

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 27 Russia and Japan: Industrialization Outside the West

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Of the following regions, which defied the common pattern of growing Western domination in the 19th century?

- A) Russia and Japan
- B) The Ottoman Empire
- C) Latin America
- D) West Africa

Answer: A

Page Ref: 626

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

2) Which of the following statements concerning the development of Russia and Japan to 1900 is NOT accurate?

- A) Neither Russia nor Japan rivaled the industrial might of the West by 1900.
- B) Both nations gained sufficient power to wield important political and military influence in the colonial scramble.
- C) Neither Russia nor Japan launched significant industrialization by 1914.
- D) Japan outstripped Russia's industrial gains by 1900.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 626

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

3) Which of the following represents a significant difference between Russia and Japan?

- A) Only Japan had a significant aristocracy prior to industrialization.
- B) Only Russia participated in territorial expansion by 1914.
- C) Russia engaged in selective borrowing from Western models by 1700.
- D) Only Japan underwent significant political revolution prior to 1914.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 626

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

4) Which of the following reflects a significant similarity between Japan and Russia during the period of industrialization prior to 1914?

- A) Both experienced significant political revolutions.
- B) Both Japan and Russia had prior experience of imitation, Japan from China and Russia from Byzantium and the West.
- C) Both demonstrated remarkable political flexibility resulting in sweeping transformations of political structure.
- D) Both had a large industrial labor force coupled with a small agricultural base.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 626

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

5) Russia's fear about Westernization in the first decades of the 19th century was rooted in

- A) concern about British invasion.
- B) the French Revolution.
- C) dislike of Western dress.
- D) worry over loss of Poland.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 627

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Factual

6) What nations were linked together in the Holy Alliance that grouped conservative monarchies together in defense of religion and the status quo in 1815?

- A) Britain, France, Spain
- B) Spain, Russia, Poland
- C) Russia, Prussia, Austria
- D) Austria, Japan, Russia

Answer: C

Page Ref: 627

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Factual

7) What was the name of the Russian revolt inspired by Western values in 1825?

- A) The Decembrist uprising
- B) The November rebellion
- C) Pushkin's revolt
- D) Pugachev rebellion

Answer: A

Page Ref: 627

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Factual

8) Which of the following accounts for Russia's lack of significant revolution in 1830 and 1848?

- A) Russia lacked a substantial history of autocracy.
- B) Absence of a coercive labor system in Russia left scant cause for rebellion.
- C) Political repression
- D) Like England, Russia's history of participatory government and its national parliament forestalled revolution.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 628

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Conceptual

9) Which of the following statements concerning Russian territorial expansion after 1815 is most accurate?

- A) Russia's loss of Poland in the revolt of 1830 stimulated other attempts at territorial expansion.
- B) Russia actively opposed nationalist movements in the Balkans in keeping with its conservative tradition.
- C) Western powers actively aided Russia's pursuit of territories in the Ottoman Empire.
- D) No massive acquisitions marked the early 19th century, but Russia continued to be an aggressive competitor for territorial expansion.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 628-629

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Conceptual

10) Which of the following statements best describes the Russian economy at the beginning of the 19th century?

- A) Russia had achieved economic autonomy in the 18th century, although most of eastern Europe remained largely agricultural.
- B) The Russian economy was geographically oriented to the Ottoman Empire, a feature of the Mongol domination of Russia until the 15th century.
- C) Russia's economic dynamism and innovation rivaled that of the West.
- D) In return for low-cost grain exports, Russia and other east European areas imported Western luxury goods for aristocrats to display as badges of respectability.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 629

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Conceptual

11) What war in the mid-19th century demonstrated Russia's widening gap with the West?

- A) Russo-Japanese War
- B) Napoleon's invasion of Russia
- C) Crimean War
- D) Russo-Turkish War

Answer: C

Page Ref: 629

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Factual

12) What accounted for the West's victory over Russia in the Crimean War?

- A) The war was fought far from Russia, necessitating lengthy lines of communication and supply.
- B) Russia was forced to fight an offensive war against entrenched positions.
- C) The war was fought almost entirely at sea where the Russians were unable to bring numerical superiority to bear.
- D) The Western nations won because of industrial advantages.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 629

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Conceptual

13) What tsar began the process of reform in the 19th century?

- A) Alexander I
- B) Alexander II
- C) Nicholas I
- D) Nicholas II

Answer: B

Page Ref: 629

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Factual

14) Which of the following was NOT a consideration in the reform of serfdom in the mid-19th century?

- A) An attempt to sweep away the tightly knit peasant communities on which serfdom depended
- B) The development of a vigorous and mobile labor force
- C) A desire to meet Western humanitarian standards
- D) Periodic peasant uprisings focused on lack of freedom, undue obligations, and lack of land

Answer: A

Page Ref: 630-631

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Conceptual

15) In what year were Russian serfs emancipated?

