

Unit 7 Multiple Choice Answers and Explanations

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1. Learning Objective 7.1.A Contextualization

What development from c. 1900 best describes what is being depicted in the cartoon?	
a. The Qing Dynasty utilized traditional methods of Confucianism and imperial bureaucracy to maintain power	This answer is incorrect. The cartoon does not depict anything that can be connected to traditional Confucianism.
b. Some Asian states sought to limit the disruptive economic and cultural effects of European dominated trade by restrictive or isolationist policies	This answer is incorrect. The cartoon shows a variety of states interacting with China, not Chinese isolationism.
c. The formation of a new political elite in China	This answer is incorrect. The cartoon is focused on the weakening of China, not the formation of new elites within China. Even with the creation of spheres of influence Europeans did not want direct control of China so traditional elites remained in place.
d. Older, land-based empires collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors.	This answer is correct. This cartoon was published directly after the Boxer Rebellion (internal factors) was put down by an international coalition (external factors). The Boxer Rebellion was partially in response to the international coalition having too much power in China to begin with. These internal and external factors would lead to the fall of the Qing Dynasty.

2. Learning Objective 7.5.E Continuity and Change

What continuity is best depicted from the period between the World Wars (1918 -1939) in this cartoon?	
a. China saw the rise of a Communist Party attempting to take control of the state	This answer is incorrect. This was a change, not a continuity. Additionally, this is not depicted in the cartoon.
b. American imperial expansion relied on gunpowder weapons being used against those who did not have access to them	This answer is incorrect. Between the World Wars the United States was not trying to take over land in China. Additionally, China had access to gunpowder weapons.
c. Discontent with monarchist rule encouraged rebellion and dissent	This answer is incorrect. By 1918 the monarchy in China had been replaced with a republic.
d. Japan maintained control over colonial holdings and in some cases gained additional territories through conquest	This answer is correct. Between the wars Japan was focused on building its empire and started getting a foothold in Manchuria. Aggressions there led to the start of World War II in the Pacific

3. Learning Objective 8.4.D Causation

What was the impact of continued imperial aggression and internal tensions during and after World War II in China?	
a. The beginning of the Cold War	This answer is incorrect. The Cold War's origins are in Europe, not China.
b. Chinese Communists seized power	This answer is correct. The Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang (KMT) Nationalist Party were engaged in a Civil War before World War II that began again after World War II ended. Japanese aggressions had weakened the KMT considerably giving the Communists the ability to take control.
c. Decolonization efforts began under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping	This answer is incorrect. Deng Xiaoping did not come to power until the 1980s. China was no longer under the grip of imperialism once World War II ended.
d. A rights-based discourse led human rights and freedoms for ethnic minorities	This answer is incorrect. China has a mixed record when it comes to dealing with ethnic minorities. While some regions are largely autonomous others are severely lacking in human rights and freedoms because of the power and control of the Communist party which is largely authoritarian.

4. Learning Objective 7.2.B Contextualization

The treaty above is evidence of which of the following historical developments in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?

<p>a. Territorial and regional conflicts combined with imperial expansion that eventually escalated tensions into the first World War</p>	<p>This answer is correct. As the source material explains, this treaty was the result of a regional conflict between the Russians and Ottomans over lands in the Balkans. The outcome was the imperial expansion of Austria-Hungary. Their annexing of Bosnia-Herzegovina was one of the elements that led to the assassination of their Archduke and the start of World War I.</p>
<p>b. Economic imperialism practiced by industrialized states and the businesses within them led to growing conflicts</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. This treaty is not about having increased economic control in the countries named. It is about directly annexing lands.</p>
<p>c. Western powers gaining additional territories between the World Wars caused tensions that led to the first World War</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. This treaty is from the late 19th century, not between the World Wars.</p>
<p>d. European states using diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa led to conflicts and the start of the Ottoman-Austrian War</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. This treaty is about lands in the Balkans which is Europe, not Africa.</p>

5. Learning Objective 8.2.B Contextualization

Directly after World War II, the territories mentioned in the passage faced what challenge that shaped their development until the end of the 20th century?

<p>a. The Great Leap Forward initiated by Serbia led to weak economic development</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. The Great Leap Forward was in China.</p>
<p>b. A growing population faced with food shortages</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. Directly after World War II the population was not growing although there may have been food shortage as Europe recovered from the war.</p>
<p>c. The migration of colonial subjects to their metropole led to rapid urbanization, housing shortages and crumbling infrastructure</p>	<p>This answer is incorrect. The issue of colonial migration does not apply to Bosnia-Herzegovina or Serbia as they were not imperial powers.</p>
<p>d. The Soviet Union emerged as a superpower and was determined to maintain influence over eastern Europe starting the Cold War</p>	<p>This answer is correct. After World War II the Soviet Union wanted to protect itself from further aggressions by Western European nations and refused to give up its influence in Eastern Europe, including Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Tensions over whether these nations would</p>

	have democratically elected governments or become communist satellite states was part of what started the Cold War
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6. Learning Objective 7.3.C Change and Continuity

The World Wars differed from previous wars in what way?	
a. New military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties	This answer is correct. Weapons like machine guns, poison gas, and eventually the atomic bomb made the World Wars more deadly than any war to come before them.
b. New Islamic political entities fought against European states for the first time	This answer is incorrect. In World War I the Ottoman Empire was a player, but they were not a new Islamic political entity and they had fought against Europe many times making this statement false.
c. New ship designs made travel to war zones faster leading to a truly worldwide conflict	This answer is incorrect. The design of new ships is not what led to global conflicts. Imperialism is what led to the World Wars being fought on a global scale.
d. Coerced labor was used to fill the ranks of European militaries	This answer is incorrect. While the Germans used some coerced labor during the war, the ranks of the European militaries came from drafted citizens which is not considered a form of coerced labor.

