

**Chapter 17 Practice Test****Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The chief beneficiaries of all but one of the Atlantic revolutions were  
A) propertied white men of the "middling classes."  
B) women.  
C) white men without property.  
D) slaves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What did the Atlantic revolutions share in common?  
A) The same outcome  
B) Causes triggered by similar circumstances  
C) A unified opposition to slavery  
D) A common political vocabulary
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In contrast to the American Revolution, the French Revolution  
A) drew on Enlightenment ideas about liberty.  
B) sought to re-create society from scratch.  
C) sought to preserve existing liberties rather than to establish new ones.  
D) experienced no participation by women.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. In the nineteenth century, nationalism in Europe fueled  
A) the abolition of the slave trade.  
B) the feminist movement.  
C) a competitive drive for colonies in Asia and Africa.  
D) the collapse of European overseas empires by the 1890s.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following was an outcome of the American Revolution?  
A) Political authority no longer resided in the hands of pre-Revolutionary colonial elites.  
B) Enlightenment ideals were increasingly rejected as part of a quest for stability.  
C) Universal voting rights were established in the former colonies.  
D) Existing democratic tendencies in the colonial societies were accelerated.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In which of the countries shown on Map 16.3 did the only completely successful slave revolt in world history occur?  
A) Haiti  
B) Mexico  
C) Peru  
D) Bolivia

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following is an example of the influence of nationalism outside the Euro-American world in the nineteenth century?
- A) The fragmentation of China into multiple national identities
  - B) The "Egypt for the Egyptians" movement
  - C) The dissolution of the Indian National Congress
  - D) The notion of the Ottoman Empire as a Muslim dynasty
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. In response to Napoleon's conquest and reform of European lands outside France, the people in the conquered lands
- A) embraced Napoleon and the reforms.
  - B) accepted many of the reforms, but revolted against French control.
  - C) refused to accept the reforms and fought bitterly against French control.
  - D) refused to accept the reforms, but passively accepted French control.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following was an effect of the Haitian Revolution throughout the Atlantic world?
- A) The movement to abolish slavery collapsed as fear of free slaves grew.
  - B) Slave owners and whites were filled with a deep caution and fear.
  - C) Runaway slaves from Brazil, Jamaica, and Louisiana sought refuge in Haiti.
  - D) The French Revolution's principles were discredited.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. How did the end of the international slave trade affect Africa?
- A) International pressure compelled African states to abolish slavery.
  - B) Reliance on slave labor increased in West and East Africa.
  - C) Production of labor-intensive cash crops dropped significantly in South Africa.
  - D) Trade in North Africa shifted from Europe to Asia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following is one reason why the Spanish American revolutions took longer and were more difficult than the (North) American Revolution?
- A) Language barriers
  - B) Greater wealth in Spain than in Britain
  - C) Divisions of class, race, and region within Spanish America
  - D) Stability of the royal government in Spain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. In Latin America, creole elites pursued independence and political change out of a fear that
- A) the United States was growing too powerful.
  - B) the Church was gaining too much control over the government.
  - C) social unrest from the lower classes and nonwhites would get out of control.
  - D) new colonists from Spain and Portugal were going to displace them by seizing their land.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Which of the following arguments made the cause of abolition widely acceptable in the nineteenth century?
- A) Slavery was a form of serfdom.
  - B) Slavery hindered socialism.
  - C) Slavery was not necessary for economic progress.
  - D) Slavery made West Africans wealthy at the expense of Europeans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following is true of the women's movement by the early 1900s?
- A) It had secured widespread voting rights for women across Europe.
  - B) In the most industrialized countries of the West, it had become a mass movement.
  - C) Large numbers of working-class women had gained entrance to universities.
  - D) While a number of nations had strong feminist movements, there was little or no contact between them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Some feminists based their arguments for women's rights on the role of women as
- A) laborers.
  - B) professionals.
  - C) revolutionaries.
  - D) mothers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The Atlantic revolutions were inspired by the Enlightenment belief that political and social arrangements
- A) were driven by economic forces.
  - B) could be improved by human action.
  - C) should be regulated by church authority.
  - D) were justified by the divine right of kings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The American Revolution erupted as a response to increasing
- A) British control over the economic affairs of the colonies.
  - B) social tensions within the colonies.
  - C) population pressure on the land.
  - D) popular demands for decolonization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which of the following is true about women's participation in the French Revolution?
- A) Women took on leading roles in the revolutionary government.
  - B) Women were unified in their defense of Queen Marie Antoinette against the revolutionaries.
  - C) Women of all classes joined in the major events of the revolution.
  - D) Women repeatedly spoke out against the violence unleashed by the revolution.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which of the following elements of the French Revolution did Napoleon preserve?
- A) Religious intolerance
  - B) Aristocratic privileges
  - C) Revolutionary violence
  - D) Secular legal code
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Which of the following was an outcome of the Haitian Revolution?
- A) Equality of citizenship for all whites
  - B) Definition of political citizenship as "black"
  - C) Establishment of political rights for all
  - D) Entrance of women into the public sphere
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. What did the leaders of the various independence movements in Latin America do to gain the support of the general population?
- A) Preserve regional identities and racial divisions to appease popular demands
  - B) Challenge the Catholic Church's control over colonial politics
  - C) Abolish the feudal system of landownership and institute a land to the tiller program
  - D) Appeal to nativist feelings by defining all those born in the Americas as "Americanos"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. How did the Atlantic revolutions influence subsequent movements that spread throughout Europe?
- A) All were committed to republicanism and social equality.
  - B) All favored extending voting rights to women.
  - C) All sought to establish national monarchies.
  - D) All resulted in the disappearance of empires.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which of the following was a result of the end of slavery in the Atlantic world?
- A) The economic prospects of former slaves greatly improved.
  - B) Patterns of global migration shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
  - C) New forms of dependent labor like sharecropping emerged.
  - D) Civil wars erupted in West and North Africa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. What common set of circumstances contributed to the abolition of slavery in the Atlantic world and the end of serfdom in Russia in the nineteenth century?
- A) Demands for suffrage, labor shortages, and pacifist sentiments
  - B) Fear of rebellion, economic inefficiency, and moral concerns
  - C) Campaigns for civil rights, Marxist ideas, and nativist feelings
  - D) Spread of imperialism, economic protectionism, and racist ideas

- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which of the following reflects an understanding of the nation in the nineteenth century?
- A) A dynastic empire opposed to imperialism and war
  - B) A socialist collective committed to the ideas of Marxism
  - C) An international forum where individuals can file their grievances against their governments
  - D) A diverse group of people who assimilate into the dominant culture of a particular territory
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Which of the following represents a way that governments in the nineteenth century instilled national loyalties in their citizens?
- A) Rewarding charity work
  - B) Spreading local dialects
  - C) Sponsoring public rituals
  - D) Encouraging family ties
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which of the following represents the influence of nationalism in the nineteenth century?
- A) The political unification of Germany and Italy
  - B) The creation of the United States of Latin America
  - C) The extension of the vote to women in New Zealand
  - D) The end of feudalism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Which of the following was used by intellectuals in nineteenth-century Europe to argue for women's rights?
- A) Civic nationalism
  - B) Maternal feminism
  - C) Biological differences
  - D) Social Darwinism
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. In countries outside of Western Europe and the United States, arguments for women's rights were often linked with
- A) modernization and nation strengthening.
  - B) religious and temperance movements.
  - C) Christianity and imperialism.
  - D) nativism and abolitionism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. The Atlantic revolutions challenged the absolute and divine authority of
- A) nations.
  - B) republics.
  - C) monarchies.
  - D) empires.