India

A major goal of both the Sepoy Mutiny in India and the Boxer Rebellion in China was to
(1) rid their countries of foreigners
(2) expand their respective territories
(3) receive international military support
(4) restore an absolute monarch to the throne

The Sepoy Rebellion is considered an important event in Indian history because it was one cause of the:
(1) independence movement in India
(2) secession of Bangladesh from Pakistan
(3) establishment of French colonies in India
(4) creation of the Mughal Empire by Muslims

Mohandas Gandhi’s protests in India were a response to Great Britain’s
(1) support of Zionism
(2) practice of humanitarianism
(3) introduction of socialism
(4) policy of colonialism

Mohandas Gandhi’s protests during India’s independence movement were often successful because of his application of
(1) an appeasement policy
(2) civil disobedience
(3) traditional caste beliefs
(4) divide-and-conquer principles

Which event in Indian history could be considered a result of the other three?
(1) Salt March
(2) Amritsar Massacre
(3) Sepoy Rebellion
(4) passage of the Independence Act

The gathering at Amritsar (1919), the rallies in Soweto (1976), and the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square (1989) directly resulted in
(1) rejection of Western ideas
(2) promises of economic reform
(3) movements toward democracy
(4) violence against the protestors
The Amritsar Massacre and the Salt March are both associated with the independence movement in

(1) Iraq
(2) India
(3) China
(4) Kenya

Which pair of countries that gained independence in the 20th century experienced the migration of millions of people across their shared borders due to religious tensions?

(1) Czech Republic and Slovakia
(2) Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
(3) Egypt and Libya
(4) India and Pakistan

Which two nations were created as a result of religious tensions?

(1) India and Pakistan
(2) Israel and Egypt
(3) Brazil and Colombia
(4) Vietnam and Burma

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...Indeed whilst on the one hand civil disobedience authorizes disobedience of unjust laws or immoral laws of a state which one seeks to overthrow, it requires meek and willing submission to the penalty of disobedience and therefore cheerful acceptance of the jail discipline and its attendant hardships....

Which individual is the author of this passage?

(1) Otto von Bismarck
(2) Mohandas Gandhi
(3) Ho Chi Minh
(4) Fidel Castro

Which leader is associated with civil disobedience and the Salt March?

(1) Kwame Nkrumah
(2) Jomo Kenyatta
(3) Mohandas Gandhi
(4) Ho Chi Minh

Which event in the history of the Indian subcontinent occurred last?

(1) Salt March
(2) Amritsar Massacre
(3) creation of Pakistan
(4) Sepoy Rebellion
The British reliance on India as a market for its manufactured goods caused Mohandas Gandhi to
(1) run for a seat in the British Parliament
(2) lead the Sepoy Rebellion
(3) support traditional caste divisions
(4) refuse to buy British textiles

Which change occurred immediately after the region of British India gained its independence in 1947?
(1) India became an ally of the Soviet Union.
(2) India adopted Islam as the official state religion.
(3) The region was partitioned into two separate states.
(4) A military dictatorship took control of the entire region.

Why did large numbers of Hindus and Muslims migrate immediately after India gained its independence?
(1) Many jobs were being outsourced overseas.
(2) The government offered housing incentives in newly developed areas.
(3) Religious pilgrimages to neighboring countries were required based on their beliefs.
(4) The subcontinent was divided into countries based primarily on the location of religious majorities.

The primary goal of both the Indian National Congress in India and the Mau Mau movement in Kenya was to
(1) establish military rule
(2) colonize lands overseas
(3) remove foreign control
(4) achieve social equality

Which goal was most important to the Indian nationalist movement?
(1) independence from British rule
(2) establishing a laissez-faire economy
(3) forming a totalitarian state
(4) expansion of territory
The scale and the intensity of the conflict, along with the conditions of the use of force against the insurgents [rebels], have focused international attention on Kashmir. Both Indian and international human rights groups have criticized the excessive and unauthorized use of force by the security forces, particularly the BSF [Border Security Force]. Charges have repeatedly been exchanged between Islamabad and New Delhi: the former accusing India of widespread repression in Kashmir, the latter accusing Pakistan of aiding and abetting [supporting] the insurgents. Finally, external powers, principally the United States, have expressed concerns about the potential spillover of the conflict. U.S. officials have articulated fears of an Indo-Pakistani conflict that could escalate to the nuclear level. . . .

