

Lesson Quiz 26-1**networks****Challenge and Transition in East Asia****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with its definition.

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| _____ 1. a policy under which China would adopt Western technology while keeping its Confucian values and institutions | A. Indemnity |
| _____ 2. a policy that all powers would respect equal trading opportunities with China | B. self-strengthening |
| _____ 3. living in a section of a country set aside for foreigners but not subject to the host country's laws | C. spheres of influence |
| _____ 4. payment for damages | D. Open Door policy |
| _____ 5. areas in which foreign powers have been granted exclusive rights and privileges | E. extraterritoriality |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. To improve their balance of trade with China, the British sold _____ to the Chinese.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| A. porcelain | C. silk |
| B. tea | D. opium |
- _____ 7. Peasants participating in the Tai Ping Rebellion, a revolt that became a devastating civil war, were provoked by
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| A. the British government's refusing to trade in only one port. |
| B. French invaders wanting to trade opium. |
| C. the failure of the Chinese government to solve its economic problems. |
| D. British observers causing the peasants to resent the Qing dynasty. |
- _____ 8. How did foreign countries establish spheres of influence in China?
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| A. The foreign countries convinced the leaders of the Qing dynasty that the Qing would remain in power. |
| B. China's peasants organized and offered their lands to the foreigners for money. |
| C. The Chinese government encouraged foreign countries to buy trading rights all over China. |
| D. The provincial warlords of China negotiated directly with the foreign nations. |
- _____ 9. The United States proposed the Open Door policy because
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| A. China wanted to trade with all countries equally. |
| B. the United States wanted the same access to China as other countries had. |
| C. China had closed its door to all Western nations. |
| D. the United States wanted to trade with Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan. |

Lesson Quiz 26-2

networks

Challenge and Transition in East Asia

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. The reforms initiated by Empress Dowager Ci Xi were successful because they dealt with longstanding grievances.
- _____ 2. In 1909, legislative assemblies were formed at the provincial, or international, level.
- _____ 3. After the Boxer Rebellion, change was greatest in the urban areas.
- _____ 4. Imperialism encouraged a state of independence in China, and many Chinese benefited.
- _____ 5. General Yuan Shigai ignored ideas of democracy and tried to set up a new imperial dynasty.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. When General Yuan Shigai died in 1916,
- A. the warlords surrendered. C. civil war erupted.
B. soldiers assisted the people. D. the Nationalists seized power.
- _____ 7. Sun Yat-sen was unable to establish a stable government because
- A. his party did not have enough strength to govern.
B. Yuan Shigai had control of the military.
C. Western influences were too strong to overcome.
D. foreign powers intervened and took over the government.
- _____ 8. In which of the following ways did the coming of Westerners affect the Chinese economy?
- A. by bringing democracy to the rural areas
B. by building a large middle class
C. by redistributing the land
D. by introducing modern means of transportation
- _____ 9. By 1925 many urban, middle-class Chinese people
- A. embraced Western art and literature.
B. rejected all Western influence.
C. celebrated the past.
D. wrote their own novels.
- _____ 10. After the Boxer Rebellion, the Qing dynasty attempted reforms in
- A. the military. C. tax laws.
B. education. D. the press.

Lesson Quiz 26-3

Challenge and Transition in East Asia

DIRECTIONS: Completion Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. In 1868 the _____ ended shogun rule in Japan.
2. The feudal lords were named governors of the territories called _____.
3. The _____, a period of modernization in Japan, began during the reign of Emperor Mutsuhito.
4. In the treaty that ended the 1894 war between China and Japan, China recognized the independence of _____.
5. The Meiji government helped Japanese industry by granting _____ to protect them economically.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Although the Meiji Constitution gave most authority to the executive branch, in practice most of the power resided with
 - A. the emperor.
 - B. the legislative branch.
 - C. the Meiji leaders.
 - D. the shogun.
- _____ 7. The 1904–1905 war between Russia and Japan resulted in
 - A. Russian control of Korea.
 - B. a humiliating defeat for Russia.
 - C. greater respect for Russia around the world.
 - D. more Japanese immigration into the United States.
- _____ 8. Which aspect of Japanese culture was greatly influenced by Western culture?
 - A. Japanese military strategy
 - B. Japanese cooking
 - C. Japanese literature
 - D. Japanese music
- _____ 9. Which aspect of Japanese culture influenced Western culture in the late 1800s?
 - A. Japanese military strategy
 - B. Japanese arts and crafts
 - C. Japanese literature
 - D. Japanese social customs