P#2

MEKI CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Grade 12 History Units 1 through 5

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Choosing the Best Answer from Provided Alternatives

1. How did the transition from mercantilism to industrial capitalism in the 19th century reshape the global division of labor?
   A. It decentralized economic production
   B. It positioned industrialized nations as manufacturers and colonies as raw material suppliers
   C. It reduced the importance of colonial markets
   D. It eliminated trade monopolies entirely
2. Which ideological tension most directly fueled nationalist movements in the Balkans during the decline of the Ottoman Empire?
   A. Liberalism versus socialism
   B. Pan-Slavism versus Ottoman imperialism
   C. Capitalism versus feudalism
   D. Secularism versus religious orthodoxy
3. How did the Berlin Conference (1884-1885) reflect the interplay between economic interests and geopolitical strategy in European imperialism?
   A. It prioritized missionary expansion over trade

B. It formalized colonial boundaries to secure resource access and contain rivals
C. It promoted African sovereignty through negotiation
D. It reduced European competition in Africa

4. What was the primary socio-political consequence of Tewodros II's centralization efforts in Ethiopia during the mid-19th century?
A. Strengthened regional autonomy
B. Weakened feudal nobility and fostered national identity
C. Increased foreign influence in governance
D. Reduced the role of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church
5. How did the Treaty of Versailles' economic stipulations exacerbate the conditions leading to World War II?
A. By fostering German industrial recovery
B. By imposing reparations that destabilized the Weimar economy
C. By reducing French territorial ambitions
D. By strengthening the League of Nations
6. Which factor most directly enabled Britain to dominate global trade networks during the Industrial Revolution?
A. Superior agricultural output
B. Naval supremacy and colonial infrastructure
C. Isolationist trade policies
D. Decline in industrial competition
7. How did the Russian Revolution of 1917 alter the ideological framework of anti-colonial movements in Africa?
A. It diminished socialist aspirations
B. It introduced Marxism as a tool against imperialism
C. It reinforced capitalist resistance strategies
D. It unified nationalist and religious movements

8. What was the primary geopolitical consequence of Menelik II's victory at Adwa for European colonial ambitions in the Horn of Africa?
   A. Accelerated Italian expansion into Somalia
   B. Forced a reevaluation of Ethiopia as an unconquerable state
   C. Unified British and French efforts against Ethiopia
   D. Reduced German interest in East Africa
9. How did the unification of Germany under Bismarck exemplify the role of militarism in 19th-century nationalism?
   A. It relied solely on diplomatic negotiations
   B. It used strategic wars to consolidate Prussian dominance
   C. It avoided alliances with other powers
   D. It prioritized economic integration over military victories
10. Which aspect of colonial rule in Africa most effectively disrupted pre-existing trade networks by the early 20th century?
   A. Introduction of missionary schools
   B. Shift to monoculture export economies
   C. Preservation of indigenous markets
   D. Reduction in European tariffs
11. How did the Great Depression influence the rise of authoritarian regimes in Europe during the 1930s?
   A. By stabilizing democratic institutions
   B. By creating economic despair that fueled extremist ideologies
   C. By reducing nationalist sentiment
   D. By strengthening international trade
12. What was the primary social consequence of Ethiopia's incorporation of southern territories under Menelik II?
   A. Homogenization of ethnic identities

B. Intensification of ethnic pluralism and regional tensions
C. Decline in urban populations
D. Elimination of traditional leadership

13. How did the Eastern Question shape Britain's imperial strategy in the Mediterranean during the late 19th century?
A. It diminished interest in Suez Canal control
B. It prioritized containment of Russian expansion
C. It unified Britain with Austria-Hungary
D. It reduced naval investments

14. Which technological innovation of the Industrial Revolution most directly facilitated the rapid colonization of Africa?
A. The spinning jenny
B. The Maxim gun
C. The cotton gin
D. The Bessemer process

15. How did the Cold War's bipolar structure influence the decolonization process in Asia compared to Africa?
A. Asia faced less ideological interference
B. Asia experienced more direct superpower proxy conflicts
C. Africa saw greater Soviet involvement
D. Africa avoided Cold War tensions entirely

16. What was the primary political consequence of the American Civil War for federal governance in the United States?
A. Strengthened states' rights over federal authority
B. Reinforced federal supremacy and national unity
C. Reduced military influence in politics
D. Eliminated sectional rivalries

17. How did the unification of Italy under Cavour reflect the limitations of liberal nationalism in the 19th century?
A. It achieved full democratic representation

B. It depended on monarchical power and foreign aid
C. It unified all Italian territories immediately
D. It rejected nationalist ideologies entirely

18. Which factor most directly contributed to the failure of African resistance movements against colonial rule in the late 19th century?
A. Superior European diplomacy
B. Technological and organizational disparities
C. Unified African alliances
D. Decline in indigenous leadership

19. How did World War I's outcome alter the colonial policies of victorious European powers in Africa?
A. It reduced colonial exploitation
B. It transferred German colonies to Allied mandates
C. It granted immediate independence to colonies
D. It diminished missionary influence

20. What was the primary ideological conflict between Haile Selassie's modernization efforts and Ethiopia's traditional elites in the early 20th century?
A. Centralization versus feudal autonomy
B. Socialism versus capitalism
C. Secularism versus Orthodoxy
D. Nationalism versus imperialism

21. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization reshape class dynamics in Western Europe by the late 19th century?
A. It diminished class distinctions
B. It created a polarized industrial bourgeoisie and proletariat
C. It reduced rural-to-urban migration
D. It strengthened feudal hierarchies

22. Which event most directly precipitated the decline of Austria's influence in the German Confederation?
    A. The Franco-Prussian War
    B. The Austro-Prussian War of 1866
    C. The Treaty of Berlin
    D. The Congress of Vienna
23. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa differ from direct rule in its impact on indigenous political legitimacy?
    A. It preserved traditional authority entirely
    B. It co-opted local rulers, undermining their credibility
    C. It eliminated all pre-colonial structures
    D. It unified ethnic groups under colonial governance
24. What was the primary economic consequence of World War II for European colonial empires?
    A. Increased colonial autonomy
    B. Weakened financial capacity to sustain colonies
    C. Strengthened colonial trade networks
    D. Reduced dependence on colonial resources
25. How did the Bandung Conference (1955) reflect the aspirations of newly independent states during the Cold War?
    A. It aligned them fully with the Soviet bloc
    B. It promoted non-alignment and anti-imperial solidarity
    C. It reinforced Western dominance
    D. It diminished nationalist movements
26. Which factor most directly enabled Ethiopia to resist Italian colonization at Adwa in 1896?
    A. Superior diplomatic alliances
    B. Effective mobilization and use of terrain
    C. Advanced industrial technology
    D. Internal political fragmentation

