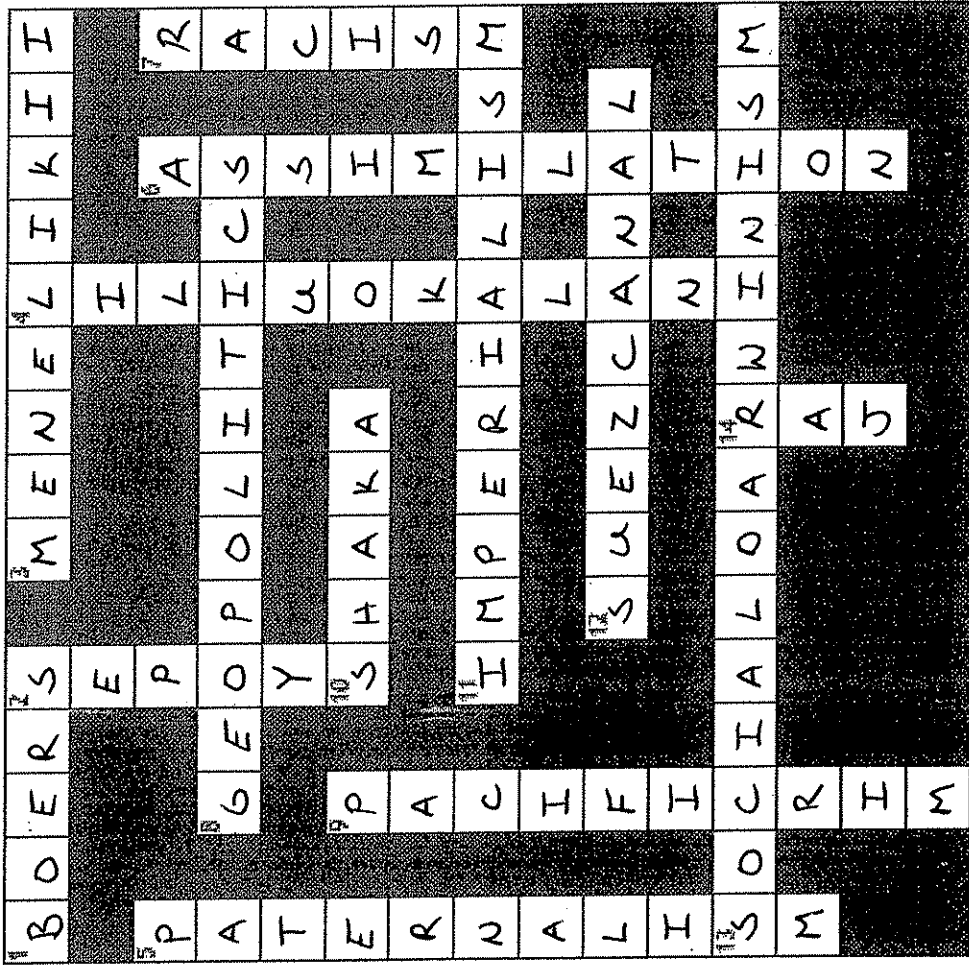


# Chapter 11: The Age of Imperialism

## 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: key

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.

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <u>H</u> 1. imperialism        | a. Filipino nationalist leader who fought against U.S. colonization of the Philippine Islands           |
| <u>D</u> 2. racism             | b. Hawaiian ruler who tried to restore the political power of Hawaiians                                 |
| <u>F</u> 3. Social Darwinism   | c. Dutch settlers of South Africa   |
| <u>C</u> 4. Boer               | d. belief that one race is superior to others   |
| <u>G</u> 5. paternalism        | e. Ethiopian leader who succeeded in resisting European colonization                                    |
| <u>A</u> 6. Emilio Aguinaldo   | f. theory that those who are fittest for survival enjoy wealth and success and are superior to others   |
| <u>E</u> 7. Menelik II         | g. policy of governing people in a parental way by providing for their needs but not giving them rights |
| <u>B</u> 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 Boer War.
- The Berlin Conference 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 Raj.
- An interest in or taking of land for its strategic location or products is called geopolitics.
- The human-made waterway that cuts through the Isthmus of Suez and connects the Red Sea to the Mediterranean is the Suez Canal.
- The combined forces of the Ottoman Empire, Britain, and France defeated Russia in the Crimean War.



