

CHAPTER 7

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 (C) Cotton and wool together totaled £2.5 million in 1770 and the huge 41.2 in 1831, much larger than any other sector. (A) less growth than textiles. (B) no indicator of what impact the wars had. (D) no indicator on how much was exported.
- 1.2 (D) Textile production was increasingly concentrated in factories, which increased production exponentially. (A) Electricity did not become available until the later 19th century. (B) The British climate does not permit growing cotton. Raw cotton was imported. (C) Cotton (new) was overtaking wool (old). Coal and iron were growing, but they were not overtaking cotton.
- 1.3 (A) not fully reached until the 1860s. (B and C) place the date far too early. (D) hydroelectric power never overtook steam power as a source of energy in Britain

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 (A) Only when steam power was fully applied to industrial processes did the Industrial Revolution fully mature in Britain from the 1850s onwards. (B) Germany industrialization accelerated after unification in 1871 and French industry grew from the 1850s but was never as strong a force. (C) Russian industrialization accelerated to full spate in the 1930s and 1940s. (D) Italian industrialization was always weak and took place only in the north. No dramatic expansion took place.
- 2.2 (C) The “great divergence” took place c. 1800 when China fell rapidly behind European economic and technological growth. (A, B, and D) Although China appears to have a higher percentage, if the table were calculated by *per capita* measure, it would be seen to be far behind Europe after 1850.
- 2.3 (C) To make accurate comparisons proportionate data needs to be generated on a *per capita* basis. (A) Austria-Hungary and Spain would add little to the overall European performance. (B and D) The missing data is of little significance.

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 (A) New technology actually made the hours longer. (B and C) See A. (D) Not mentioned.
- 3.2 (A) Most factory owners resisted government regulation of working hours because it might reduce their profits. Fielden welcomed the legislation because he was a man of humanity. (B) No mention. (C) He owns factories. (D) He mentions their different hours.

CHAPTER 9

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 **(C)** He tries to maintain an objective perspective as an outside observer. (A) He by no means condemns the practice out of hand. (B) His feelings as a human being are offended by the cruelty of the practice. (D) Just the reverse, unexpectedly from a European of this period.
- 1.2 **(C)** The British often tried to gain cooperation from populations they ruled by respecting local social and religious practices while imposing political and commercial control. (A) Most British officials looked down on non-Christian practices and beliefs. (B) It was not practiced widely enough to become an issue. (D) Even European imperialists would be unlikely to seek such a solution.
- 1.3 **(D)** Both Hindu and Muslim soldiers objected on religious grounds to being required to put bullets they believed were greased with animal fat in their mouths. (A) Britain attacked China in 1839–40, but never occupied it as they did India. (B) British direct rule increased after 1857 and did not end until 1947. (C) Russia was seen as a threat but never invaded and became an ally in 1914.

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 **(A)** Britain feared that France, Russia, or Italy might cut the sea route to India and threaten British interests in Africa and Asia. (B) The British did comparatively little to enhance health care in Africa in the 19th century. (C) British scholars were interested in the antiquities, but the government played little role in their preservation until the 20th century. (D) Clearly stated as a concern.
- 2.2 **(D)** The use of the Suez Canal cut in half the time it took to reach India by sea, of vital importance for military and commercial reasons. (A) Never an important possession, a protectorate from 1878. (B) The invasion failed in 1896. (C) Occurred much earlier in 1830.
- 2.3 **(A)** The British often used this technique of indirect rule, particularly in the princely states of India. This was a cheap and efficient form of government. (B) Muslims did not respect female rulers and had no particular attachment to the monarchy. (C) He did not rule any other territories. (D) As the reading indicated the Egyptian government was in chaos.

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 **(B)** Until quinine became available (a prophylactic against malaria) after the mid-19th century the African interior north of the Zambezi River remained closed to Europeans. Malaria killed almost 100% of Europeans who tried to leave the coast. (A) The troops stationed there were largely interdicting the slave trade. (C) The native Maori were initially quite hostile. (D) No such war took place in these years.



the government was brought to its knees. (B) Only UN troops were used on the ground. (C) True at first, although US forces and diplomats played a key role in finally bringing peace to the region. (D) The US and NATO would not have tolerated such an invasion even if the Russians had been capable of mounting it, which in the 1990s they were just struggling to survive as a state themselves.

- 3.3 (B) Religion was a key factor in Northern Ireland, Chechnya, Bosnia, Cyprus, and rioting and terrorism in France, Germany, Britain and elsewhere. (A) Many European states are not federal ones in any case. (C) Most neighboring countries do not promote violence in other states. (D) Communism was dead and buried.