— Šumit Ganguly, The crisis in Kashmir, 1997 (adapted)

According to this author, what is one potential consequence of the Kashmir conflict?

(1) Human rights groups could restore stability to the region.
(2) Local conflict could spread into a major war.
(3) Use of oppression could result in significant territorial losses for both security forces.
(4) The conflict could lead to a refugee crisis in North Africa.

What is one way the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir and the conflict between the Palestinians and Israelis in the Middle East are similar?

(1) Both conflicts concern territorial and religious issues.
(2) Hostilities within these regions were provoked by the United Nations.
(3) Both conflicts emerged as a result of the breakup of the Soviet Union.
(4) Tensions in these regions were caused by efforts to remain nonaligned.

In the 1940s, the leadership of the Indian National Congress and the leadership of the Muslim League supported the goal of

(1) helping the British fight World War II
(2) removing British control from the subcontinent
(3) abolishing caste distinctions and discrimination
(4) establishing a unified government based on religious teachings
“Indira Gandhi Becomes Prime Minister of India” (1966)
“Corazon Aquino Becomes First Elected Leader of Philippines” (1986)
“Benazir Bhutto Becomes Prime Minister of Pakistan” (1988)

These headlines indicate that women as leaders

1. have gained some political power in traditionally patriarchal societies
2. have attained key positions in a wide variety of industries
3. were banned from political roles during the 20th century
4. were limited to one term in office
Japan

A goal of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria (1931) and of the second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945) was to:

1. spread the practice of Shinto
2. open trading networks
3. acquire industrial resources
4. prevent German imperialism

The military conflicts of World War II ended in August 1945 when:

1. the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki prompted Japan’s unconditional surrender
2. Allied armies captured Berlin and divided Germany
3. Germany and Japan negotiated a settlement for “peace without victory”
4. the International Military Tribunal for the Far East began hearing testimony in Tokyo

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

. . . During the five years beginning in 1914, industrial production grew five times; exports, more than three times. The deficit in international accounts, opened in the mid-nineteenth century, was replaced by a comfortable surplus. The industry that showed the most remarkable growth was shipbuilding; barely started in the latter part of the nineteenth century, in 1919 600,000 tons were built, putting Japan in third place after Great Britain and the United States. . . .

— Masataka Kosaka (adapted)

The developments in Japanese history described in this passage are most closely associated with

1. making reparation payments
2. implementing modernization
3. guaranteeing self-sufficiency
4. enacting economic sanctions
Base your answer to the following question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

...It is inevitable, perhaps, that the present activity in Japanese shipping should be linked with the military program and the drive for expansion both on the mainland of Asia and in the waters to the south. Witness the recent statement of the Japanese Minister of Communications, when he characterized the industry as the "vanguard [trailblazers] of advancing Japan," describing its development as important to "national economy, national defense and the improvement of the country's international accounts." . . .

— Catherine Porter, "Shipping the 'Vanguard of Advancing Japan,' " Far Eastern Survey, February 3, 1937

Based on this excerpt, which conclusion is most valid?

(1) Japanese military and industrial needs were tied to expansion.
(2) Development of shipping was not a high priority for Japan.
(3) Most Japanese needs were being satisfied by existing resources.
(4) Japan's island position promoted the fishing industry.

Which action taken by the Meiji government encouraged industrialization in 19th-century Japan?

(1) building a modern transportation system
(2) limiting the number of ports open to foreign trade
(3) forcing families to settle on collective farms
(4) establishing a system of trade guilds

Japan's invasion of Manchuria, Italy's attack on Ethiopia, and Germany's blitzkrieg in Poland are examples of

(1) military aggression
(2) appeasement
(3) containment
(4) the domino theory

Which group was accused of violating human rights in the city of Nanjing during World War II?

(1) Americans
(2) Chinese
(3) Japanese
(4) Germans

Which statement regarding the impact of geography on Japan is most accurate?

