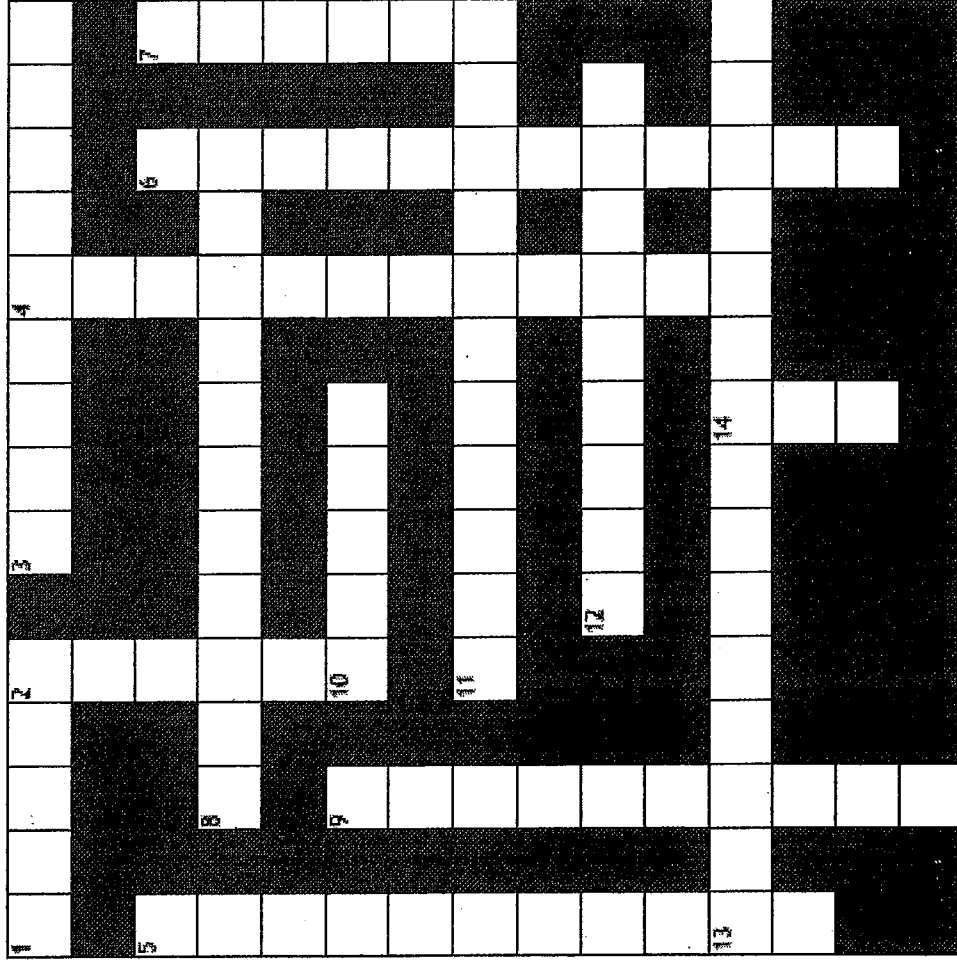


Chapter 11: The Age of Imperialism

Review Packet

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Dutch settlers in Africa
3. Ethiopian emperor who resisted the Europeans (2 wrds)
8. Taking land for strategic purposes
10. Zulu chief
11. Takeover of a country by a stronger nation
12. Waterway connecting Red Sea to Mediterranean (2 wrds)
13. Ideas about evolution applied to social change (2 wrds)

Down

2. Indian soldiers
4. Last monarch of Hawaii
5. Providing for people's needs, not their rights
6. Absorption of a population into a larger culture
7. Belief that one race is superior to others
9. Southeast Asian lands along the Pacific Ocean (2 wrds)
14. British rule over India

