



**YONKERS PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY  
REVIEW PACKET**

**IMPERIALISM**

## Causes of the New Imperialism

Economy	Politics and the Military	Society	Science and Invention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for natural resources</li> <li>• Need for new markets</li> <li>• Place for growing populations to settle</li> <li>• Place to invest profits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bases for trade and navy ships</li> <li>• Power and security of global empire</li> <li>• Spirit of nationalism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wish to spread Christianity</li> <li>• Wish to share western civilization</li> <li>• Belief that western ways are best</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New weapons</li> <li>• New medicines</li> <li>• Improved ships</li> </ul>

### SECTION OVERVIEW

From the mid-1800s through the first decades of the 1900s, western nations pursued an aggressive policy of expansion. European powers were motivated by economic, political, and social factors as well as by a strong sense of nationalism. During this time, Britain took control of India. In Africa, several European nations engaged in a scramble for colonies. Meanwhile, imperialistic nations forced unequal trade agreements on China. Imperialism had many immediate and long-term effects on the colonial nations and also had an impact on Europe and the rest of the world. Imperialism led to increased competition and conflict.

### KEY THEMES AND CONCEPTS

As you review this section, take special note of the following key themes and concepts:

**Imperialism** What factors led to the new imperialism of the 1800s?

**Power** How did imperialistic countries gain power over the peoples of Africa and Asia?

**Change** What were the effects of imperialism?

**Nationalism** How did imperialism lead to nationalistic feelings in China and other nations of Asia and Africa?

### KEY PEOPLE AND TERMS

As you review this section, be sure you understand the significance of these key people and terms:

imperialism  
Sepoy Mutiny  
Boer War

Opium War  
Treaty of Nanjing  
sphere of influence

Taijing Rebellion  
Boxer Rebellion  
Sun Yixian

## THE NEW IMPERIALISM

**Imperialism** is the domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country. Historians often divide imperialism into two periods.

- **The Old Imperialism** Between about 1500 and 1800, European nations established colonies in the Americas, India, and Southeast Asia and gained territory on the coasts of Africa and China. Still, European power in these regions of the world was limited.
- **The New Imperialism** Between 1870 and 1914, nationalism had produced strong, centrally governed nation-states. The Industrial Revolution had made economies stronger as well. During this time, Japan, the United States, and the industrialized nations of Europe became more aggressive in expanding into other lands. The new imperialism was focused mainly in Asia and Africa, where declining empires and local wars left many states vulnerable. In Africa, many states had been weakened by the legacy of the slave trade.

### Causes of Imperialism

Several important factors combined to lead to the development of the new imperialism.

#### Nationalism and Social Darwinism

A spirit of nationalism was one cause of the new imperialism. Because nationalism promotes the idea of national superiority, imperialists felt that they had a right to take control of countries they viewed as weaker. Social Darwinism also encouraged imperialism. This idea applied Darwin's theory of survival of the fittest to competition between nations. Social Darwinists argued that it was natural for stronger nations to dominate weaker ones.

#### Military Motives

Military motives were linked to nationalism, since military power was a way to promote a nation's goals. Colonies were important as bases for resupply of ships. A nation with many colonies had power and security.

## Economic Motives

Imperialists needed raw materials to supply their factories. They needed foreign markets in which to sell their finished products. They needed places to invest their profits. Colonies could provide all these things.

## White Man's Burden

Rudyard Kipling's poem "White Man's Burden" offered a justification for imperialism. Kipling expressed the idea that white imperialists had a moral duty to educate people in nations they considered less developed. Missionaries spread western ideas, customs, and religions to people in Africa and Asia.

## BRITISH IN INDIA

### British East India Company

The British East India Company had established trading rights in India in the early 1600s. By the mid-1800s, with the decline of the Mughal empire and the defeat of French rivals, this company controlled three fifths of India. The company employed Indian soldiers, called sepoy.

### The Sepoy Mutiny

In 1857, tensions rose. The British had angered the sepoys by demanding that soldiers follow rules that were against their religious beliefs. The Sepoy Mutiny, or the Sepoy Rebellion, called for Hindus and Muslims to unite against the British. The British, however, crushed the revolt.

The Sepoy Mutiny left bitter feelings. It also caused the British to change their policies. In 1858, Parliament ended the rule of the East India Company. The British government took direct command of India.

## THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA

In the 1870s, King Leopold of Belgium sent a mission to the interior of Africa to establish trade agreements with leaders in the Congo River basin. The Belgian presence in the Congo set off a scramble among other European powers to establish their presence on the continent.