(1) Large plains served as invasion routes for conquerors.
(2) Arid deserts and mountains caused isolation from Asia.
(3) Lack of natural resources led to a policy of imperialism.
(4) Close proximity to Africa encouraged extensive trade with Egypt.
Which action in Japanese history occurred during the Meiji Restoration?

(1) Japan modernized its economy.
(2) Mongols invaded the islands of Japan.
(3) The Japanese government adopted an isolationist policy.
(4) Buddhism became the official religion of Japan.

The annexation of Korea and Japan’s invasion of Manchuria were attempts by Japan to

(1) spread Shinto beliefs    (2) protect human rights
(3) acquire natural resources (4) establish theocratic governments

Which statement about government during the Tokugawa period in Japan is most accurate?

(1) The power of the emperor was absolute and supreme.
(2) The real power was held by foreign countries.
(3) Actual power was held by the shogun.
(4) Political power was in the hands of the merchant class.

One way in which the English Magna Carta (1215), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the Japanese Constitution (1947) are similar is that all these documents

(1) limited the power of the monarch
(2) provided for universal suffrage
(3) created a theocracy
(4) equalized taxes

One way in which Emperor Meiji and Atatürk are similar is that they both promoted

(1) isolation and nationalism    (2) capitalism and democracy
(3) revolution and absolutism    (4) reform and modernization

Which statement about the economy of Japan today is most accurate?

(1) Abundant arable land has led to prosperity.
(2) Possession of nuclear weaponry has assured a strong economy.
(3) Economic development has occurred without political freedom.
(4) A lack of natural resources has not limited economic growth.
Which action did Japanese leaders take directly following the visit of Commodore Perry in 1853?
(1) They attacked the British navy.
(2) They opened more ports to trade.
(3) They increased the power of the shogun.
(4) They allowed the importation of opium into Japan.

One motive for Japanese expansion between 1905 and 1941 was to
(1) end reparation payments
(2) create a buffer zone
(3) spread Buddhism
(4) obtain natural resources

During the late 19th century, Japan's lack of natural resources was one reason for implementing a policy of
(1) collectivization
(2) free trade
(3) socialism
(4) imperialism

. . . "You should take steps now to cease military resistance. Otherwise, we shall resolutely employ this bomb and all our other superior weapons to promptly and forcefully end the war." . . .

This paragraph from a 1945 Allied leaflet warned the
(1) Czechs of a German invasion
(2) Americans in Hawaii of a Japanese attack
(3) Koreans of a Russian invasion
(4) Japanese civilians of a United States attack

In Japan, the Meiji Restoration and the post-World War II "economic miracle" can be described as periods of
(1) political decentralization
(2) revolutionary democratization
(3) reactionary social change
(4) innovative industrial development
The Ming emperor banned the building of large oceangoing ships in 1433. The Tokugawa shogun issued the Act of Seclusion in 1636.

One way in which these historical occurrences are similar is that both led to increased
(1) social mobility    (2) globalization
(3) cultural diffusion    (4) isolation

Which title best completes the partial outline below?

I. _________________________________
   A. Located in a region of volcanoes and earthquakes
   B. Has limited mineral resources
   C. Concentration of population in coastal plains

(1) Geographic Features of Japan
(2) Environmental Challenges in Mongolia
(3) Economic Issues Facing Saudi Arabia
(4) Factors Affecting British Industrialization

Japan's invasion of China in 1937 and Germany's attack on Poland in 1939 led directly to
(1) the beginning of World War II in Asia and Europe
(2) a meeting at Yalta between the United States and the Soviet Union
(3) a conference at Munich for European leaders
(4) the withdrawal of Britain and France from European affairs

Japan's policy of expansion in the early 20th century was motivated by
(1) a lack of natural resources
(2) a plan to end unequal treaties
(3) the need to increase cultural diffusion
(4) the desire to spread communism

“Japan Presses Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Policy on Southeast Asia”
“Tokyo Is Firebombed”
“Atom Bomb Dropped on Nagasaki”

Which period of Japanese history is associated with these headlines?
(1) Tokugawa shogunate    (2) Meiji Restoration
(3) reign of Emperor Hirohito    (4) Japan's economic miracle
By closing Japanese harbors to most foreigners in the 1600s, the Tokugawa shogunate attempted to

1. protect Japan from European influence
2. increase Japanese agricultural production
3. eliminate Japan's influence on Southeast Asia
4. destroy traditional Japanese culture

What is one reason for Japan's involvement in the first Sino-Japanese War and the annexation of Korea?

