

**Chapter 20-21**

Question 1

The liberators of Venezuela and Argentina, respectively, were  
Benito Juarez and Vicente Rojas  
Augustín de Iturbide and Toussaint Prado  
José de San Martín and Alfonso Stroessner  
Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín  
Santa Ana and Toussaint L'Ouverture

Question 2

All of the following were direct results of the Spanish-American War EXCEPT:  
Cuba became an American protectorate.  
American investment in Latin America increased.  
Haiti gained independence.  
The United States annexed Puerto Rico.  
American military action in Latin America escalated sharply.

Question 3

The first important American colony was the  
Samoan Islands.  
island of Puerto Rico.  
island of Guam.  
Hawaiian Islands.  
Philippine Islands.

Question 4

The first male-dominated occupation to be entered by women was  
teaching.  
nursing.  
jurisprudence.  
manufacturing.  
architecture.

Question 5

An early leader in the drive to professionalize nursing for women was  
Sylvia Pankhurst in Germany.  
Nora Ibsen in Norway.  
Francoise Jourdain in Belgium.  
Clara Barton in the United States.  
Amalie Jones in Great Britain.

Question 6

Social Darwinism was given

- a racial interpretation by Houston Stewart Chamberlain.
- a scientific interpretation by Max Planck.
- an artistic interpretation by Vincent von Gogh.
- a psychological dimension by Sigmund Freud.
- an economic interpretation by Adam Smith.

Question 7

The architect who pioneered the modern American home was:

- Frank Lloyd Wright
- David Adler.
- George D. Mason.
- Charles N. Agree
- Louis H. Sullivan.

Question 8

What was the reason for issuing the Monroe Doctrine?

- To use the principal of Manifest Destiny to expand into South America.
- To prevent further European expansion in the Western Hemisphere.
- To allow American bounty hunters to have jurisdiction in Latin America over runaway slaves.
- To stop competing cotton interests in Latin America.
- To allow the US to use newly independent Latin American countries for raw materials in industrialization.

Question 9

Between 1898 and 1934, US military forces were sent to all the following regions EXCEPT

- Cuba
- Guatemala
- Mexico
- Argentina
- Panama

Question 10

The Realist who portrayed the middle and lower classes in Britain's early industrial age was

- Charles Darwin
- George Sands
- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- George Orwell
- Charles Dickens

Question 11

Thailand

- was occupied for a long period of time by Britain, much to France's disgust and anger.
- was able to remain independent because France and Britain preferred that it remain so in order to serve as a buffer between their colonial territories.
- was the only country in southwest Asia to avoid a takeover by the German Empire.
- had its province of Burma seized by the British in 1894.
- was the only predominantly Christian country in its region.

Question 12

David Livingstone

- was the first European to climb Mount Ararat.
- personally put an end to the Zanzibar slave market with his "Green Band Army."
- obtained great fame from his African missionary and anti-slavery work.
- constructed an Anglican cathedral on the former site of the Zanzibar slave market.
- discovered the source of the Nile.

Question 13

The Boers were predominantly of what ethnic background?

- Khoisan
- Dutch
- Welsh
- Zulu
- English

Question 14

The Berlin Conference of 1884

- was convened by Queen Victoria.
- settled the Boer War.
- established guidelines to ease the frictions created by European ambitions in Africa.
- devised a system for collaborative missionary activity in Africa.
- led to a large-scale German attack on British colonial property in Kenya.

Question 15

The Sepoy Rebellion was caused by

- British tax policies in India.
- the traditional hostility between Muslims and the Buddhist majority.
- animal fat and lard that was on the rifle cartridges used by the Sepoy troops, which upset both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.
- friction between the Sepoy troops and their Mongol and European commanders.
- British racial policies in India.

Question 16

The major port for British control between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea was

- Melbourne
- Malacca
- Hanoi
- Singapore
- Calcutta