27. How did the unification of Germany under Bismarck alter France's strategic position in Europe?
    A. It strengthened French military dominance
    B. It isolated France and heightened its vulnerability
    C. It unified France with Britain against Germany
    D. It reduced French colonial ambitions
28. What was the primary social consequence of the Industrial Revolution for rural populations in Britain?
    A. Increased agricultural prosperity
    B. Mass migration to urban industrial centers
    C. Strengthened feudal land ownership
    D. Reduced class consciousness
29. How did colonial cash crop economies in Africa affect pre-existing gender roles by the early 20th century?
    A. They preserved traditional divisions
    B. They shifted labor burdens to men in export production
    C. They increased women's economic independence
    D. They unified gender responsibilities
30. Which event most directly influenced the rise of militarism in Japan during the interwar period?
    A. The Russo-Japanese War
    B. The Great Depression
    C. The Treaty of Versailles
    D. The Russian Revolution
31. How did Tewodros II's reforms in Ethiopia reflect a response to 19th-century global pressures?
    A. By embracing European colonial models
    B. By centralizing power to counter external threats
    C. By rejecting all foreign influences
    D. By decentralizing authority to regional lords

32. What was the primary geopolitical consequence of the Balkan Wars for Austria-Hungary?
    A. Strengthened control over the Balkans
    B. Heightened tensions with Slavic minorities
    C. Unified alliance with Germany
    D. Reduced influence in the Ottoman Empire
33. How did the Industrial Revolution's technological disparities influence the outcome of colonial conflicts in Africa?
    A. They equalized military capabilities
    B. They gave Europeans decisive advantages
    C. They reduced colonial resistance
    D. They diminished industrial output
34. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of Italian unification under Garibaldi?
    A. Military superiority over Austria
    B. Popular support in southern Italy
    C. Unified republican leadership
    D. Economic integration of the North
35. How did World War I's trench warfare reflect the limitations of industrial warfare?
    A. By reducing reliance on technology
    B. By creating stalemates despite advanced weaponry
    C. By diminishing casualty rates
    D. By equalizing power between belligerents
36. What was the primary economic motivation behind Menelik II's territorial expansion in Ethiopia?
    A. Control of industrial resources
    B. Access to trade routes and agricultural lands
    C. Reduction of foreign trade
    D. Elimination of regional competition

37. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts reshape post-independence politics in the Middle East?
    A. They unified Arab states against imperialism
    B. They intensified ideological and sectarian divisions
    C. They reduced foreign intervention
    D. They strengthened monarchies
38. Which aspect of colonial rule in Africa most effectively eroded indigenous cultural practices by the mid-20th century?
    A. Direct military occupation
    B. Western education and missionary activity
    C. Preservation of traditional governance
    D. Reduction in taxation
39. How did the unification of Germany under Bismarck reflect the role of economic integration in nationalism?
    A. It prioritized military over economic unity
    B. It leveraged the Zollverein to unify German states
    C. It rejected industrial development
    D. It diminished Prussian economic dominance
40. What was the primary social consequence of the American Civil War for Southern society?
    A. Increased racial integration
    B. Disruption of plantation hierarchies and racial upheaval
    C. Strengthened Confederate identity
    D. Reduced class tensions
41. How did the Eastern Question influence Russia's naval strategy in the late 19th century?
    A. It reduced interest in the Black Sea
    B. It prioritized access to warm-water ports
    C. It unified Russia with Britain
    D. It diminished military investments

42. Which factor most directly contributed to the failure of the League of Nations in preventing World War II?
    A. Lack of enforcement mechanisms
    B. Unified global support
    C. Economic stability in Europe
    D. Reduction in nationalist movements
43. How did Ethiopia's long-distance trade in the 19th century influence its diplomatic relations with European powers?
    A. It isolated Ethiopia from foreign contact
    B. It positioned Ethiopia as a strategic trade partner
    C. It reduced economic development
    D. It diminished military capacity
44. What was the primary ideological consequence of World War II for global politics?
    A. Decline of liberal democracy
    B. Polarization between capitalism and communism
    C. Strengthening of imperialism
    D. Reduction in totalitarian regimes
45. How did colonial taxation policies in Africa alter traditional land tenure systems by the early 20th century?
    A. They preserved communal ownership
    B. They forced land commodification and alienation
    C. They reduced agricultural output
    D. They unified tribal territories
46. Which event most directly influenced the rise of socialism in Europe during the late 19th century?
    A. The Industrial Revolution
    B. The unification of Germany
    C. The American Civil War
    D. The Treaty of Berlin

47. How did the Cold War's nuclear arms race influence the foreign policies of non-aligned states?
    A. It encouraged military alliances
    B. It heightened their diplomatic leverage
    C. It reduced their global influence
    D. It unified them against superpowers
48. What was the primary political consequence of Haile Selassie's reforms for Ethiopia's traditional power structures?
    A. Strengthened feudal aristocracy
    B. Centralization at the expense of regional lords
    C. Increased democratic representation
    D. Reduced military influence
49. How did the Industrial Revolution's environmental impact shape colonial resource extraction?
    A. It reduced demand for raw materials
    B. It intensified exploitation of colonial ecosystems
    C. It diminished industrial pollution
    D. It equalized global development
50. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of Britain's colonial administration in Africa?
    A. Unified indigenous support
    B. Divide-and-rule strategies
    C. Economic independence of colonies
    D. Reduction in military presence
51. How did the unification of Italy under Cavour differ from Germany under Bismarck in terms of ideological goals?
    A. Cavour rejected nationalism, unlike Bismarck
    B. Cavour embraced liberalism, while Bismarck prioritized authoritarian unity

C. Bismarck avoided military conflict, unlike Cavour
D. Cavour unified all territories, unlike Bismarck

52. What was the primary economic consequence of World War I for neutral countries?
A. Decline in industrial production
B. Increased trade with belligerent nations
C. Reduction in colonial markets
D. Strengthened mercantilist policies

53. How did the Cold War's ideological divide influence post-independence governance in Africa?
A. It unified states under socialism
B. It created tensions between capitalist and socialist models
C. It reduced foreign interference
D. It strengthened pre-colonial systems

54. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's religious policies in the late 19th century?
A. The Council of Boru Meda
B. The Battle of Adwa
C. The Italian invasion
D. The rise of Menelik II

55. How did the Industrial Revolution's labor conditions influence the development of trade unions in Europe?
A. They reduced worker organization
B. They spurred collective bargaining and class solidarity
C. They diminished urban poverty
D. They strengthened bourgeois dominance

56. What was the primary geopolitical consequence of the Balkan Wars for Russia?
A. Strengthened influence in the Balkans
B. Reduced access to the Mediterranean

C. Unified alliance with Britain
D. Diminished military power

57. How did colonial education systems in Africa shape nationalist movements by the mid-20th century?
A. They reinforced colonial loyalty
B. They produced an educated elite critical of imperialism
C. They reduced ethnic tensions
D. They preserved indigenous knowledge

58. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of German industrialization post-unification?
A. Colonial resource extraction
B. State-led infrastructure and education policies
C. Decline of British competition
D. Reduction in military spending

59. How did the American Civil War's blockade strategy influence British foreign policy?
A. It unified Britain with the Confederacy
B. It prompted neutrality to protect trade interests
C. It reduced British naval dominance
D. It strengthened abolitionist movements

60. What was the primary social consequence of Ethiopia's power struggles from 1906-1935?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Fragmentation of the ruling elite
C. Reduced rural tensions
D. Strengthened feudal systems

61. How did World War I's technological innovations influence colonial governance in Africa?
A. They reduced European control
B. They enhanced surveillance and military dominance

C. They diminished casualty rates
D. They equalized power dynamics

62. Which event most directly precipitated the rise of fascism in Italy?
A. The Russian Revolution
B. Disillusionment with World War I's outcomes
C. The Great Depression
D. The Spanish Civil War

63. How did the Cold War's proxy wars influence the development of African militaries?
A. They reduced foreign arms supplies
B. They militarized states through superpower support
C. They unified regional forces
D. They diminished nationalist movements

64. What was the primary economic motivation behind Britain's involvement in the Eastern Question?
A. Preservation of Ottoman markets
B. Protection of trade routes to India
C. Expansion into the Balkans
D. Reduction of Russian influence

65. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa affect economic productivity compared to direct rule?
A. It increased local autonomy in trade
B. It subordinated local economies to colonial interests
C. It reduced taxation burdens
D. It unified regional markets

66. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of Ethiopia's modernization under Menelik II?
A. European financial aid
B. Revenue from territorial expansion

C. Decline of regional opposition
D. Isolation from global trade

67. How did the Industrial Revolution's transportation innovations influence imperialism in Asia?
A. They reduced colonial connectivity
B. They accelerated resource extraction and troop deployment
C. They diminished maritime trade
D. They equalized global power

68. What was the primary political consequence of the unification of Germany for the balance of power in Europe?
A. Strengthened Austria's dominance
B. Shifted power to a centralized German state
C. Unified Southern Europe against Russia
D. Reduced British influence

69. How did World War II's economic demands alter colonial labor systems in Africa?
A. They reduced forced labor
B. They intensified exploitation for war production
C. They increased wages for colonial workers
D. They unified ethnic labor forces

70. Which event most directly influenced the rise of nationalism in the Ottoman Balkans?
A. The Congress of Vienna
B. The Russo-Turkish War
C. The Industrial Revolution
D. The Treaty of Versailles

71. How did the Cold War's non-aligned movement influence African foreign policy?
A. It aligned states with the Soviet Union
B. It allowed states to leverage superpower rivalries

C. It reduced diplomatic autonomy
D. It unified regional alliances

72. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's victory at Adwa on its national consciousness?
A. Increased regional divisions
B. Strengthened collective identity against imperialism
C. Reduced ethnic tensions
D. Diminished religious influence

73. How did the Industrial Revolution's class divisions influence socialist ideologies in Europe?
A. They reduced worker exploitation
B. They highlighted contradictions in capitalist production
C. They strengthened bourgeois unity
D. They diminished urban poverty

74. Which factor most directly contributed to the failure of Italian colonization in Ethiopia in 1896?
A. Superior Ethiopian technology
B. Italian logistical overextension
C. Unified European support for Ethiopia
D. Decline in Italian nationalism

75. How did World War I's settlement influence the rise of independence movements in the Middle East?
A. It reinforced Ottoman authority
B. It created mandates that fueled anti-colonial sentiment
C. It granted immediate independence
D. It reduced European influence

76. What was the primary economic consequence of the Great Depression for colonial economies in Africa?
A. Increased industrial development
B. Decline in export revenues and intensified exploitation

C. Reduced colonial taxation
D. Strengthened local markets

77. How did the unification of Italy under Garibaldi differ from Cavour's approach in terms of strategy?
A. Garibaldi relied on diplomacy, unlike Cavour
B. Garibaldi used popular uprisings, while Cavour used statecraft
C. Cavour rejected foreign aid, unlike Garibaldi
D. Garibaldi unified the North, unlike Cavour

78. Which factor most directly enabled the Soviet Union to influence post-1945 global politics?
A. Economic dominance over the U.S.
B. Military power and ideological appeal
C. Unified European support
D. Reduction in industrial capacity

79. How did colonial missionary activities in Africa influence indigenous religious practices by the mid-20th century?
A. They preserved traditional beliefs
B. They eroded local religions through conversion
C. They unified ethnic spiritual practices
D. They reduced colonial control

80. What was the primary political consequence of Tewodros II's centralization for Ethiopia's external relations?
A. Increased vulnerability to European powers
B. Strengthened diplomatic leverage against neighbors
C. Reduced trade with the Ottoman Empire
D. Unified alliances with Britain

81. How did the Industrial Revolution's mechanization influence colonial warfare in the 19th century?
A. It reduced European military superiority
B. It enabled rapid conquest through advanced weaponry

C. It diminished casualty rates
D. It equalized power dynamics

82. Which event most directly precipitated the decline of the Ottoman Empire's European territories?
A. The Balkan Wars
B. The Treaty of Berlin
C. The Russo-Turkish War
D. The Congress of Vienna

83. How did the Cold War's economic aid programs influence post-independence development in Asia?
A. They fostered self-sufficiency
B. They tied economies to superpower agendas
C. They reduced foreign debt
D. They unified regional markets

84. What was the primary social consequence of Ethiopia's power struggles from 1906-1935 for its modernization?
A. Accelerated industrial reforms
B. Delayed political centralization
C. Increased ethnic unity
D. Strengthened feudal hierarchies

85. How did World War II's outcome influence the ideological legitimacy of fascism globally?
A. It strengthened fascist movements
B. It discredited fascism as a viable system
C. It unified fascist and communist ideologies
D. It reduced nationalist sentiment

86. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of Britain's industrialization in the 18th century?
A. Abundant natural resources and colonial markets
B. Decline in agricultural productivity

C. Reduction in maritime trade
D. Unified European competition

87. How did colonial direct rule in Africa differ from indirect rule in its impact on indigenous economies?
A. It preserved local trade systems
B. It imposed greater European economic control
C. It reduced taxation burdens
D. It unified regional markets

88. What was the primary geopolitical consequence of the American Civil War for European powers?
A. Increased intervention in the Americas
B. Reinforced focus on colonial expansion elsewhere
C. Unified European support for the Confederacy
D. Reduced naval dominance

89. How did the unification of Germany under Bismarck influence Russia's foreign policy in the late 19th century?
A. It unified Russia with Germany against France
B. It heightened tensions over the Balkans
C. It reduced Russian influence in Europe
D. It strengthened Russo-British alliances

90. Which event most directly influenced the rise of pan-Africanism in the early 20th century?
A. The Russian Revolution
B. Ethiopia's victory at Adwa
C. The Treaty of Versailles
D. The Great Depression

91. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization influence gender dynamics in Western Europe?
A. It reinforced traditional roles
B. It increased women's participation in industrial labor

C. It reduced female education
D. It diminished class distinctions

92. What was the primary economic consequence of World War I for colonial territories in Asia?
A. Increased industrial autonomy
B. Heightened exploitation for war resources
C. Reduced foreign investment
D. Strengthened local markets

93. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts influence the stability of newly independent African states?
A. They unified nationalist movements
B. They exacerbated internal divisions and warfare
C. They reduced foreign interference
D. They strengthened democratic institutions

94. Which factor most directly enabled Menelik II to modernize Ethiopia's military in the late 19th century?
A. European loans and technology transfers
B. Revenue from long-distance trade
C. Decline of regional opposition
D. Isolation from global conflicts

95. How did World War II's technological advancements influence post-war colonial governance?
A. They reduced European control
B. They enhanced surveillance and resource extraction
C. They diminished military presence
D. They equalized power dynamics

96. What was the primary social consequence of the Industrial Revolution for Britain's rural aristocracy?
A. Increased political dominance
B. Decline in influence due to urban industrial power

C. Strengthened feudal land ownership
D. Reduced class consciousness

97. How did the unification of Italy under Cavour reflect the role of foreign intervention in nationalism?
A. It rejected all external support
B. It relied on French military aid against Austria
C. It unified all territories without conflict
D. It diminished Italian nationalist sentiment

98. Which event most directly influenced the rise of militarism in Germany post-World War I?
A. The Russian Revolution
B. The Treaty of Versailles
C. The Great Depression
D. The Spanish Civil War

99. How did colonial plantation economies in Africa affect indigenous food security by the early 20th century?
A. They improved local agriculture
B. They prioritized cash crops over subsistence farming
C. They reduced rural poverty
D. They unified regional production

100. What was the primary political consequence of Ethiopia's victory at Adwa for its internal governance?
A. Increased regional autonomy
B. Strengthened Menelik II's centralized authority
C. Reduced military influence
D. Diminished national unity

101. How did the Eastern Question influence France's imperial strategy in the Mediterranean?
A. It reduced interest in North Africa
B. It heightened rivalry with Britain over Egypt

C. It unified France with Russia
D. It diminished naval investments

102. Which factor most directly contributed to the success of the Soviet Union's industrialization in the 1930s?
A. Foreign investment
B. State-led collectivization and planning
C. Decline of Western competition
D. Reduction in military spending

103. How did the Cold War's ideological rivalry influence Middle Eastern oil politics?
A. It reduced Western dependence on oil
B. It intensified superpower competition for resources
C. It unified Arab states economically
D. It diminished nationalist movements

104. What was the primary economic consequence of Tewodros II's centralization for Ethiopia's trade networks?
A. Increased isolation from global markets
B. Strengthened control over long-distance trade
C. Reduced agricultural output
D. Diminished urban growth

105. How did World War I's economic demands influence colonial labor policies in Africa?
A. They reduced forced labor
B. They intensified exploitation for war production
C. They increased wages for colonial workers
D. They unified ethnic labor forces

106. Which event most directly precipitated the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Germany?
A. The Napoleonic Wars
B. The Industrial Revolution

C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The American Civil War

107. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa exploit pre-existing social structures?
A. By eliminating traditional leaders
B. By co-opting chiefs into colonial administration
C. By unifying ethnic groups
D. By reducing taxation

108. What was the primary geopolitical consequence of World War II for the Middle East?
A. Strengthened Ottoman authority
B. Accelerated decolonization and mandate dissolution
C. Unified Arab states against the West
D. Reduced Soviet influence

109. How did the Cold War's nuclear threat influence African decolonization strategies?
A. It delayed independence movements
B. It shifted focus to superpower rivalries
C. It unified African states
D. It reduced European influence

110. Which factor most directly enabled Ethiopia to negotiate the Treaty of Wuchale with Italy?
A. Military superiority over Italy
B. Diplomatic leverage from trade networks
C. Unified European support
D. Decline in regional opposition

111. How did the Industrial Revolution's technological advances influence social stratification in Britain?
A. They reduced class distinctions
B. They widened gaps between industrial and rural classes

C. They diminished urban poverty
D. They unified social hierarchies

112. What was the primary political consequence of the Balkan Wars for Serbia?
A. Loss of territorial ambitions
B. Increased influence in the Balkans
C. Unified alliance with Greece
D. Reduced nationalist sentiment

113. How did colonial urban centers in Africa influence indigenous political power by the early 20th century?
A. They preserved traditional authority
B. They shifted power to new urban elites
C. They reduced ethnic diversity
D. They eliminated wage labor

114. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' role in global governance?
A. World War II's aftermath
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

115. How did the Cold War's economic policies influence African infrastructure development?
A. They fostered self-reliance
B. They tied projects to superpower aid
C. They reduced foreign debt
D. They unified regional initiatives

116. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's territorial expansion under Menelik II on southern populations?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened tensions with central authority

C. Reduced rural populations
D. Strengthened feudal systems

117. How did the Industrial Revolution's environmental changes influence colonial policies in Asia?
A. They reduced resource extraction
B. They intensified exploitation of colonial ecosystems
C. They diminished industrial pollution
D. They equalized global development

118. Which factor most directly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century France?
A. Economic decline
B. Revolutionary ideals and education
C. Strengthened monarchy
D. Decline of British influence

119. How did colonial direct rule in Africa affect indigenous cultural identity?
A. It preserved traditional practices
B. It imposed European norms, eroding local cultures
C. It reduced taxation burdens
D. It unified ethnic groups

120. What was the primary consequence of World War I for European socialism?
A. Decline in socialist movements
B. Increased support due to war's failures
C. Unified socialist policies
D. Reduced class consciousness

121. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts influence Asian nationalism?
A. They unified anti-colonial movements
B. They split movements between ideologies

C. They reduced Western influence
D. They strengthened monarchies

122. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's centralization under Tewodros II?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The defeat of regional lords
C. The Treaty of Wuchale
D. The rise of Menelik II

123. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization influence social unrest in Europe?
A. It reduced class tensions
B. It heightened worker exploitation and protests
C. It diminished rural poverty
D. It unified social classes

124. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Austria-Hungary?
A. Expansion into the Balkans
B. Heightened tensions with Slavic minorities
C. Strengthened alliance with Britain
D. Reduced influence in Germany

125. How did colonial labor policies in Africa affect rural economies by the early 20th century?
A. They preserved traditional agriculture
B. They forced migration to wage labor
C. They reduced ethnic tensions
D. They unified tribal economies

126. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of Nazism in Germany?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Resentment over World War I's outcomes

C. Strengthened democracy
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment

127. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence British perceptions of African states?
A. It reinforced racial stereotypes
B. It prompted recognition of African military capacity
C. It unified British and Italian efforts
D. It reduced colonial ambitions