1. pursuit of imperialistic goals
2. reaction to foreign invasions
3. institution of five-year plans
4. need for a warm-water port

One way in which the conquest of Manchuria by the Japanese (1931) and the annexation of Czechoslovakia by Germany (1939) are similar is that these actions

1. marked the end of the aggressive expansion of these nations
2. demonstrated the weakness of the League of Nations
3. reestablished the balance of power in the world
4. led to the Long March

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Japan rapidly industrialized. During which period did this change take place?

1. Heian Court
2. Song dynasty
3. Yuan dynasty
4. Meiji Restoration

Japan began an aggressive policy of imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries because Japan

1. needed raw materials for its factories
2. hoped to spread Shinto
3. sought Western technology
4. wanted revenge for the Opium Wars

Peter the Great is to Russia as Emperor Meiji is to

1. Mongolia
2. Japan
3. India
4. Korea
Which change is associated with Meiji Japan?
(1) expansion of feudal political and social values
(2) modernization of the economy and government
(3) adoption of isolationist policies
(4) abandoning plans for an overseas empire

Which headline is most closely associated with the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
(1) “Japan Signs Treaty of Kanagawa”
(2) “Nuclear Bombs Dropped on Japan”
(3) “Japan Invades Korea”
(4) “Japan Hosts Discussion on Greenhouse Gases”

Which action did Japan take during the Meiji Restoration?
(1) established a social system to benefit the samurai
(2) sent experts to learn from modern Western nations
(3) allowed communist ideas to dominate its government
(4) started an ambitious program to expel foreign manufacturers

- Sino-Japanese War 1894–1895
- Russo-Japanese War 1904–1905
- Annexation of Korea 1910

These events in the history of Japan reflect its:
(1) resistance to trade
(2) abundance of natural resources
(3) vulnerability to attack by neighbors
(4) emergence as an imperialistic country

One way in which Emperor Meiji of Japan and Kemal Atatürk of Turkey are similar is that they both
(1) crushed secessionist movements
(2) worked to modernize their nations
(3) conquered eastern neighboring territories
(4) protested against economic sanctions

As a result of the Russo-Japanese War, Japan came to be seen by Europeans as
(1) a likely area for colonization
(2) the strongest of the imperialist countries
(3) a leader in the movement for nonalignment
(4) an emerging global threat
“During the feudal period of Japanese history, the emperor had mainly symbolic authority.”

Which statement best explains the reason for this situation?

1. Power had been granted to shoguns and daimyos.
2. Communist guerillas had destabilized domestic political institutions.
3. A democratic constitution prevented the emperor from centralizing authority.
4. American occupation forces had undermined the belief in the emperor’s divinity.

Base your answer to the following question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... We have already said that there are only three ways left to Japan to escape from the pressure of surplus population. We are like a great crowd of people packed into a small and narrow room, and there are only three doors through which we might escape, namely, emigration, advance into world markets, and expansion of territory. The first door, emigration, has been barred to us by the anti-Japanese immigration policies of other countries. The second door, advance into world markets, is being pushed shut by tariff barriers and the abrogation [cancellation] of commercial treaties. What should Japan do when two of the three doors have been closed against her? It is quite natural that Japan should rush upon the last remaining door....

— Hashimoto Kingoro, 1939 Speech

The author of this excerpt is presenting an argument for Japan to follow a policy of

1. self-restraint  
2. isolation  
3. urbanization  
4. economic imperialism

A major reason for Japan’s foreign policy in Asia during the early 20th century was to

1. promote democracy  
2. spread Shinto beliefs  
3. obtain natural resources  
4. reduce military expenses