

Brian Rayner
Final Questions.

Who led the working class revolution in London and is considered the father of communism?

- A) Adolf Hitler
- B) Vladimir Stalin
- C) Benito Mussolini
- D) Karl Marx

Term that Karl Marx used to describe the owners of industrialization. Originally meant "townspeople"
Bourgeoisie

What was the Indian rebellion?

Massive uprising of much of India against British rule, first broke out among Indian troops in British employ

Match...

1. Taiping Rebellion
2. Tanzimat
3. invention of tradition
4. China 1911 revolution
5. Western Educated elite

A. internal economic problems in China, which included government corruption and high taxes, led to a peasant revolt. It is a revolt against the Chinese Qing Empire

B. it was against the Qing dynasty and the Chinese revolutionary Alliance, it was a civil war that resulted in a change of government. It ended the Qing and created the Republic of China

C. a process of forging new ways of belonging and self-identification that defined and to some extent mythologized the region's past

D. the main beneficiaries in Asian and African lands colonized by western power

E. it was when the Ottoman Empire was reformed.

The application of ideas about evolution and "survival of the fittest" to human societies - particularly as a justification for their imperialist expansion.

- A. Colonial tribalism
- B. Opium Wars
- C. Social Darwinism
- D. colonial racism

A European tendency, especially within African colonies, to identify or even invent distinct tribes, each with its own territory, language, and customs; the idea of a "tribal Africa" reinforced the Western view that African societies were primitive.

- a. colonial racism
- b. Colonial Tribalism

- c. Cultivation System
- d. Informal Empires

Process that occurred in non-Muslim Africa, where millions who were converted to Christianity sought to maintain older traditions alongside new Christian ideas; many converts continued using protective charms and medicines and consulting local medicine men, and many continued to believe in their old god and spirits.

- a. Scramble for Africa
- b. Cultivation System
- c. Apartheid
- d. Africanization of Christianity

Leading religious figure of nineteenth-century India (1863-1902); advocate of a revived Hinduism and its mission to reach out to the spiritually impoverished West.

- a. Swami Vivekananda
- b. Edward Blyden
- c. Scramble for Africa
- d. Congo Free State/Leopold II

Process of rural reform undertaken by the communist leadership of both the USSR and China in which private property rights were abolished and peasants were forced onto larger and more industrialized farms to work and share the proceeds as a community rather than as individuals.

- a. cold war
- b. perestroika
- c. Bolsheviks
- d. collectivization

Euphemistic expression for the often-forcible transformation of society when a communist regime came to power in a state. - building socialism

True/False

Revolutionary leader of Cuba from 1959 to 2008 who gradually turned to Soviet communism and engendered some of the worst crises of the cold war. → Castro, Fidel

true/false

In 2-3 paragraphs name 3 main components of WW2 and why they were significant.

-Dday, Dec 7th, Atomic Bombs, blitz kreig etc....