7. Learning Objective 7.6.F Causation

Stalin's Five-Year Plan was a response to Russia's weak economy and which of the following developments as indicated in the <u>last paragraph</u> ?	
a. The rise to power of the aggressive and militaristic Nazi Party in Germany	This answer is correct. In the last paragraph Stalin clearly states that they are not prepared for a foreign invasion. This speech was given during the interwar years after Hitler and Stalin had signed the Non-Aggression Pact. This pact gave the Soviets time to prepare for Hitler's inevitable invasion.
b. Concerns about Japan's aggressive imperialism	This answer is incorrect. The majority of Russia's economic and industrial centers were west of the Ural mountains, much closer to Europe than Japan. While Stalin was concerned with Japan's aggressive imperialism, he also understood that their first aim was China. He encouraged Chinese communists to fight Japan to halt their progress into Russia.
c. The economic rise of the United States due to their industrial capacity	This answer is incorrect. This speech predates the Cold War. Stalin was far more concerned with closer powers that threatened Russia. In the last paragraph there is nothing to indicate the United States' industrial capacity was the motivation for the Five-Year Plan
d. A desire to replace China as the leading Communist state	This answer is incorrect. China did not become a communist state until after World War II, making this answer historically inaccurate.

8. Learning Objective 7.4.D Comparison

How was the response of the United States to the Great Depression similar to the Soviet response to their own weak economy?	
a. They began their own Five-Year Plan	This answer is incorrect. The United States did not engage in any Five-Year Plans during the Great Depression.
b. They loosened government regulations on business to let the Free-Market fix the situation	This answer is incorrect. The U.S. response to the Great Depression was to do the opposite of this. FDR placed a great many regulations on trade, which is part of what led to the push for greater free-market policies in the 1970s and 1980s.
c. They took complete control of industry in a program called corporatism	This answer is incorrect. Corporatism was the economic policy of Benito Mussolini in Italy. While independent, all parts of the economy were to work for the benefit of the state.
d. They took a more active role in economic life by enacting the New Deal	This answer is correct. FDR took steps to put Americans to work by intervening in the economy. The New Deal included financial reforms, public works projects and regulations on the economy to try to revive it.

9. Learning Objective 7.3.C & 7.7.G Continuity & Change/ Causation

What continuity in the World Wars did the economic actions of the Soviet Union and the United States in the 1930s prepare them for?	
a. Aggressive Imperialism	This answer is incorrect. Aggressive imperialism was not a continuity in the World Wars.
b. The use of political propaganda in support of the war effort	This answer is incorrect. Economic reform would not prepare governments for the use of propaganda.
c. Total War with all aspects of the economy focused on the war effort	This answer is correct. By taking a heavy hand in the economy between the wars, both governments were ready to go further during the war in directing their economies to support the war efforts. Total war was a continuity of both World Wars.
d. The rise of facism as a guiding principle in the Americas	This answer is incorrect. Although there were critics of FDR's New Deal who compared it to fascism, there was no aspect of it that mirrored the aggressive militarism and nationalism that characterizes fascist governments.

10. Learning Objective 7.7.G Causation

The scene described in the passage was a result of which twentieth century development?	
a. The collapse of older, land-based empires due to a combination of internal and external factors	This answer is incorrect. Japan was not a land-based empire.
b. New military technology that led to increased levels of wartime casualties	This answer is correct. The development of the atomic bomb and its use in Japan led to devastating effects. In Hiroshima, nearly 40,000 people were killed.
c. The Soviet Union's government controlled economy that led to negative repercussions for the population	This answer is incorrect. Hiroshima is in Japan, not the Soviet Union.
d. Japan's increased control over colonial holdings and anti-imperial resistance	This answer is incorrect. The United States dropped the atomic bomb to end World War II without a land invasion of Japan. This was not anti-imperial resistance by Japan's colonies.

11. Learning Objective 7.6.F Causation

Across Eurasia, the World Wars brought similar levels of trauma to other groups of people. What most led to these atrocities?	
a. Hopes of greater self-government were largely unfulfilled leading to anti-imperialist uprisings	This answer is incorrect. Anti-imperial uprisings mostly did not take place during the World Wars, and they were far less deadly.
b. The weak world economy led to multiple communist revolutions with violent and bloody protests	This answer is incorrect. During the World Wars the only communist revolution was in Russia.
c. The rise of extremist groups in power who attempted to destroy specific populations in acts of genocide or ethnic violence	This answer is correct. The rise of the Nazis led to the Holocaust where 6 million Jews and 6 million others were killed for their ethnicity, religion, and a variety of other specific issues that the Nazis decided were worthy of death. The rise of fascism in Japan led to the Rape of Nanking. In World War I, the Ottomans slaughtered 1.5 Armenian Christians. The rise of extremism has always led to extreme violence.
d. China's Great Leap Forward relied on repressive policies and negative repercussions for the population	This answer is incorrect. The Great Leap forward wouldn't explain the trauma across Eurasia.