

## Chapter 22

### Question 1

To try to increase trade profits in China, the British

replaced the Chinese imperial government with a pro-Western democratic government.  
had Lords Macartney and Amherst successfully negotiate broadened British trading rights with the Chinese.

invaded China in 1816 and took control of all south China seaports.

seized Taiwan as their first Chinese "colony" in 1827.

shipped large amounts of opium into China at a massive profit.

### Question 2

Hong Xiuquan

received overwhelming and continuous support from the West.

was a retired houseboy who became emperor in 1855.

was angered by government expenditures to widen and deepen the Grand Canal.

supported the Qing during the Taiping Rebellion.

was the Christian leader of the Taiping Rebellion.

### Question 3

In 1894, the Qing went to war with Japan over

Vietnam.

Laos.

Korea.

Tibet.

Siberia.

### Question 4

The United States Secretary of State who proposed the Open Door Policy was

John Marshall.

Robert LaFollette.

Richard Olney.

John Hay.

Theodore Roosevelt.

### Question 5

The Boxer Rebellion

was a reaction to the invasion of southwest China by Thai guerrilla troops.

was an uprising against foreigners by a secret society opposed to foreign imperialism.

started after a riot initiated by kickboxing fans.

successfully occupied Beijing, murdering all of the non-Chinese inhabitants.

led to the successful reoccupation of Taiwan by China.

### Question 6

The Japanese opening to the West resulted from

the naval expeditions of Commodore Perry.

the vote of a two-thirds majority in the Diet.

the aftermath of the Plague of 1853.

the diplomatic efforts of Lord Amherst.

a collective decision by the pirates of Satsuma and the daimyo of Osaka.

Question 7

The Russo-Japanese War

ended with mediation by President Woodrow Wilson  
had little impact upon Western governments and public opinion.  
was initiated by a Japanese surprise attack on the Russian naval base at Port Arthur.  
rekindled Russian pride in its military-structure and leadership after Russia had won.  
was the third phase of the Sino-Japanese War.

Question 8

The most notable evidence of Chinese society changing at the end of the nineteenth century was in  
the rise of a money economy in the countryside.  
the growth of female education.  
cultural influences of European and North American presence in coastal cities  
building of railroads.  
the movement of landlords to the cities allowed for development of commercial agriculture

Question 9

Which of the following does NOT represent a sign of changing times in China for women?  
Empress Cixi modified the succession system to allow a Qing female ruler.  
Increase of educational opportunities for women and girls.  
Women working in factories in Shanghai.  
They participated in political rebellions.  
Official discouragement of footbinding.

Question 10

The beginnings of Japanese imperialism in the late nineteenth century started with claims of which territory?

Malaya from the Dutch  
The Philippines from the United States  
Sakhalin Islands from Russia.  
Taiwan from China.  
Ryukyu Islands from China