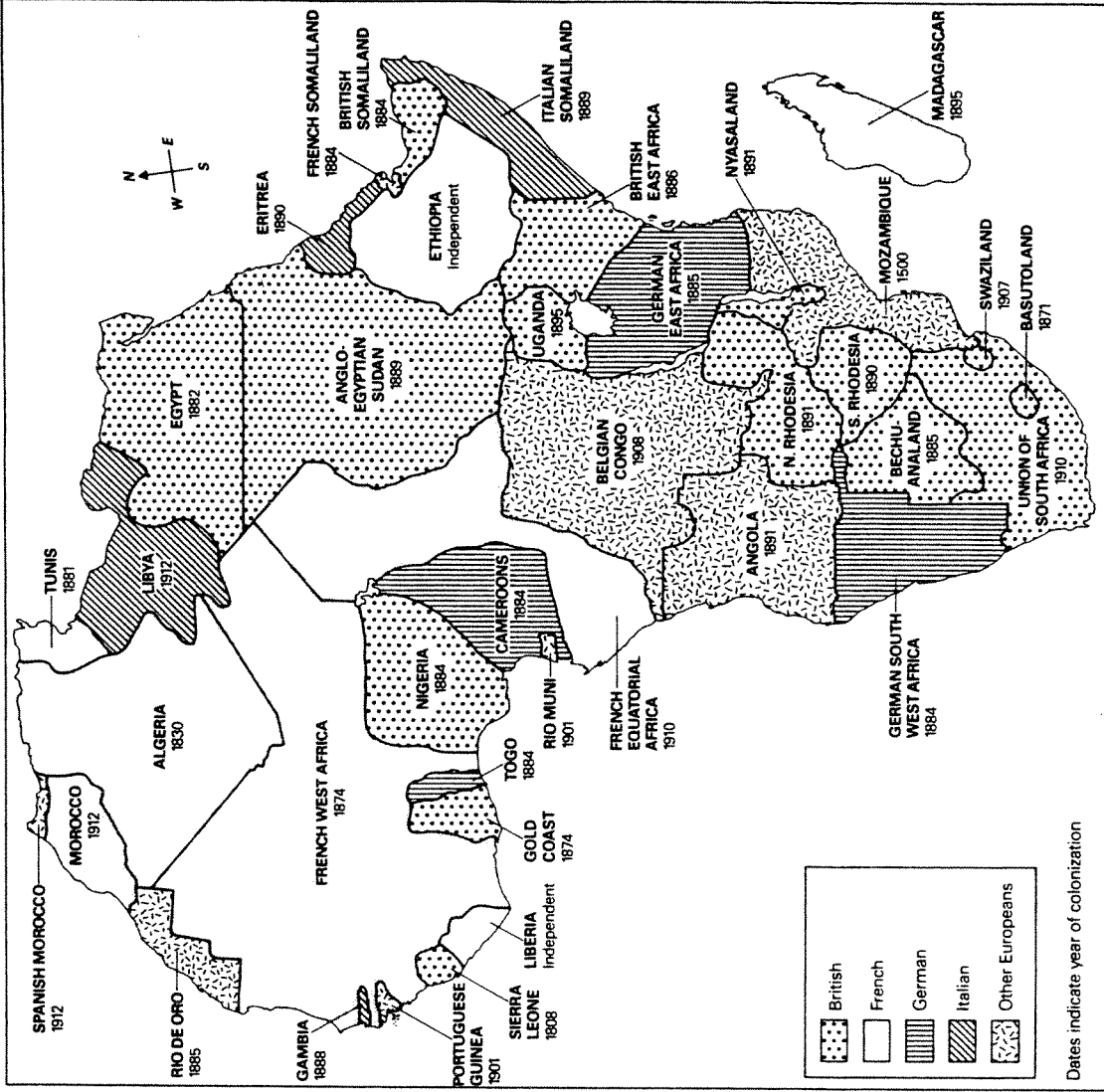
### The Berlin Conference

In 1884, to avoid conflict among themselves, European leaders met in Berlin, Germany, to set up rules for colonizing Africa. European powers divided Africa with little regard for the people who lived there. The new imperialism affected Africa strongly. In 1850, most of Africa had been free. Seventy years later, most of the continent was under European rule.

### Battle for Southern Africa

**THE ZULU EMPIRE** In the early 1800s in southern Africa, an African leader named Shaka organized Zulu warriors into a fighting force. He used his power against European slave traders and ivory hunters. Through conquest of other African groups, he united the Zulu nation.

