



The Age of Imperialism

Form A

Part 1: Main Ideas

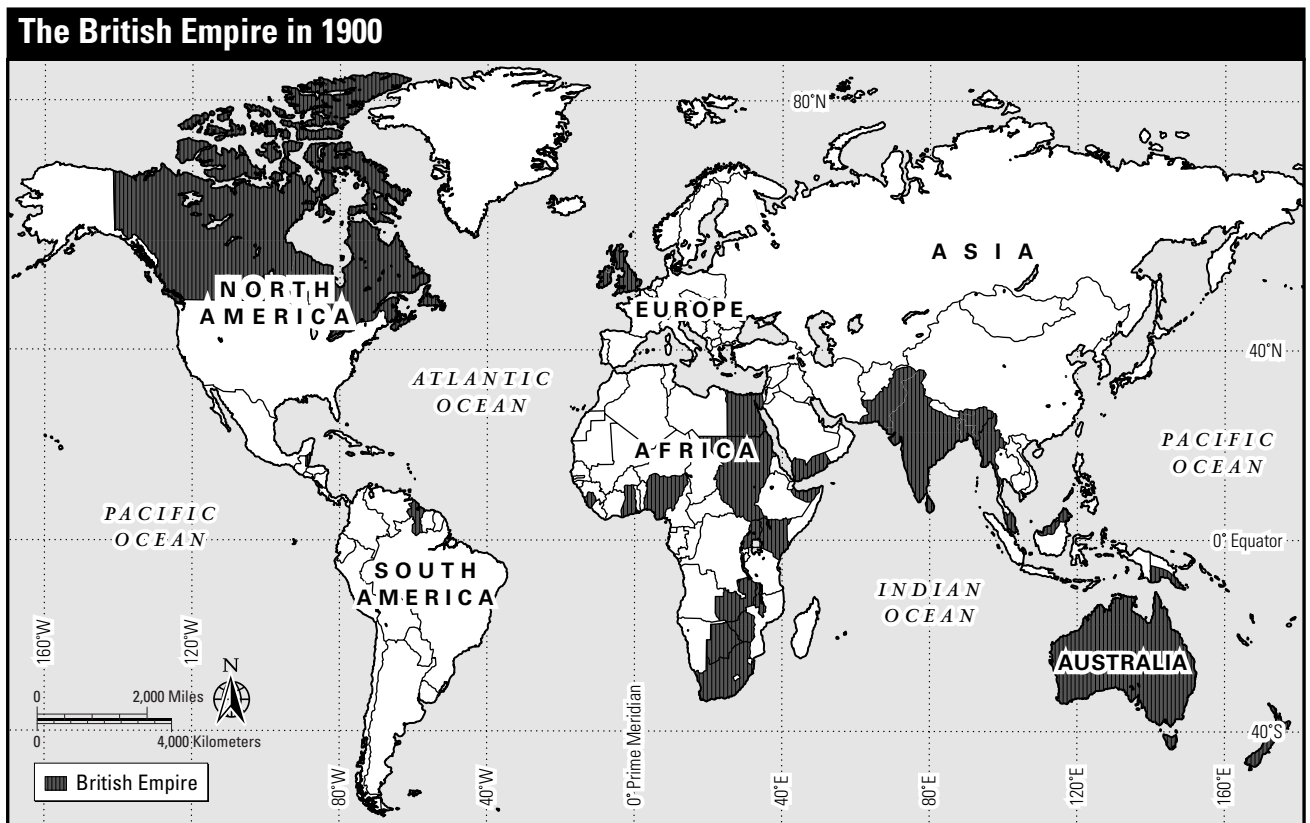
Write the letter of the term or name that best matches the description. (4 points each)

- a. Boer War
- b. Crimean War
- c. Emilio Aguinaldo
- d. Sepoy Mutiny
- e. Menelik II
- f. Nigeria
- g. Persia
- h. Queen Liliuokalani
- i. Raj
- j. Shaka

- _____ 1. The main cause of the _____ was Russia's desire to gain land on the Black Sea from the Ottoman Empire.
- _____ 2. 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.
- _____ 3. 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.
- _____ 4. In the 1800s, the Zulu chief _____ used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large state in southern Africa.
- _____ 5. _____ 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.
- _____ 6. The opposition of Dutch settlers to British policy in South Africa turned violent during the _____.
- _____ 7. The _____ began after rumors spread among Indian soldiers that the cartridges of their rifles were sealed with beef and pork fat.
- _____ 8. The overthrow of _____, the last monarch of Hawaii, was accomplished in the late 1800s by a group of American sugar planters.
- _____ 9. _____ 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.
- _____ 10. _____ was a British colony in Africa that combined diverse cultures and long-term rival groups.

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map to choose the best possible answer. (4 points each)



- _____ 11. Where did the British Empire control an entire continent?
- North America
 - Africa
 - Europe
 - Australia
- _____ 12. Which continent had the greatest number of British colonies?
- Asia
 - Africa
 - North America
 - South America
- _____ 13. On which of these continents did Britain control the smallest land area?
- Asia
 - Africa
 - North America
 - South America
- _____ 14. What was the approximate distance between Britain and its North American colony?
- 1,500 miles
 - 2,800 miles
 - 3,700 miles
 - 4,900 miles

- _____ 15. Approximately how many degrees east of Britain is western Australia?
- 40°
 - 80°
 - 120°
 - 140°

Part 3: Interpreting Charts

Use the chart to choose the best possible answer. (4 points each)

Management Methods	
INDIRECT CONTROL	DIRECT CONTROL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government officials were used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign officials were brought in to rule.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited self-rule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No self-rule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal: to develop future leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal: assimilation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government institutions are based on European styles but may have local rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

- _____ 16. What was the goal of direct control?
- to use local government officials
 - limited self-rule
 - assimilation
 - to develop future leaders
- _____ 17. Which of the following colonies was governed by indirect control?
- Angola
 - German East Africa
 - Somaliland
 - Nigeria
- _____ 18. What was true of indirect control?
- Foreign officials were brought in to rule.
 - Government institutions were based only on European styles.
 - It had limited self-rule.
 - German colonies used it.
- _____ 19. What did indirect control and direct control have in common?
- They both based government institutions on European styles.
 - They both encouraged assimilation as their main goal.
 - They both used local government officials and local rules.
 - They both encouraged limited self-rule for all colonies.

- _____ 20. What was NOT true of direct control?
- Foreign officials were brought in to rule.
 - British colonies used it.
 - It had no self-rule.
 - Portuguese colonies used it.

Part 4: Extended Response

Answer the following questions on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (10 points each)

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

Think about:

- the effects of the Industrial Revolution
- European attitudes about race
- the rise of new technologies

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

Think about:

- effects on India's economy
- the distribution of political power
- the distribution of economic power