Name: _____

Date: _____

CHAPTER
11

The Age of Imperialism

A. Matching Match the description in the second column with the term or name in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. imperialism | a. Filipino nationalist leader who fought against U.S. colonization of the Philippine Islands |
| ___ 2. racism | b. Hawaiian ruler who tried to restore the political power of Hawaiians |
| ___ 3. Social Darwinism | c. Dutch settlers of South Africa |
| ___ 4. Boer | d. belief that one race is superior to others |
| ___ 5. paternalism | e. Ethiopian leader who succeeded in resisting European colonization |
| ___ 6. Emilio Aguinaldo | f. theory that those who are fittest for survival enjoy wealth and success and are superior to others |
| ___ 7. Menelik II | g. policy of governing people in a parental way by providing for their needs but not giving them rights |
| ___ 8. Queen Liliuokalani | h. seizure of a country or territory by a stronger country |

B. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

Berlin Conference	Boer War	Suez Canal	annexation
geopolitics	Crimean War	assimilation	Raj

- The Dutch settlers of South Africa fought against the British in the _____.
- The _____ was a meeting in which 14 European nations established rules for the division of Africa without consulting African rulers.
- The period of British rule over India from 1757 until 1947 is called the _____.
- An interest in or taking of land for its strategic location or products is called _____.
- The human-made waterway that cuts through the Isthmus of Suez and connects the Red Sea to the Mediterranean is the _____.
- The combined forces of the Ottoman Empire, Britain, and France defeated Russia in the _____.



Imperialism

Case Study: Nigeria

Making Inferences

Below are some general statements about empire building in Africa and how it affected Nigeria. Read each statement. Then supply details from the section to support it.

1. The Berlin Conference of 1884–85 was held to decide rules for dividing Africa among colonial powers.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

2. Imperialism of the 18th and 19th centuries was different from explorations of Africa and Asia during the 15th and 16th centuries.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

3. Two methods for managing a colony developed.
 - a. Direct control: _____
 - b. Indirect control: _____

4. Some European nations followed a policy of governing Africa called paternalism.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

5. Other nations, including France, supported a policy of assimilation.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

6. The British gained control of Nigeria, one of the most culturally diverse parts of Africa.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

7. Africans tried to resist European attempts to colonize the continent, but only Ethiopia was successful.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

8. European colonial rule had many negative effects and a few positive ones.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

CHAPTER
11

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

Sentence Completion

Select the name or term that best completes the sentence. Write the name or term in the blank.

Guam	Indochina	Philippine Islands
Pacific Rim	sugar cane	wheat
coffee	annexation	China
Indonesian Islands	corn	Puerto Rico
Mongkut	Thailand	Germany
Britain	Emilio Aguinaldo	rubber
Liliuokalani	Sanford Dole	Vietnam

- The lands of Southeast Asia form part of the _____, the countries that border the Pacific Ocean.
- Early in the 19th century, the Dutch gained control of _____. New Guinea and the Marshall and Solomon islands were claimed by _____.
- At the same time, _____ controlled the major trading port at Singapore, and the French took over _____.
- _____, _____, and _____ were among the products from this region that became important in world markets.
- Because of the influx of thousands of workers from _____ to Malaysia, the Malays became a minority in their own country.
- Siam, today called _____, modernized during the reign of King _____.
- The United States gained control of _____, _____, and _____ as a result of the Spanish-American War in 1898.
- The leader of the Filipino nationalists was _____.
- In this section, _____ refers to the adding of Hawaii as a territory of the United States.
- In a struggle for power between Hawaiians and the wealthy American planters there, Queen _____ was overthrown in 1893.

Ch 11 – The Age of Imperialism

Test Review

If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

- _____ 1. Belgian settlers in South Africa were known as Boers.
- _____ 2. Racism is the name for the belief that one race is superior to others.
- _____ 3. In 1884 and 1885, 14 Africa nations met at the Berlin Conference to discuss the future of Africa.
- _____ 4. The theory of Social Darwinism was used to attack the actions and beliefs of European imperialists.
- _____ 5. The major source of wealth in Africa was the continent's agricultural resources.
- _____ 6. The Boer War, which involved guerrilla warfare tactics and the use of concentration camps, was fought between the Zulu and the Boers.
- _____ 7. Shaka was a Zulu chief who used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large centralized state in southern Africa.
- _____ 8. The Great Trek was undertaken by the French in an attempt to escape the British but led them into conflict with the Zulu and other Africans.