## The Scramble for Africa, 1880-1914



**ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS** Dutch farmers, called Boers, had settled in southern Africa in the mid-1600s. They had built Cape Town as a supply station. In the 1700s, Dutch herders and ivory hunters began to move north. They fought African groups, such as the Zulus. In the early 1800s, the British acquired the Cape Colony from the Dutch.

**ZULU RESISTANCE** Large numbers of Boers, resenting British rule, migrated north during the 1830s, coming into conflict with Zulus. Fighting between the Boers and the Zulus continued until late in the century.

The Zulus eventually came into conflict with the British as well. The Zulus experienced victory in 1879. Soon afterward, however, the superiority of the British crushed the Zulu resistance. Others in Africa also resisted imperialism, including groups in Ethiopia and West Africa.

**THE BOER WAR** Cecil Rhodes became prime minister of the Cape Colony in 1890. Under his leadership, Britain expanded its control of southern Africa.

In the late 1800s, Britain decided to annex the Boer republics. The Boers resisted and the **Boer War** began, lasting from 1899 to 1902. After heavy losses, the British won. In 1910, the British combined the Boer republics with the Cape Colony to form the Union of South Africa. The bitter struggles left a legacy of distrust and hatred.

**ANTI-SLAVE TRADE LEGISLATION** Most European powers had abolished the slave trade before the scramble for African colonies began. For example, Denmark passed anti-slave trade legislation in 1803, followed by Britain in 1807, and France in 1818. Illegal slave trading, however, continued throughout the 1800s.

## IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

Since 1644, rulers of the Qing dynasty had refused to adopt western ways. As a result, the economic, political, and military strength of European imperialists was able to challenge China's Middle Kingdom.

### *The Opium War and the Treaty of Nanjing*

British merchants began to trade opium in China in the late 1700s. China tried to halt imports of the addictive drug. In 1839, to keep trade open, the British fought with China in a conflict called the **Opium War**. Britain's superior military and industrial strength led to a quick victory.

In 1842, Britain forced China to agree to the harsh terms of the **Treaty of Nanjing**. China had to pay for Britain's war costs, open ports to British trade, and give Britain the island of Hong Kong. China also had to grant British citizens extraterritoriality, the right to live under their own laws and be tried in their own courts. In the years that followed, other western powers forced China to sign unequal treaties. The western powers carved out **spheres of influence**, areas in which an outside power claimed exclusive trade privileges.

### *Chinese Reactions to Imperialism*

Foreign imperialism led to further clashes between the imperialist powers and China—and among the Chinese themselves.

**THE TAIPING REBELLION** From 1850 to 1864, Chinese peasants, angry at their poverty and at corrupt Qing officials, rose up in revolt. The **Taiping Rebellion** resulted in millions of Chinese deaths and weakened China.

**THE BOXER REBELLION** In 1900, a group known to westerners as the Boxers assaulted foreign communities across China in a conflict known as the **Boxer Rebellion**. Armies from Japan and the West, however, soon crushed the uprising and forced China to grant more concessions to foreign powers. After this defeat, greater numbers of Chinese called for western-style reforms.

**SUN YIXIAN AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION** In the first decade of the 1900s, Chinese nationalism blossomed. Many reformers called for a new government. **Sun Yixian**, also called Sun Yat-sen, led the movement to replace the Qing dynasty. He had three goals:

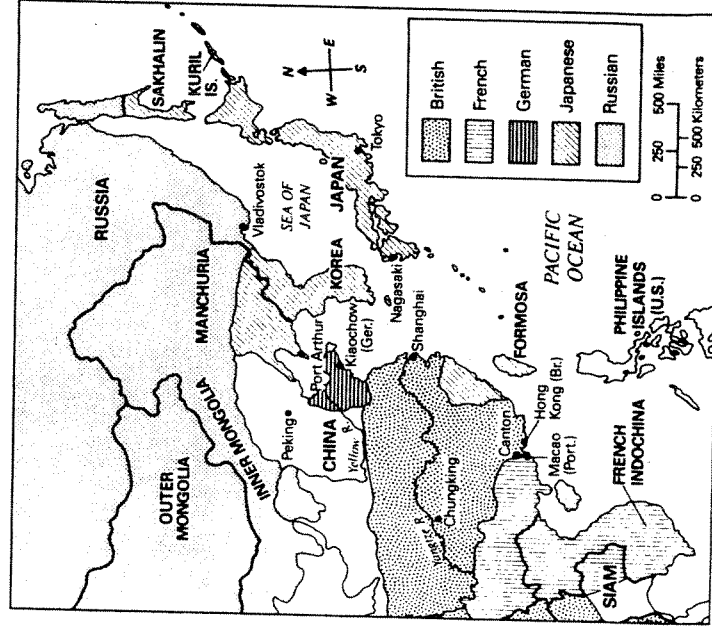
- To end foreign domination
- To form a representative government
- To create economic security for the Chinese people

