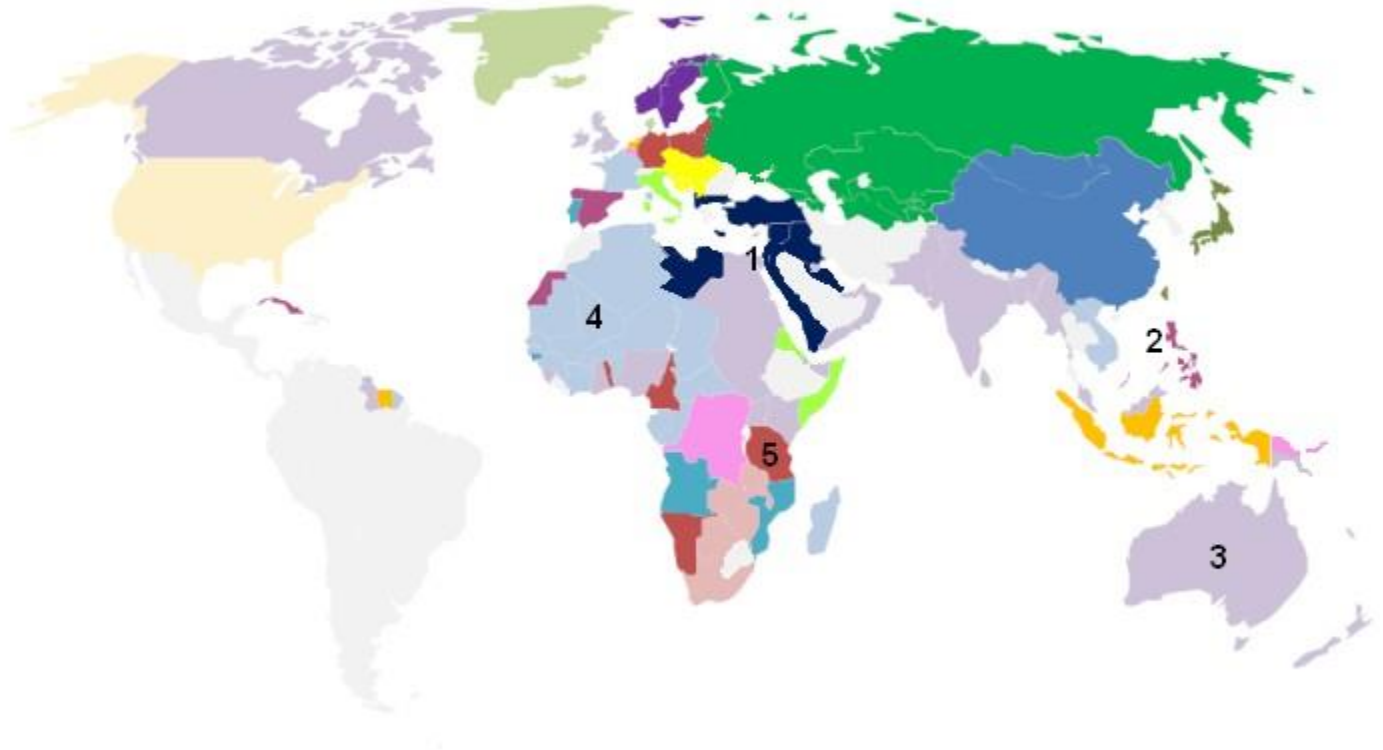

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Colonial Empires, 1898



1. The area labeled number 5 on the map was controlled by which European country?

- ☐ A. Italy
- ☐ B. Portugal
- ☐ C. Germany
- ☐ D. Spain

2. Which of the following is nearest number 1?

- ☐ A. the Suez Canal
- ☐ B. the Panama Canal
- ☐ C. the Erie Canal

☐ D. the Grand Canal

3. Which of the following statements is correct?

- ☐ A. The only French colonies were located on the continent of Africa.
 - ☐ B. Australia was controlled by the United States at the end of the 19th century.
 - ☐ C. There were no European colonies in South America at the end of the 19th century.
 - ☐ D. Most of Africa had been colonized by European powers by the end of the 19th century.
-

4. Following its defeat by Germany in the Franco-Prussian War, France wanted to acquire colonies to exploit them economically. France expanded its influence into Africa (Tunis, Madagascar, and the Niger and Congo regions) and Southeast Asia. In October 1887, French Indochina was formed as a federation of Annam, Tonkin, Cochinchina (these three regions form modern-day Vietnam), and Cambodia. Laos was added six years later as a result of the Franco-Siamese War. Local rulers were left in power but were nothing more than figureheads.

Which of the following statements is true regarding French colonialism in Southeast Asia in the late 19th century?

- ☐ A. French rule in Indochina was peaceful and brought prosperity to the people there.
 - ☐ B. Nationalists immediately began fighting and demanding freedom from French rule.
 - ☐ C. The Chinese felt threatened by the French and went to war with them in the 1870s.
 - ☐ D. French influence in the region was strengthened when it conquered Japan and China.
-

5. For centuries, the Indian subcontinent was a destination for European traders looking for valuable products like sugar, salt, and jute (used to make rope). The Industrial Revolution in Europe resulted in advanced military weapons that Europeans used to conquer distant lands. Both the British and the French were very interested in the raw materials they could get out of India to send back to their factories.

