MEKI CATHOLIC SCHOOL

"The best way to predict the future is to create it." — Peter Drucker ✨📖🌍

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Select the most suitable option from the given alternatives.

Lesson 1.1: Development of Capitalism

1. Which of the following best explains why capitalism emerged predominantly in Northwestern Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries?
   A. The decline of mercantilism
   B. The rise of strong nation-states
   C. The influence of Marxian economics
   D. The abolition of feudal land ownership
2. How did the Protestant Reformation contribute to the consolidation of capitalism in the Western world?
   A. By promoting state-controlled economies
   B. By fostering ethics conducive to private enterprise
   C. By encouraging mercantilist trade policies
   D. By opposing the rise of nation-states
3. What was the primary shift in economic initiative that capitalism facilitated in Europe?
   A. From private to public ownership
   B. From mercantilism to feudalism
   C. From public to private initiative
   D. From industrial to agrarian focus
4. According to the textbook, what marked the transition from merchant capitalism to industrial capitalism in the 18th century?
   A. The decline of laissez-faire policies
   B. The investment of capital in machinery
   C. The rise of socialist ideologies
   D. The collapse of strong nation-states

5. Which feature of capitalism distinguishes it from previous economic systems like feudalism?
   A. Investment in unproductive enterprises
   B. Use of accumulated capital to expand production
   C. Emphasis on collective ownership
   D. Rejection of profit as a motive
6. How did Adam Smith's laissez-faire ideology differ from mercantilist doctrines?
   A. It supported government intervention in markets
   B. It argued wealth was finite and zero-sum
   C. It advocated for self-regulating market forces
   D. It rejected private ownership of production
7. What was Karl Marx's primary critique of capitalism as described in the text?
   A. It lacked technological innovation
   B. It exploited surplus labor value
   C. It promoted equitable wealth distribution
   D. It relied too heavily on state intervention
8. Which of the following best represents the class antagonism central to capitalist society?
   A. Workers vs. feudal lords
   B. Capitalists vs. merchants
   C. Capitalist class vs. working class
   D. Industrialists vs. agrarians
9. How did Marx predict capitalism would eventually collapse?
   A. Through technological stagnation
   B. Via proletarian-led class war
   C. Due to excessive government regulation
   D. From a lack of consumer demand
10. What aspect of capitalism did Adam Smith believe would benefit society as a whole?
    A. Central planning of resources
    B. Free play of market forces
    C. Collective ownership of production
    D. Elimination of profit motives

Lesson 1.2: The Industrial Revolution

1. What was the primary technological change that defined the Industrial Revolution in Britain?
   A. The shift from steam to water power
   B. The use of machinery and steam power
   C. The reliance on hand-crafted goods
   D. The decline of factory systems
2. Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in Britain rather than elsewhere in Europe?
   A. Its abundance of coal and favorable conditions
   B. Its rejection of mercantilist policies
   C. Its lack of a working class
   D. Its isolation from European conflicts
3. How did the factory system differ from the putting-out system during the Industrial Revolution?
   A. It relied on smaller production units
   B. It concentrated production in large units
   C. It avoided the use of machinery
   D. It decreased overall productivity
4. What role did steam power play in the Industrial Revolution?
   A. It replaced human labor entirely
   B. It enabled greater flexibility in industrial production
   C. It was limited to transportation only
   D. It reduced the need for coal resources
5. Which innovation by James Watt significantly advanced the Industrial Revolution?
   A. The spinning jenny
   B. The improved steam engine
   C. The water frame
   D. The cotton gin
6. How did the Industrial Revolution alter the economic problem faced by industrial states?
   A. From overproduction to scarcity
   B. From scarcity to overproduction

C. From demand to supply shortages
D. From agricultural to industrial decline

7. What was a key socio-economic consequence of the Industrial Revolution?
   A. Increased dominance of the agricultural sector
   B. Rapid urbanization and population growth
   C. Decline in industrial capitalist wealth
   D. Reduction in class consciousness
8. How did the Industrial Revolution influence the class structure in Britain?
   A. It diminished the bourgeoisie's power
   B. It created a richer, more numerous bourgeoisie
   C. It eliminated the industrial proletariat
   D. It reinforced feudal hierarchies
9. Why did imperialism emerge as a result of the Industrial Revolution?
   A. Due to a decline in industrial output
   B. To secure raw materials and markets
   C. To reduce western military power
   D. To limit technological advancements
10. What global change did the Industrial Revolution accelerate in the 19th century?
    A. The fragmentation of the world economy
    B. The integration of a single capitalist economy
    C. The decline of western dominance
    D. The isolation of non-western states

Lesson 1.3: Nationalism

1. What was the deepest root of nationalism according to the textbook?
   A. Economic competition between states
   B. A shared sense of cultural identity
   C. Military conquests in Europe
   D. The decline of religious institutions
2. How did compulsory primary education contribute to nationalism in the 19th century?

