

Chapter 30: The Consolidation of Latin America

Chapter 31: Civilizations in Crisis

Chapter 32: Russia and Japan

Read Chapters 30-32 from your textbook. Answer the following short answer and multiple choice questions based on the readings in the space provided.

Chapter 30:

1. In terms of models of revolution available to Latin Americans in the early 19th century, which examples were considered acceptable, which unacceptable, and why?
2. In what ways were the revolutionary movements in Mexico, northern South America, and southern South America similar?
3. In what ways were the Latin American economies of the 19th century dependent on the industrialized nations of Europe and North America?
4. What are the explanations offered for the relative "underdevelopment" of Latin America? Which explanation seems to be the most sufficient explanation?
5. Discuss the relationship of the United States with Latin America until 1910.

Multiple Choice:

<p>Chapter 30:</p> <p>1) Following Juárez's death in 1876, who succeeded as president and political leader of Mexico? A) Antonio López de Santa Anna B) Porfirio Díaz C) Bernardino Rivadavia D) Maximilian von Hapsburg</p> <p>2) Which of the following statements concerning Argentina between 1880 and 1920 is most accurate? A) The centralist government became increasingly repressive and actually reduced the number of eligible voters. B) The immigration of European laborers led to an increasingly radical work force and the development of a Socialist Party by the 1890s. C) Unlike other regions of Latin America, Argentina experienced an economic depression that led to rapid turnover within the government and political instability. D) Rio de Janeiro held over two million inhabitants, or about a quarter of Argentina's total population.</p> <p>3) The Spanish American War that broke out in 1898 centered on A) Mexico. B) Brazil. C) Cuba. D) Haiti.</p> <p>4) In which country did the United States end its occupation in 1902? A) Philippines B) Puerto Rico C) Hawaii D) Cuba</p> <p>5) Which of the following statements concerning the Díaz government in Mexico is most accurate? A) Under Díaz, reforms were undertaken that finally began to resolve the inequity of land distribution in Mexico. B) Labor unrest and political instability decreased significantly by the beginning of the 20th century. C) Díaz's strongly centralized government actively discouraged foreign investment in Mexican mining and transportation. D) Under the guise of modernization, the forms of liberal government were maintained but were subverted in order to keep Díaz in power.</p> <p>Chapter 31:</p> <p>1) The Chinese official charged with eliminating the opium trade in the 1830s was A) Cixi. B) Lin Zexu. C) Hong Liuquan. D) Kanxi.</p>	<p>2) 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.</p> <p>3) 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.</p> <p>4) 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.</p> <p>5) In what year was the last emperor of China deposed in favor of a republican form of government? A) 1895 B) 1901 C) 1908 D) 1912</p> <p>Chapter 32:</p> <p>1) Huge industrial combines put together in Japan by the 1890s were called A) haiku. B) terakoya. C) zaibatsus. D) khitan.</p> <p>2) Which of the following statements concerning Japanese industrialization prior to World War I is correct? A) Japan's workforce 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.</p>
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<p>Chapter 32 continued...:</p> <p>3) Which of the following Western cultural characteristics was NOT adopted by large numbers of Japanese?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Hair stylesB) Standards of hygieneC) Western calendarD) Christianity <p>4) Which of the following religions gained new adherents in industrialized Japan?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) ShintoB) ConfucianismC) BuddhismD) Christianity <p>5) Which of the following was NOT a sign of significant social stress in industrialized Japan?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A) Disputes between generations over WesternizationB) The increasing freedom and political influence of womenC) Growth of nationalismD) Growth of urban slums	
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Create a list of concepts and definitions that you need to know:

TERM/NAME	Definition	Memory Clue	Page #
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