

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 26 Civilizations in Crisis: The Ottoman Empire, the Islamic Heartlands, and Qing China

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the following was NOT a weakness associated with the Ottoman Empire in the 18th century?

- A) Weak rulers
- B) Competition within factions of the elite
- C) Conversion of much of the population to Christianity
- D) Deteriorating conditions for artisans as a result of competition with the West

Answer: C

Page Ref: 603

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

2) Which of the following statements concerning the Muslim economy at the beginning of the 18th century is most accurate?

- A) The Muslim economy remained dependent on Arab merchants who traded predominantly with Africa.
- B) By holding the Europeans at bay, the Muslims were able to capitalize an indigenous industry based on the production of cotton textiles.
- C) The prosperity of the industrial base of the Muslim empires led to a close alliance between the artisans and the government.
- D) Merchants within the empire, especially those who were Jews or Christians, grew more dependent on commercial dealings with European counterparts.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 603

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Conceptual

3) Which of the following European powers seized territories of the Ottoman Empire in the early decades of the 18th century?

- A) Austria-Hungary
- B) Britain
- C) Italy
- D) Russia

Answer: A

Page Ref: 604

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

4) In the later 1700s what power became the main threat to the Ottomans' survival?

- A) Britain
- B) Austria-Hungary
- C) France
- D) Russia

Answer: D

Page Ref: 604

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

5) The first region to rebel successfully and achieve independence from the Ottoman Empire was

- A) the Crimea.
- B) Greece.
- C) Serbia.
- D) Turkey.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 604

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

6) By the 1870s, the Ottoman Empire

- A) had recovered most of its territorial losses to European powers.
- B) had ceased to rule any portion of Asia Minor.
- C) had been driven from virtually all of the Balkans.
- D) had driven the Russian armies back to the steppes.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 604

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

7) What European nation supported the Ottoman Empire in order to prevent other European powers from gaining access to the Mediterranean?

- A) Britain
- B) France
- C) Russia
- D) Austria-Hungary

Answer: A

Page Ref: 604

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

8) What was the result of the reforms of Sultan Selim III (1789-1807)?

- A) Western-style education was introduced throughout the empire.
- B) The Janissary corps was eliminated as a political and military force.
- C) The sultan was toppled from the throne by a Janissary revolt.
- D) Railways were constructed connecting the empire with Europe.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 605

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Conceptual

9) What Ottoman sultan successfully eliminated the Janissary corps as a military and political influence?

- A) Selim III
- B) Mahmud II
- C) Abdul Hamid
- D) Selim II

Answer: B

Page Ref: 605

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

10) Which of the following statements concerning the reforms of Mahmud II is most accurate?

A) Mahmud patterned his reform program on Western precedents, including the creation of a diplomatic corps.

B) Despite subtle military and administrative reforms, Mahmud was unable to shake off the influence of the Janissaries.

C) Mahmud, with the consent of the *ulama* and the *ayan* returned to a traditional Islamic form of government.

D) The reforms were a blend of Islamic and east Asian economic influences with Enlightenment ideas.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 605

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

11) Which of the following was NOT part of the Tanzimat reforms in the Ottoman Empire?

A) Introduction of Western-style education in the universities

B) Addition of state-run postal and telegraph systems

C) Extensive legal reforms

D) Elimination of religious protection for minority religious groups

Answer: D

Page Ref: 605

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Conceptual

12) In what year was the revised Ottoman empire constitution introduced as part of the Tanzimat reforms?

A) 1839

B) 1848

C) 1876

D) 1898

Answer: C

Page Ref: 605

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

13) What group within the Ottoman Empire actually suffered as a result of the Tanzimat reforms?

- A) *Ayan*
- B) *Ulama*
- C) Artisans
- D) Merchants

Answer: C

Page Ref: 605

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

14) Which of the following statements concerning the improvement of women's status as a result of the Tanzimat reforms is most accurate?

- A) The inclusion of reforms for women was not even considered in Ottoman society during the period of the Tanzimat reforms.
- B) Despite widespread discussion of the practices of seclusion, polygamy, and veiling, few improvements in women's social status were won in the 19th century.
- C) While not all women benefited, elite women were freed from the restrictive aspects of Muslim society during the period of the Tanzimat reforms.
- D) Muslim restrictions against the social equality of women were swept away as part of the Tanzimat reforms.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 605-606

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Conceptual

15) What Ottoman sultan attempted to roll back the Tanzimat reforms and reinstitute an absolute monarchy in 1878?

- A) Selim III
- B) Mahmud II
- C) Abdul Hamid
- D) Muhammad Ali

Answer: C

Page Ref: 606

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

16) In which of the following areas did Sultan Abdul Hamid continue to press for increased westernization?

