

# Chapter 11

## Period 5

### Industrial and Global Integration

### c. 1750 to c. 1900

### Drills

## DRILL 1

1. Which of the following is true about the development of world trade between 1750 and 1914?
  - World trade brought greater prosperity to China and Japan
  - World trade greatly benefitted the West, often to the detriment of other areas
  - Desire for New World raw materials made Latin American governments the wealthiest in the world
  - The United States, after the Monroe Doctrine, ruled the seas in a way similar to sixteenth-century Spain
2. In what way were the French Revolution of 1789 and the Chinese revolt against the Qing dynasty in 1911 similar?
  - Both revolutions ended in dictatorships
  - Both revolutions failed to meet their goals
  - Neither revolution was a nationalist movement
  - Neither revolution was based on Enlightenment theories
3. The American and French Revolutions of the late eighteenth century were similar in all the following ways EXCEPT
  - they were based on Enlightenment thought
  - they produced important documents defining similar natural rights
  - they were initiated by issues of taxation
  - they advocated universal male suffrage
4. What was unique about the Haitian revolution at the end of the eighteenth century?
  - It was based on Enlightenment philosophies
  - It closed with a full democracy in power
  - It was led by slaves
  - It used foreign mercenaries to balance the sizes of the armies
5. Which of the following is true about the political, social, and economic atmosphere between 1750 and 1914?
  - Both China and Mexico reacted against foreign influence.
  - Republican governments universally rose throughout the Americas.
  - Members of the lower class led most reform movements.
  - Latin America became an economic world leader.
6. In which of the following ways was the Brazilian revolution in 1822 unique from other South American revolutions?
  - The revolution in Brazil was bloodless.
  - The revolution in Brazil concluded with a monarchy.
  - The revolutions in the rest of South America were begun by the middle class.
  - The revolutions in the rest of South America were fought in the late 1700s.
7. Which of the following did NOT contribute to European imperialism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century?
  - The invention of the steam engine
  - Improved European weaponry
  - The abolitionist movement
  - The desire for commercial plantations
8. All of the following are accurate descriptions of European imperialism in Asia and Africa EXCEPT
  - railways, roads, and other public works projects were executed
  - natives were not trained to use the new technologies introduced by the Europeans
  - hospitals were constructed
  - telegraph lines were laid to improve communications with Europe

9. Which of the following is an accurate statement regarding the Nationalism of the nineteenth century?

- (A) Nationalism delayed the unification of both Italy and Germany.
- (B) Nationalism created tolerance for diversity in the Russian Empire.
- (C) Nationalism served as a rallying cry for African independence movements.
- (D) Nationalism served as both a unifying and divisive force.

10. In what way were Siam (currently Vietnam) and Liberia similar during the nineteenth century?

- (A) Neither nation was colonized during Europe's imperialist period.
- (B) Neither nation was in Africa.
- (C) Both nations were in Asia.
- (D) Both nations traded in slaves.

Check your answers on page 243.

## DRILL 2

1. Which of the following was a cause of the American Revolution?

(A) England's forced abolition of slavery in the American South  
(B) Misrepresentation in Parliament and unfair taxation  
(C) The British loss of territory during the French and Indian War  
(D) Restrictions on universal male suffrage

2. Which of the following was a contributing factor to the French Revolution?

(A) The Protestant clergy hoped to depose a Catholic monarch.  
(B) Enlightenment thinkers supported the concept of absolute monarchy.  
(C) The middle class wanted better political representation.  
(D) Napoleon Bonaparte's autocratic rule caused peasants to revolt.

3. All of the following were liberal reforms instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte EXCEPT

(A) a centralized system of secondary schools and universities  
(B) religious freedom  
(C) legal equality for men  
(D) universal male suffrage

4. All of the following are true about the Congress of Vienna in 1815 EXCEPT

(A) it was attended by Europe's powerful nations after the end of the Napoleonic Wars  
(B) its goal was to make revolution impossible in the future  
(C) it succeeded in stabilizing Europe  
(D) it punished France severely for Napoleon's territorial aggression

“Abstractedly speaking, government, as well as liberty, is good; yet could I, in common sense, ten years ago, have felicitated France on her enjoyment of a government ... without inquiry what the nature of that government was, or how it was administered? Can I now congratulate the same nation upon its freedom?”