A. By promoting regional diversity
B. By inculcating patriotism and state loyalty
C. By opposing military service
D. By reducing literacy rates

3. Which factor intensified nationalism prior to World War I?
A. The decline of patriotic societies
B. The wars of unification in Italy and Germany
C. The rejection of Social Darwinism
D. The rise of socialist ideologies

4. What was a key transformation in nationalism between the 1880s and 1914?
A. It shifted toward greater unity in Europe
B. It emphasized language and ethnicity
C. It rejected the role of education
D. It diminished in multi-national states

5. How did Social Darwinism influence nationalist sentiments?
A. It promoted peaceful coexistence
B. It framed history as a struggle for supremacy
C. It opposed the idea of war
D. It reduced hostility between states

6. Why did nationalism appeal more to urban populations than rural peasants?
A. Due to higher illiteracy in urban areas
B. Because of greater exposure to media and education
C. Due to rural rejection of state policies
D. Because urban areas lacked cultural identity

7. What role did patriotic societies play in the growth of nationalism?
A. They opposed colonial expansion
B. They agitated for stronger armaments
C. They supported socialist movements
D. They reduced national rivalries

8. How did nationalism become a double-edged sword for governments?
A. It unified all social classes equally
B. It strengthened loyalty but fueled minority discontent

C. It eliminated class conflicts
D. It weakened state authority entirely

9. What made the USA successful in assimilating European emigrants in the 19th century?
   A. Its strict immigration policies
   B. Its offer of economic and political freedoms
   C. Its rejection of nationalist ideologies
   D. Its reliance on rural economies
10. How did nationalism contribute to the outbreak of World War I?
   A. By reducing international tensions
   B. By aggravating crises and mobilizing support for war
   C. By promoting disarmament efforts
   D. By unifying European states against colonialism

Lesson 1.4: Unification of Italy

1. What marked the beginning of the Italian unification process according to historians?
   A. The Franco-Prussian War
   B. The Congress of Vienna in 1815
   C. The Battle of Salferino
   D. The rise of Garibaldi's volunteers
2. Why was Piedmont uniquely positioned to lead Italian unification?
   A. It was under direct Austrian control
   B. It had a constitution and independence from Austria
   C. It lacked a monarchy
   D. It was economically backward
3. What was the primary obstacle to Italian unification in the 1850s?
   A. The power of Austria
   B. The strength of the Papal States
   C. The disinterest of Piedmont
   D. The unity of southern kingdoms
4. How did the Crimean War aid Italian unification efforts?
   A. It strengthened Austrian dominance
   B. It diplomatically isolated Austria

C. It unified France and Austria
D. It weakened Piedmont's position

5. What was Camillo Cavour's strategy for Italian unification?
   A. Leading a popular revolution
   B. Forming an alliance with France against Austria
   C. Negotiating with the Papal States
   D. Supporting Austrian influence
6. Why did Napoleon III intervene in the 1859 war against Austria?
   A. To protect the Papal States
   B. To fulfill an agreement with Cavour
   C. To annex Piedmont
   D. To oppose Italian nationalism
7. What was a significant outcome of the Battle of Salferino?
   A. The establishment of the Red Cross
   B. The unification of southern Italy
   C. The defeat of Piedmont
   D. The annexation of Venetia
8. How did Garibaldi contribute to the unification of southern Italy?
   A. By negotiating with Austria
   B. By leading a military uprising in Sicily
   C. By aligning with the Papal States
   D. By opposing Victor Emmanuel
9. Why did Cavour halt Garibaldi's advance in 1860?
   A. To preserve Piedmont's independence
   B. To prevent conflict with France and ensure control
   C. To support the Kingdom of Naples
   D. To avoid unifying Italy
10. How did the Franco-Prussian War complete Italian unification?
    A. It forced Austria to cede Lombardy
    B. It allowed Italy to seize Rome
    C. It unified Germany and Italy
    D. It weakened Piedmont's monarchy