- A) Freedom of the press
- B) Constitutional reform
- C) Military reform
- D) Religious reform

Answer: C

Page Ref: 606

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

17) Which of the following groups was responsible for the overthrow of the Ottoman sultanate in 1908?

- A) Black September
- B) Ottoman Society for Union and Progress
- C) Young Arabs
- D) Mamluks

Answer: B

Page Ref: 606-607

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

18) Which of the following reforms resulted from the coup in the Ottoman Empire of 1908?

- A) The sultanate was abolished.
- B) The constitution of 1876 was restored.
- C) Janissaries were removed as a political and military force.
- D) Restrictions against women in Muslim society were removed.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 606, 607

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Conceptual

19) With what European power did the Ottomans contest the control of Libya just prior to World War I?

- A) Russia
- B) Germany
- C) Austria-Hungary
- D) Italy

Answer: D

Page Ref: 607

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Factual

20) Which of the following statements concerning the relationship between the Young Turks and the Arabs of the Ottoman Empire after the 1908 coup is most accurate?

- A) The Young Turks harbored resentment against the Arabs of the empire for failing to support the 1908 coup.
- B) Arab support of the 1908 coup waned when they discovered that the Young Turks had no intentions of abandoning the concept of empire.
- C) The 1908 coup resulted in the immediate independence of the Arab portions of the Ottoman Empire.
- D) The close alliance between the Young Turks and the Arab leaders of the Ottoman Empire continued after the 1908 coup.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 607

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey

Skill: Conceptual

21) What nation's invasion of Egypt in 1798 was the beginning of European penetration of the Islamic heartland?

- A) France
- B) Britain
- C) Russia
- D) Austria-Hungary

Answer: A

Page Ref: 607

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Factual

22) What Islamic group ruled Egypt in 1798?

- A) Fatimids
- B) Umayyads
- C) Mamluks
- D) Almoravids

Answer: C

Page Ref: 607-608

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Factual

23) By 1801 what ruler had succeeded in establishing his dominance over Egypt?

- A) Murad, commander of the Mamluks
- B) Napoleon, French emperor
- C) Muhammad Ali, an Albanian officer in the Ottoman army
- D) Nurhaci, Almoravid military commander

Answer: C

Page Ref: 608

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Factual

24) Which of the following reforms was NOT introduced in Egypt after 1801?

- A) Restoration of the Mamluk armies
- B) Introduction of Western-style military conscription
- C) Hiring of French military advisors
- D) Importation of Western arms

Answer: A

Page Ref: 608

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Conceptual

25) What prevented Muhammad Ali from overthrowing the Ottoman Empire?

- A) His failure to develop a modern army
- B) Lack of a navy
- C) His defeat by the Ottomans at Omdurman
- D) Opposition of European powers

Answer: D

Page Ref: 610

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Conceptual

- 26) Which of the following reforms undertaken by Muhammad Ali failed?
- A) Production of raw materials then in demand in Europe (cotton, hemp, indigo)
 - B) Improvements of Egyptian harbors and irrigation works along the Nile
 - C) Build-up of an Egyptian industrial sector
 - D) Modernization of the army

Answer: C

Page Ref: 610

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Factual

- 27) Muhammad Ali's successors as rulers of Egypt were referred to as

- A) sultans.
- B) khedives.
- C) caliphs.
- D) kings.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 610

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Factual

- 28) European financiers lent money to the profligate successors of Muhammad Ali because they desired access to Egypt's cheap cotton and, by the 1850s, a share in the

- A) Orient Express.
- B) Cairo Railway.
- C) Suez Canal.
- D) Silk Road.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 610

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Factual

29) Which of the following was an Islamic moderate in 19th-century Egypt who urged the adoption of Western scientific knowledge and technology?

- A) Al-Afghani
- B) Ibn Sina
- C) Ibn Rochd
- D) Al-Mansur

Answer: A

Page Ref: 611

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Factual

30) The Khedival government of Egypt was threatened in 1882 by a rebellion of Egyptian military officers under

- A) Muhammad Ali.
- B) Ahmad Arabi.
- C) Muhammad Achmad.
- D) Muhammed Abduh.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 611

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Factual

31) What was the result of the rebellion by Egyptian army officers in 1882?

- A) The Khedival government was overthrown by an indigenous Egyptian government.
- B) A new constitution was instituted, modeled on the Ottoman constitution of 1876.
- C) The rebellion was crushed by the Turkish elements within the Egyptian army.
- D) The Khedive called on the British to crush the rebellion, resulting in British overlordship of Egypt.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 611-612

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Conceptual

32) What was the center of Egyptian administration in the Sudan?