5. The quote above, from a letter written in 1790, reflects ideas held by which of the following philosophies?

(A) Conservatism  
(B) Liberalism  
(C) Rationalism  
(D) Nationalism

6. All of the following are true about education in the Western world leading up to 1900 EXCEPT

(A) by 1900, many American states required a high school education  
(B) most western European countries required the study of a second language by 1900  
(C) by 1900, 90 percent of all adults in the United States and western Europe were literate  
(D) girls were taught the importance of the home and morality

7. Which of the following statements relating to the lives of Europeans by 1900 is true?

(A) The Industrial Revolution reduced class distinctions.  
(B) Agriculture remained largely unchanged, continuing the tradition of feudalism.  
(C) By 1900, many in the European population lived above a subsistence level.  
(D) Women enjoyed new rights, though none could run for public office.

8. All of the following are ways in which European peasants improved their conditions EXCEPT

- (A) specialized in cash crops
- (B) sought education and new skills
- (C) organized cooperatives
- (D) joined workers' strikes

“The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.”

10. The above quote is from which philosophical tract?

- (A) *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen*
- (B) *The Communist Manifesto*
- (C) *The Declaration of Independence*
- (D) *The Magna Carta*



9. The image above depicts the main players in which eighteenth-century revolution?

- (A) The French Revolution
- (B) The Glorious Revolution
- (C) The American Revolution
- (D) The Russian Revolution

Check your answers on page 244.

## DRILL 3

1. Which of the following is true about Europe's partition of Africa in the nineteenth century?
  - Germany eventually controlled large portions of Africa.
  - The United States joined European nations in a scramble for colonies.
  - Only two African nations remained free at the beginning of the twentieth century.
  - The slave trade was halted.
2. The Tanzimat Reforms, instituted in the nineteenth century Ottoman Empire, included all of the following modernizing reforms EXCEPT
  - railroads were built
  - newspapers were established in major cities
  - university education was reorganized to mimic Western institutions
  - tariffs were introduced to help grow local businesses
3. Which of the following factors played the most significant role in European interest in South Africa in the late nineteenth century?
  - The discovery of precious metals
  - The desire for additional sources of slaves
  - The need for a way station between Europe and India
  - The desire for new markets for European goods



4. The map depicts Africa during which era?
  - Twenty-first century
  - Nineteenth century
  - Thirteenth century
  - Pre-agricultural Neolithic era
5. Which of the following was an element of Russia's industrialization process?
  - Access to rich natural resources
  - Western philosophies concerning the status of workers
  - A large middle class
  - A lack of government support

6. Industrialization in Japan had all of the following effects EXCEPT

- (A) universal education
- (B) a rejection of traditional values
- (C) Western influence in fashion and personal care
- (D) a drop in the birthrate



7. The nineteenth century woodcut of Commodore Matthew Perry shows his diplomatic connections with which country?

- (A) Japan
- (B) China
- (C) India
- (D) Indonesia

#### The Devilfish in Egyptian Waters



8. The 1882 political cartoon above criticizes the nineteenth-century British policy regarding

- (A) the slave trade
- (B) imperialism
- (C) deep-sea whaling
- (D) socialism

9. The British Factory Act of 1883 had a major impact on reforming the labor force because

- (A) it limited the length of the workday
- (B) it restricted the use of child labor
- (C) it mandated safer and cleaner working conditions
- (D) of all of the above

10. All of the following responded to industrialization EXCEPT

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) the Luddites
- (C) labor unions
- (D) the Roundheads

Check your answers on page 246.

## DRILL 4

1. Which of the following is true about both Social Darwinism and the “White Man’s Burden”?
  - Both philosophies were racist philosophies which warped the original theories on which they were based.
  - Both philosophies emphasized equality of gender and race.
  - Both philosophies were adopted by European powers to justify imperialism.
  - Both philosophies were based on scientific findings.
2. Which of the following is true about the Indian Sepoy Rebellion in 1857?
  - It was caused by violations of Hindu and Muslim soldiers’ dietary laws.
  - It resulted in a withdrawal of Britain from the Indian subcontinent.
  - It was caused by a lack of representation for Indians in the British Parliament.
  - It unified the British and French against the native population.
3. The second half of the nineteenth century saw huge global migrations for which of the following reasons?
  - Wars in Asia and Europe
  - The need for factory laborers and the end of slavery
  - The outbreak of disease in Italy and Germany
  - The enclosure movement and the rise of socialism
4. Which of the following is true about the 1823 American Monroe Doctrine?
  - It invited the British to colonize Latin America.
  - It outlined why the United States decided to blockade the Panama Canal.
  - It was enforced by the British Navy.
  - It helped establish the coffee trade in Brazil.
5. All of the following are examples of American intervention in South America in the 1800s and early 1900s EXCEPT
  - the Monroe Doctrine
  - the Roosevelt Corollary
  - the Spanish-American War
  - the creation of a republic in Brazil
6. Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century imperialism was a result of all of the following EXCEPT
  - nationalism
  - industrialization
  - social Darwinism
  - socialism

