Multiple-Choice Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and fill in the corresponding letter on the answer document. (1 point each)

1. Why did the Europeans control such a small portion of Africa in the 1800s?
   A) Africa had no natural resources that the Europeans needed.
   B) Europeans didn't need new markets to sell their industrialized goods.
   C) Europeans were focused on building empires through acquisition of other European territories.
   D) Africa had powerful armies, rivers were hard to navigate, and Europeans were susceptible to disease.

2. What were some of the internal factors that contributed to imperialism in Africa?
   A) Africans had a need to trade with Europe for raw materials.
   B) Africans had a desire to convert to Christianity.
   C) Africans had a variety of cultures and languages, making it difficult to unite.
   D) Africans had strong leadership among the various ethnic groups.

3. Why did the Boers and the British fight over southern Africa?
   A) Both groups wanted to build a strong army to defeat the German controlled north.
   B) Both groups wanted control over the gold and diamonds in the region.
   C) Both groups practiced paternalism.
   D) Both groups wanted to industrialize the area.

4. What idea is the policy of assimilation based on?
   A) The idea that colonizers can be enriched when adapting to the native culture of an area.
   B) The idea that local people would eventually be absorbed into the colonizers' culture.
   C) The idea that native populations know what's best for survival in that area (Social Darwinism).
   D) The idea that local people deserved the right to maintain their native culture.

5. Why were African resistance movements usually unsuccessful?
   A) The Europeans were far from their homes.
   B) The Europeans had superior weapons.
   C) The Africans had superior knowledge of the terrain.
   D) The Africans had superior leadership.

6. How did colonial rule cause a breakdown in traditional African culture?
   A) Africans enjoyed European culture better than their original beliefs.
   B) Traditional rulers were replaced with European rulers; Africans had no say in how their lives were lived.
   C) Social Darwinism - Europeans were a superior peoples compared to the African people.
   D) Both groups believed that Europeans were better able to run a government than the local people.
7. Why did Britain consider India its "jewel in the crown"?
   A) India was the only colony that didn't resist British control.
   B) India's population and resources made it the most valuable of all the British colonies.
   C) India was controlled by a company; the government didn't have to be involved in the day-to-day affairs of the colony.
   D) India had a vast supply of diamonds and emeralds.

8. Why didn't Indians unite against the British in the Sepoy Mutiny?
   A) The Sepoys converted to Christianity.
   B) The Sepoys prevented their own people from rebelling.
   C) The Indians valued the protection the British gave them from their enemy, Japan.
   D) There was weak leadership and conflicts between Hindus and Muslims.

9. What form did British rule take under the Raj?
   A) Protectorate; Britain withdrew from India to allow for an internal government to rule.
   B) Indirect rule; India was controlled by the British East India Company.
   C) Sphere of Influence; Britain withdrew from India completely, only reserving exclusive trading privileges with them.
   D) Direct rule; India was divided into provinces and districts and ruled directly by British officials.

10. How were the Dutch East India Trading Company and the British East India Company similar?
    A) Both allowed local people to remain in control of their own governments.
    B) Both called for an end to annexation.
    C) Both were trading companies that practiced economic imperialism.
    D) Both treated the local people with respect, affording them all the privileges that Europeans had.

11. Why did some groups believe that the United States should colonize like the Europeans?
    A) They believed that the U.S. should colonize to save other areas from being controlled by Britain.
    B) They believed that the U.S. could make every area of the world a democracy.
    C) They believed that the U.S. should colonize because it began as a colony; this could help make other areas as strong as the U.S.
    D) They believed the U.S. was destined to be a world power; to compete with the European countries, land and resources were needed.

12. What changes took place in Southeast Asia as a result of colonial control?
    A) Economies grew; education and health improved; areas unified under local leaders.
    B) Economies worsened; education and health improved; areas unified but lost local leaders.
    C) Economies worsened; education and health remained poor; areas unified under local leaders.
    D) Economies grew; education and health improved; areas unified but lost local leaders.