128. What was the key economic impact of World War II on colonial territories?
A. Increased self-sufficiency
B. Heightened resource extraction for war
C. Reduced foreign investment
D. Strengthened local industries

129. How did the Cold War's ideological divide influence African military coups?
A. It unified states against imperialism
B. It fueled superpower-backed instability
C. It reduced foreign intervention
D. It strengthened pre-colonial systems

130. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Italy's southern states?
A. The Franco-Prussian War
B. Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

131. How did the American Civil War's racial policies influence global abolitionism?
A. They reinforced pro-slavery ideologies
B. They accelerated anti-slavery movements

C. They diminished colonial economies
D. They unified European policies

132. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Bulgaria?
A. Territorial expansion
B. Loss of gains from the First Balkan War
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Strengthened Ottoman ties

133. How did colonial taxation in Africa alter traditional social structures?
A. They preserved communal systems
B. They forced integration into cash economies
C. They reduced rural poverty
D. They unified tribal markets

134. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' human rights focus?
A. World War II's atrocities
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

135. How did the Cold War's economic rivalry shape Middle Eastern conflicts?
A. It unified Arab states
B. It fueled proxy wars and divisions
C. It reduced nationalist movements
D. It strengthened Ottoman revivalism

136. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's power struggles from 1906-1935?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened elite fragmentation

C. Reduced rural tensions
D. Strengthened feudal systems

137. How did the Industrial Revolution's technological disparities influence colonial resistance?
A. They equalized military capabilities
B. They widened the power gap with colonizers
C. They reduced colonial exploitation
D. They diminished industrial output

138. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Italy?
A. Economic decline
B. Resistance to Austrian rule
C. Strengthened French alliances
D. Decline of British influence

139. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa affect political legitimacy?
A. It preserved indigenous authority entirely
B. It undermined traditional rulers' credibility
C. It unified ethnic groups
D. It reduced colonial interference

140. What was the primary consequence of World War I for colonial nationalism?
A. Decline in anti-colonial sentiment
B. Increased demands for self-rule
C. Unified colonial support for empires
D. Reduced economic exploitation

141. How did the Cold War's nuclear arms race influence Asian decolonization?
A. It delayed independence movements
B. It shifted focus to superpower rivalries

C. It unified Asian states
D. It reduced European influence

142. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's modernization under Haile Selassie?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The Italian invasion
C. The Treaty of Wuchale
D. The power struggles of 1906-1935

143. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization influence class consciousness?
A. It reduced social divisions
B. It heightened awareness of economic inequalities
C. It diminished rural poverty
D. It unified social classes

144. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Britain?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Heightened rivalry with Russia
C. Strengthened ties with Germany
D. Diminished naval power

145. How did colonial education in Africa affect post-independence governance?
A. It preserved traditional systems
B. It created a Westernized ruling class
C. It reduced nationalist movements
D. It unified ethnic groups

146. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of fascism in Spain?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Political instability post-World War I

C. Strengthened democracy
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment

147. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence Italian colonial policies?
A. It diminished colonial ambitions
B. It redirected efforts to Libya
C. It unified Italian factions
D. It reduced military spending

148. What was the key economic impact of World War II on neutral countries?
A. Decline in trade networks
B. Increased exports to belligerents
C. Reduction in industrial output
D. Strengthened agricultural economies

149. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts influence African state stability?
A. They unified nationalist movements
B. They exacerbated internal divisions
C. They reduced foreign interference
D. They strengthened monarchies

150. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Germany's northern states?
A. The Austro-Prussian War
B. The Zollverein customs union
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

151. How did the American Civil War's industrial demands affect global trade?
A. They reduced cotton exports
B. They shifted reliance to alternative suppliers

C. They diminished maritime commerce
D. They unified European markets

152. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Greece?
A. Loss of territorial gains
B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist ambitions

153. How did colonial urban centers in Africa influence traditional economies?
A. They preserved subsistence agriculture
B. They integrated regions into cash economies
C. They reduced rural migration
D. They unified tribal markets

154. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' decolonization efforts?
A. World War II's aftermath
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

155. How did the Cold War's ideological rivalry shape Asian economic policies?
A. It fostered self-reliance
B. It tied economies to superpower agendas
C. It reduced foreign debt
D. It unified regional markets

156. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's centralization under Menelik II?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened regional tensions

C. Reduced rural populations
D. Strengthened feudal hierarchies

157. How did the Industrial Revolution's labor systems influence colonial economies?
A. They reduced demand for colonial goods
B. They intensified exploitation of colonial labor
C. They equalized wages globally
D. They diminished plantation systems

158. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Russia?
A. Economic decline
B. Pan-Slavic ideology and imperial expansion
C. Strengthened monarchy
D. Decline of British influence

159. How did colonial direct rule in Africa differ from indirect rule in its impact on indigenous societies?
A. It preserved more traditional authority
B. It imposed greater European control
C. It reduced economic exploitation
D. It unified ethnic groups

160. What was the primary consequence of World War I for African colonial subjects?
A. Increased political representation
B. Heightened exploitation for war efforts
C. Immediate independence movements
D. Reduced missionary influence

161. How did the Cold War's nuclear threat influence Middle Eastern politics?
A. It reduced superpower involvement
B. It heightened tensions over strategic resources

C. It unified Arab states
D. It diminished nationalist movements

162. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's territorial expansion under Menelik II?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The Treaty of Wuchale
C. The defeat of regional lords
D. The rise of Haile Selassie

163. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization influence gender roles in Europe?
A. It reinforced traditional roles
B. It increased women's industrial labor participation
C. It reduced female education
D. It diminished class distinctions

164. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Germany?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Strengthened ties with Austria-Hungary
C. Unified alliance with Britain
D. Diminished naval power

165. How did colonial education in Africa shape post-independence leadership?
A. It preserved indigenous governance
B. It created a Western-educated elite
C. It reduced nationalist sentiment
D. It unified ethnic groups

166. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of fascism in Italy?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Disillusionment with World War I outcomes

C. Strengthened democracy
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment

167. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence French colonial strategies?
A. It accelerated colonization in West Africa
B. It prompted caution in East African expansion
C. It unified French and Italian efforts
D. It reduced colonial ambitions

168. What was the key economic impact of World War II on colonial economies?
A. Increased self-sufficiency
B. Heightened resource extraction for war
C. Reduced foreign investment
D. Strengthened local industries

169. How did the Cold War's proxy wars influence Asian state stability?
A. They unified nationalist movements
B. They exacerbated internal divisions
C. They reduced foreign interference
D. They strengthened monarchies

170. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Germany's southern states?
A. The Franco-Prussian War
B. The Zollverein customs union
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

171. How did the American Civil War's blockade affect global cotton markets?
A. They reduced British imports
B. They shifted production to colonial regions

C. They diminished industrial demand
D. They unified European suppliers

172. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Montenegro?
A. Loss of territorial gains
B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist ambitions

