



- 6 From 1803 to 1815, Britain and France were at war with each other. Wars can bring economic opportunities, and American merchants hoped to sell goods to both sides. Neither Britain nor France wanted American goods to reach its enemy, so both sides imposed blockades and restrictions on neutral trade. Because Britain had the larger navy, British restrictions were the most crippling to U.S. shipping. British ships stopped American vessels, boarded them, seized contraband, and impressed sailors. American objections were ignored, leading to a U.S. declaration of war in 1812.

What conclusion can be drawn about the War of 1812?

- A France ended their alliance with the United States because of the delay in their assistance.
 - B To defeat France, Britain was willing to risk war with the United States.
 - C British authorities felt threatened by the new U.S. Navy.
 - D American citizens were indifferent toward the war.
- 7 We, Wilhelm, by the grace of God King of Prussia, do herewith declare that we have considered it a duty to our common fatherland to answer the summons of the united German princes and cities and to accept the German imperial title. In consequence, we and our successors on the throne of Prussia will henceforth bear the imperial title in all our relations and in all the business of the German Empire, and we hope to God that the German nation will be granted the ability to fashion a propitious future for the fatherland under the symbol of its ancient glory.

Kaiser Wilhelm I, The Imperial Proclamation, January 1871
Internet History Sourcebooks Project, www.fordham.edu/halsall

What ideology is present in the proclamation of Wilhelm I?

- A socialism
- B militarism
- C nationalism
- D globalism



- 9 **Capitalism** — a social political-economic system characterized by individual or corporate ownership of capital goods, by investments that are determined by private decision, and by prices, production, and the distribution of goods that are determined mainly by competition in a free market
- Socialism** — a political-economic system of social organization in which the means of producing and distributing goods is owned collectively by the community and is administered and distributed by a centralized government

Which statement differentiates capitalism from socialism?

- A Capitalism requires redistributing resources from the rich to the poor; socialism requires government distribution of resources.
- B Capitalist employment is directed by the government; socialist employment is directed by individual initiative.
- C Capitalist pricing is based on competition; socialist prices are determined by market forces.
- D Capitalism requires individualism and competition; socialism requires governmental planning to distribute resources.
- 10 The Indian nationalist, Mahatma Gandhi, advocated the *swadeshi* movement as a protest against British rule in India in the first half of the twentieth century. The movement stressed the manufacture of Indian goods at home, especially homespun cloth, as opposed to buying British manufactured goods.

Why did Indians decide to use this strategy?

- A to make it less profitable for the British to exploit India through colonial trade
- B to prevent the British from establishing a monopoly in the cotton industry
- C to prepare for the British to abandon India as a colony
- D to limit British control of India's domestic politics