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- ___ 9. By 1914, the Ottoman Empire had
 A. ceased to exist. C. begun to experience a decline.
 B. achieved its greatest size. D. declined to about a third of its greatest size.
- ___ 10. Which of the following lost the Crimean War?
 A. Russia C. Britain
 B. France D. the Ottoman Empire
- ___ 11. Muhammad Ali instituted a series of reforms in the military and in the economy of
 A. Egypt. C. Herzegovina.
 B. Persia. D. the Ottoman Empire.
- ___ 12. The Suez Canal was built through the combined efforts of the
 A. French and British. C. Russians and Persians.
 B. French and Egyptians. D. Egyptians and Persians.
- ___ 13. In 1907, which of the following was divided into spheres of influence by Russia and Britain?
 A. India C. Persia
 B. Egypt D. Afghanistan

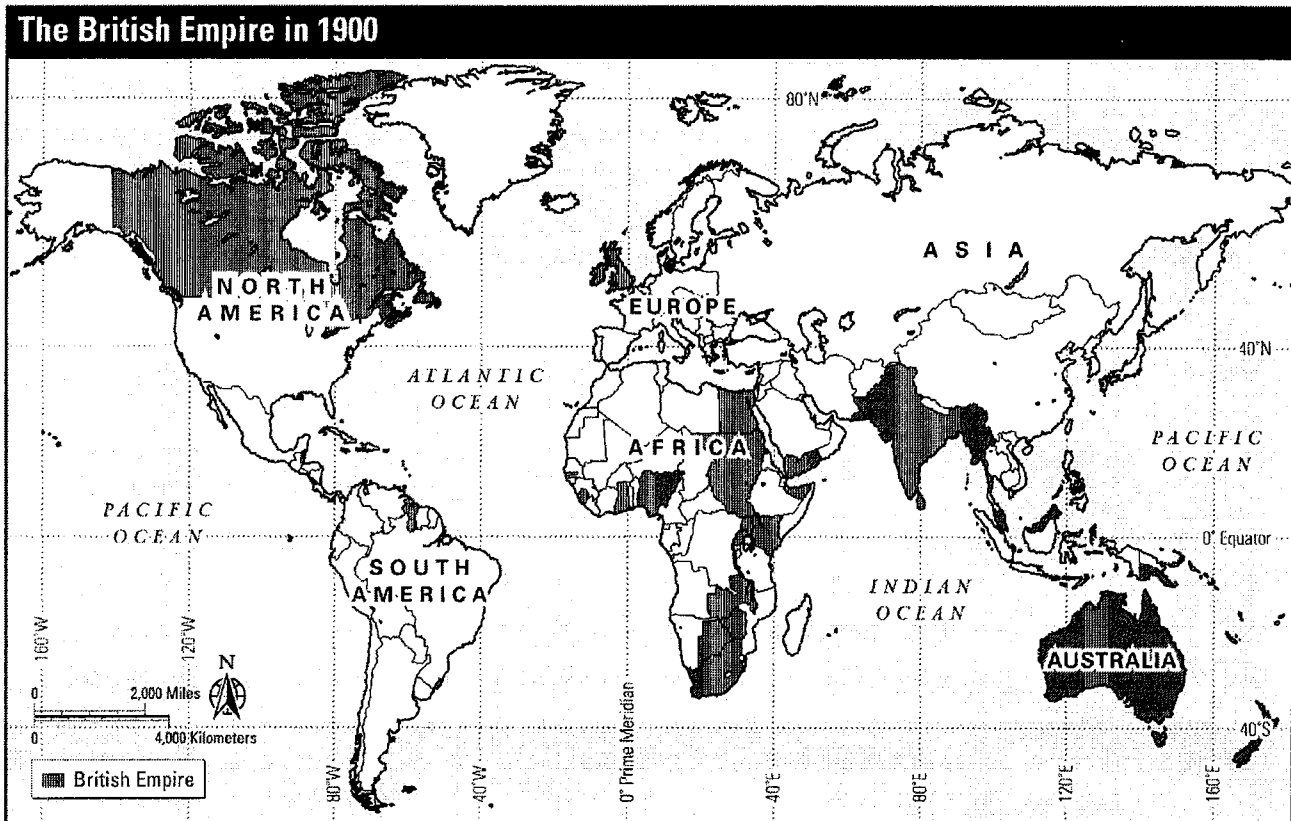
Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Boer War | F. Nigeria |
| B. Crimean War | G. Persia |
| C. Emilio Aguinaldo | H. Queen Liliuokalani |
| D. Sepoy Mutiny | I. Raj |
| E. Menelik II | J. Shaka |

- ___ 14. The main cause of the ___ was Russia's desire to gain land on the Black Sea from the Ottoman Empire.

