

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____
First Semester Final (60 points)

1. Who's book, *The Republic*, contained the "allegory of the cave," which he used to show how most people can't see reality and therefore should be led by a philosopher king?
a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Socrates d. Pericles e. none of the above
2. Which ancient Greek philosopher wrote *Politics*, a book in which argued a that moderate democracy is the best form of government?
a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Socrates d. Pericles e. none of the above
3. Which Greek philosopher developed a strategy of questioning his students to help them understand their beliefs and was later executed for it?
a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Socrates d. Pericles e. none of the above
4. Which of the following is a government ruled by a king or queen?
a. direct democracy b. republic c. oligarchy d. aristocracy e. none of the above
5. In which type of government used by the Greeks are people directly involved in the creation and debate of laws?
a. direct democracy b. republic c. oligarchy d. aristocracy e. none of the above
6. Which of the following was a type of government developed by the Romans, in which people rule indirectly through their representatives?
a. direct democracy b. republic c. oligarchy d. aristocracy e. none of the above
7. In which type of government, only a few wealthy people are in control.
a. direct democracy b. republic c. oligarchy d. aristocracy e. none of the above
8. Which teaching of Christianity was also essential to the development of democracy?
a. All people are sinners.
b. All people are created equally.
c. Kings are chose by God
d. Only some people are wise enough to rule.
e. none of the above
9. Why did King John sign the Magna Carta in 1215?
a. He believed in giving people freedom
b. He needed help from the nobles in collecting taxes.
c. It gave him more power to tax.
d. Queen Elizabeth told him to.
e. none of the above
10. What is the belief that monarchs are given their right to rule by God?
a. monotheism b. divine right c. individualism
d. Protestantism e. none of the above

11. What is a constitutional monarchy?
- a government where a few wealthy people rule
 - a government where big landowners rule
 - a government where a king has his power restricted by law
 - a government in which the people directly create and debate laws
 - none of the above
12. What did William and Mary agree to sign to become the new monarchs of England?
- The Magna Carta
 - The English Bill of Rights
 - The Petition of Right
 - The Twelve Tables
 - none of the
13. What was the relatively peaceful changing of power between James II and William and Mary, which led to the English Bill of Rights?
- The English Civil War
 - The War of the Roses
 - The Glorious Revolution
 - The American Revolution
 - none of the above
14. The European philosophical movement that emphasized natural rights and the value of reason was known as the _____.
- Enlightenment.
 - Reformation.
 - Renaissance.
 - Scientific Revolution.
15. The philosophical idea that people are willing to give up some individual freedoms in the interests of law and order is known as
- absolutism.
 - natural law.
 - the social contract.
 - voluntary association.
16. The Declaration of Independence was written by
- John Adams.
 - Benjamin Franklin.
 - Thomas Jefferson.
 - Patrick Henry.
17. The three social classes of pre-Revolutionary France were called
- émigrés.
 - estates.
 - lycées.
 - plebiscites.
18. How did the Declaration of Independence embody Enlightenment ideals?
- It stated that all titles of nobility should be abolished.
 - It protected the rights of the accused and prohibited cruel punishment.
 - It set up a system of checks and balances for the U.S. government.
 - It said that people have rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

19. What happened on July 14, Bastille Day?

- a. Robespierre was executed by guillotine.
- b. French women marched all the way to Versailles.
- c. A mob stormed a prison looking for gunpowder.
- d. All of the above

20. Which document stated that "men are born and remain free and equal in rights"?

- a. Holy Alliance
- b. Declaration of the Rights of Man
- c. Declaration of Independence
- d. Napoleonic Code

21. Which group most strongly embraced the ideals and principles of the Enlightenment?

- a. the nobility
- b. the bourgeoisie
- c. the peasant class
- d. the urban class

22. Which group imposed the Reign of Terror?

- a. the Second Coalition
- b. the Committee of Public Safety
- c. the National Assembly
- d. the king's Swiss guard right to overthrow it.

23. What political thinker wrote the *Two Treatises of Government* and felt that people are reasonable beings capable of self-government and argued that the purpose of government is to protect the natural rights of people. If government fails to protect these natural rights, he said, citizens have the right to change their government?