In 1911, workers, peasants, students, and warlords toppled the monarchy. Sun Yixian was named president of the Chinese Republic.

## IMPACT OF IMPERIALISM: MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES

The new imperialism had a major impact on the European nations and on their colonies.

### Spheres of Influence in China to 1914



## Effects on the Colonies

Imperialism had a number of short-term and long-term effects on the colonies themselves. Some were negative; others were positive.

**SHORT-TERM EFFECTS** Some effects were immediate.

- Large numbers of Asians and Africans came under foreign rule.
- Local economies became dependent on industrialized powers.
- Some nations introduced changes to meet imperialist challenges.
- Individuals and groups resisted European domination.
- Western culture spread to new regions.
- Traditional political units were disrupted or destroyed.
- Famines occurred in lands where farmers grew export crops for imperialist nations in place of food for local use.

**LONG-TERM EFFECTS** Other effects took longer to emerge.

- Western culture continued to influence much of the world.
- Transportation, education, and medical care were improved.
- Resistance to imperial rule evolved into nationalist movements.
- Many economies became based on single cash crops grown for export.

## Effects on Europe and the World

The West also changed because of imperialism.

- The West discovered new crops, foods, and other products.
- Westerners were introduced to new cultural influences.
- Competition for empires created and increased conflict between imperial powers. These conflicts sometimes led to war.
- The industrial nations controlled a new global economy.

## SUMMARY

In the 1800s, industrialized powers greatly expanded their empires. Britain took control of India, and European nations occupied much of Africa. Imperial powers also forced China to grant trading concessions.

This led to the growth of nationalism in China. Other effects of imperialism included the emergence of a global economy, the spread of western culture, and conflict between imperial powers.

## The Effects of British Rule in India

### GOOD EFFECTS

- New roads and railroads link parts of India.
- Telegraph and postal systems unite people.
- Irrigation systems improve farming.
- New laws mean justice for all classes.
- British schools offer education.
- Customs that threaten human rights are ended.

### BAD EFFECTS

- Indian resources go to Britain.
- British-made goods replace local goods.
- Farms grow cash crops rather than food crops; Indians go hungry.
- Top jobs go to the British.
- Indians are treated as inferiors.
- Britain tries to replace Indian culture with western ways.

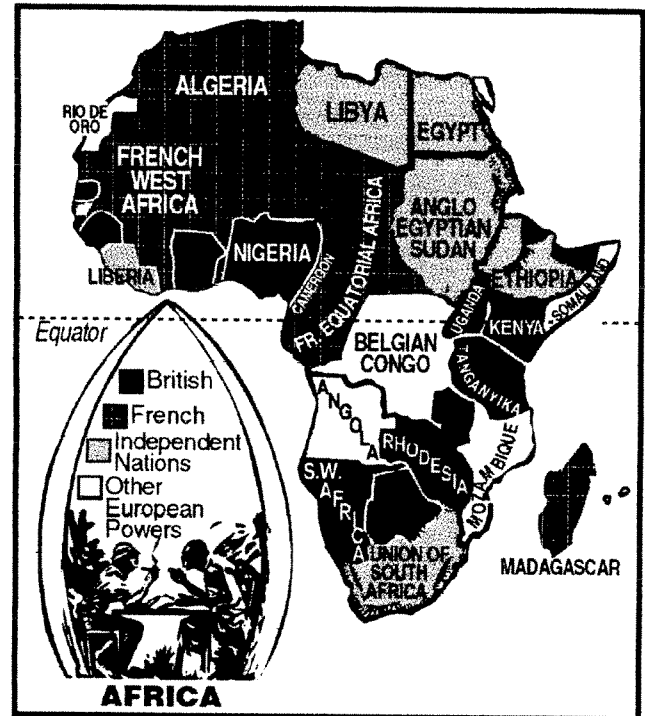
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- 1) The term "sphere of influence" is generally associated with
  - 1) imperialism
  - 2) absolutism
  - 3) religious warfare
  - 4) feudalism
- 2) British control over South Africa, French control over Indochina, and Spanish control over Mexico are examples of
  - 1) nonalignment
  - 2) isolationism
  - 3) appeasement
  - 4) imperialism
- 3) Which event is the *best* example of imperialism?
  - 1) the Spanish Inquisition
  - 2) the Opium Wars in China
  - 3) the Hundred Years' War
  - 4) the Yalta Conference
- 4) During the 19th century, the African continent was affected most by
  - 1) the introduction of socialism
  - 2) the Crusades
  - 3) the Commercial Revolution
  - 4) European imperialism
- 5) In the past, European nations have conquered other lands, made them into colonies, and controlled their economies.