Lesson 1.5: Unification of Germany

1. What was the primary goal of German nationalists in the 1850s?
   A. Preserving the German Confederation
   B. Achieving real political unity
   C. Supporting Austrian leadership
   D. Maintaining cultural fragmentation
2. Why was Austria an obstacle to German unification?
   A. It sought to preserve the status quo
   B. It allied with Prussia against France
   C. It lacked influence in the Bund
   D. It supported liberal reforms
3. How did Otto von Bismarck overcome parliamentary opposition in Prussia?
   A. By negotiating tax reforms
   B. By collecting taxes without consent
   C. By dissolving the monarchy
   D. By aligning with liberals
4. What was Bismarck's key diplomatic strategy for German unification?
   A. Maintaining hostility with Russia
   B. Securing good relations with Russia
   C. Aligning with France against Austria
   D. Supporting Polish nationalism
5. Which war allowed Bismarck to exclude Austria from German unification?
   A. The Danish War of 1864
   B. The Austro-Prussian War of 1866
   C. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870
   D. The Crimean War of 1855
6. How did the North German Confederation serve as a precursor to the German Empire?
   A. It included Austria in its structure
   B. It unified states that supported Prussia
   C. It opposed Prussian dominance
   D. It rejected nationalist ideals
7. What was the significance of the Franco-Prussian War in German unification?

A. It led to the defeat of Prussia
B. It humiliated France and unified Germany
C. It restored Austrian leadership
D. It delayed German nationalism

8. Why did Bismarck ally with Italy in 1866?
A. To secure Venetia for Prussia
B. To weaken Austria in war
C. To oppose French influence
D. To unify southern Germany
9. How did Bismarck's authoritarian rule differ from earlier German nationalism?
A. It embraced liberal democracy
B. It shifted from liberal to conservative ideals
C. It rejected military reforms
D. It opposed Prussian dominance
10. What common interest united Prussia and Russia during German unification?
A. Support for Polish nationalism
B. Opposition to Polish nationalism
C. Expansion into the Balkans
D. Alliance with France

Lesson 1.6: The American Civil War

1. What was the primary divisive issue leading to the American Civil War?
A. Economic dominance of the North
B. The issue of slavery
C. Tariffs on European imports
D. States' rights over federal power
2. How did the South's economic priorities differ from the North's in the 1850s?
A. The South favored high tariffs
B. The North sought low tariffs

C. The South prioritized industrial growth
D. The North opposed protective tariffs

3. Why did Lincoln's election in 1860 trigger Southern secession?
   A. He threatened to invade the South
   B. It signaled a threat to slavery
   C. He opposed states' rights
   D. He supported Southern tariffs
4. What was Lincoln's initial goal in the Civil War?
   A. To abolish slavery nationwide
   B. To preserve the Union
   C. To expand federal power
   D. To support Southern secession
5. Which advantage most contributed to the Union's victory in the Civil War?
   A. Superior military leadership
   B. Greater industrial and population resources
   C. Support from European powers
   D. Defensive geographical position
6. How did the Emancipation Proclamation alter the Civil War's purpose?
   A. It focused the war on ending secession
   B. It made it a struggle against slavery
   C. It reduced Northern morale
   D. It encouraged Southern surrender
7. What was a key consequence of the Union's victory in 1865?
   A. The restoration of slavery
   B. The abolition of slavery via the 13th Amendment
   C. The dominance of Southern politics
   D. The rejection of federal authority
8. Why did European powers refrain from supporting the Confederacy?
   A. Due to Northern naval blockades
   B. Because slavery was morally indefensible
   C. Due to Southern military weakness
   D. Because of Confederate tariffs

9. How did the Civil War resolve the issue of states' rights?
   A. It strengthened state autonomy
   B. It affirmed federal supremacy
   C. It eliminated state governments
   D. It ignored constitutional debates
10. What role did African American troops play after the Emancipation Proclamation?
   A. They refused to join the Union army
   B. They served with distinction in Northern forces
   C. They supported the Confederacy
   D. They were excluded from combat