- a. Rousseau
- b. John Locke
- c. Thomas Hobbes
- d. Marry Wolstonecraft

24. Which philosopher wrote the *Social Contract* in which he discussed the "general will," and strongly disagreed with other philosophers on a number of matters. For instance, although most philosophers believed that reason, science, and art improved the lives of all people, he argued that civilization corrupts people's natural goodness.

- a. Rousseau
- b. John Locke
- c. Thomas Hobbes
- d. Marry Wolstonecraft

25. What is the feeling of community between a group of people based on shared history, language, religion, ethnicity, and/or culture?

- a. realpolitik
- b. socialism
- c. nationalism
- d. liberalism
- e. none of the above

26. Which of the following was **not** part of Metternich's plan at the Congress of Vienna?

- a. to place a democratically elected parliament or assembly in each country
- b. to put monarchs back in power
- c. to surround France with strong countries
- d. to restore a balance of power

27. Why did Metternich suggest the Concert of Europe?

- a. to promote democracy
- b. to establish a constitution for Austria
- c. to stop revolutions
- d. to end slavery in Haiti

28. What was Napoleon's final battle?
a. Trafalgar b. Austerlitz c. Waterloo d. Leipzig
29. Which country used guerilla warfare to defeat Napoleon in the Peninsular War?
a. Austria b. Russia c. Spain d. Prussia
30. Which island gained its independence from France during the Napoleonic Wars?
a. Haiti b. Elba c. St. Helena d. Corsica
31. What spread with Napoleon as he conquered European countries?
a. feudalism b. nationalism c. democracy d. all of the above
32. In the 1700s, the process of enclosure tended to increase
a. farming efficiency.
b. farmers' reliance on a single cash crop.
c. the use of the broadcast method of seeding.
d. the amount of common land available for grazing.
33. Who defended the free-market system of capitalism in the book, *The Wealth of Nations*?
a. Adam Smith
b. John Stuart Mill
c. Jeremy Bentham
d. William Wilberforce
34. What was the Industrial Revolution?
a. increased purchases of land by wealthy landowners to cultivate larger fields
b. increased output of machine-made goods that began in England during the 18th-century
c. a widespread use of teenagers as factory laborers who worked 14 hour days, 6 days a week
d. increased populations of urban areas during the 1800s
35. What is the laissez-faire policy?
a. a policy that allowed labor to set working conditions based on votes on issues relevant to their industry
b. a policy where labor created a committee to set working standards without interference from industry owners
c. a policy that taught owners of industry how to set working conditions based on government standards
d. a policy that let businesses do what they want with little government interference
36. With which of the following is Karl Marx most closely associated?
a. capitalism
b. communism
c. utilitarianism
d. trade unionism

37. Which of the following did NOT increase as an early result of the Industrial Revolution?
- urbanization
 - the size of the middle class
 - the length of the average work day
 - the life expectancy of the average worker
38. Which of the following was the first area to undergo major industrialization?
- banking
 - railroads
 - coal mining
 - textile production
39. How successful were the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848?
- Very successful - each revolutionary group achieved its goal.
 - Only the Greek Revolution was successful.
 - The liberals won in the Ottoman Empire.
 - None achieved their goal
40. What is the artistic style that showed the realities of hard work during the Industrial Revolution?
- neo-classical
 - romanticism
 - realism
 - impressionism
 - none of the above
41. Which artistic style reacted against realism and focused instead on the feeling of a subject or moment in time?
- neo-classical
 - romanticism
 - realism
 - impressionism
 - none of the above
42. What style of music is characterized by its real life subject matter and vocals?
- neo-classical
 - romanticism
 - Verismo
 - impressionism
 - none of the above
43. Which artistic style might have arches, columns, and togas in its paintings?
- neo-classical
 - romanticism
 - realism
 - impressionism
 - none of the above
44. What is it called when one country tries to take control of another country or territory?
- paternalism
 - nationalism
 - imperialism
 - social Darwinism
 - none of the above
45. How did quinine help countries conquer African territory?
- It was a cure for malaria
 - It was a new machine gun
 - It was a new type of steam ship
 - It was a drug Europeans sold to Africans.
 - none of the above
46. Which gun was an example of the superior technology Europeans had as a result of the Industrial Revolution?
- the bazooka
 - the AK-47
 - the musket
 - the maxim gun
 - none of the above

