**Chapter 30 & 31 Reading Guide: Americas in the Age of Independence and Societies at Crossroads**

**Directions**: On a separate sheet of paper write out your response for each question in complete sentences. The purpose of the questions listed below is to help you think about important concepts as you read. It is not necessary for you to write down lengthy responses for every answer. No matter the length of the response, make sure as always that you **DO YOUR OWN WORK!**

1. Why did Fatt Hing Chin come to America in 1849? How did he acquire wealth? Was this typical of Chinese migrants who came to America or unusual?
2. What challenges did societies in the Americas face in trying to implement Enlightenment principles?
3. What characterized the age of independence for the United States, Canada, and Latin America? How was Canada’s fight for independence different from America’s?
4. What major event in 1803 allowed the United States to nearly double in size? What expedition prompted settlers to flock west in search of land? What term defined the American goal of spreading its holdings from east to west?
5. How did the American government force indigenous peoples of North America from their lands? What groups did this impact? Was there any resistance? What was the “Trail of Tears”?
6. What happened in 1876 at the Battle of Little Big Horn in Montana? Why were the Euro-Americans ultimately successful? What prompted the conflict in 1890 at Wounded Knee? What happened? Why is this battle historically significant?
7. Why did Texas declare its independence from Mexico in 1836? What prompted to the conflict known as the Mexican-American War? What was the financial transaction that occurred as a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)?
8. What two events fueled the need for slaves and conflicts between states? How did westward expansion contribute to the slavery debate? How did Abraham Lincoln’s election as president “ignite the Civil War”?
9. What two dominant ethnic groups made up Canadian society? What prompted these two groups to set aside their ethnic differences in building an independent society? Briefly discuss the cultural and political differences between these two groups.
10. Briefly explain how the War of 1812 promoted a sense of unity between British and French Canadians. What happened as a result of an increasing population in Canada? How did the British imperial governors respond? How were Australia and New Zealand impacted by these series of events?
11. What did the first prime minister of Canada, John A. Macdonald, do to incorporate all of British North America into the Dominion?
12. What problems did Latin America face after winning independence?
13. What additional problems did Latin America face in their efforts to organize effective government in the 19th century?
14. What practice did Argentina and Chile share with the United States in its efforts to expand into the South American plains?
15. Who was Juan Manuel de Rosas and for what is he remembered?
16. Did the La Reforma policy end up helping the indigenous people?
17. What prompted the Mexican Revolution of 1911-1920? Who fought in this Revolution?
18. What two influences shaped economic development during the 19th and early 20th centuries? Contrast the economic development of North America with that of Latin America during this time. Identify at least two examples for each to support your comparison. What are some of the reasons Europeans and Asians came to the Americas?
19. How did migrants help with the expansion of American industry? Be specific.
20. Identify three negative outcomes of the expansion of the railroads. Be specific.
21. Explain why Latin American states were unable to enjoy economic development like that of the United States and Canada. What was the relationship between British merchants and Argentina in the 1800’s? What invention promoted the meat industry in Argentina?
22. How did dictatorial general Porfiirio Diaz encourage industrialization in Mexico? Name three specific things he did.
23. Name three ways the U.S. government and private citizens severed Native American ties to their traditions and cultural practices.
24. What was Reconstruction? Was it successful? Why or why not?
25. What was the Seneca Falls Convention? What new opportunities opened up for women in America during the 19th century?
26. What was the most prominent source of ethnic tension throughout the 19th and 20th centuries in Canada? How did westward expansion intensify this conflict?
27. Who was Louis Riel and for what is he remembered? Provide two specific examples. What role did the railroad play in tension between Canadians of British, French, and indigenous ancestry?
28. How did Buenos Aires become the most cosmopolitan city of 19th century Latin America? What did Argentine president Domingo Faustino Sarmiento believe?