173. How did colonial plantation systems in Africa affect land ownership?
A. They preserved communal systems
B. They shifted land to European control
C. They reduced agricultural output
D. They unified tribal territories

174. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' peacekeeping missions?
A. World War II's aftermath
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

175. How did the Cold War's economic aid influence Middle Eastern development?
A. It fostered self-reliance
B. It tied economies to superpower agendas
C. It reduced foreign debt
D. It unified regional markets

176. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's power struggles from 1906-1935?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened elite fragmentation

C. Reduced rural tensions
D. Strengthened feudal systems

177. How did the Industrial Revolution's technological advances influence colonial power dynamics?
A. They equalized military capabilities
B. They widened the gap between Europe and colonies
C. They reduced colonial resistance
D. They diminished industrial output

178. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Britain?
A. Economic decline
B. Industrial success and imperial pride
C. Strengthened monarchy
D. Decline of French influence

179. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa affect economic development?
A. It preserved local economies
B. It integrated regions into colonial markets
C. It reduced taxation
D. It unified ethnic groups

180. What was the primary consequence of World War I for European colonial policies?
A. Increased colonial autonomy
B. Heightened exploitation for reconstruction
C. Unified colonial support for empires
D. Reduced economic dependence

181. How did the Cold War's nuclear arms race influence African decolonization?
A. It delayed independence movements
B. It shifted focus to superpower rivalries

C. It unified African states
D. It reduced European influence

182. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's centralization under Tewodros II?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The defeat of regional lords
C. The Treaty of Wuchale
D. The rise of Menelik II

183. How did the Industrial Revolution's class system influence urban development?
A. It reduced urban growth
B. It created industrial centers with stark inequalities
C. It diminished rural migration
D. It unified social classes

184. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Russia?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Strengthened ties with Britain
D. Diminished naval power

185. How did colonial labor policies in Africa affect gender roles?
A. They preserved traditional divisions
B. They increased male migration to wage labor
C. They reduced female agricultural roles
D. They unified gender responsibilities

186. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of Nazism in Germany?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Hyperinflation and unemployment

C. Strengthened democratic institutions
D. Decline in military power

187. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence British colonial policies?
A. It accelerated colonization in East Africa
B. It prompted diplomatic engagement with Ethiopia
C. It unified British and Italian efforts
D. It reduced colonial ambitions

188. What was the key economic impact of World War II on neutral countries?
A. Decline in trade networks
B. Increased exports to belligerents
C. Reduction in industrial output
D. Strengthened agricultural economies

189. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts influence African nationalism?
A. They unified anti-colonial movements
B. They split movements between ideologies
C. They reduced Western influence
D. They strengthened monarchies

190. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Italy's northern states?
A. The Austro-Prussian War
B. The Franco-Austrian War of 1859
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

191. How did the American Civil War's racial policies affect global perceptions of slavery?
A. They reinforced pro-slavery ideologies
B. They accelerated abolitionist movements

C. They diminished colonial economies
D. They unified European policies

192. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Romania?
A. Loss of territorial gains
B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist ambitions

193. How did colonial taxation in Africa alter traditional economies?
A. They preserved subsistence farming
B. They forced integration into cash economies
C. They reduced rural poverty
D. They unified tribal markets

194. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' human rights framework?
A. World War II's atrocities
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

195. How did the Cold War's ideological rivalry shape Middle Eastern conflicts?
A. It unified Arab states
B. It fueled proxy wars and divisions
C. It reduced nationalist movements
D. It strengthened Ottoman revivalism

196. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's power struggles from 1906-1935?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened elite fragmentation

C. Reduced rural tensions
D. Strengthened feudal systems

197. How did the Industrial Revolution's environmental changes influence colonial policies?
A. They reduced resource extraction
B. They intensified exploitation of colonial environments
C. They diminished industrial pollution
D. They equalized global development

198. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Europe?
A. Decline of industrial economies
B. Spread of education and media
C. Strengthened feudal systems
D. Reduced ethnic diversity

199. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa affect political legitimacy?
A. It preserved indigenous authority entirely
B. It undermined traditional rulers' credibility
C. It unified ethnic groups
D. It reduced colonial interference

200. What was the primary consequence of World War I for colonial nationalism?
A. Decline in anti-colonial sentiment
B. Increased demands for self-rule
C. Unified colonial support for empires
D. Reduced economic exploitation

201. How did the Cold War's nuclear arms race influence Asian decolonization?
A. It delayed independence movements
B. It shifted focus to superpower rivalries

C. It unified Asian states
D. It reduced European influence

202. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's modernization under Haile Selassie?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The Italian invasion
C. The Treaty of Wuchale
D. The power struggles of 1906-1935

203. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization influence class consciousness?
A. It reduced social divisions
B. It heightened awareness of economic inequalities
C. It diminished rural poverty
D. It unified social classes

204. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Britain?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Heightened rivalry with Russia
C. Strengthened ties with Germany
D. Diminished naval power

205. How did colonial education in Africa affect post-independence governance?
A. It preserved traditional systems
B. It created a Westernized ruling class
C. It reduced nationalist movements
D. It unified ethnic groups

206. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of fascism in Spain?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Political instability post-World War I

C. Strengthened democracy
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment

207. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence Italian nationalism?
A. It diminished colonial ambitions
B. It fueled revanche sentiment
C. It unified Italian factions
D. It reduced military spending

208. What was the key economic impact of World War II on neutral countries?
A. Decline in trade networks
B. Increased exports to belligerents
C. Reduction in industrial output
D. Strengthened agricultural economies

209. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts influence African state stability?
A. They unified nationalist movements
B. They exacerbated internal divisions
C. They reduced foreign interference
D. They strengthened monarchies

210. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Germany's northern states?
A. The Austro-Prussian War
B. The Zollverein customs union
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

211. How did the American Civil War's industrial demands affect British textile industries?
A. They reduced cotton imports
B. They shifted reliance to Indian cotton

C. They diminished industrial output
D. They unified European suppliers

212. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Albania?
A. Loss of territorial ambitions
B. Recognition as an independent state
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist sentiment

213. How did colonial urban centers in Africa influence social mobility?
A. They preserved traditional hierarchies
B. They created opportunities for new elites
C. They reduced ethnic diversity
D. They eliminated wage labor

214. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' human rights framework?
A. World War II's atrocities
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

215. How did the Cold War's ideological rivalry shape Asian economic policies?
A. It fostered self-reliance
B. It tied economies to superpower agendas
C. It reduced foreign debt
D. It unified regional markets

216. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's centralization under Menelik II?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened regional tensions

C. Reduced rural populations
D. Strengthened feudal hierarchies

217. How did the Industrial Revolution's labor systems influence colonial economies?
A. They reduced demand for colonial goods
B. They intensified exploitation of colonial labor
C. They equalized wages globally
D. They diminished plantation systems

218. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Russia?
A. Economic decline
B. Pan-Slavic ideology and imperial expansion
C. Strengthened monarchy
D. Decline of British influence

219. How did colonial direct rule in Africa differ from indirect rule in its impact on indigenous societies?
A. It preserved more traditional authority
B. It imposed greater European control
C. It reduced economic exploitation
D. It unified ethnic groups

220. What was the primary consequence of World War I for African colonial subjects?
A. Increased political representation
B. Heightened exploitation for war efforts
C. Immediate independence movements
D. Reduced missionary influence

221. How did the Cold War's nuclear threat influence Middle Eastern politics?
A. It reduced superpower involvement
B. It heightened tensions over strategic resources

C. It unified Arab states
D. It diminished nationalist movements

222. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's territorial expansion under Menelik II?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The Treaty of Wuchale
C. The defeat of regional lords
D. The rise of Haile Selassie

223. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization influence gender roles in Europe?
A. It reinforced traditional roles
B. It increased women's industrial labor participation
C. It reduced female education
D. It diminished class distinctions

224. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Germany?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Strengthened ties with Austria-Hungary
C. Unified alliance with Britain
D. Diminished naval power

225. How did colonial education in Africa shape post-independence leadership?
A. It preserved indigenous governance
B. It created a Western-educated elite
C. It reduced nationalist sentiment
D. It unified ethnic groups

226. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of fascism in Italy?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Disillusionment with World War I outcomes

C. Strengthened democracy
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment

227. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence French colonial strategies?
A. It accelerated colonization in West Africa
B. It prompted caution in East African expansion
C. It unified French and Italian efforts
D. It reduced colonial ambitions

228. What was the key economic impact of World War II on colonial economies?
A. Increased self-sufficiency
B. Heightened resource extraction for war
C. Reduced foreign investment
D. Strengthened local industries

229. How did the Cold War's proxy wars influence Asian state stability?
A. They unified nationalist movements
B. They exacerbated internal divisions
C. They reduced foreign interference
D. They strengthened monarchies

230. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Germany's southern states?
A. The Franco-Prussian War
B. The Zollverein customs union
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

231. How did the American Civil War's blockade affect global cotton markets?
A. They reduced British imports
B. They shifted production to colonial regions

C. They diminished industrial demand
D. They unified European suppliers

232. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Montenegro?
A. Loss of territorial gains
B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist ambitions

233. How did colonial plantation systems in Africa affect land ownership?
A. They preserved communal systems
B. They shifted land to European control
C. They reduced agricultural output
D. They unified tribal territories

234. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' peacekeeping missions?
A. World War II's aftermath
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

235. How did the Cold War's economic aid influence Middle Eastern development?
A. It fostered self-reliance
B. It tied economies to superpower agendas
C. It reduced foreign debt
D. It unified regional markets

236. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's power struggles from 1906-1935?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened elite fragmentation

C. Reduced rural tensions
D. Strengthened feudal systems

237. How did the Industrial Revolution's technological advances influence colonial power dynamics?
A. They equalized military capabilities
B. They widened the gap between Europe and colonies
C. They reduced colonial resistance
D. They diminished industrial output

238. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Britain?
A. Economic decline
B. Industrial success and imperial pride
C. Strengthened monarchy
D. Decline of French influence

239. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa affect economic development?
A. It preserved local economies
B. It integrated regions into colonial markets
C. It reduced taxation
D. It unified ethnic groups

240. What was the primary consequence of World War I for European colonial policies?
A. Increased colonial autonomy
B. Heightened exploitation for reconstruction
C. Unified colonial support for empires
D. Reduced economic dependence

241. How did the Cold War's nuclear arms race influence African decolonization?
A. It delayed independence movements
B. It shifted focus to superpower rivalries

C. It unified African states
D. It reduced European influence

242. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's centralization under Tewodros II?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The defeat of regional lords
C. The Treaty of Wuchale
D. The rise of Menelik II

243. How did the Industrial Revolution's class system influence urban development?
A. It reduced urban growth
B. It created industrial centers with stark inequalities
C. It diminished rural migration
D. It unified social classes

244. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Russia?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Strengthened ties with Britain
D. Diminished naval power

245. How did colonial labor policies in Africa affect gender roles?
A. They preserved traditional divisions
B. They increased male migration to wage labor
C. They reduced female agricultural roles
D. They unified gender responsibilities

246. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of Nazism in Germany?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Hyperinflation and unemployment

C. Strengthened democratic institutions
D. Decline in military power

247. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence British colonial policies?
A. It accelerated colonization in East Africa
B. It prompted diplomatic engagement with Ethiopia
C. It unified British and Italian efforts
D. It reduced colonial ambitions

248. What was the key economic impact of World War II on neutral countries?
A. Decline in trade networks
B. Increased exports to belligerents
C. Reduction in industrial output
D. Strengthened agricultural economies

249. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts influence African nationalism?
A. They unified anti-colonial movements
B. They split movements between ideologies
C. They reduced Western influence
D. They strengthened monarchies

250. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Italy's northern states?
A. The Austro-Prussian War
B. The Franco-Austrian War of 1859
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

251. How did the American Civil War's racial policies affect global perceptions of slavery?
A. They reinforced pro-slavery ideologies
B. They accelerated abolitionist movements

C. They diminished colonial economies
D. They unified European policies

252. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Romania?
A. Loss of territorial gains
B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist ambitions

253. How did colonial taxation in Africa alter traditional economies?
A. They preserved subsistence farming
B. They forced integration into cash economies
C. They reduced rural poverty
D. They unified tribal markets

254. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' human rights framework?
A. World War II's atrocities
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

255. How did the Cold War's ideological rivalry shape Middle Eastern conflicts?
A. It unified Arab states
B. It fueled proxy wars and divisions
C. It reduced nationalist movements
D. It strengthened Ottoman revivalism

256. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's power struggles from 1906-1935?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened elite fragmentation

C. Reduced rural tensions
D. Strengthened feudal systems

257. How did the Industrial Revolution's environmental changes influence colonial policies?
A. They reduced resource extraction
B. They intensified exploitation of colonial environments
C. They diminished industrial pollution
D. They equalized global development

258. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Europe?
A. Decline of industrial economies
B. Spread of education and media
C. Strengthened feudal systems
D. Reduced ethnic diversity

259. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa affect political legitimacy?
A. It preserved indigenous authority entirely
B. It undermined traditional rulers' credibility
C. It unified ethnic groups
D. It reduced colonial interference

260. What was the primary consequence of World War I for colonial nationalism?
A. Decline in anti-colonial sentiment
B. Increased demands for self-rule
C. Unified colonial support for empires
D. Reduced economic exploitation

261. How did the Cold War's nuclear arms race influence Asian decolonization?
A. It delayed independence movements
B. It shifted focus to superpower rivalries