47. How did European powers hope to improve their economies through imperialism?
- a. by finding new markets to sell their goods
 - b. by finding new raw materials
 - c. by providing ports for trade
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
48. Who was the missionary who was lost in Africa and then discovered by Henry Stanley, sparking a great deal of interest in the Congo and other parts of Africa?
- a. Dr. Livingston
 - b. King Leopold II
 - c. Napoleon III
 - d. Charles Gordon
 - e. none of the above
49. What was the distorted view of evolution that was used to defend strong countries that took advantage of weaker ones?
- a. paternalism
 - b. nationalism
 - c. imperialism
 - d. social Darwinism
 - e. none of the above
50. What term describes the attitude Europeans showed toward Africans and Asians by treating them as if they were children?
- a. paternalism
 - b. nationalism
 - c. imperialism
 - d. social Darwinism
 - e. none of the above
51. Which King treated the people of the Congo brutally, resulting in 10 million deaths, as a result of his desire for raw materials, especially rubber?
- a. Dr. Livingston
 - b. King Leopold II
 - c. Napoleon III
 - d. Charles Gordon
 - e. none of the above
52. At which meeting did Europeans decide how to divide up Africa, without consulting Africans?
- a. Berlin Conference
 - b. Congress of Vienna
 - c. Potsdam Conference
 - d. Versailles Peace Conference
 - e. none of the above
53. Why did the Boers fight the British for control of South Africa?
- a. They both wanted control of the Suez Canal.
 - b. Diamonds and gold were discovered there.
 - c. They both wanted to use it as port of trade.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
54. Who wrote the poem "White Man's Burden," which urged white people to go and civilize people of Africa and Asia?
- a. Dr. Livingston
 - b. Rudyard Kipling
 - c. Napoleon III
 - d. Charles Gordon
 - e. none of the above
55. Which strategy did Europeans often use to try to make Africans adopt European culture?
- a. paternalism
 - b. nationalism
 - c. Social Darwinism
 - d. assimilation
 - e. none of the above
56. In which rebellion did the Chinese rise up against the imperial powers and missionaries who had been gaining influence in China?
- a. the Boxer Rebellion
 - b. the Taiping Rebellion
 - c. the Glorious Revolution
 - d. the Chinese Revolution
 - e. none of the above

57. Why were the British so concerned about controlling Egypt and Sudan?
- because of diamonds and gold
 - because of the large amount of rubber in Egypt
 - because of the Suez Canal
 - because after losing the Franco-Prussian war they wanted to prove their strength
 - none of the above
67. Why did British and Chinese go to war in the mid 1800s?
- because the British refused to trade with China
 - because the Chinese were selling the drug opium to the British
 - because the British were selling the drug opium to the Chinese
 - all of the above
59. Who were the Indian soldiers that were employed by the British East India Company?
- Boers
 - Sepoys
 - Filipinos
 - Zulus
 - none of the above
60. Why was India referred to as the jewel of the British Crown?
- because the Suez Canal ran through India
 - because the Boers had discovered diamonds and gold there
 - because it was a market for British goods and a source for many raw materials
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
61. Which two religious groups in India found it difficult to unite against British imperialism?
- Christians and Muslims
 - Hindus and Christians
 - Hindus and Muslims
 - Jews and Christians
 - none of the above
62. Which territory did U.S. President William McKinley want to control in order to "educate... uplift and Christianize them"?
- Hawaii
 - the Philippines
 - the Malayan Peninsula
 - Indochina
 - none of the above
63. Who was the leader of the Filipino resistance against imperialism?
- Shaka
 - Menelik II
 - Mahdi
 - Emilio Aguinaldo
 - none of the above
64. In which territory did Samford B. Dole and other rich plantation owners take control from the native population, eventually leading to annexation by the United States?
- Hawaii
 - the Philippines
 - the Malayan Peninsula
 - Indochina
 - none of the above
65. Why did the Sepoy Mutiny begin in India?
- because they felt they were being underpaid
 - because they wanted more political rights
 - because they found out their rifles had been greased with the fat of sacred animals
 - because they didn't want to fight in the Boer War
 - none of the above
66. What is the term for the British rule of India?
- the Reich
 - The Raj
 - the Annexation
 - the Jewel
 - none of the above
1. What is it called when one country tries to take control of another country or territory?

