

## PRACTICE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1-3 refer to the passage below

"Rousseau declares that a woman should never, for a moment, feel herself independent, that she should be governed by fear to exercise her natural cunning, and made a coquettish slave in order to render her a more alluring object of desire, a sweeter companion to man, whenever he chooses to relax himself. What nonsense!...

Women might certainly study the art of healing, and be physicians as well as nurses. And midwifery, decency seems to allot to them, though I am afraid to the word midwife in our dictionaries will soon give place to *accoucheur* [male midwife], and one proof of the former delicacy of the sex be effaced from the language. They might, also, study politics . . .

Business of various kinds they might likewise pursue, if they were educated in a more orderly manner, which might save many from common and legal prostitution. Women would not then marry for a support, as men accept of places under government, and neglect the implied duties; nor would an attempt to earn their own subsistence—a most laudable one!—sink them almost to the level of those poor abandoned creatures who live by prostitution. For are not milliners and mantua-makers\* reckoned the next class? The few employments open to women, so far from being liberal, are menial; and when a superior education enables them to take charge of the education of children as governesses, they are not treated like the tutors of sons... [Thus] these situations are considered in the light of a degradation; and they know little of the human heart, who need to be told that nothing so painfully sharpens sensibility as such a fall in life."

**Source:** Mary Wollstonecraft, *Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792). England/ United Kingdom.

\*milliners and mantua-makers are seamstresses who make hats and other garments

1. 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
  - b. In response to social changes brought about by Industrial capitalism some governments promoted various types of social and educational reform
  - c. Demands for women's suffrage and an emergent feminism challenged political and gender hierarchies
  - d. Women and children in working class families typically held wage-earning jobs to supplement their families' income
2. Wollstonecraft's use of the phrase "natural cunning" in the [first paragraph](#) was most likely connected to which development of the Enlightenment?
  - a. The preservation of Greek moral and natural philosophy
  - b. Philosophers developed new political ideas about the individual, natural rights, and the social contract
  - c. The growth of export economies focused on the extraction of natural resources
  - d. Debates about the nature and cause of climate change

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3. 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
  - 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
  - c. Movements throughout the world protested the inequality of the environmental and economic consequences of global integration
  - d. More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility

**Questions 4-6 refer to the passage below**

"It is not enough to have expelled the barbarians who have bloodied our land for two centuries; it is not enough to have restrained those ever-evolving factions that one after another mocked the specter of liberty that France dangled before you. We must, with one last act of national authority, forever assure the empire of liberty in the country of our birth; we must take any hope of re-enslaving us away from the inhuman government that for so long kept us in the most humiliating torpor. In the end we must live independent or die...

What! Victims of our [own] credulity\* and indulgence for 14 years; defeated not by French armies, but by the pathetic eloquence of their agents' proclamations; when will we tire of breathing the air that they breathe? What do we have in common with this nation of executioners? The difference between its cruelty and our patient moderation, its color and ours, the great seas that separate us, our avenging climate, all tell us plainly that they are not our brothers, that they never will be, and that if they find refuge among us, they will plot again to trouble and divide us."

\*Credulity is a tendency to believe too readily that something is true

**Source:** *The Haitian Declaration of Independence*, 1804

4. 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
  - b. Political and religious disputes led to rivalries and conflicts between states
  - c. The American Revolution became a model and inspiration for a number of revolutions that followed
  - d. Totalitarian states repressed basic freedoms and dominated many aspects of daily life during the course of conflicts

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5. The second paragraph highlights which development c. 1750 to c. 1900?
- States with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies
  - Discontent with established power structures encouraged the development of various ideologies including socialism and communism
  - As the influence of the Industrial Revolution grew, a small number of states and governments promoted their own state sponsored visions of industrialization
  - 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
6. What continuity c. 1450 to c. 1750 is evident in this passage?
- Imperial expansion relied on the increased use of gunpowder
  - Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas
  - Rulers continued to use religious ideas to legitimize their rule
  - The expansion of maritime trade networks fostered the growth of states in Africa like Asante and the Kingdom of Kongo

**Questions 7-11 refer to the passage below**

"Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence only increases in an arithmetical ratio. A slight acquaintance with numbers will show the immensity of the first power in comparison with the second. By that law of our nature which makes food necessary to the life of man, the effects of these two unequal powers must be kept equal. This implies a strong and constantly operating check on population from the difficulty of subsistence. This difficulty must fall somewhere; and must necessarily be severely felt by a large portion of mankind...

In an endeavour to raise the proportion of the quantity of provisions to the number of consumers in any country, our attention would naturally be first directed to the increasing of the absolute quantity of provisions; but finding that, as fast as we did this, the number of consumers more than kept pace with it, and that with all our exertions we were still as far as ever behind, we should be convinced that our efforts directed only in this way would never succeed. It would appear to be setting the tortoise to catch the hare. Finding, therefore, that from the laws of nature we could not proportion the food to the population, our next attempt should naturally be to proportion the population to the food. If we can persuade the hare to go to sleep, the tortoise may have some chance of overtaking her."