C. It unified Asian states
D. It reduced European influence

262. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's modernization under Haile Selassie?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The Italian invasion
C. The Treaty of Wuchale
D. The power struggles of 1906-1935

263. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization influence class consciousness?
A. It reduced social divisions
B. It heightened awareness of economic inequalities
C. It diminished rural poverty
D. It unified social classes

264. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Britain?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Heightened rivalry with Russia
C. Strengthened ties with Germany
D. Diminished naval power

265. How did colonial education in Africa affect post-independence governance?
A. It preserved traditional systems
B. It created a Westernized ruling class
C. It reduced nationalist movements
D. It unified ethnic groups

266. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of fascism in Spain?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Political instability post-World War I

C. Strengthened democracy
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment

267. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence Italian nationalism?
A. It diminished colonial ambitions
B. It fueled revanche sentiment
C. It unified Italian factions
D. It reduced military spending

268. What was the key economic impact of World War II on neutral countries?
A. Decline in trade networks
B. Increased exports to belligerents
C. Reduction in industrial output
D. Strengthened agricultural economies

269. How did the Cold War's proxy conflicts influence African state stability?
A. They unified nationalist movements
B. They exacerbated internal divisions
C. They reduced foreign interference
D. They strengthened monarchies

270. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Germany's northern states?
A. The Austro-Prussian War
B. The Zollverein customs union
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

271. How did the American Civil War's industrial demands affect British textile industries?
A. They reduced cotton imports
B. They shifted reliance to Indian cotton

C. They diminished industrial output
D. They unified European suppliers

272. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Albania?
A. Loss of territorial ambitions
B. Recognition as an independent state
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist sentiment

273. How did colonial urban centers in Africa influence social mobility?
A. They preserved traditional hierarchies
B. They created opportunities for new elites
C. They reduced ethnic diversity
D. They eliminated wage labor

274. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' human rights framework?
A. World War II's atrocities
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

275. How did the Cold War's ideological rivalry shape Asian economic policies?
A. It fostered self-reliance
B. It tied economies to superpower agendas
C. It reduced foreign debt
D. It unified regional markets

276. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's centralization under Menelik II?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened regional tensions

C. Reduced rural populations
D. Strengthened feudal hierarchies

277. How did the Industrial Revolution's labor systems influence colonial economies?
A. They reduced demand for colonial goods
B. They intensified exploitation of colonial labor
C. They equalized wages globally
D. They diminished plantation systems

278. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Russia?
A. Economic decline
B. Pan-Slavic ideology and imperial expansion
C. Strengthened monarchy
D. Decline of British influence

279. How did colonial direct rule in Africa differ from indirect rule in its impact on indigenous societies?
A. It preserved more traditional authority
B. It imposed greater European control
C. It reduced economic exploitation
D. It unified ethnic groups

280. What was the primary consequence of World War I for African colonial subjects?
A. Increased political representation
B. Heightened exploitation for war efforts
C. Immediate independence movements
D. Reduced missionary influence

281. How did the Cold War's nuclear threat influence Middle Eastern politics?
A. It reduced superpower involvement
B. It heightened tensions over strategic resources

C. It unified Arab states
D. It diminished nationalist movements

282. Which event most directly influenced Ethiopia's territorial expansion under Menelik II?
A. The Battle of Adwa
B. The Treaty of Wuchale
C. The defeat of regional lords
D. The rise of Haile Selassie

283. How did the Industrial Revolution's urbanization influence gender roles in Europe?
A. It reinforced traditional roles
B. It increased women's industrial labor participation
C. It reduced female education
D. It diminished class distinctions

284. What was the primary geopolitical impact of the Eastern Question on Germany?
A. Reduced influence in Europe
B. Strengthened ties with Austria-Hungary
C. Unified alliance with Britain
D. Diminished naval power

285. How did colonial education in Africa shape post-independence leadership?
A. It preserved indigenous governance
B. It created a Western-educated elite
C. It reduced nationalist sentiment
D. It unified ethnic groups

286. Which factor most directly contributed to the rise of fascism in Italy?
A. Economic prosperity
B. Disillusionment with World War I outcomes

C. Strengthened democracy
D. Decline in nationalist sentiment

287. How did Ethiopia's victory at Adwa influence French colonial strategies?
A. It accelerated colonization in West Africa
B. It prompted caution in East African expansion
C. It unified French and Italian efforts
D. It reduced colonial ambitions

288. What was the key economic impact of World War II on colonial economies?
A. Increased self-sufficiency
B. Heightened resource extraction for war
C. Reduced foreign investment
D. Strengthened local industries

289. How did the Cold War's proxy wars influence Asian state stability?
A. They unified nationalist movements
B. They exacerbated internal divisions
C. They reduced foreign interference
D. They strengthened monarchies

290. Which event most directly influenced the unification of Germany's southern states?
A. The Franco-Prussian War
B. The Zollverein customs union
C. The Treaty of Berlin
D. The Congress of Vienna

291. How did the American Civil War's blockade affect global cotton markets?
A. They reduced British imports
B. They shifted production to colonial regions

C. They diminished industrial demand
D. They unified European suppliers

292. What was the primary consequence of the Balkan Wars for Montenegro?
A. Loss of territorial gains
B. Expansion into Ottoman territories
C. Unified alliance with Serbia
D. Reduced nationalist ambitions

293. How did colonial plantation systems in Africa affect land ownership?
A. They preserved communal systems
B. They shifted land to European control
C. They reduced agricultural output
D. They unified tribal territories

294. Which event most directly influenced the rise of the United Nations' peacekeeping missions?
A. World War II's aftermath
B. The Cold War's onset
C. The Great Depression
D. The Russian Revolution

295. How did the Cold War's economic aid influence Middle Eastern development?
A. It fostered self-reliance
B. It tied economies to superpower agendas
C. It reduced foreign debt
D. It unified regional markets

296. What was the primary social impact of Ethiopia's power struggles from 1906-1935?
A. Increased ethnic unity
B. Heightened elite fragmentation

C. Reduced rural tensions
D. Strengthened feudal systems

297. How did the Industrial Revolution's technological advances influence colonial power dynamics?
A. They equalized military capabilities
B. They widened the gap between Europe and colonies
C. They reduced colonial resistance
D. They diminished industrial output

298. Which factor most significantly shaped the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Britain?
A. Economic decline
B. Industrial success and imperial pride
C. Strengthened monarchy
D. Decline of French influence

299. How did colonial indirect rule in Africa affect economic development?
A. It preserved local economies
B. It integrated regions into colonial markets
C. It reduced taxation
D. It unified ethnic groups

300. What was the primary consequence of World War I for European colonial policies?
A. Increased colonial autonomy
B. Heightened exploitation for reconstruction
C. Unified colonial support for empires
D. Reduced economic dependence

"📚Study now, shine later! ✨Every effort you put in today builds a brighter tomorrow. 🚀Stay focused, stay determined! 💪🔥"

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