29. What were the gauchos? Describe their lives.
30. What prompted Hong Xiuquan to initiate a rebellion again the Qing dynasty?
31. The Ottoman, Russian, Qing, and Tokugawa Japan Empires all faced challenges for similar reasons. What were some of the reasons?
32. What were some of the reasons for the decline of the Ottoman Empire? Which of these was the most significant and why? What role did Muhammad Ali play in this event?
33. What is meant by “capitulations”? What is meant by “extraterritoriality”? What was the origin of capitulations in the Ottoman Empire? What were the negative outcomes of capitulations?
34. Describe the economic state of the Ottoman Empire in the early 20th century.
35. What two things prompted Mahmud II to launch his own reform program? Name three specific things Mahmud did to reform the Ottoman empire.
36. Discuss three reforms of the Tanzimat reformers? Name the four criticisms of the Tanzimat reforms.
37. Describe the reign of Sultan Abd al-Hamid II.
38. Who were the Young Turks? How did they protest the initiatives of Sultaqn Abd al-Hamid II? What was the outcome?
39. What ultimately brought about the decline of the Ottoman Empire?
40. On pages 713-714, your text outlines the characteristics of the Russian Empire in the 19th century. Make a list of those four characteristics.
41. The Crimean War clearly revealed the weaknesses of the Russian empire, which could hold its own against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces, but not against the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers of Western Europe. Study the map on page 712. Where did Russian forces experience the defining defeat in the Crimean War?
42. Complete: “The Crimean War” clearly demonstrated the weakness of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economy based on an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor force.” Explain this statement.
43. The key to social reform in Russia was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Explain the social reasons for this reform. Now, explain the economic reasons for this reform. What problems did the serfs face with the abolition of serfdom?
44. How was the development of industry in Europe different from that in Russia?
45. What was the significance of the trans-Siberian railway?
46. Describe the working conditions of recently freed serfs working in factories.
47. What was the role of the intelligentsia in promoting social change? Why did activists seek change in the countryside between 1873 and 1876? How did the Tsar respond to these outbreaks? What prompted thousands of Jews to flee to the United States and Europe from Russian in the late 19th century?
48. What did the Land and Freedom Party do in 1876 to pressure the government into political reform? What specific event prompted the tsarist autocracy to adopt an “uncompromising policy of repression”?
49. What events led to the Russo Japanese War? What was the outcomes of the Russo-Japanese War?
50. What event initiated the Revolution of 1905? What types of protests followed?
51. What is the Duma? Did the Duma end social unrest? Between 1905 and 1907, where did social unrest occur? In those regions, what added to “revolutionary sentiments”?
52. How did the Chinese control trade with European merchants in the mid 18th century? How did the British East India Company respond? Describe the flow of the silver-opium exchange? What was going where? How did the opium trade negatively impact China? How did Commissioner Lin Zexu do that ignited a military response from the British?
53. What did the Opium War of 1839-1842 show? What was the grand attack conducted by the British fleet? What were the three major points of the 1842 Treaty of Nanjing?
54. Describe the extent of foreign influences in China in 1900.
55. Who was Hong Xiuquan and why was he important? Describe the major points of the Taiping Program. Even though the Taiping movement failed, why was it significant?
56. What problems prevented “real change” as a result of the Self Strengthening Movement?
57. Describe the reform movement of Emperor Guangxu. What kind of resistance did the Emperor meet?
58. What prompted the Boxer Rebellion? What was it? Why was it significant?
59. Describe Japan in the early 19th century. What kinds of problems were the people of Japan dealing with? What prompted a change in the Tokugawa policy of not trading with Europe? As a result of this change in policy, what other states won similar rights?
60. After the decline of the Tokugawa government, who ruled Japan? What did the Meji government do to turn things around in Japan? What was the motto of the Meji government?
61. What changes did the Meji leaders make in the old social order? What economic changes did the Meji leaders make?
62. Describe the specific points of the new constitution of Japan. How was it different from Europe’s constitution?
63. Why were there so many peasant uprisings from 1883 to 1884?