## 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. Euro paid little attention to historical political divisions in Africa (or its ethnic/language grps)
  - b. Euro wanted control of African lands, people & resources
2. Imperialism of the 18th and 19th centuries was different from explorations of Africa and Asia during the 15th and 16th centuries.
  - a. earlier they did not travel far into Africa's interior, & impact on people was small
  - b. 18/19<sup>th</sup> cent, Euro took over land & expected Africans to adopt Euro customs
3. Two methods for managing a colony developed.
  - a. Direct control: used paternalism, provided for needs but no rights. Expected assimilation
  - b. Indirect control: relied on local leaders to run country, but train them to be British
4. Some European nations followed a policy of governing Africa called paternalism.
  - a. provide for their needs but give them no rights (looked on them as a parent)
  - b. Euro brought their own govt & did not train the locals to rule
5. Other nations, including France, supported a policy of assimilation.
  - a. in time the locals would adopt French culture: customs
  - b. schools, courts, & businesses structured like their French counterpart
6. The British gained control of Nigeria, one of the most culturally diverse parts of Africa.
  - a. gained Nigeria through Brit's missionaries & traders
  - b. diversity of Nigeria made it tough to control, so ruled N. Nigeria indirectly
7. Africans tried to resist European attempts to colonize the continent, but only Ethiopia was successful.
  - a. superior weapons of Euro made contest un fair
  - b. Menelik II was successful against Italy, France & Britain
8. European colonial rule had many negative effects and a few positive ones.
  - a. Africans lost land, died of disease & went thru famine because cash crops
  - b. reduced local warfare, improved sanitation/health & helped African economy

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 Pacific Rim, the countries that border the Pacific Ocean.
- Early in the 19th century, the Dutch gained control of Indonesian Islands. New Guinea and the Marshall and Solomon islands were claimed by Germany.
- At the same time, Britain controlled the major trading port at Singapore, and the French took over Indochina.
- Coffee, sugar cane, and rubber were among the products from this region that became important in world markets.
- Because of the influx of thousands of workers from China to Malaysia, the Malays became a minority in their own country.
- Siam, today called Thailand, modernized during the reign of King Mongkut.
- The United States gained control of Philippine Island, Puerto Rico, and Guam as a result of the Spanish-American War in 1898.
- The leader of the Filipino nationalists was Emilio Aguinaldo.
- In this section, annexation 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 Liliuokalani was overthrown in 1893.

Ch 11 – Study Guide

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.

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

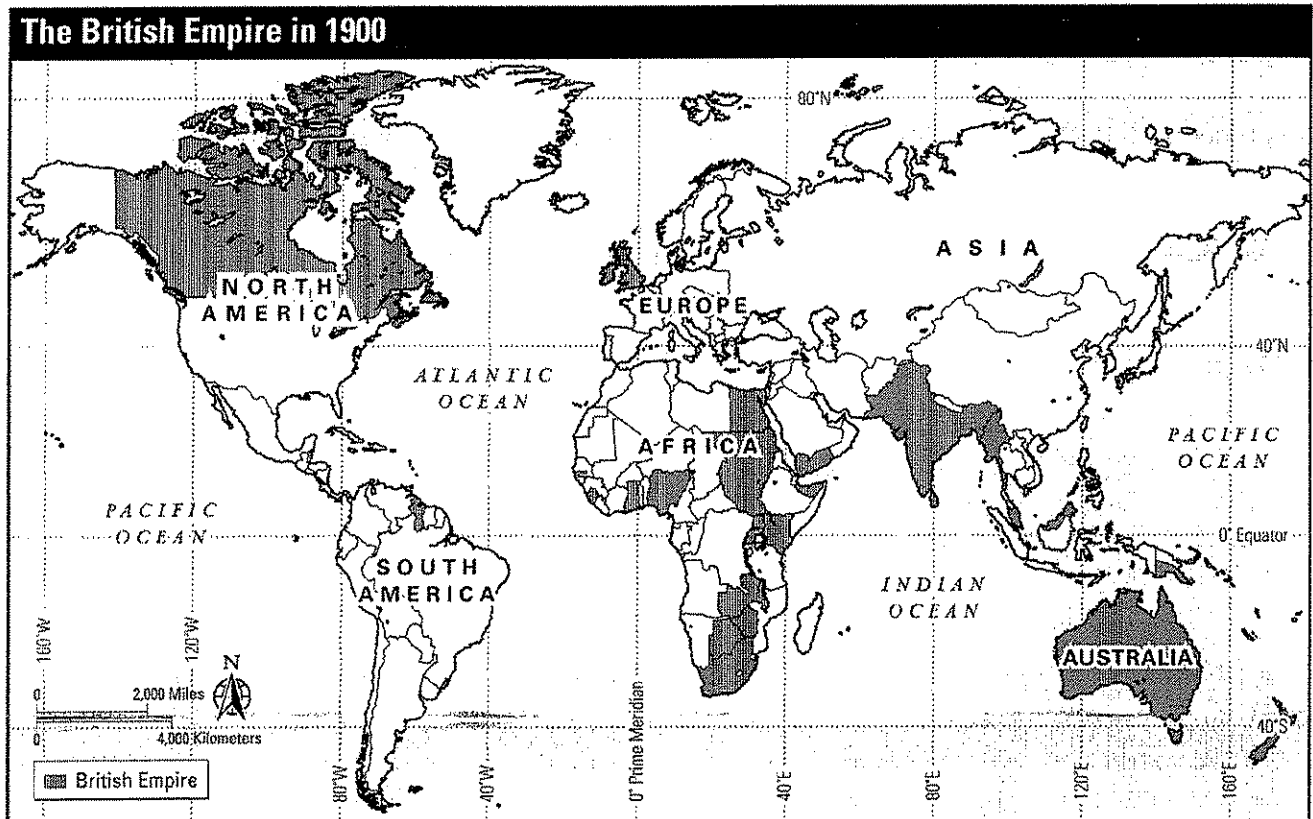
- D 9. By 1914, the Ottoman Empire had  
A. ceased to exist. C. begun to experience a decline.  
B. achieved its greatest size. D. declined to about a third of its greatest size.
- A 10. Which of the following lost the Crimean War?  
A. Russia C. Britain  
B. France D. the Ottoman Empire
- A 11. Muhammad Ali instituted a series of reforms in the military and in the economy of  
A. Egypt. C. Herzegovina.  
B. Persia. D. the Ottoman Empire.
- B 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.
- C 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
- B 14. The main cause of the \_\_\_ was Russia's desire to gain land on the Black Sea from the Ottoman Empire.