- A) 1831
- B) 1854
- C) 1861
- D) 1868

Answer: C

Page Ref: 630

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Factual

16) Which of the following statements concerning the emancipation of the serfs in Russia is most accurate?

- A) The emancipation of the serfs destroyed the Russian aristocracy.
- B) Emancipation of the serfs loosened the grip of the tsarist state.
- C) In addition to personal freedom, the serfs were granted parcels of land subject to redemption payments.
- D) Following emancipation, peasants were free to move about Russia as they pleased leading to massive movements of agricultural labor.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 630-631

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Conceptual

17) All of the following were reforms introduced in Russia in the 1860s and 1870s EXCEPT

- A) the creation of the Duma, a national parliament.
- B) the creation of local political councils, the *zemstvos*.
- C) the issuance of new law codes that cut back traditional punishments.
- D) reorganization of the military.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 631

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Factual

18) What was the first step toward industrialization in Russia?

- A) The construction of factories
- B) The development of the mining sector
- C) The creation of an extensive system of railways
- D) The end of the grain trade with the West

Answer: C

Page Ref: 631, 632

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Conceptual

19) The Russian minister of finance from 1892 to 1903 responsible for much economic modernization was

- A) Piotyr Stolypin.
- B) Count Witte.
- C) Klemenz von Metternich.
- D) Gregor Mendel.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 632

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Factual

20) Which of the following statements concerning the capitalization of Russian industry is most accurate?

- A) Capital for Russian investment was almost entirely derived from liquidation of agricultural estates in Russia.
- B) By 1900 approximately half of Russian industry was foreign-owned, largely by British, German, and French industrialists.
- C) It was the contact with the Japanese that led to an influx of capital for Russian industrialization.
- D) Russian industry was capitalized by a substantial middle class that had built up wealth in the grain trade with the West.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 632-633

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Conceptual

21) By 1900, how successful was the Russian industrialization program?

- A) Despite massive programs of forced labor and extensive government subsidies, the Russian program of industrialization failed.
- B) Russian industrialization progressed slowly and by 1900 had reached tenth in the world in terms of steel production.
- C) By 1900, Russia had surged to fourth rank in the world in steel production and was second to the United States in the newer area of petroleum production.
- D) Without access to plentiful raw materials, Russia was dependent on constant territorial acquisitions to fuel its lagging industrial program.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 633

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Factual

22) Which of the following was present during the Russian program of industrialization?

- A) Attitudinal change among workers similar to the West
- B) A large middle class
- C) Rich natural resources
- D) Small, but efficient, factories

Answer: C

Page Ref: 633

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance

Skill: Conceptual

23) All of the following were part of the rising tide of unrest in Russia during the second half of the 19th century EXCEPT

- A) the Orthodox church.
- B) ethnic minorities.
- C) peasants.
- D) the intelligentsia.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 633-634

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Factual

24) What were the general goals of the Russian intelligentsia in the second half of the 19th century?

- A) Political freedom, deep social reform, and retention of Russian culture
- B) Political freedom, retention of the social hierarchy, and increased Westernization
- C) Restriction of civil liberties, honor and deference to the emperor, retention of Russian culture
- D) Radical Westernization and a program of increased industrialization

Answer: A

Page Ref: 633

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Conceptual

25) Russian and other radicals who sought the abolition of all formal government were called

- A) Decembrists.
- B) Latitudinarians.
- C) abolitionists.
- D) anarchists.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 633

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Factual

26) What was the chief political method used by the anarchists to achieve reform?

- A) Strikes
- B) Terrorism
- C) Political rallies
- D) Voter registration

Answer: B

Page Ref: 634

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Factual

27) Which of the following statements about Russian Marxism is most accurate?

- A) Marxist insistence on careful revolutionary organization and a focus on the working class were rapidly assimilated by anarchists and peasant groups.
- B) Marxist doctrines were not imported from the West, but originated among the Russian intelligentsia.
- C) Lenin introduced important innovations in Marxist theory, including the idea that a proletarian revolution could take place without going through a middle-class phase.
- D) Lenin was dedicated to the mass electioneering typical of Western socialist parties.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 634

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Conceptual

28) Lenin's approach was adopted by the groups of Russian Marxists known as

- A) Mensheviks.
- B) anarchists.
- C) Decembrists.
- D) Bolsheviks.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 634

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Factual

29) Which of the following did NOT contribute to working-class radicalism in late 19th-century Russia?

- A) The absence of legal political outlets
- B) Severe conditions of early industrialization
- C) Rural unrest and adoption of peasant grievances
- D) Absence of unions

Answer: D

Page Ref: 634

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Factual

30) Failure in what war led to the Russian Revolution of 1905?