“All Powers exercising rights of sovereignty or an influence in the Said territories engage themselves to watch over the conservation of the indigenous populations and the amelioration of their moral and material conditions of existence and to strive for the suppression of slavery and especially of the... slave trade.”

7. The above quote laid the ground rules for

- the European colonization of Africa
- the opening of Spheres of Influence in China
- colonization in Japan
- exploration of the New World

“The yellow and white races are relatively strong and intelligent. Because the other races are feeble and stupid, they are being exterminated by the white race. Only the yellow race competes with the white race.”

8. The 1911 quote above shows the spread of which European philosophy?
  - (A) Socialism
  - (B) Social Darwinism
  - (C) Nationalism
  - (D) Darwinism
9. Which of the following is true about the Ottoman, Russian, and Qing Empires of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
  - (A) Each empire attempted to join the Scramble for Africa, but failed to create spheres of influence.
  - (B) The Ottoman and Russian Empires attempted to exploit Christianity to control their peasant populations, while the Qing Empire faced no such peasant revolts.
  - (C) Prior to their collapse, each of the empires attempted a series of Western-style reforms, but the ruling elites eventually failed to support necessary changes.
  - (D) The Qing Empire succeeded in industrializing early; it took the Russian and Ottoman Empires until late in the twentieth century.

10. All of the following are true about the Meiji Reformation in the second half of nineteenth-century Japan EXCEPT
  - (A) a bicameral parliament, constructed to mimic Western governments' systems, was created
  - (B) Samurai were sent to Western Europe and the United States to study technology, government, and economics
  - (C) feudalism ended and the government was centralized
  - (D) beards and traditional clothing were discarded for more Western styles

Check your answers on page 247.

## DRILL 5

1. All of the following correctly match the political tract to the nationality of its author EXCEPT
  - (A) Germany—*The Evils of Revolution*
  - (B) France—*Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*
  - (C) the United States—*Declaration of Independence*
  - (D) Great Britain—*A Vindication of Natural Society*
2. Which of the following is one of the main arguments of *The Communist Manifesto*?
  - (A) The working class would revolt and seize the means of production.
  - (B) Capitalism would peacefully evolve into communism.
  - (C) The working class, through education and employment opportunities, would gain wealth and eventually be absorbed into the upper classes.
  - (D) Slow, deliberate reform from within the government was a superior reforming tactic, compared to radical revolutions.
3. Which of the following pairs of countries abolished slavery in the 1880s?
  - (A) China and Russia
  - (B) Japan and Korea
  - (C) Brazil and Cuba
  - (D) Mexico and Peru
4. The rise of nationalism between the mid-eighteenth and early-twentieth centuries was driven primarily by
  - (A) European imperialism
  - (B) strengthening of nascent democracies
  - (C) technological advances
  - (D) explosive population growth
5. Japanese and Ottoman government officials in the nineteenth century modeled their militaries after which of the following country's example?
  - (A) The British Empire
  - (B) The Austro-Hungarian Empire
  - (C) The Roman Empire
  - (D) The German Empire
6. One of the initial goals of the Haitian Revolution (1791–1804) was
  - (A) to overthrow the planter class
  - (B) to expel the French government and military
  - (C) to expel the Spanish government and military
  - (D) to install Toussaint L’Ouverture as king
7. The Seven Years’ War (1756–1763) had which of the following results?
  - (A) Spain lost Louisiana to France
  - (B) Germany lost the Rhineland and Suedetenland
  - (C) Britain lost significant territory in North America
  - (D) France lost most of its holdings in India
8. In the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, explorers from which of the following governments visited North America, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands?
  - (A) Tokugawa Japan
  - (B) Tsarist Russia
  - (C) Qing China
  - (D) Ming China