Which term refers to the situation described in this statement?

  - 1) isolationism
  - 2) imperialism
  - 3) monotheism
  - 4) socialism
- 6) Between 1880 and 1914, which nations were most involved in colonizing Africa?
  - 1) oil-rich Middle Eastern nations
  - 2) eastern European nations controlled by Russia
  - 3) East Asian nations seeking to establish new markets
  - 4) industrialized western European nations

Questions 7 and 8 refer to the following:



- 7) The map *best* illustrates the idea of
  - 1) isolationism
  - 2) nonintervention
  - 3) coexistence
  - 4) colonialism
- 8) During the time period represented by the map, Africa was largely controlled by
  - 1) European nations
  - 2) communist nations
  - 3) independent African nations
  - 4) Arab nations
- 9) "We must bring the benefits of western civilization and Christianity to the less fortunate."

This idea has been used to justify

- 1) socialism
- 2) feudalism
- 3) imperialism
- 4) nationalism

- 10) "All great nations... have desired to set their mark upon barbarian lands, and those who fail to participate in this great rivalry will play a pitiable role in time to come."

This quotation supports the concept of

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) revolution | 3) imperialism  |
| 2) socialism  | 4) human rights |
- 11) Why were European nations able to conquer large sections of Africa in the 19th and early 20th centuries?
- 1) Europeans possessed more advanced military technology.
  - 2) Europeans wanted to learn about African cultures.
  - 3) Africans wanted to trade with European nations.
  - 4) Europeans easily adapted to African climate and topography.
- 12) Europeans were able to dominate much of south and southeast Asia in the 19th and 20th centuries primarily because
- 1) this region lacked political organization
  - 2) few natural resources were found in the region
  - 3) Europeans had more advanced technology
  - 4) Christianity appealed to the people of the region
- 13) The major factor that enabled Western Europe to dominate large parts of Asia and Africa in the 19th and early 20th centuries was the
- 1) acceptance of Christianity by many Asians and Africans
  - 2) technological and military superiority of European nations
  - 3) desire of Asians and Africans for European raw materials
  - 4) refusal of Asians and Africans to fight against European imperialism

- 14) During the 1840's, China signed "unequal treaties" with Western nations mainly because
- 1) China had requested economic assistance from the West
  - 2) Western nations had superior military technology
  - 3) China had won the Opium War
  - 4) leaders in China favored expansion
- 15) During the 19th century, Europeans were able to divide China into spheres of influence mainly because the
- 1) Europeans had technologically superior military forces
  - 2) Chinese lacked raw materials and resources
  - 3) Europeans were willing to adopt Chinese customs
  - 4) Chinese were eager to adopt Western culture
- 16) During the 19th century, Western nations were able to gain control over parts of China mainly because
- 1) the Chinese had a strong tradition of nonviolence
  - 2) China was promised aid for its industries
  - 3) China lacked the military technology needed to stop these ventures
  - 4) the Chinese lacked a strong cultural identity
- 17) Which was a characteristic of Western European nations that most enabled them to establish colonies in Asia and Africa?
- 1) self-sufficiency in natural resources
  - 2) rigid social class structures
  - 3) frequent political revolutions
  - 4) advanced technology

18) Which statement *best* reflects the attitude of Great Britain, Germany, and France toward Africa during the 19th century?

- 1) We should not become involved with people who are different from us.
- 2) These lands are sources of raw materials and markets for our products.
- 3) There are many advantages to sharing and learning from other cultures.
- 4) The political power and wealth of these areas are threats to our position in the world.