- I 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.
- G 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.
- J 17. In the 1800s, the Zulu chief \_\_\_\_\_ used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large state in southern Africa.
- C 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.
- A 19. The opposition of Dutch settlers to British policy in South Africa turned violent during the \_\_\_\_\_.
- D 20. The \_\_\_\_\_ began after rumors spread among Indian soldiers that the cartridges of their rifles were sealed with beef and pork fat.
- H 21. The overthrow of \_\_\_\_\_, the last monarch of Hawaii, was accomplished in the late 1800s by a group of American sugar planters.
- E 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.
- F 23. \_\_\_\_\_ was a British colony that combined diverse cultures and long-term rival groups.

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



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

- B 25. Which continent had the greatest number of British colonies?  
 A. Asia  
 B. Africa  
 C. North America  
 D. South America
- D 26. On which of these continents did Britain control the smallest land area?  
 A. Asia  
 B. Africa  
 C. North America  
 D. South America
- B 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
- C/B 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.
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Examples</b>
• British colonies such as Nigeria, India, Burma • U.S. colonies on Pacific Islands	• French colonies such as Somaliland, Vietnam • German colonies such as German East Africa • Portuguese colonies such as Angola

- C 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
- D 30. Which of the following colonies was governed by indirect control?  
 A. Angola  
 B. German East Africa  
 C. Somaliland  
 D. Nigeria
- C 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.
- A 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.
- B 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?

- After the Industrial revolution, European nations wanted new markets & raw materials to improve their economies. Feelings of nationalism also drove competition for colonies. Many Europeans believed that they were superior to other peoples because they had advanced technology. This racism was linked to social Darwinism (survival of the fittest to social change). Christian missionaries also pushed for expansion. They believed that European rule would end slavery. Africans did not have European technology - such as the Maxim gun. They were forced to rely on outdated weapons. The invention of the steam engine allowed Europeans to travel upstream into the interior of Africa. Railroads & cables & steamships allowed close communication between the colony & its existing nation. Quinine helped protect Europeans from malaria. Africa's huge variety of languages/cultures discouraged unity.

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

### Positive

- British built world's 3<sup>rd</sup> largest railroad network in India (modern economy)
- connected regions
- modern road network, telephone & telegraph lines, dams, bridges & irrigation canals helped India modernize
- Improved sanitation & health
- Schools & colleges founded, literacy increase
- stopped local war & bandits

### Negative

- Oppressed India
- required raw materials from India and then sold back to India
- No competition allowed
- No political/economic influence allowed
- Pushed cash crops, lost self-sufficiency & reduced food production & caused famines (late 1800's)
- religious pressure & racist attitudes (and class citizens) & discrimination
- workers paid less

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

- Ethnic groups who lived in Nigeria were different language, culture & religion. Europeans did not consider this when they divided Africa. The Hausa-Fulani were Muslim & accustomed to a strong central government. The Igbo & Yoruba peoples followed traditional religions & relied on local chiefs. Lacking enough troops to govern the area, Britain turned to indirect rule. British relied on local admins & chiefs to keep order. Indirect rule worked well in northern Nigeria.