Lesson 1.7: The Eastern Question

1. What did the "Eastern Question" primarily concern in the 19th century?
   A. The rise of nationalism in Western Europe
   B. The decline of Ottoman power in the Balkans
   C. The unification of Italy and Germany
   D. The expansion of British imperialism
2. How did Balkan national movements threaten the Ottoman Empire?
   A. By aligning with Austria-Hungary
   B. By seeking independence with Russian support
   C. By supporting Ottoman reforms
   D. By opposing Russian influence
3. Why did Russia support Balkan rebellions against the Ottomans?
   A. To expand its influence in Southeastern Europe
   B. To preserve Ottoman territorial integrity
   C. To oppose Austrian ambitions
   D. To reduce British dominance
4. What was the outcome of the Treaty of San Stefano in 1878?
   A. It preserved Ottoman control over the Balkans
   B. It granted autonomy to Bulgaria and others
   C. It unified the Balkans under Austria
   D. It reduced Russian influence in Europe

5. How did the Treaty of Berlin revise the Treaty of San Stefano?
   A. It expanded Bulgarian autonomy
   B. It adjusted boundaries to favor the Ottomans
   C. It granted Russia control of Constantinople
   D. It excluded Austria from the Balkans
6. Why did Austria-Hungary annex Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908?
   A. To counter Russian expansion
   B. To appease Balkan nationalists
   C. To support Ottoman rule
   D. To reduce German influence
7. What was a key cause of the First Balkan War in 1912?
   A. The unification of Balkan states against Russia
   B. The Balkan League's aim to seize Macedonia
   C. The Ottoman Empire's military resurgence
   D. The decline of Serbian nationalism
8. How did the Second Balkan War differ from the First?
   A. It involved the Ottoman Empire against the Balkan League
   B. It was a conflict among Balkan allies over territory
   C. It resulted in Ottoman territorial gains
   D. It excluded Greece and Serbia
9. What was a significant consequence of the Balkan Wars?
   A. The strengthening of Ottoman power
   B. The rise of ethnic cleansing and tensions
   C. The unification of the Balkans
   D. The decline of Austrian influence
10. How did the Balkan Wars contribute to World War I?
    A. By reducing tensions between Austria and Serbia
    B. By escalating Austria-Serbia conflicts
    C. By unifying Balkan states with Russia
    D. By weakening German alliances

Additional Hard and Conceptual Questions

1. How did the shift from mercantilism to industrial capitalism reflect a change in economic philosophy?

A. From state wealth to individual profit
B. From private enterprise to state control
C. From industrial focus to agrarian focus
D. From profit motives to social welfare

2. What systemic crisis did Marx predict would undermine capitalism?
A. Overproduction and social unrest
B. Technological decline and isolation
C. Government intervention and stagnation
D. Resource depletion and war

3. Why was the factory system more profitable than the putting-out system?
A. It reduced labor costs through dispersion
B. It increased production efficiency
C. It avoided the use of steam power
D. It relied on skilled artisans

4. How did the Industrial Revolution exacerbate economic depressions?
A. By increasing scarcity of goods
B. By causing overproduction and low demand
C. By reducing industrial output
D. By stabilizing market prices

5. What was the relationship between the Industrial Revolution and imperialism?
A. Industrial decline led to colonial retreat
B. Industrial growth drove colonial expansion
C. Imperialism reduced industrial innovation
D. Colonialism opposed industrial capitalism

6. How did nationalism transform from a unifying to a fragmenting force by 1914?
A. By focusing on large empires
B. By emphasizing small ethnic identities
C. By rejecting language diversity
D. By opposing colonial ambitions

7. Why did Social Darwinism justify aggressive nationalism?
A. It viewed states as cooperative entities
B. It framed survival as a competitive struggle

C. It opposed military expansion
D. It promoted cultural assimilation

8. How did Cavour's diplomatic maneuvers differ from Garibaldi's military approach?
   A. Cavour relied on grassroots uprisings
   B. Garibaldi used alliances with foreign powers
   C. Cavour engineered unification from above
   D. Garibaldi opposed Piedmont's leadership
9. What strategic advantage did Bismarck gain from the Danish War of 1864?
   A. Control over Schleswig-Holstein
   B. Exclusion of France from Germany
   C. Alliance with Austria against Russia
   D. Weakening of Italian unification
10. How did the Emancipation Proclamation shift European perceptions of the Civil War?
    A. It made Confederate support viable
    B. It framed the war as a moral struggle
    C. It reduced Union legitimacy
    D. It encouraged British intervention

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