19) After 1880, European nations sought colonies in Africa primarily because the Europeans were

- 1) interested in completing their geographic knowledge of the world
- 2) determined to bring Christianity to the Muslim world
- 3) competing for raw materials and markets
- 4) in need of land for their surplus populations

20) Throughout the 1800's, an increased need for *both* raw materials and new markets for manufactured goods led various European nations to pursue policies of

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) isolationism | 3) communism   |
| 2) socialism    | 4) imperialism |

21) In the 1800's, a major cause of European imperialism was the

- 1) religious conflict between European nations
- 2) desire to establish democratic governments throughout the world
- 3) desire for cheap raw materials and expanded markets
- 4) emergence of Marxism as an economic system

22) Which *best* explains why many of the leading industrial nations began a policy of imperialistic expansion during the second half of the 19th century?

- 1) There was a desire to obtain markets for trade and supplies of raw materials.
- 2) Colonies would provide dependable sources of new capital for continued industrialization.
- 3) There was a desire to gain control of locations of strategic importance in preparation for World War I.
- 4) Most colonies from earlier periods of exploration had gained their independence.

23) Which development in Europe contributed most to the revival of European interest in overseas possessions during the second half of the 19th century?

- 1) need for markets and raw materials
- 2) emergence of trade unions
- 3) need for social reform
- 4) political revolutions

24) In the past, European nations have conquered other lands, made them into colonies, and controlled their economies.

This statement describes a situation that resulted from the

- 1) requests of developing nations for modern machines and technology
- 2) European belief in human rights for all people
- 3) industrialization of Europe and the need for raw materials
- 4) desire of Europeans to spread communism throughout the world

25) During the age of 19th-century imperialism, the economies of colonies were often changed from subsistence economies to economies based on

- 1) exporting raw materials
- 2) heavy industry
- 3) commercial banking
- 4) agricultural communes



- 26) European nations acquired colonies in Southeast Asia mainly to
- 1) prevent China from gaining dominance in the region
  - 2) gain resources and markets for their industries
  - 3) obtain land to resettle their surplus population
  - 4) foster a spirit of international interdependence
- 27) Imperialist nations in the 18th and 19th centuries generally attempted to acquire or control areas that had
- 1) undeveloped natural resources
  - 2) literate populations
  - 3) stable centralized governments
  - 4) highly technological industries
- 28) During the 18th and 19th centuries, Europeans improved roads and bridges and built railroads in their colonies primarily to
- 1) provide jobs for the colonists
  - 2) impress the colonists with their technological knowledge
  - 3) obtain raw materials needed for industrialization
  - 4) help missionaries spread Christianity
- 29) The location of seaports and the abundance of natural resources such as hardwoods, rubber, and spices were factors that led to
- 1) the invasion of Korea and Manchuria by Japan
  - 2) Russian expansion into Siberia
  - 3) the use of trans-Saharan trade routes by early African empires
  - 4) European imperialism in Southeast Asia

- 30) A primary purpose for building the Suez Canal was to
- 1) increase trade between the Middle East, Europe, and Asia
  - 2) reduce the time needed for travel between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea
  - 3) allow Indian merchants to reach the east coast of Africa
  - 4) encourage Jewish settlement in nearby Palestine

- 31) Take up the White Man's burden —  
 Send forth the best ye breed —  
 Go bind your sons to exile  
 To serve your captives' need;  
 To wait, in heavy harness,  
 On fluttered folk and wild —  
 Your new-caught, sullen peoples,  
 Half-devil and half-child.  
 —Rudyard Kipling,  
*The White Man's Burden*

The phrase "White Man's burden" in this excerpt refers to the

- 1) negative attitude of Europeans toward peoples of the non-Western world
  - 2) challenges non-Europeans faced when trading with the Europeans
  - 3) positive role of the Roman Catholic Church in Africa and Asia
  - 4) advantages Europeans would gain by colonizing Africa, Asia, and Latin America
- 32) Which phrase *best* expresses the ideas of 19th-century British foreign policy?
- 1) "liberty, equality, fraternity"
  - 2) "blood and iron"
  - 3) "peace, land, and bread"
  - 4) "white man's burden"

33) The 19th-century term "white man's burden" reflects the idea that

- 1) imperialism was opposed by most Europeans
- 2) Asians and Africans were equal to Europeans
- 3) Asians and Africans would be grateful for European help
- 4) Europeans had a responsibility to improve the lives of their colonial peoples

34) Great Britain was able to dominate India for almost 200 years because

- 1) differences in language and religion prevented unity among the people of India
- 2) most Indians believed that France was a greater threat than Great Britain was
- 3) the Muslims welcomed the introduction of a Western-style political system
- 4) Indian villagers favored British rule

35) Which factor contributed most to Great Britain's control over India until after World War II?

