



AP MODERN WORLD & EUROPEAN HISTORY
Strayer and Nelson, *Ways of the World*, 4e
Ch19.1 Study Guide | Empires in Collision c.1800-1900
Reversal of Fortune: China's Century of Crisis

Study Guides are scored **HOLISTICALLY** using the following criteria:

- Evidence demonstrates accurate **scholarship**.
- Thoroughness** of responses is essential.
- Timeline** is comprehensively completed.

CHAPTER TIMELINE

-1800

-1825

“Our trouble is not that we lack good institutions, but that we lack upright minds. If we seek to reform institutions, we must first reform men’s minds. Unless all men of ability assist each other, good laws become mere paper documents; unless those who supervise them are fair and enlightened, the venal will end up occupying the places of the worthy....”

- Chu Chengbo, Chinese imperial official, letter to the Emperor after defeat by the Japanese (1895)

-1850

19.1a – CONFRONTING AN AGGRESSIVE AND INDUSTRIALIZING WEST

While you read:

1. **Describe** the **challenges** that China faced in trying to resist European aggression.

2. **Describe** the **“four dimensions”** of the European moment in world history during this time.

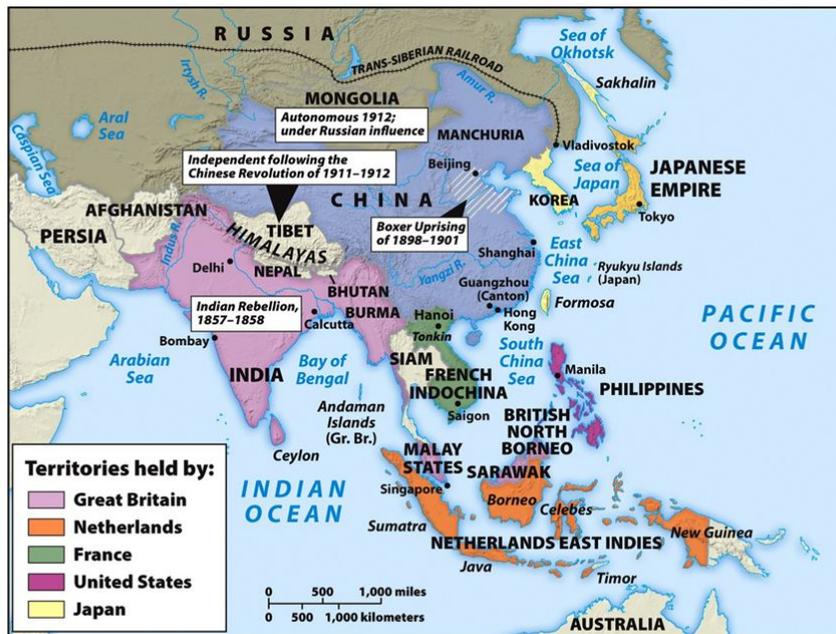
3. **Describe** the **internal issues** that China, Japan, Latin America, and the Ottoman Empire faced as they attempted to navigate the “era of colliding empires.”

-1875

-1900

16. Which of the following best explains the purpose of Lin Zexu's letter to Queen Victoria?
- A request to create a more balanced trade relationship between Britain and China.
 - A plea for importation of only necessary household good into China.
 - A demand for the British to stop importing opium into China.
 - A threat to stop all trade with Europe if certain demands are not met.
17. Rebellions in China, such as the Taping Uprising and the Boxer Uprising, were a response to which of the following?
- European powers' colonial takeover of China's government.
 - Continued foreign economic involvement in China and a weakening Qing government.
 - The increased involvement of China in interregional trade with Japan and Russia.
 - The perceived weakness of Europe because of World War I.

Questions 18-19 refer to this map.



18. The expansion of nineteenth-century European empires into Asia was most likely the result of which of these historical processes?
- The spread of industrialization
 - The rise of communism
 - The spread of Enlightenment ideas
 - The creation of military alliances
19. Based on the map and your knowledge of world history, what conclusion about Asian reactions to imperialism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are most accurate?
- Most groups in Asia welcomed European colonization.
 - Some groups actively resisted European powers, while some chose to work with the colonial governments.
 - Most African groups continually fought European incursions, while most Asian groups accepted European rule.
 - Most elites in both regions rejected European rule and led rebellions against Europeans.