1. Why did the Boxers rebel in China?
   a. They supported foreign trade
   b. They supported reforms of Emperor Guangxu
   c. They opposed conservative secret societies
   d. They opposed foreigners and Christians

2. How did the Eight-Nation Alliance act during China’s Boxer Rebellion?
   a. Responded forcefully
   b. Withdrew from China
   c. Built military fortifications for the Chinese
   d. Ended the Boxer Protocol

3. What Chinese leader’s death led to an era of warlords?
   a. Sun Yat-sen
   b. Mao Zedong
   c. Chiang Kai-shek
   d. Yuan Shikai

4. What statement describes the era of warlords in China?
   a. A time of conservative reform
   b. A hard time under brutal rulers
   c. A time of cultural progress
   d. A time of foreign interference

5. What characterized the relationship between Chinese Communists and Nationalists after World War II?
   a. Allied friendship
   b. Open warfare
   c. Dual leadership
   d. Secret warfare

6. What was a characteristic of Japanese isolation during the Edo period?
   a. Distrust of outsiders
   b. Rise of Christianity
   c. Fear of peasant rebellion
   d. Culturally “backward” period

7. What was a result of Japanese fear of foreign invasion during the Edo Period?
   a. Execution of Christians
   b. Use of a large army
   c. Attacks by peasants
   d. Execution of Japanese workers

8. What was the result of the use of gunboat diplomacy in Japan?
   a. The US declared war on Japan
   b. The opening of trade to Japan
   c. The ending of trade with Japan
   d. The failure of negotiations with Japan

9. What was Commodore Perry’s mission in Japan?
   a. To meet with US foreign officials in Japan
   b. To negotiate with Japanese merchants
   c. To remove US citizens from danger
   d. To negotiate a trade agreement

10. How was Commodore Perry successful in Japan?
    a. Ended Japanese intervention in US affairs
    b. Fought off a Chinese attack
    c. Opened two ports to American ships
    d. Closed off all trade with Japan

11. What two countries dominated Korea prior to 1945?
    a. China and Japan
    b. Japan and United States
    c. Russia and United States
    d. Russia and China

12. What country remained firmly in charge of the Korean peninsula from 1905 to 1945?
    a. China
    b. Japan
    c. Russia
    d. United States

13. After World War II, why did the Allies split Korea in two?
    a. To revitalize their economies
    b. To accept the surrender of Japanese troops
    c. To remove Japanese troops
    d. To defend Korea against Chinese invasion

14. What two countries set up a joint commission on the Korean question after World War II?
    a. Japan and China
    b. Japan and Soviet Union
    c. Japan and United States
    d. Soviet Union and United States

15. How does North Korea differ from South Korea in politics?
    a. It has democratic elections
    b. It has a loose federation of rural, provincial counties
    c. It has a rigid centralized government
    d. It has a fascist dictator

16. What agreement did Japan consent to during international control of Japan after World War II?
    a. Keeping her colonial holdings
    b. Reviving Shintoism
    c. Strengthening her military
    d. Being occupied by Allied forces

17. What began in Japan after World War II?
    a. Democratization
    b. Expulsion of foreigners
    c. Communism
    d. Militarization

18. What was General MacArthur’s role in Japan after World War II?
    a. Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
    b. United Nations Commander in Chief
    c. United States Envoy
    d. United States Ambassador

19. What reforms were introduced in Japan under General MacArthur?
    a. Religious reforms
    b. Cultural reforms
    c. Economic reforms
    d. Agricultural reforms

20. What was the goal of China’s First Five Year Plan regarding agriculture?
    a. Farms run as single family farms
    b. Farms run by share croppers
    c. Farms run as collectives
    d. Farms run as corporations
21. How did China’s leader, Mao Zedong, raise farm and factory production after World War II?
   a. Political reforms
   b. Popular Committees of the People
   c. The Cultural Revolution
   d. The Great Leap Forward

22. What was the name of Mao Zedong’s political attack on his challengers?
   a. The Five Year Plan
   b. The Great Leap Forward
   c. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
   d. The Transition to Socialism

23. What country has the world’s second largest industrial economy?
   a. China
   b. South Korea
   c. Japan
   d. United States

24. What country has an export-oriented economy?
   a. South Korea
   b. North Korea
   c. Japan
   d. China

25. What is China’s role in the global economy?
   a. Chief importer of global goods
   b. World’s source of arms
   c. Chief source of credit
   d. World’s factory

Matching

1. _____ The Qing emperor in China who introduced a sweeping set of reforms in 1898.

2. _____ Revolutionary leader and republican activist in China who had a great following among overseas Chinese.

3. _____ Leader who proclaimed the founding of the People’s Republic of China on 1 October 1949.

   a. Sun Yat-sen
   b. Mao Zedong
   c. Confucius
   d. Guangxi
   e. Ci Xi

True/False

1. During the Edo period, Japanese isolation was relieved when the Japanese were allowed to travel outside Japan.
   a. True
   b. False

2. In 1910, Korea became part of the Japanese Empire.
   a. True
   b. False

3. In 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea starting the Korean War.
   a. True
   b. False