- A) Omdurman
- B) Cairo
- C) Aboukir
- D) Khartoum

Answer: D

Page Ref: 612

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Factual

33) On what basis did Muhammad Ahmed claim leadership of the Sudanic resistance to Egyptian rule?

- A) He claimed direct descent from Muhammad.
- B) He claimed to be a direct descendant of the kings of Ghana.
- C) He was the head of the Sunni *ulama* in the Sudan.
- D) He had substantial Western support.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 612

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Factual

34) Khalifa Abdallahi, the successor to the Mahdi,

- A) relieved the restrictive social regulations imposed by the Mahdi.
- B) immediately lost the military advantage gained by the Mahdi.
- C) fell in the Mahdist defeat at the battle of Omdurman in 1898.
- D) overthrew the Ottoman sultan and captured Istanbul.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 613

Topic: Western Intrusions and Crisis in the Arab Islamic Heartlands

Skill: Factual

35) Who was responsible for the unification of the Manchu tribesmen prior to the invasion of China in the 17th century?

- A) Lin Zexu
- B) Nurhaci
- C) Cixi
- D) Hong Liaquan

Answer: B

Page Ref: 613

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Factual

36) The dynastic name taken by the Manchu dynasty was

- A) Song.
- B) Tang.
- C) Qing.
- D) Chou.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 614

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Factual

37) Which of the following statements concerning the Manchu government is most accurate?

- A) They destroyed the scholar-gentry in order to consolidate their grip on the government.
- B) The civil service examination system was eliminated as a means of entering the government.
- C) Though Manchus occupied a disproportionate number of the highest political positions, there were few limits on Chinese promotions within the imperial bureaucracy.
- D) Chinese officials were eliminated at the local administrative levels in order to prevent the extreme regionalization that had led to the downfall of previous dynasties.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 614-615

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Conceptual

38) In what area did the Manchus attempt to take strong measures of reform?

- A) Elimination of the scholar-gentry
- B) Removal of social restrictions on women
- C) Overturning the Confucian social hierarchy of age and sex
- D) Alleviating rural distress and unrest

Answer: D

Page Ref: 616

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Conceptual

39) What accounts for the general failure of Manchu attempts at reform?

- A) Resistance on the part of the peasantry
- B) Enormous population growth and the disappearance of open lands
- C) Buddhist resistance
- D) Strong resistance from the scholar-gentry

Answer: B

Page Ref: 616

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Conceptual

40) The new group of merchants that developed in China under the more relaxed commercial system of the Manchus were called

- A) *waiqin*.
- B) *pescadors*.
- C) compradors.
- D) Mandarins.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 616

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Factual

41) All of the following signs of dynastic decline were apparent in the Qing regime by the beginning of the 19th century EXCEPT

- A) corruption of the examination system.
- B) diversion of revenue from state projects to private fortunes.
- C) failure of foreign commerce.
- D) food shortages, mass migrations, and banditry.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 617

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Conceptual

42) Unhappy about the unfavorable terms of trade in China, British merchants hit on a possible solution to reverse the flow of bullion in the form of

- A) cotton textiles.
- B) opium from India.
- C) teas.
- D) industrial machinery.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 618

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Factual

43) What was the impact of the British opium trade on China?

- A) Its use was restricted to the peasantry of northern China, where production of food rapidly decreased.
- B) The government was quickly able to halt the importation of opium, so that it did not have the disastrous impact on the Chinese population that was expected.
- C) Within years China's favorable balance of trade was reversed and silver began to flow out of the country.
- D) Due to the addiction of the imperial court, the British were welcomed as a valuable trade partner of China.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 618

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Conceptual

44) The Chinese official charged with eliminating the opium trade in the 1830s was

- A) Cixi.
- B) Lin Zexu.
- C) Hong Liuquan.
- D) Kanxi.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 619

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Factual

45) What was the outcome of the Opium War?

- A) Despite technological advantages, the British forces were overwhelmed by the Chinese numerical superiority and were unable to penetrate China's isolation.
- B) The British soon swept the seas of opposition, but were prevented from entering China by opposition from other European powers who feared Britain's overthrow of the Manchus.
- C) The British victory was so overwhelming that the Manchu dynasty was overthrown by 1850 and replaced by a republic.
- D) British victory in the Opium War allowed European powers to force China to open trade and diplomatic exchanges.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 619

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Conceptual

46) The semi-Christian rebellion that broke out in southern China in the 1850s and early 1860s was the

- A) Boxer rebellion.
- B) Kwangxi rebellion.
- C) Taiping rebellion.
- D) Shandong rebellion.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 619

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Factual

47) What was the political and social position of the Manchu rulers at the end of the 19th century?