9. Which pair of revolutions created constitutions that granted legal equality to all citizens?

- (A) The French and Serbian Revolutions
- (B) The Haitian and American Revolutions
- (C) The July (France) and Mexican Revolutions
- (D) The Donghak (Korea) Peasant and Egyptian Revolutions

10. Industrialization in nineteenth-century Europe affected women's lives in which of the following ways?

- (A) Married women were less able to balance wage work with family responsibilities.
- (B) The number of women marrying decreased as the century progressed.
- (C) All but the poorest women gained access to higher education.
- (D) As men moved to take urban factory jobs, women dominated the agricultural workforce.

Check your answers on page 249.

## DRILL 6

1. Policy changes with Japan's Meiji Restoration had all of the following results EXCEPT
  - (A) requiring military service from all males as the samurai warrior class was abolished
  - (B) constructing railroads and steamships to revolutionize travel and trade
  - (C) slowing Japan's Industrial Revolution out of deference to imperial customs
  - (D) westernizing Japan while strengthening imperial traditions
2. Opium most notably linked which of the following three nations in the nineteenth century?
  - (A) Afghanistan, China, and the Netherlands
  - (B) Great Britain, India, and China
  - (C) India, China, and Turkey
  - (D) Great Britain, Afghanistan, and China
3. A major difference between nineteenth- and twentieth-century consumerism was
  - (A) the decline in time and resources available for leisure
  - (B) the professionalization of advertising
  - (C) the integration and conglomeration of industries
  - (D) the widespread dampening effects of Marxist criticism
4. Unlike the process of industrialization in late eighteenth century Britain, late nineteenth century Japan
  - (A) industrialized quickly and deliberately due to government sponsorship
  - (B) industrialized reluctantly during a period of cultural isolationism
  - (C) experienced a second, distinct wave of industrialization that built on the first
  - (D) developed technology unreplicated anywhere else in the world
5. European colonial rivalries in Africa and Asia
  - (A) gave Russia an opening to establish a colonial presence in Africa in the twentieth century
  - (B) closed down the transatlantic slave trade at the peak of its prosperity
  - (C) led to the rise of socialist and communist movements within colonial territory
  - (D) contributed to destabilizing the balance of power in the decades before World War I
6. By the end of the nineteenth century, European colonial conquest meant that sub-Saharan Africa's only two free states were Abyssinia (Ethiopia) and
  - (A) Morocco
  - (B) Liberia
  - (C) Angola
  - (D) Chad
7. Improved farming techniques led to industrialization because
  - (A) better techniques led to less foodborne illness, causing population growth and the expansion of cities
  - (B) farmers had to spend more time in the fields to supervise the use of new technologies
  - (C) enhanced yield from farmers' fields allowed more fields to be converted into factories
  - (D) increased food production allowed for labor specialization and for new technologies to promulgate

8. The Protestant Reformation began in part because of Martin Luther's

- (A) outrage over priests selling absolution to raise money for the Church
- (B) fellow monks at Wittenburg indulging too heavily in wine and luxuries
- (C) belief that important relics of the Church were being forgotten or destroyed
- (D) frustrated desire to be elected pope and lead the Church on his terms

9. Which of the following was NOT the product of a Russian artist in the late nineteenth century?

- (A) *War and Peace*
- (B) *Doctor Zhivago*
- (C) *Swan Lake*
- (D) *Anna Karenina*

10. One of the major components of the Tanzimat Reforms was

- (A) a return to coined currency after a financial crisis caused by paper banknotes
- (B) trade guilds replaced an abusive factory system of production
- (C) common Ottoman citizenship regardless of gender or ethnicity
- (D) limiting military service to Turkish Muslims only

Check your answers on page 250.

