1) Simon Bolivar and Miguel Hidalgo, leaders of Latin American independence movements, were inspired by successful revolutions in
   A) the Soviet Union and China
   B) the United States and France
   C) Cuba and Costa Rica
   D) Egypt and Kenya

2) The most common result of the European revolutions of the late 18th and 19th centuries was that they
   A) eliminated national differences among the peoples of Europe
   B) restored monarchical government to most of Europe
   C) led to a broadening of the vote
   D) brought about the success of socialism

3) In a number of European countries in the 1800s, which situation occurred as a result of the influence of the French Revolution?
   A) increase in religious conflict
   B) economic depression
   C) decentralization of governmental power
   D) rise of nationalistic movements

4) During the early 1800s, which was a major influence on the struggles for political independence in Latin America?
   A) the desire of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America to escape European control
   B) demands by Latin American workers to own their own factories
   C) the American and French revolutions
   D) poor conditions in urban centers in Latin America

5) The primary ideas that were the basis of the 19th-century independence movements in Latin America came from the
   A) Russian Revolution  B) French Revolution
   C) Reformation       D) Spanish monarchy

6) Strong feelings of nationalism usually begin with the existence of
   A) abundant natural resources
   B) democratic traditions
   C) imperialistic ambitions
   D) a common history, language, and culture

7) In Latin America, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Simon Bolivar, and Miguel Hidalgo are regarded as heroes because of their efforts in
   A) leading independence movements
   B) spreading Christianity
   C) opposing land reform
   D) conquering Indian peoples

8) The Latin American leaders Simon Bolivar, Miguel Hidalgo, and Jose de San Martin are most closely associated with
   A) independence movements
   B) educational reforms
   C) communist revolutions
   D) economic expansion

9) In Latin America, both Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin were leaders who
   A) advocated a return to traditional ways
   B) led Communist-inspired revolutions
   C) worked for independence
   D) attempted imperialistic expansion

10) One similarity in the leadership of Latin Americans Jose de San Martin, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Bernardo O'Higgins, and Pedro I was that each leader
    A) established an absolute monarchy in his nation
    B) opposed membership of his nation in the League of Nations
    C) opposed United States intervention in Haiti
    D) led a struggle to gain freedom for the people of his nation
11) Which was a major political change in Latin America in the 19th century?
   A) Strong nationalistic feelings led to many new nations.
   B) The political power of the Roman Catholic Church was eliminated.
   C) Political power was no longer held by people of European ancestry.
   D) The right to vote was extended to all people.

12) "Juarez Defeats French Troops in Mexico"
    "Bolivar Leads Revolutions in South America"
    "San Martin Liberates Argentina"
    These newspaper headlines refer to the emergence of
    A) Marxism  B) mercantilism
    C) colonialism  D) nationalism

13) The main purpose of the Congress of Vienna (1815) was to
    A) return Europe to the conditions that existed before the French Revolution
    B) establish strategies needed to rebuild Turkey's economy
    C) promote the ideas of the French Revolution
    D) create a European Court of Justice

14) In many newly independent 19th-century Latin American nations, power was often concentrated in the hands of the
    A) peasant
    B) corporate executives
    C) wealthy landowners
    D) Maya and Aztec officials

15) In Latin America, the development of the social class structure was most strongly affected by the
    A) success of the American Revolution
    B) cultural influences of the Spanish and Portuguese
    C) writings of the philosophers of the Enlightenment
    D) diverse topography throughout the region