

# Lesson Quiz 25-1

# networks

## The Reach of Imperialism

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with its definition.

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. the extension of a nation's power over other lands  | <b>A. imperialism</b>   |
| _____ 2. the belief that race determines a person's traits and capabilities  | <b>B. protectorate</b>  |
| _____ 3. a political unit that depends on another government for its protection  | <b>C. racism</b>        |
| _____ 4. colonial government in which local rulers are allowed to maintain their positions of authority and status                                   | <b>D. direct rule</b>   |
| _____ 5. colonial government in which local elites are removed from power and replaced by a new set of officials brought from the colonizing country | <b>E. indirect rule</b> |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What did Western nations hope to gain by establishing new colonies after 1880?
- A.** languages and cultures to add to their own
  - B.** additional ideas for their own industries
  - C.** more people to add to their population figures
  - D.** raw materials for their industries and markets to sell their products
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. France was motivated to take over Vietnam by its economic ambitions as well as by
- A.** a sincere desire to help Vietnam.
  - B.** rivalry with Britain.
  - C.** desire for Laos.
  - D.** a fear of Siam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Why did the United States fight so hard to defeat the Philippine guerrilla forces?
- A.** to gain a connection to the markets of China
  - B.** to show Spain that the United States was in control
  - C.** to defeat the Japanese
  - D.** to protect Americans in the Philippines
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Citizens of the colonies probably preferred indirect rule over direct rule because
- A.** their taxes would be lower.
  - B.** the government would be more efficient.
  - C.** there would be fewer changes to their way of life.
  - D.** foreigners would not be living in their country.

## Lesson Quiz 25-2

**networks**

### The Reach of Imperialism

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Britain bought Egypt's share in the Suez Canal because it would connect Britain with its interests in India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. *Annex* means to form a new country with its own government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. David Livingstone was a missionary and explorer whose information was often the basis for redrawn maps of Africa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. King Leopold II of Belgium refused Henry Stanley's urging to help settle the Congo River Basin in Central Africa.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Indigenous peoples are people who are native to a region.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Europeans were interested in West Africa especially for its
- A. size.
  - B. independence.
  - C. raw materials.
  - D. rivers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Henry Stanley stayed in Africa after David Livingstone died because
- A. he believed that Livingstone's work was important.
  - B. Livingstone paid him to stay.
  - C. he had planned to stay when he first made the trip.
  - D. there was no transportation back to his home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What is one important reason that European nations met at the Berlin Conference?
- A. Otto von Bismarck wanted to be the leader of the European nations.
  - B. East Africa had the most natural resources of all of Africa.
  - C. European countries wanted to settle conflicting claims for lands in East Africa.
  - D. The African countries wanted to be colonized by the European nations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What happened as a result of the large Boer farming settlements in South Africa?
- A. war with Britain in which Britain won the territory
  - B. Boer farmers' takeover of Rhodes's diamond and gold mines
  - C. Zulus' defeat by the British
  - D. Europeans' loss of all holdings in South Africa

# Lesson Quiz 25-3



## The Reach of Imperialism

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Indian soldiers hired by the British East India Company                   | <b>A. viceroys</b>                   |
| _____ 2. governors who ruled as a representative of a monarch                      | <b>B. Mohandas Gandhi</b>            |
| _____ 3. Indian writer and poet  | <b>C. British East India Company</b> |
| _____ 4. Indian Independence leader  | <b>D. sepoys</b>                     |
| _____ 5. British power actively involved in India's political and military affairs | <b>E. Rabindranath Tagore</b>        |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The major immediate cause of the Great Rebellion was
- A.** a disagreement between the sepoys and the Indian command.
  - B.** rivalry between Hindu and Muslim soldiers.
  - C.** revival and expansion of Indian nationalism.
  - D.** a rumor that rifle cartridges were greased with cow fat and pig fat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. As a result of the Great Rebellion, the British Parliament
- A.** immediately gave India its independence.
  - B.** transferred the East India Company's power directly to the British government.
  - C.** granted voting rights to all men over the age of 21.
  - D.** declared war on India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which of the following was a benefit of British rule in India?
- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> economic growth     | <b>C.</b> political stability |
| <b>B.</b> universal education | <b>D.</b> equal rights        |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The Indian National Congress
- A.** demanded immediate independence from Britain.
  - B.** asked to share the governing process with the British.
  - C.** fought the Hindus.
  - D.** was a railroad connection between Nepal and Bombay.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following renewed interest in Indian cultural life?
- A.** newspapers and books written in Indian languages
  - B.** easy access to museums and historical sites
  - C.** the emergence of English as the only official language
  - D.** a new commissioner of Cultural Affairs

## Lesson Quiz 25-4

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic of a network, consisting of several lines radiating from a central point, resembling a starburst or a web.

### The Reach of Imperialism

**DIRECTIONS: Completion** Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

1. In 1903 Theodore Roosevelt supported a rebellion that allowed \_\_\_\_\_ to become a new nation.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ to the Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States could intervene in Latin American countries that were guilty of misconduct.
3. Porfirio Díaz was forced from power by \_\_\_\_\_, who then attempted to reform Mexico's government.
4. As a result of the \_\_\_\_\_, Mexican citizens gained many rights and protections.
5. Latin America experienced prosperity when it began to \_\_\_\_\_ goods to Europe and the United States.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In the early 1900s, U.S. military forces were sent to Latin American countries to
  - A. capture Pancho Villa.
  - B. prevent a civil war.
  - C. protect U.S. interests.
  - D. establish democracy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which segment of Latin American society grew as a result of the new prosperity?
  - A. military
  - B. lower classes
  - C. Mexican elite
  - D. middle sectors
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The call for agrarian reform in Mexico led to
  - A. redistribution of land.
  - B. foreign land ownership.
  - C. the Roosevelt Corollary.
  - D. dollar diplomacy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The United States used dollar diplomacy to
  - A. increase the value of the dollar.
  - B. expand its economic influence in Latin America.
  - C. improve diplomatic relations in Mexico.
  - D. help pay for the Panama Canal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following benefited from Díaz's dictatorial reign in Mexico?
  - A. middle sectors
  - B. small landowners
  - C. peasant workers
  - D. foreign capitalists