13. How did both Ethiopia and Siam remain independent?
    A) Both pointed out flaws in a treaty made with Italy.
    B) Both stockpiled weapons acquired from France and Russia.
    C) Both had strong leadership that played European colonizers off of each other.
    D) Both made great efforts to modernize their country.
14. Why did the Chinese have little interest in trading with the West?
   A) The Monroe doctrine made it illegal for China to trade with the West.
   B) They were economically self-sufficient.
   C) Chinese officials were opposed to change of any kind.
   D) Opium trade was lucrative, keeping the Chinese economy strong.

15. What internal problems did China face prior to the Taiping Rebellion?
   A) strong leadership and poor harvests
   B) shrinking population and corruption in government
   C) growing population and growing opium addiction
   D) shrinking population and poor harvests

16. Why did Emperor Guangxu's efforts at reform and modernization fail?
   A) The Dowager Empress left the throne; without her leadership, reforms failed.
   B) The Open Door Policy with the United States was a better reform than the one Emperor Guangxu proposed.
   C) Qing officials saw changes as threats to their power and called the Dowager Empress back to court.
   D) The Boxer Rebellion represented the people's desire to increase foreign influence.

17. How was the Treaty of Kanagawa (Japan) similar to the treaties that China signed with various European powers?
   A) It prevented modernization.
   B) It granted trade permission to foreigners.
   C) It increased pride and nationalism.
   D) It preserved isolationist policies.

18. What steps did the Meiji emperor take to modernize Japan?
   A) He maintained Japan as a strong military dictatorship.
   B) He rejected Western forms of government.
   C) He cut trade with the West.
   D) He supported Japan industrializing.

19. How did Japan begin its quest to build an empire?
   A) Through the annexation of Russia.
   B) By maintaining peace with China.
   C) By maintaining its traditional values and culture.
   D) Through the annexation of Korea.

20. Why did the gap between rich and poor in Latin America grow after independence?
   A) The new governments had to pay off debt to foreign countries.
   B) The new countries didn't have economies that grew.
   C) New governments took over lands owned by natives and the church; wealthy landowners were the only ones who could afford to buy the land.
   D) The poor remained loyal to the colonial rulers while the rich supported the new governments.
21. What economic setback did Latin American countries experience after independence?
   A) A decrease in imports from foreign nations.
   B) A lack of industrialization.
   C) An increase in infrastructure, such as roads, railroads, and schools.
   D) An increase in trade with foreign nations.

22. Why was the United States so interested in the security of Latin America?
   A) To ensure its own colonial rule. The United States colonized the majority of Latin America.
   B) The United States was the protectorate of most of Latin America.
   C) The United States wanted to build positive relationships with its neighbors.
   D) To ensure its own security. If European countries tried to reconquer Latin America, what would prevent them from trying to takeover the United States?

23. What effects did the Monroe Doctrine and the Roosevelt Corollary have on Latin America?
   A) Increased power, which kept Latin America at the forefront of industrialization.
   B) Fairness, which allowed the gap between the rich and the poor in Latin America to shrink.
   C) Ongoing imperialism, which kept most Latin American countries dependent and unable to develop politically or economically.
   D) A surge of independence; the documents provided protection from the United States, allowing Latin America to break free from colonialism.

Use the following to answer questions 24-25:

Primary Source: Excerpts from the Treaty of Nanjing

Article II
His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British Subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their commercial pursuits, without molestation or restraint at the Cities and Towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochowfu, Ningpo, and Shanghai, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, etc., will appoint Superintendents or Consular Officers, to reside at each of the above-named Cities or Towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese Authorities and the said Merchants, and to see that the just Duties and other Dues of the Chinese Government as hereafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty’s Subjects.

Article III
It being obviously necessary and desirable, that British Subjects should have some Port whereat they may careen and refit their Ships, when required, and keep Stores for that purpose, His Majesty the Emperor of China cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, etc., the Island of Hong-Kong, to be possessed in perpetuity by her Britannic Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and to be governed by such Laws and Regulations as Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, etc., shall see fit to direct.