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 (A) The euro crisis effected countries in a wide range of ways from the huge rise in rates in Greece to low rates in Germany in a huge spread of over 14 points. (B) The euro was not able to contain the breakdown of weaker economies such as Greece and Ireland. (C) The crisis was more serious in Greece than anywhere else. (D) The British retained control over their own currency, which gave them greater flexibility in the crisis.
- 4.2 (B) High interest makes it more expensive for a government to borrow to pay its obligations and invest in capital projects. (A) Just the reverse. (C) High rates have a very negative effect. (D) A situation that depresses national pride.
- 4.3 (D) The collapse of the Banking firm Lehman Brothers in New York and its consequent impact on the United States economy rippled out into the rest of the world with particularly negative consequences for heavily indebted countries such as Greece and Ireland. (A) No way to tell from the graph, although in fact the European economy is still a huge factor in the global economy. (B) It is not protected. (C) No way to tell from the graph. It is no longer the dominant force.
- 4.4 (A) Greece, especially, spent far too much money that it did not have and could not raise through taxation. (B) The governments were spending too much not too little. (C) The governments acted recklessly or imprudently. (D) Long, painful years of austerity will be necessary to rectify the situation.

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 (A) Bin Laden and the Taliban were religious fanatics with whom it was impossible to negotiate but could only be destroyed. (B, C, and D) Not mentioned.
- 5.2 (C) Many NATO countries sent troops to Afghanistan to overthrow the Taliban. (A and B) Not accurate. (D) It was Bush who led the attack in Iraq, which many European countries deplored and refused to join.
- 5.3 (C) Many people suggest the “special relationship” has never meant very much, but British leaders often refer to it and most have been anxious to sustain it. Blair was no exception. (A) The British no longer have many interests in the Far East, which are mainly confined to trade. Not connected with Afghanistan or Iraq, which are not in the Far East. (B) His active support of Bush was deeply unpopular in his own party and became widely unpopular across the country. (D) Blair was a supporter of the EU.



- 3.2 **(D)** The most successful state economically, politically and militarily in Europe and the world by 1815. (A and C) Just the reverse. (B) The main acceleration occurred in the 19th century, but economic growth did not come too quickly.
- 3.3 **(A)** Much of Clark's book is about why England and the West industrialized and why England first. Allen is a historian of the industrial revolution and deployed much evidence about why it happened. (B, C, and D) Key factors in industrialization but not central to Allen's argument.
- 3.4 **(B)** Allen suggests other ways in which state institutions can encourage growth. (A and D) He does not challenge the validity of Clark's table directly. (C) In this passage he does not cite the interpretations of other historians.

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 **(B)** Although Joseph II of Austria attempted to bring serfdom to an end, his successor Leopold II reversed this policy, and serfdom remained in Austria until the Napoleonic wars and in Russia until 1861. (A) Rice was not cultivated north of the Alps and most field grains were wheat, barley, and oats, not corn. (C) Serfdom was largely brought to an end in Western Europe beginning in the late Middle Ages, with only some feudal dues remaining in the 18th century in some countries. (D) The majority of agricultural production in Eastern Europe was related to crops not animals.
- 4.2 **(D)** Bavaria still tried to be a major player in the first half of the 18th century, but it was too small to sustain its attempt to become a great power and ruled only part of southern Germany. (A, B, and C) Indicated by the map.
- 4.3 **(A)** Peter the Great drove the Swedes out of the area around St. Petersburg on the Baltic and Catherine the Great gained access to the Black Sea at the expense of the Ottomans. (B) They gained control over part of Poland. (C) The Ottomans still held most of the Balkans in the 18th century. (D) Turkey still rules over the Straits even today.

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 **(C)** Dutch possession of the port at Cape Town from the 17th until the early 19th century meant that they could supply their own ships and deny supplies to rivals at a critical point in the voyage from Europe to Asia. (A) All its rivals had these. (B) Never occurred. (D) Irrelevant.
- 5.2 **(C)** For some time the Spanish monarchy also ruled Portugal directly and otherwise dominated it in the 17th and 18th centuries. (A) Portugal had a long and peaceful relationship with England. (B) Spain excluded it from trade in the Mediterranean. (D) It had a great empire (Brazil) in South America, where much of its energy and attention was focused until the 19th century.
- 5.3 **(B)** Napoleon conquered Holland and incorporated into his Empire. The British then turned its full naval might against Dutch trading ships and seized Cape Town. (A and C) Did not happen. (D) They continued to hold what is now Indonesia until 1947.

QUESTION 6

- 6.1 **(C)** Erasmus was neither rich nor a noble. (A) Realistic portrayal of individuals was a characteristic of Renaissance art. (B) He was a monk. (D) He was a humanist writer.