- 1) British empathy for social conditions in India
- 2) the diversity and the lack of unity of the Indian population
- 3) the location of the Indian subcontinent
- 4) British support of the Indian Congress Party

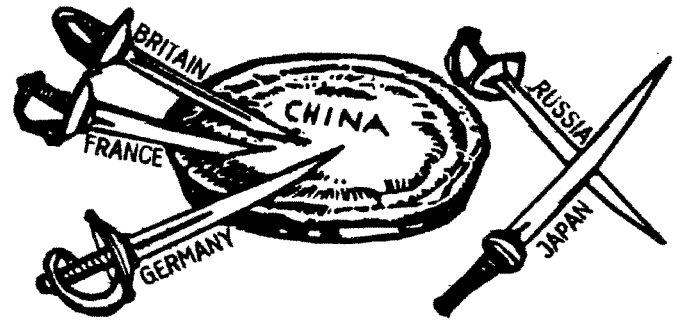
36) The government of Great Britain built railroads, schools, and irrigation systems in colonial India primarily to

- 1) strengthen its political and economic control in India
- 2) secure favorable trading arrangements with different Indian leaders
- 3) prepare India for independence
- 4) help India maintain its traditional cultural systems

37) During the late 1800's, imperialistic nations divided China into

- 1) plantations
- 2) communes
- 3) spheres of influence
- 4) independent city-states

Questions 38 and 39 refer to the following:



38) The cartoon depicts the

- 1) ethnocentrism of the Chinese during the Manchu Ch'ing dynasty of the 17th century
- 2) military aid given to the Chinese revolutionaries by the former Soviet Union during the 1940's
- 3) favored trading-partner status awarded to China by many Western European countries in the 1980's
- 4) separation of China into spheres of influence by 19th-century imperialist nations

39) The situation (between 1880-1905) depicted in the cartoon was brought about by the

- 1) economic agreements with Western nations signed by Deng Xiaoping
- 2) alliance of the former Soviet Union with the Communists and the aid given to the Nationalists by Western Europe
- 3) low level of cultural and economic development in China throughout its history
- 4) military weakness of China and the European desire for expansion

40) A major result of the Opium War in China was

- 1) the establishment of spheres of influence in China by Europeans
- 2) the expulsion of Europeans from China
- 3) an increase in the power of the Emperor
- 4) the expansion of Chinese influence to India and the Middle East

- 41) What effect did the Opium War and the Treaty of Nanjing have on China?
- 1) The Manchu government expelled the Western powers.
  - 2) Chinese Nationalists increased their influence in rural areas.
  - 3) China was divided into spheres of influence.
  - 4) China adopted a democratic system of government.
- 42) The outcome of the Opium War showed that in the 19th century,
- 1) the Chinese people were successful in eliminating foreign influence
  - 2) China was no longer strong enough to resist Western demands for trading rights
  - 3) the Chinese Government preferred to continue the opium trade
  - 4) the Chinese Army was the most highly disciplined army in the world
- 43) The results of the Opium War (1839-1842) indicate that China was
- 1) rapidly building a modern industrial economy
  - 2) not strong enough to resist Western demands
  - 3) accepting Western nations as equal trading partners
  - 4) still a major military power
- 44) Which was a major result of the Opium War (1839-1842)?
- 1) Japan formed an alliance with China.
  - 2) Great Britain forced China to open its ports for trade.
  - 3) Confucian ideals were rejected by the Chinese people.
  - 4) Great Britain lost its influence in East Asia.
- 45) In China, the building of the Great Wall, the use of the tribute system, and the government's support of the Boxer Rebellion are examples of attempts by different dynasties to limit
- 1) foreign influence
  - 2) industrialization
  - 3) nationalism
  - 4) communist expansion
- 46) Both the Taiping Rebellion and the Boxer Rebellion attempted to rid China of
- 1) communist influence
  - 2) Mongol control
  - 3) illegal drug traffic
  - 4) foreign domination
- 47) European imperialism promoted the development of nationalism in Asian and African countries by
- 1) unintentionally uniting people to oppose foreign domination
  - 2) promoting free trade associations among the colonies
  - 3) establishing Christianity as the common religion
  - 4) discouraging patriotic feelings toward the mother country
- 48) "The white man therefore has not only a stake in, and the right to the land which he has made into a modern industrial state from bare plains, empty valleys and isolated mountains, but according to all principles of morality it was his, is his, and must remain his."
- The author of this statement is most likely a supporter of
- 1) socialism
  - 2) imperialism
  - 3) cooperative communities
  - 4) free trade zones

- 49) "When the white man came to Africa he had the Bible and the black man had the land. Later the white man had the land and the black man had the Bible."