Based upon the paragraph above, which of the following is correct regarding European powers in India in the 18th century?

- ☐ A. The British and the French fought against each other for control of India.
 - ☐ B. The British and French divided India into regions administered by the two countries.
 - ☐ C. While the British and French fought, the Portuguese were able to capture most of India.
 - ☐ D. The French East India Company defeated the British and expanded into the Bengal region.
-

6. Japan had limited contact with the outside world in the 19th century. It had only one port open for foreign trade. It did not allow foreigners into Japan nor did it allow its citizens to travel overseas. In 1854, the US forced Japan to sign a treaty, which opened the country to trade. By the 1870s, Japan was industrializing, building steamships, and constructing a railroad system. As the 19th century ended, Japan had changed from a closed, isolationist country to become a world power. Its attempts to westernize while holding on to and strengthening Japanese traditions resulted in a new national identity centered on military strength.

Which of these best describes the result of Japan's economic and military changes in the late 19th century?

- ☐ A. Japan returned to isolationism after it was defeated by China in Manchuria.
 - ☐ B. Japan defeated China in a war for the control of Taiwan and the Korean peninsula.
 - ☐ C. The Japanese government signed a treaty with China to end US influence in Asia.
 - ☐ D. Japan defeated China in Taiwan but was defeated by Russia for control of Manchuria.
-

7. Which of the following was one of the economic motivations of European imperialism during the Industrial Revolution?

- ☐ A. European industries sought highly-educated workers from colonized areas.
 - ☐ B. European factories had shortages of workers and relied on people from colonized countries for cheap labor.
 - ☐ C. European countries wanted to adopt technological advances made by the countries that they colonized.
 - ☐ D. European countries needed new sources of raw materials to make manufactured goods in European factories.
-

8. Which of the following was one of the social goals of Europeans during the Age of Imperialism?

- ☐ A. to spread communism
 - ☐ B. to spread Christianity
 - ☐ C. to learn native languages
 - ☐ D. to promote cultural diversity
-

9. The discovery of quinine was a medical breakthrough that contributed to the success of Europeans in colonizing Africa. Quinine was used to treat which of the following diseases?

- ☐ A. malaria
 - ☐ B. dysentery
 - ☐ C. polio
 - ☐ D. smallpox
-

10. The steamship was an important innovation that drastically improved transportation during the 19th century. In the late 1800s, Europeans were able to colonize and explore which of these areas?

- ☐ A. Antarctica
 - ☐ B. Australia
 - ☐ C. the interior of Africa
 - ☐ D. the Caribbean Sea
-

11. Which of the following **best** explains how Social Darwinism was used to justify imperialism?

- ☐ A. Europeans believed they had the responsibility to spread Christianity throughout the world.
 - ☐ B. Europeans believed they had the right to conquer other lands because their culture was superior.
 - ☐ C. Europeans believed they should conquer other lands to help those places become industrialized.
 - ☐ D. Europeans believed they should incorporate aspects of the cultures they conquered into their own.
-

Africa in 1914



12. Based on the map, what can be assumed about future generations of Africans that lived in northwestern Africa?

- ☐ A. The people had the ability to rule their own nations.
 - ☐ B. Many people were influenced by the Anglican church.
 - ☐ C. Their culture was heavily influenced by the French.
 - ☐ D. Most of the people learned how to speak Portuguese.
-

13. As different European countries colonized Africa, Asia, and South America, they spread much of their culture to their new land. In some cases, the European leadership forced the local people to adopt European beliefs, political and economic practices, and ideals.

Which of the following statements is true about the effects of imperialism?

- ☐ A. Imperialism destroyed local traditions.
 - ☐ B. Imperialism boosted the economies of all poor nations.
 - ☐ C. Imperialism eliminated many religions.
 - ☐ D. Imperialism destroyed previously strong economies.
-

14.

To sum up the whole, the British rule has been—morally, a great blessing; politically, peace and order on one hand, blunders on the other; materially, impoverishment . . . The natives call the British system 'Sakar ki Churi,' 'the knife of sugar.' That is to say there is no oppression, it is all smooth and sweet, but it is the knife, notwithstanding.

—Dadabhai Naoroji, the first Indian elected to the British Parliament, in a speech during 1871 about the impact of Great Britain on India

What does the quotation above show about the impact of imperialism on territory that was controlled by Great Britain?

- ☐ A. Imperialism created disorder and very negative outcomes.
 - ☐ B. The effects of imperialism were very positive.
 - ☐ C. There were positive effects as well as negative effects.
 - ☐ D. Controlled territories benefited materially from imperialism
-

15. In the late 19th century, a period known as the Age of Imperialism began. During this era, industrialized Western nations, such as European nations and the U.S., began to seek control of other non-industrialized areas all around the world. The Western nations sought to control these nations or colonies for economic, political, religious, ideological, and exploratory reasons. Once they gained some control, the Western nations often established their own rule by using, coercing, or forcing the local leaders into giving them more power.

According to the passage above, what is true about the imperialist nations in Africa during the early 1900s?

- ☐ A. They had the potential to drastically change most aspects of the culture in the countries they colonized.
 - ☐ B. They planned to colonize areas that had not already been industrialized by other nations.
 - ☐ C. They began colonizing areas because they wanted to help local people gain a higher quality of living.
 - ☐ D. They allowed the local leadership to retain most of its power and took a secondary governmental role.
-