24. Article II of the Nanjing Treaty illustrates which concept?
   A) Monroe Doctrine
   B) Open Door Policy
   C) extraterritorial rights
   D) Taiping Rebellion
25. What is proposed in Article III of the Nanjing Treaty?
   A) China gives temporary control of Hong-Kong to Great Britain.
   B) China gives control of Hong-Kong to Great Britain.
   C) China allows British to live in Hong-Kong, but under the rules of mainland China.
   D) China opens the port of Hong-Kong to Great Britain for trading purposes.

Use the following to answer question 26:

[Political cartoon showing negotiations and flags]

26. Which event is depicted in the political cartoon?
   A) The Boxer Rebellion
   B) Sepoy Mutiny
   C) The Berlin Conference
   D) Open Door Policy

Use the following to answer questions 27-28:

The following excerpt deals with changes made during the Meiji era in Japan:
"In the second and third years of Meiji, the demand for foreign goods remarkably increased. Those who formerly looked upon them with contempt changed their minds and even dressed in foreign clothes. Our males adopted the European style. They put on fine tall hats instead of wearing large [queues] on their heads, and took to carrying sticks after discarding their swords. They dressed in coats of the English fashion and trousers of the American. They would only eat from tables and nothing would satisfy them but French cookery."

Source: Tokyo Times, 1877

27. According to the excerpt, what happened in the second and third years of Meiji?
   A) The demand for Japanese goods decreased.
   B) The demand for foreign goods increased.
   C) The Japanese ate only French food.
   D) The Japanese wore only European clothes.

28. Which statement best sums up the way the writer feels about the Japanese adoption of foreign ways?
   A) The writer chooses to reserve judgement until a later date.
   B) The writer feels that it is a good thing for Japan.
   C) The writer feels that it is a bad thing for Japan.
   D) The writer expresses no opinion on the matter.
29. What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?
   A) to establish the right of the United States to be an international police force
   B) to discourage European nations from establishing colonies in Latin America
   C) to annex Texas to the United States
   D) to open trade in China to all nations

Use the following to answer questions 30-32:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Methods</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDIRECT CONTROL</td>
<td>DIRECT CONTROL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Local government officials were used.</td>
<td>• Foreign officials were brought in to rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Limited self-rule</td>
<td>• No self-rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Goal: to develop future leaders</td>
<td>• Goal: assimilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Government institutions are based on European styles but may have local rules.</td>
<td>• Government institutions are based only on European styles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• British colonies such as Nigeria, India, Burma</td>
<td>• French colonies such as Somaliland, Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• U.S. colonies on Pacific Islands</td>
<td>• German colonies such as German East Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Portuguese colonies such as Angola</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30. What did indirect control and direct control have in common?
   A) They both encouraged assimilation as their main goal.
   B) They both encouraged limited self-rule for all colonies.
   C) They both based government institutions on European styles.
   D) They both used local government officials and local rules.

31. Judging from the chart, which colony would be least prepared for independence?
   A) Nigeria
   B) India
   C) Burma
   D) Angola

32. What conclusion can be drawn from the chart?
   A) Management methods would have no effect on cultural identity.
   B) Both management methods caused about the same loss of cultural identity.
   C) Direct control probably caused more loss of cultural identity.
   D) Indirect control probably caused more loss of cultural identity.

33. Which of the following was a Social Darwinist argument in favor of imperialism?
   A) Western nations needed outlets for their growing populations
   B) Increased trade would benefit all peoples
   C) Colonies would bring wealth and prestige to the home country
   D) Westerners thought they had a duty to bring civilization to inferior races

34. What was a major factor that allowed imperialist powers to dominate large parts of Asia and Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries?
   A) The desire of Asians and Africans to convert to Christianity
   B) The willingness of imperialists to respect local traditions and customs
   C) The spread of nationalism among native people in colonial areas
   D) Their technological and military superiority
35. Which of the following was NOT one of the main European motivations for Imperialistic behavior?
   A) The desire to spread their culture to the "uncivilized" world
   B) The need for natural resources and raw materials as emerging industrial societies
   C) As a way to "compete" with other European nations
   D) A method to secure immigrant labor for their factories
Answer Key

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. C
11. D
12. D
13. C
14. B
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. D
19. D
20. C
21. B
22. D
23. C
24. D
25. B
26. C
27. B
28. C
29. B
30. C
31. D
32. C
33. D
34. D
35. D