The author of this statement suggests that an important result of European involvement in Africa was that the

- 1) Europeans exploited the Africans
  - 2) Africans exchanged their land for Bibles
  - 3) Africans became good Christians
  - 4) Europeans lost their religious beliefs
- 50) During the 19th century, European imperialism often led to the
- 1) expansion of free-trade systems throughout the world
  - 2) development of self-sufficient economies in the colonies
  - 3) exploitation of the colonial peoples and their lands
  - 4) rapid industrialization of Africa and Asia
- 51) During the 18th and 19th centuries, increased contact between Europe and the continents of Africa, Asia, and South America resulted in
- 1) the exploitation of the labor and resources of these continents
  - 2) preservation of the rights of the indigenous peoples
  - 3) closer cultural cooperation between Europe and these continents
  - 4) a return to the political and economic systems of feudal Europe

- 52) Which is an accurate statement about the partitioning of Africa by European imperialist nations during the 1800's?
- 1) New nations were based on old tribal boundaries.
  - 2) African unity was encouraged.
  - 3) The continent was divided equally among the colonial powers.
  - 4) The cultural and ethnic diversity of the African people was disregarded.
- 53) Which was a major effect of European imperialism on Africa?
- 1) Africans and Europeans developed a respect for each other's cultures.
  - 2) Most African nations developed self-sufficient economies.
  - 3) Africans became economically dependent on European nations.
  - 4) Most Africans voluntarily abandoned tribal or ethnic loyalties for European values.
- 54) Which observation about the impact of colonialism on African development is most valid?
- 1) European nations respected the heritage of the ancient African kingdoms.
  - 2) Colonialism introduced Africans to a variety of non-African cultures.
  - 3) Historians have proved that the positive effects of colonialism have outweighed the negative effects.
  - 4) Without the colonization of Africa, the continent would have continued in a period of stagnation.
- 55) Which was a major effect of European rule in Africa?
- 1) improved transportation and communication systems
  - 2) development of subsistence agriculture
  - 3) decreased dependence of African nations on imports
  - 4) increased use of barter

- 56) A lasting effect of British colonial rule in India has been the establishment of
- 1) a one-crop economy
  - 2) widespread transportation and communication systems
  - 3) racial equality in housing, education, and government
  - 4) a Christian-dominated government
- 57) The current political boundaries of African nations have been most influenced by
- 1) traditional African language groups
  - 2) the topographic features of the continent
  - 3) the location of ancient African tribal kingdoms
  - 4) the patterns of European colonialism
- 58) Which was a major result of the struggle for Africa by European powers between the 1880's and World War I?
- 1) an increase in tribal warfare
  - 2) the strengthening of traditional village ties
  - 3) the creation of arbitrary colonial boundaries
  - 4) an increase in the slave trade
- 59) The boundaries of modern African nations do *not* usually follow tribal boundaries mainly because
- 1) modern national boundaries tend to follow former colonial boundaries
  - 2) tribes have lost their importance in the lives of modern Africans
  - 3) African nations are trying to decrease tribal influence
  - 4) most tribes are unwilling to cooperate with the new national governments
- 60) British imperialism in India led to the
- 1) introduction of a parliamentary form of government
  - 2) abolition of the caste system in India
  - 3) rejection of traditional values by most Indians
  - 4) end of conflict between Hindus and Muslims
- 61) Which feature of present-day Indian society was introduced by the British during colonial times?
- 1) rigid social class system
  - 2) large foreign trade surplus
  - 3) central control of population growth
  - 4) parliamentary system of government
- 62) A lasting influence of British colonialism on India is *most* evident in India's
- 1) commitment to parliamentary democracy
  - 2) continuation of the caste system
  - 3) development of a policy of nonalignment
  - 4) establishment of a command economy

63)



"Learning civilized ways is hard work!"

What is the *main* idea of the cartoon?

- 1) Many people assisted Western nations in acquiring overseas colonies.
- 2) Western imperialism improved the quality of life for people in the colonies.
- 3) Western imperialism led to the exploitation of people and resources in the colonies.
- 4) Many job opportunities were created by Western colonization.