## DRILL 7

1. One similarity between the process of unification in Germany and Italy is that both countries were
  - (A) unified through territorial wars in the late nineteenth century
  - (B) predominantly Catholic at the time of unification
  - (C) quickly able to build colonial holdings in both Africa and Asia
  - (D) forced to expel Spanish forces from their territories
2. Which of the following contributed to the decline of economically productive agriculturally based economies in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?
  - (A) The proliferation of small family farms in Western Europe
  - (B) Significant weakening of international alliances
  - (C) The rapid development of industrial production
  - (D) An expansion of existing trade routes in the Indian Ocean
3. Liberalism, communism and socialism are all examples of political ideologies that had their development encouraged by
  - (A) increased African immigration to Western Europe
  - (B) discontent with monarchist and imperial rule
  - (C) growing demands for women's suffrage
  - (D) new transnational religious movements
4. Which of the following is NOT an example of an empire that collapsed due to a combination of internal and external factors?
  - (A) Korean
  - (B) Russian
  - (C) Ottoman
  - (D) Qing
5. Which of the following was used by the British as a penal colony beginning in 1788?
  - (A) New South Wales
  - (B) Liberia
  - (C) Madagascar
  - (D) Hong Kong
6. All of the following are true about the Peace of Basel in 1795 EXCEPT
  - (A) Prussia withdrew from the conference of powers working out the partition of Poland
  - (B) France divided and placated its enemies to regain power after several war-torn decades
  - (C) Austria agreed to end its occupation of disputed territories in the northern Italian Alps
  - (D) Spain ended the War of the Pyrenees and granted control of half of Hispaniola to France
7. The Anglo-Dutch Treaty of Sumatra included all of the following EXCEPT
  - (A) Britain granted the Dutch control throughout Sumatra
  - (B) Dutch restrictions on the public practice of Islam, including the call to prayer
  - (C) Britain allowed the Dutch equal trading rights in the Sultanate of Aceh
  - (D) Dutch concessions to the British in the Gold Coast of Africa
8. Alexander II's Great Reforms in nineteenth-century Russia spurred industrialization, modernized the Russian army, and
  - (A) granted freedom and full citizenship to all serfs on private estates
  - (B) established the Eastern Orthodox Church as the official state religion
  - (C) gave several ethnic groups semi-autonomous self-governance within the empire
  - (D) implemented socialist principles in government as a result of industrialization

9. A historian studying women's struggle for political rights in the twentieth century would most benefit from examining which of the following sources?

(A) Reports from human rights organizations such as NATO  
(B) Economic analysis of matriarchal household budgets  
(C) Diaries of American and British suffragists  
(D) Trends in women's fashion such as trousers

10. After being settled as a British penal colony, settlements in Australia grew in the mid-nineteenth century in large part as a result of

(A) farming and ranching, as well as a series of gold rushes  
(B) farming and ranching, as well as a growing oil industry  
(C) a series of gold rushes, as well as a growing oil industry  
(D) political opportunities available to British settlers in the colonies

Check your answers on page 252.

## DRILL 8

1. The French and Indian War and the War of 1812 had which of the following in common?
  - Both were conflicts between Americans and Europeans that resulted in no changes in territorial boundaries.
  - In both conflicts, each side allied with various native tribes to advance its respective war aims.
  - Each conflict involved one side sacking and burning the other side's capital city.
  - Neither conflict was a win for the British.
2. Which of the following pairs of events had the greatest effect on Iranian governance at the beginning of the twentieth century?
  - World War I and the fall of the Qajar government
  - The Anglo-Russian Convention and the Islamic Revolution
  - The Constitutional Revolution and the discovery of oil
  - The Crimean War and the invention of the telegraph
3. The case of *United States v. The Amistad* came about because
  - after water shortages aboard the slave ship *The Amistad*, the crew threw slaves overboard, and the owners subsequently filed a controversial insurance claim for the losses
  - a Spanish ship captain whose crew mutinied and sailed to the United States unsuccessfully sued for repatriation, creating an international incident
  - Mende slaves in transit from Africa overthrew the slaver's crew and ended up in the United States, where the African slave trade was illegal
  - the United States sued the captain of *The Amistad* for bringing his slave cargo through American waters, where the African slave trade was illegal
4. In late nineteenth-century Europe, all of the following were true of unions EXCEPT that they
  - were banned in most countries, as governments considered their activities subversive
  - had some success improving working conditions, reducing but not eliminating abuses
  - operated with popular support in most communities, even without official sanction
  - promoted development of new farming techniques, increasing agricultural output
5. What happened to economically productive, agriculturally based economies in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?
  - They flourished, providing supplies for the expanding global marketplace.
  - They declined as a result of the rapid development of industrial production.
  - They maintained a stable level of production, replacing old consumers with new markets.
  - They inevitably experienced violent revolts from farmers and the working classes.
6. What was a major similarity between developments in Qing China and those in the Ottoman Empire as global capitalism spread?
  - Radicals opposed exploitative business practices and promoted alternative social visions.
  - State-sponsored religious leaders pacified rural desires for economic mobility as businesses grew.
  - Workers organized themselves to improve wages and working conditions.
  - Some government officials tried to preserve preindustrial forms of economic production.

