

THE NEW IMPERIALISM

Outline Map

The British in India to 1858

Directions: *Locate and label the following cities and regions of India: Madras, Bengal, Hyderabad, Ceylon, Calcutta, Punjab, Pondicherry, Delhi, Goa, and Bombay. Then shade on the map the territory under British rule by 1805 and the territory under British rule by 1858. Add a key to your shading in the blank box. You may use any map in the textbook chapter, unit opener, or Atlas for reference.*



THE NEW IMPERIALISM**Section 1 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Write a short definition for each term.

1. imperialism _____
2. protectorate _____
3. sphere of influence _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 4. How did the Industrial Revolution contribute to imperialism?
 - a. Industrialized countries sought new markets.
 - b. Industrialism created many protectorates around the world.
 - c. Industrialized countries wanted to build factories in Asia and Africa.
 - d. Non-Western nations needed natural resources from Europe.
- _____ 5. Many Western leaders felt they needed colonies and a global empire to
 - a. prevent Social Darwinism.
 - b. supply manufactured goods.
 - c. strengthen national security.
 - d. create strong nation-states.
- _____ 6. Most Westerners felt that their culture was
 - a. equal to non-Western cultures.
 - b. better than non-Western cultures.
 - c. inferior to non-Western cultures.
 - d. not to be compared to others.
- _____ 7. In the 1800s, empires in the Middle East, India, Africa, and China had
 - a. advanced technologically.
 - b. stayed mostly the same.
 - c. grown weak and disorganized.
 - d. grown stronger.
- _____ 8. Western critics of imperialism complained that
 - a. Western countries were greedy.
 - b. Western education was inferior.
 - c. slavery would increase.
 - d. colonialism was immoral.
- _____ 9. The method used by France to rule colonies was
 - a. designed to impose French culture on the colonies.
 - b. the same as that used by the British.
 - c. called a system of indirect rule.
 - d. designed to avoid military involvement.
- _____ 10. The British governed their colonies by
 - a. using local rulers.
 - b. hiring military advisors.
 - c. sending local rulers to Britain.
 - d. holding elections.

THE NEW IMPERIALISM**Section 2 Quiz****A. Terms, People, and Places**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all of the terms in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. a famous missionary and explorer
- _____ 2. leader of West African resistance to colonial rule
- _____ 3. helped set up a powerful Muslim state in Nigeria
- _____ 4. the upper class
- _____ 5. ruthless and brilliant leader of the Zulus

Column II

- a. Usman dan Fodio
- b. Shaka
- c. David Livingstone
- d. Henry Stanley
- e. King Leopold II
- f. Boer War
- g. Samori Touré
- h. elite

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. What weakened the Asante kingdom?
 - a. repeated invasions by the Boers in the early 1800s
 - b. a succession of corrupt rulers
 - c. several years of poor trade
 - d. tributary states looking for help to defeat their Asante rulers
- _____ 7. Christian missionary groups followed explorers to Africa in order to
 - a. convert Africans to Christianity.
 - b. gather slaves.
 - c. study African culture.
 - d. map out the course of rivers.
- _____ 8. What event began the European stampede for colonies in Africa?
 - a. the Boer War
 - b. Belgian King Leopold II's activities in the Congo
 - c. Henry Stanley's explorations of the Nile
 - d. Cecil Rhodes' diamond and gold mining
- _____ 9. Which country controlled much of northern and west-central Africa?
 - a. Britain
 - b. France
 - c. Germany
 - d. Belgium
- _____ 10. Why was Ethiopia able to maintain its independence from Italy?
 - a. It was high in the mountains.
 - b. Menelik II had worked to modernize it.
 - c. It was divided into domains.
 - d. The Italians were poor fighters.

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Section 3 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Fill in the blank in each sentence with the letter of a word or phrase from the box. Not all the items in the box will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

1. An attempt to destroy a political, racial, or cultural group is called _____.
2. Provincial rulers in the Ottoman empire were known as _____.
3. _____ is often called the father of modern Egypt.
4. Colonies were often forced to grant a _____, or special economic right, to a ruling power.
5. A leader in Sudan announced he was the _____, the long-awaited savior of the Islamic faith.

- | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Muhammad Ahmad b. Mahdi c. pashas d. sultan e. genocide f. Muhammad Ali g. concession |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. The Wahhabi reform movement, which began in Arabia, sought to
 - a. spread the power of the Mahdi.
 - b. return to the simplicity and purity of Muhammad's teachings.
 - c. increase the drive to modernize the Ottoman empire.
 - d. support the Ottoman empire's schools of theology.
- _____ 7. What force began to tear apart the Ottoman empire in the 1800s?

a. Wahhabism	c. nationalism
b. communism	d. racism
- _____ 8. Which group became a victim of genocide by the Turks?

a. the Armenians	c. the Persians
b. the Ottomans	d. the Romanians
- _____ 9. How did Britain gain control of the Suez Canal?
 - a. It seized the canal in a short war with Egypt.
 - b. It bought control of the canal from the Ottoman ruler.
 - c. It traded large oil holdings for the canal.
 - d. It bought shares in the canal from Egypt.
- _____ 10. Foreign interest in Persia increased after
 - a. the Suez Canal was built.
 - b. oil was discovered.
 - c. the country became a British protectorate.
 - d. the Berlin-to-Baghdad railroad was completed.

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Section 4 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Write a short definition for each term.

1. sati _____
2. sepoy _____
3. viceroy _____
4. deforestation _____
5. purdah _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. In what way did India's diversity help the British take control?
- a. India, with many cultures, could not unite to resist the British.
 - b. Indians were busy fighting regional wars.
 - c. Because of language differences, the Mughal rulers could not exercise authority.
 - d. Some cultural groups supported Britain.
- _____ 7. What caused the Sepoy Rebellion?
- a. The East India Company proposed a tax on tea.
 - b. Several laws were passed overriding the religious beliefs of the sepoys.
 - c. The British ambushed the sepoys.
 - d. Due to a shortage of weapons, the sepoys were poorly armed.
- _____ 8. What was one result of the Sepoy Rebellion?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. India became a protectorate. | c. Hindus and Muslims went to war. |
| b. India gained independence. | d. India was ruled by the British. |
- _____ 9. One benefit of British rule in India was
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. the building of the Suez Canal. | c. a thriving timber industry. |
| b. the growth of India's industry. | d. a fairer legal system. |
- _____ 10. What role did education play in the rise of Indian nationalism in the late 1800s?
- a. Educated Indians allied closely with their British rulers.
 - b. Educated Indian Muslims founded the Muslim League.
 - c. Educated Indians began to demand self-rule.
 - d. India became a Western-style parliamentary democracy.

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Section 5 Quiz**A. Terms, People, and Places**

Write a short definition for each term.

1. balance of trade _____
2. trade surplus _____
3. trade deficit _____
4. indemnity _____
5. extraterritoriality _____

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. How did the Opium War start?
 - a. Britain suddenly stopped the opium trade.
 - b. Britain refused China's demand to stop selling opium.
 - c. Chinese drug dealers started a guerrilla war.
 - d. Chinese rulers refused to share opium profits with Britain.
- _____ 7. One result of the Taiping Rebellion was that
 - a. British merchants gained numerous trade concessions.
 - b. the Qing government lost power to regional commanders.
 - c. China signed a series of "unequal treaties" with Western powers.
 - d. the United States became the dominant foreign power in China.
- _____ 8. The Sino-Japanese War showed that
 - a. the "self-strengthening movement" had been a great success.
 - b. Confucianism was not in conflict with industrialization.
 - c. while Japan remained backward, China had modernized.
 - d. while China remained backward, Japan had modernized.
- _____ 9. The Open Door Policy proposed
 - a. establishing new laws to modernize China.
 - b. adopting Western ways and technology to strengthen China.
 - c. having equal access to Chinese trade for the Western powers.
 - d. establishing a Chinese republic.
- _____ 10. What were the "Three Principles of the People"?
 - a. nationalism, democracy, and livelihood
 - b. nationalism, monarchy, and industrialization
 - c. communism, industrialization, and livelihood
 - d. socialism, democracy, and nationalism