**Source:** Thomas Robert Malthus *An Essay on the Principle of Population as it affects the Future Improvement of Society* (1798)

7. Which of the following best describes Malthus' motivation for writing this essay?
- In response to economic changes brought about by industrial capitalism some organizations promoted various urban reforms
  - Discontent with established power structures encouraged some individuals to develop new ideologies like socialism
  - New social classes like the middle class developed
  - Rapid urbanization led to a variety of challenges, including poverty, increased crime, housing shortages, and insufficient

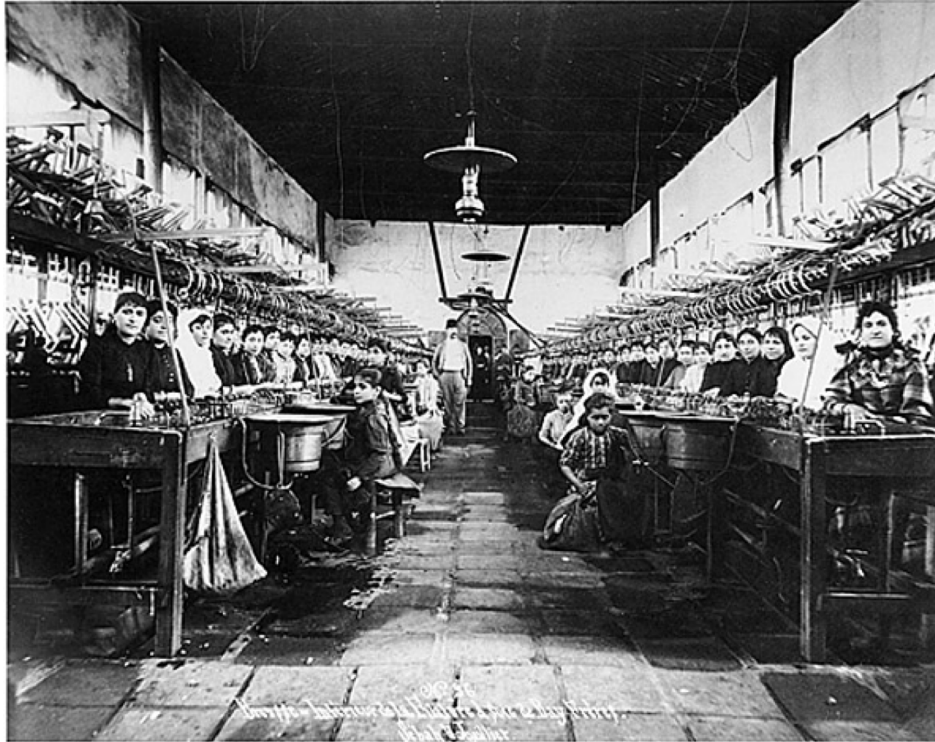
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8. The problem Malthus described led to which of the following economic developments?
- a. Europeans established settler colonies in some parts of their empires
  - b. The development of export economies around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources and the production of food and industrial crops
  - c. Enlightenment philosophies focused on empiricist approaches to the natural world and human relationships
  - 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
9. Which of the following 20th century developments best solved the problem described by Malthus?
- a. States around the world challenged the existing political and social order
  - b. Governments began to take a more active role in economic life
  - c. The advent of total war
  - d. The Green Revolution and commercial agriculture
10. Twentieth 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
  - b. The Non-Aligned movement which proposed alternatives to the existing economic, political and social order
  - c. The attempted destruction of specific populations and acts of genocide or ethnic violence
  - d. The creation of new military alliances like NATO
11. Which of the following could be considered a response Malthus' argument?
- a. Western European countries began abandoning mercantilism and adopting free trade policies
  - 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
  - c. New methods of industrial production became more common in parts of northwestern Europe
  - d. Migrants created ethnic enclaves in different parts of the world that helped transplant their culture into new environments
- 1750 to c. 1900

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Questions 12-14 refer to the image below

**Women and Children Workers in an Ottoman Textile Mill, 1878**



12. The photo above can best be used as evidence for which of the following developments c. 1750 to c. 1900?
- a. As the influence of the Industrial Revolution grew, a small number of states and governments promoted their own state-sponsored visions of industrialization
  - b. Expansion of U.S. and European influence in Asia led to internal reform in Japan that supported industrialization
  - c. The “second industrial revolution” led to new methods in the production of steel chemicals and electricity
  - d. Access to foreign resources in Britain
13. The scene in this photo was most likely a response to which development c. 1750 to c. 1900?
- a. The global nature of trade that led to large-scale transnational businesses
  - b. The development of the factory system that concentrated production in a single location and led to an increasing degree of specialized labor
  - c. Industrialization led to an increased share of global manufacturing for the West, while the Middle East’s share in global manufacturing declined
  - d. New methods of industrial production became common in parts of northwestern Europe and spread to the U.S. & Russia

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14. What other reforms were undertaken by the Ottoman Empire in response to European industrialization c. 1750 to c. 1900?
- a. The Ottoman Empire undertook the first communist revolution of the 20th century
  - b. The Ottoman Empire sought to reform and modernize their government and military through the Tanzimat reforms
  - c. The Ottomans expelled all non-Muslims in an attempt to purify their culture in a movement called Ottomanism
  - d. The Ottomans allied with other strong Middle Eastern powers like the Safavids to combat the growing threat of Europe