7. What was one negative impact of the rapid urbanization that accompanied global capitalism?

(A) Unsanitary living and production conditions  
(B) Political corruption and “machine” politics  
(C) The rise of ethnic gangs  
(D) Greater income inequality in rural areas

8. Which of the following was a key difference between the American and French Revolutions?

(A) One was motivated by economic concerns, though the other was not.  
(B) One was sparked by rights abuses, while the other was not.  
(C) One was a colonial revolt, whereas the other was a domestic revolt.  
(D) One required intervention by multiple foreign powers, but the other did not.

9. Which of the following countries was independent of European rule in 1914?

(A) Egypt  
(B) Morocco  
(C) Liberia  
(D) Angola

10. Liberated by Simon Bolivar in the early nineteenth century, Gran Colombia included all of the following EXCEPT

(A) Colombia  
(B) Ecuador  
(C) Venezuela  
(D) Peru

Check your answers on page 254.

## DRILL 9

1. The Berlin Conference laid the groundwork for African interethnic and tribal conflicts of the twentieth century by
  - (A) legally establishing a system of racial designations that gave some ethnic groups more rights than others
  - (B) granting slave trading monopolies to some European nations and their African partners, but not others
  - (C) drawing African colonial boundaries based on European political and economic concerns
  - (D) assigning mineral rights in perpetuity to European colonizers rather than the Africans indigenous to the land
2. The passage above was written in 1791 by
  - (A) Igbo abolitionist Olaudah Equiano, about the transatlantic slave trade
  - (B) German philosopher G. W. F. Hegel, about the Haitian Revolution
  - (C) British Queen Victoria, about the Sepoy Mutiny
  - (D) American political theorist Thomas Paine, about the French Revolution
3. Which of the following had the LEAST impact on the increases in population size and life expectancy during the Industrial Revolution?
  - (A) An increase in the birth rates across Europe
  - (B) A decrease in the death rates across Europe
  - (C) Improved hygiene and sanitation
  - (D) Increased agricultural production yielding more available food
4. The Industrial Revolution was characterized by improved technology due to all of the following EXCEPT
  - (A) application of new sources of energy
  - (B) generation of new materials
  - (C) new technological applications
  - (D) more raw materials being available
5. When and where did the Industrial Revolution begin?
  - (A) Britain in the eighteenth century
  - (B) Britain in the nineteenth century
  - (C) France in the nineteenth century
  - (D) Russia in the nineteenth century
6. Among the following, which was first to begin industrialization during the Industrial Revolution?
  - (A) Brazil
  - (B) United States
  - (C) Russia
  - (D) Japan

7. All of the following represent clear differences between industrialization in Great Britain and Japan EXCEPT

- (A) use of internal railway systems for transportation and shipping of goods
- (B) availability of coal and iron for manufacturing and energy production
- (C) development of new technology and machinery
- (D) reform of women's rights and ultimately suffrage

8. Which of the following represents a significant invention originating in the United States during the Industrial Revolution?

- (A) John Kay's Flying Shuttle in 1733
- (B) John Hargreaves's Spinning Jenny in 1764
- (C) Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin in 1793
- (D) James Watt's Improved Steam Engine in 1769

9. Adam Smith in his *The Wealth of Nations* advocated most closely for which of the following economic systems for prosperity and fairness?

- (A) Capitalism
- (B) Socialism
- (C) Communism
- (D) Marxism

10. The Emancipation Act of 1861 had a major impact on Russian societal structure because

- (A) serfs were free and no longer bound to land ruled by landowners.
- (B) it mandated equal rights for men and women in society.
- (C) it provided freedom to Russian republics in Eastern Europe to self govern which ultimately led to the formation of a middle class.
- (D) it released wealthy landowners from their obligation to pay taxes on their lands to the Russian monarchy.

Check your answers on page 255.