- A) Crimean
- B) Sino-Japanese
- C) Russo-Japanese
- D) Russo-Turkish

Answer: C

Page Ref: 634, 635

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Factual

31) What group did the imperial government appeal to in the reforms following the revolution of 1905?

- A) Liberals
- B) Workers organizations
- C) Marxists
- D) Anarchists

Answer: A

Page Ref: 635

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Factual

32) What minister was responsible for enacting reforms for the peasantry following the revolution of 1905?

- A) Count Witte
- B) Grigori Rasputin
- C) Alexi Romanov
- D) Piotyr Stolypin

Answer: D

Page Ref: 635

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Factual

33) The дума was

- A) the Russian national labor union created after the Revolution of 1905.
- B) a system of collective farms for peasants introduced following 1905.
- C) a national parliament created in the aftermath of the 1905 revolution.
- D) the imperial council that took over government after the abdication of the tsar in 1905.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 635

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Factual

34) Peasants who responded to the reforms of 1905 by engaging in entrepreneurial activity including increasing production and buying up land were called

- A) zemstvoes.
- B) kulaks.
- C) anarchists.
- D) Marxists.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 635

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Factual

35) Which of the following Russian developments was NOT adopted in other east European states?

- A) National parliaments
- B) Emancipation of serfs
- C) Economic autonomy from the West
- D) Monarchic forms of government

Answer: C

Page Ref: 635-636

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Conceptual

36) Which of the following was NOT a 19th-century Russian novelist?

- A) Turgenev
- B) Pavlov
- C) Tolstoy
- D) Gogol

Answer: B

Page Ref: 636

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia

Skill: Factual

37) Which of the following statements concerning the Tokugawa Shogunate in the 19th century is most accurate?

- A) The Shogunate bureaucracy had been opened to talented commoners, a reform that improved the standing of the government with the masses of the Japanese people.
- B) By the 19th century, the Tokugawa were able to dispense with the feudal organization of earlier Japan.
- C) Increasingly, the Shogunate depended on its long-standing alliances with Western powers to maintain its dominance.
- D) The Shogunate continued to combine a central bureaucracy with semi-feudal alliances with regional daimyos and the samurai.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 637

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

38) Which of the following statements concerning Tokugawa intellectual and cultural life is most accurate?

- A) Japanese literature reached its zenith during the last decades of the Tokugawa Shogunate.
- B) Confucianism rapidly lost ground to Buddhism as the major religious and ethical basis for Japanese society.
- C) Japan continued to be largely imitative of conservative Chinese intellectual currents rather than developing dynamic ethical and philosophical systems.
- D) Literacy in Japan reached levels higher than anywhere else outside the West.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 637

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Factual

39) Which of the following groups in Tokugawa Japan advocated interest in Western scientific advance?

- A) Dutch Studies group
- B) National Studies group
- C) Confucian scholars
- D) Shinto priests

Answer: A

Page Ref: 637

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Factual

40) Who was responsible for the forced opening of Japan in 1853?

- A) Captain James Cook
- B) Commodore Matthew Perry
- C) Admiral Horatio Nelson
- D) Captain William Farragut

Answer: B

Page Ref: 637, 639

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Factual

41) In what year was a new emperor, Mutsuhito, but commonly called "Meiji" or "Enlightened One," proclaimed, signaling the end of a major political crisis?

- A) 1854
- B) 1868
- C) 1875
- D) 1889

Answer: B

Page Ref: 639

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Factual

42) Which of the following was NOT an advantage of Japan over China in the competition to assume leadership and to establish industrialization in Asia?

- A) Japan's leadership was less secular and bureaucratic than that of China.
- B) Japan already knew the benefits of imitation, which China had never acknowledged.
- C) Japan had allowed a more autonomous merchant tradition.
- D) Feudal traditions limited the heavy hand of government controls while stimulating a sense of competitiveness.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 638

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

43) Which of the following statements concerning Japanese political reforms in the period of the Meiji state is NOT accurate?

- A) Meiji leaders established a new conservative nobility, stocked with former nobles and Meiji leaders that operated a British-style House of Peers.
- B) Samurai, destroyed by the removal of government stipends, were banned from participation in the Meiji Diet.
- C) The constitution issued in 1889 assured major prerogatives for the emperor along with limited powers for the lower house of the Diet.
- D) The bureaucracy was reorganized, insulated from political pressures, and opened to talent on the basis of civil service examinations.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 639-640

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

44) What was the primary difference between the reformed Japanese government and reformed Russian institutions by 1914?

