnational business. In addition, Ottoman industrialization did not begin because of transnational businesses.</p>
<p>b. The development of the factory system that concentrated production in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialized labor</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. While the image shows a factory, this would be more like contextualization. The question is asking what the Ottoman textile mill is in response to, which is asking a "cause" question. The cause of its creation was the Ottoman Empire trying to catch up. The effect of the Ottomans trying to catch up was the creation of a factory.</p>
<p>c. Industrialization led to an increased share of global manufacturing for the West, while the Middle East's share in global manufacturing declined</p>	<p>This answer is correct. During the Industrial Revolution older empires continued to manufacture goods, but they were losing market share. They could not create goods as quickly or of a consistently high quality like industrialized industries could</p>
<p>d. New methods of industrial production became common in parts of northwestern Europe and spread to the U.S. & Russia</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. This answer is not the best choice presented to you. Industrialization alone would not have led to significant changes unless the Ottoman Empire was feeling the effects. The effects were a loss of market share, which makes answer C the much stronger choice.</p>

14. Learning Objective 5.8.I Causation

What other reforms were undertaken by the Ottoman Empire in response to European industrialization c. 1750 to c. 1900?

<p>a. The Ottoman Empire undertook the first communist revolution of the 20th century</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. The first communist revolution of the 20th century was in Russia.</p>
<p>b. The Ottoman Empire sought to reform and modernize their government and military through the Tanzimat reforms</p>	<p>This answer is correct. The Tanzimat reforms tried to bring liberal reforms to the Ottoman Empire. This included creating a constitutional government, giving greater rights to non-Muslims, creating a modern military and industrial reform. However, traditional elites pushed back against these changes assassinating the Sultan and bringing back traditional ways of ruling and living until the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire after World War I</p>
<p>c. The Ottoman's expelled all non-Muslims in an attempt to purify their culture in a movement called Ottomanism</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. Ottomanism was actually the opposite of this. Influenced by the equality espoused by Enlightenment thinkers, Ottomanism proposed seeing all people in the Ottoman empire as equals instead of separating them by social group. The Armenian Genocide of WWI is sometimes discussed as a response to Ottomanism & the Tanzimat reforms by those who did not like non-Muslims gaining greater rights.</p>
<p>d. The Ottoman's allied with other strong Middle Eastern powers like the Safavids to combat the growing threat of Europe</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. The Safavid Empire was gone by 1736.</p>