

# AP World History

## Sample Multiple Choice Questions - Exercise Twenty (Chapter Nineteen)

Use the following passage to answer questions 1-3:

“Generally speaking, the strength or weakness of a country is dependent on the wealth or poverty of its people, and the people’s wealth or poverty derives from the amount of available products. The diligence of the people is a major factor in determining the amount of products available, but in the final analysis, it can all be traced to the guidance and encouragement given by the government and its officials....Your subject respectfully recommends that a clear-cut plan be established...to determine the priorities under which industries may be encouraged....If the people are adequately wealthy, it follows naturally that the country will become strong and wealthy....If so, it will not be difficult for us to compete effectively against major powers.”

-- Okubo Toshimichi, “On the Role of the State in Industrialization,” 1874

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The main idea of this passage is that the government of Japan should:
- A) persuade people in Japan to work more diligently
  - B) create a plan to encourage foreign investment in Japanese industry
  - C) avoid influencing private economic decisions
  - D) encourage industrialization to enable Japan to compete economically
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which possible government policy would most directly support the goal stated by the writer?
- A) reforming the Japanese education system to increase training of workers and managers
  - B) improving the Japanese agricultural system to feed the foreign residents brought into Japan to work in the industrial factories
  - C) providing subsidies to the poor who would lose their traditional jobs as Japan industrialized
  - D) passing new laws that would reward people for working harder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which list of events related to the topic of the excerpt is in the correct chronological order?
- A) Perry’s ships arrive in Tokyo Bay, the Meiji Restoration, the Shogunate collapses, Japanese industrializes
  - B) Japan industrializes, the Meiji Restoration, the collapse of the Shogunate, Perry’s ships arrive in Tokyo Bay
  - C) Perry’s ships arrive in Tokyo Bay, the Shogunate collapses, the Meiji Restoration, Japan industrializes
  - D) the Shogunate collapses, Perry’s ships arrive in Tokyo Bay, the Meiji Restoration, Japan industrializes

Use the following passage to answer questions 4-6:

“We have now received Her Majesty’s decree to devote ourselves fully to China’s revitalization, to suppress vigorously the use of the term *new* and *old*, and to blend together the best of what is Chinese and what is foreign. The root of China’s weakness lies in harmful habits too firmly entrenched, in rules and regulations too minutely drawn, in the overabundance of inept and mediocre officials and in the paucity of truly outstanding ones, in petty bureaucrats who hide behind the written word and in clerks and yamen runners [administrative clerks] who use the written word as talismans [an object that brings good luck] to acquire personal fortunes, in the mountains of correspondence between government offices that have no relationship to reality, and in the seniority system and associated practices that block the way of men of real talent.”

-- Qing Reform Edict, January 29, 1901

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which concept best reflects the ideas advocated in the Reform Edict?
- A) the concept of concessions
  - B) the principle of extraterritoriality
  - C) the Open Door Policy
  - D) the Self-Strengthening Movement

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which best summarizes the attitudes of the Chinese who fought in the Boxer Rebellion?
- A) many Chinese were angered by Qing laws on cultural issues, such as one outlawing the practice of traditional Chinese martial arts
  - B) many Chinese rejected Western culture, particularly Christianity, and blamed it for a series of famines and other natural disasters
  - C) many Chinese defended their right to sell opium, and they did not want foreigners taking over the market
  - D) many Chinese opposed the conquest of northern China by a Russian force known as the Boxers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. How did the Boxer Rebellion lead to the Reform Edict?
- A) the failure of the Boxer Rebellion persuaded many members of the Chinese government to support more extensive reforms
  - B) the Boxers were the “inept and mediocre officials” that the edict was trying to remove
  - C) the success of the Boxer Rebellion against the Qing opened the way for more significant reforms to be enacted
  - D) the Boxers shifted their efforts from trying to drive foreigners out of China to serving as efficient government officials
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*Use the following passage to answer questions 7 & 8*

“By Sovereign decree, Viceroy and Governor of the forces, Commander of the cavalry and infantry beneath the skies, Conqueror of the middle and outside kingdoms, Leader and savior, according to the decree of Heaven above fulfilling the heart’s desire of men beneath, Restorer of ancient possession, the great and able General Shu [issues this mandate].

It has been said the ‘extraordinary deeds everywhere need extraordinary men to do them, men of extraordinary merit’ which is true from old. Heaven’s decree demands man’s cooperation. The various realms under heaven belong to all men under heaven, not to any one man, and none but the virtuous shall have their lot therein...

The Tartars have ever proved themselves to be ravenous wolves, violent hearted, ruling but to the injury of their subjects. They have been lately guilty of tenfold oppression.”

-- A Taiping Proclamation, 1853

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which phrase in this passage indicates a challenge to the legitimacy of the government that was ruling China?
- A) the reference to “extraordinary men” implies that the Taiping believed that elite Confucian scholars should rule the country
  - B) the praise of “the great and able General Shu” implies that the Taiping opposed China’s government because it was led by civilians
  - C) the phrase “man’s cooperation” implies that the Taiping wanted a government that united all groups in Chinese society
  - D) the criticism of “Tartars” implies that the Taiping rejected all foreign rulers of China, including the Manchus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A historian making the argument that the Taiping saw themselves as upholding of Chinese tradition could use this proclamation as evidence because it:
- A) rejects the emphasis on obedience and virtue taught to students in Chinese schools
  - B) opposes the idea that a benevolent relationship between the Chinese emperor and the people should exist
  - C) supports the belief that China’s government serve with the approval of heaven
  - D) urges China to adopt ideas about government from Western countries for its own use