- ___ 15. The part of India that was under direct British rule was known as the ____. This term is also used to refer to the period of British rule over India.
- ___ 16. In 1907, ___ lost a long fight to maintain its independence when Britain and Russia took over the country and divided it into spheres of influence.
- ___ 17. In the 1800s, the Zulu chief ___ used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large state in southern Africa.
- ___ 18. ___ was the leader of the Filipino nationalists who claimed that the United States had promised immediate independence of the Philippine Islands after the end of the Spanish–American War.
- ___ 19. The opposition of Dutch settlers to British policy in South Africa turned violent during the ___.
- ___ 20. The ___ began after rumors spread among Indian soldiers that the cartridges of their rifles were sealed with beef and pork fat.
- ___ 21. The overthrow of ____, the last monarch of Hawaii, was accomplished in the late 1800s by a group of American sugar planters.
- ___ 22. ___ managed to maintain the independence of Ethiopia by exploiting imperialistic rivalries between European nations and by building up a modern arsenal that helped his forces defeat an Italian army.
- ___ 23. ___ was a British colony that combined diverse cultures and long-term rival groups.

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer.



- ___ 24. Where did the British Empire control an entire continent?
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. North America | C. Europe |
| B. Africa | D. Australia |

- ___ 25. Which continent had the greatest number of British colonies?
 A. Asia
 B. Africa
 C. North America
 D. South America
- ___ 26. On which of these continents did Britain control the smallest land area?
 A. Asia
 B. Africa
 C. North America
 D. South America
- ___ 27. What was the approximate distance between Britain and its North American colony?
 A. 1,500 miles
 B. 2,800 miles
 C. 3,700 miles
 D. 4,900 miles
- ___ 28. Approximately how many degrees east of Britain was Australia?
 A. 40°
 B. 80°
 C. 120°
 D. 140°

Management Methods	
INDIRECT CONTROL	DIRECT CONTROL
• Local government officials were used.	• Foreign officials were brought in to rule.
• Limited self-rule	• No self-rule
• Goal: to develop future leaders	• Goal: assimilation
• Government institutions are based on European styles but may have local rules.	• Government institutions are based only on European styles.
Examples	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British colonies such as Nigeria, India, Burma • U.S. colonies on Pacific Islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French colonies such as Somaliland, Vietnam • German colonies such as German East Africa • Portuguese colonies such as Angola

- ___ 29. What was the goal of direct control?
 A. to use local government officials
 B. limited self-rule
 C. assimilation
 D. to develop future leaders
- ___ 30. Which of the following colonies was governed by indirect control?
 A. Angola
 B. German East Africa
 C. Somaliland
 D. Nigeria
- ___ 31. What was true of indirect control?
 A. Foreign officials were brought in to rule.
 B. Government institutions were based only on European styles.
 C. It had limited self-rule.
 D. German colonies used it.
- ___ 32. What did indirect control and direct control have in common?
 A. They both based government institutions on European styles.
 B. They both encouraged assimilation as their main goal.
 C. They both used local government officials and local rules.
 D. They both encouraged limited self-rule for all colonies.
- ___ 33. What was NOT true of direct control?
 A. Foreign officials were brought in to rule.
 B. British colonies used it.
 C. It had no self-rule.
 D. Portuguese colonies used it.

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper.

34. **Analyzing Causes** What were the causes of European imperialism in Africa?

35. **Recognizing Effects** What were the positive and negative effects of British imperialism in India?

36. **Identifying Problems** What problems arose in governing Nigeria after the Berlin Conference of 1884–1885?