A) The Manchu rulers stubbornly resisted the far reaching reforms that were the only hope of saving the regime and Chinese civilization.

B) The last decades of the dynasty were dominated by Cixi, a woman who proposed radical reforms of the social order.

C) The Chinese scholar-gentry and the provincial elite allied with the emperors to introduce significant reform of landholding practices and regional administration.

D) The dynasty wholeheartedly embraced the ongoing Westernization of the Chinese government and economy.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 621

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Conceptual

48) In what year was the last emperor of China deposed in favor of a republican form of government?

A) 1901

B) 1908

C) 1912

D) 1914

Answer: C

Page Ref: 621-622

Topic: Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire in China

Skill: Factual

Essay Questions

1) How did the emergence of the industrialized West affect the pattern for the decline of civilizations?

Answer: Prior to industrialized West, civilizations declined in foreseeable patterns (see Chapter 11); generally internal decline associated with weak rulers, fragmentation of authority, economic disorder, social disruption; external threat to civilizations normally mounted by nomadic peoples; civilizations had little or no impact on the decline of other civilizations; after rise of West, Europe and later North America became major factor in decline of civilizations; advanced technology led to destruction of Aztec, Inca, African, Islamic, and Chinese civilizations.

Page Ref: 602, 603

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

2) How did the experience of the Qing dynasty in China and the Ottoman Empire differ between 1700 and 1900?

Answer: In first century and a half, Manchus reformed China, appeared to restore traditional Chinese civilization; Ottomans suffered territorial losses to Europeans, continued internal weaknesses due to Janissaries, inability to control local elites, economic competition with West; by 19th century, Qing dynasty in turmoil as reforms failed, new military challenges mounted by West, huge population growth destroyed ability to sustain traditional social organization; Ottoman Empire revived after series of reforms patterned on West.

Page Ref: 603-622

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

3) Compare and contrast the conditions leading to the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire in 1908 and the Qing dynasty in 1912.

Answer: Ottoman Empire: Abdul Hamid attempted to undo reforms, return to absolutism; overthrown by Westernized and educated group of younger men seeking retention of reforms, Young Turks. Qing dynasty: also overthrown by younger men with Western contacts (compradors) seeking reforms; emperors continued, as in Ottoman Empire, to be regressive force; there was also a factor of direct foreign intervention in China not present in Ottoman Empire.

Page Ref: 606,607; 619-622

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey/The Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire of China

Skill: Conceptual

4) Compare and contrast the British intervention in Egypt with its intervention in China.

Answer: Egypt: British investors had interests in supply of raw materials, also in Suez Canal; called on government to intervene to protect investments in Khedival government; Khedive actually called on British forces to defend against revolt of Achmad Orabi. China: British investments in form of opium trade from India; merchants called on government to protect lucrative trade despite attempts of Chinese government to halt drug traffic; intervention resulted in forcible entry of English diplomats, opening of Chinese ports to European trade.

Page Ref: 611, 612, 618, 619

Topic: From Empire to Nation: Ottoman Retreat and the Birth of Turkey/The Last Dynasty: The Rise and Fall of the Qing Empire of China

Skill: Conceptual

5) Contrast the reactions of the Islamic heartlands and China to the challenge of the West.

Answer: Chinese civilization was more fundamentally threatened, indeed destroyed by advent of West; Muslims had long-term familiarity with West, military confrontations dating back to Middle Ages, similar Judeo-Christian religious background, similar background in classical rationalism received from Greek philosophy; China remained isolated totally from Western thought and culture; Islam retained religious focus after political defeat; Chinese Confucianism passed with political defeat, loss of cultural center; Muslims had many political centers; China had only Qing dynasty.

Page Ref: 623, 624

Topic: Global Connections: Muslim and Chinese Decline and a Shifting Global Balance

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) With which of these statements would Liang Qichao NOT agree?

- A) Bad legislation is worse than no legislation.
- B) Modernization is the only way to save the nation.
- C) We must protect our domestic trade and commerce.
- D) Our ancient governmental traditions must be preserved.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 622

Topic: Transforming Imperial China into a Nation

Skill: Conceptual

2) Why did Liang Qichao write *A People Made New*?

- A) He wanted to make his nation strong.
- B) He wanted to preserve the traditional form of government.
- C) He wanted to oppose those who counseled modernization.
- D) He wanted to report on what he had seen in other nations.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 622

Topic: Transforming Imperial China into a Nation

Skill: Conceptual