- A) Japan retained an emperor at the head of government.
- B) Japan created a national parliament.
- C) Japan's government was elected by a broad majority of the population.
- D) Japan's government had incorporated business leaders into its governing structure.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 640

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

45) One of the major similarities between Japanese and Russian industrialization was the fact that

- A) both lacked natural resources.
- B) scarce capital and unfamiliarity of new technology compelled state direction.
- C) neither was able to complete construction of a railway system.
- D) neither had any experience of cultural exchange with the West.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 640

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

46) Huge industrial combines put together in Japan by the 1890s came to be called

- A) zemstvoes.
- B) terakoya.
- C) zaibatsu.
- D) khitan.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 641

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Factual

47) Which of the following statements concerning Japanese industrialization prior to World War I is correct?

- A) Japan's work force was among the highest paid in the world.
- B) Abundant natural resources made Japan virtually self-sufficient as an industrialized nation.
- C) By 1914, Japan had reached the level of industrialization found in the West.
- D) Japan needed exports to pay for machine and resource imports.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 641

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Factual

48) Which of the following Western cultural characteristics was NOT adopted by large numbers of Japanese?

- A) Hair styles
- B) Standards of hygiene
- C) Western calendar
- D) Christianity

Answer: D

Page Ref: 642

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Factual

49) Which of the following religions gained new adherents in industrialized Japan?

- A) Shinto
- B) Confucianism
- C) Buddhism
- D) Christianity

Answer: A

Page Ref: 642

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Factual

50) Which of the following was NOT a sign of significant social stress in industrialized Japan?

- A) Disputes between generations over Westernization
- B) The increasing freedom and political influence of women
- C) Growth of nationalism
- D) Racial unrest

Answer: B

Page Ref: 642-643

Topic: Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

Essay Questions

1) Compare and contrast Japanese and Russian society prior to industrialization.

Answer: Russian government was an empire with limited participation by aristocracy; Japanese government of the Tokugawa Shogunate typified by central bureaucracy composed of samurai and regional feudal governments under daimyos; technically Japan retained an emperor, but he was a figurehead prior to 1868; both Russia and Japan were essentially agricultural economies, although Japan was much more isolated; Russia retained program of grain exports to West; both countries had prior tradition of imitation, Russia from West, Japan from China; Russia followed policy of territorial expansion, Japan did not.

Page Ref: 626, 627

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

2) Compare and contrast the political reforms undertaken in Japan and Russia prior to and during industrialization.

Answer: Russia: abolition of serfdom, establishment of local political units (zemstvoes), military reform, and establishment of Duma. Japan: abolition of feudalism, serfdom, military reform, establishment of local government under regional prefects, creation of Diet with upper and lower house. Despite seeming similarity of reform, Japanese more sweeping. Russian reform was limited in terms of shaking authority of aristocracy.

Page Ref: 627-633, 636-640

Topic: Russia's Reforms and Industrial Advance/Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

3) Compare and contrast industrialization in Japan and Russia.

Answer: Both required state direction due to lack of capital, entrepreneurial experience; both relied on imitation of West, also certain capitalization from West; Russia more dependent on foreign capital, more vulnerable to foreign control of industry; due to lack of natural resources, Japanese industrialization more focused on export of manufactured goods; Japanese industrialization accompanied by development of middle class, but no middle class in Russia.

Page Ref: 630-633, 639-642

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia/Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

4) Why did revolution occur in Russia in consequence of industrialization, but not in Japan?

Answer: Russian political reforms were less sincere, less far-reaching; Western traditions of political radicalism were also present in Russia, but not in Japan; working class able to achieve unionization, political radicalism in Russia, but not in Japan; Japan was a more secular society, less affected by religious conservatism; aristocracy of Japan reformulated in Industrial Revolution as new elite with entrepreneurs, samurai; no middle-class development in Russia.

Page Ref: 633-636, 624-644

Topic: Protest and Revolution in Russia/Japan: Transformation without Revolution

Skill: Conceptual

5) Why did Japan rather than China assume leadership in Asia in the face of the challenge of the West?

Answer: Japan possessed flexibility that China lacked; knew benefits of imitation; slower centralization of government allowed more autonomous merchant tradition; feudal conditions limited government controls and permitted initiative; not crushed by massive population increase as was China; China suffered dynastic crisis in the 19th century while Japan maintained political vigor in the first half of the 19th century.

Page Ref: 638

Topic: The Separate Paths of Japan and China

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) What was a risk associated with workers sleeping in the Moscow factories?

- A) Tension between day-shift and night-shift workers
- B) Noise levels made sleeping difficult
- C) Bed clothing interfered with machine operation
- D) Poisonous fumes from equipment and materials

Answer: D

Page Ref: 632

Topic: Condition of Factory Workers in Russia's Industrialization

Skill: Factual

2) One of the hardships for workers described in the report was

- A) no break for breakfast or for dinner.
- B) excessive heat in the workrooms.
- C) long periods of inactivity because of broken equipment.
- D) a multitude of trivial and arbitrary fines.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 632

Topic: Condition of Factory Workers in Russia's Industrialization

Skill: Factual