CHAPTER 2--THE HIGH TIDE OF IMPERIALISM: AFRICA AND ASIA IN AN ERA OF WESTERN DOMINANCE

Student: 

1. Identify the following terms:
   "rise of the West"

2. Identify the following terms:
   "Christians and spices"

3. Identify the following terms:
   John A. Hobson's *Imperialism*
4. *Identify the following terms:*
   Jules Ferry

5. *Identify the following terms:*
   Cecil Rhodes

6. *Identify the following terms:*
   "the sun never set"
7. Identify the following terms:
   "direct rule" and "indirect rule"

8. Identify the following terms:
   "survival of the fittest"

9. Identify the following terms:
   Rudyard Kipling's *The White Man's Burden*
10. *Identify the following terms:*
   "assimilation" and "association"

11. *Identify the following terms:*
    the Mughals

12. *Identify the following terms:*
    British East India Company
13. *Identify the following terms:*
   "the Great Game"

14. *Identify the following terms:*
    Thomas Babington Macaulay

15. *Identify the following terms:*
    the Spice Islands
16. *Identify the following terms:*
   - Singapore and Sir Stamford Raffles

17. *Identify the following terms:*
   - Straits of Malacca

18. *Identify the following terms:*
   - Mekong delta
19. Identify the following terms:
   Indochinese Union

20. Identify the following terms:
    Thailand's King Mongkut and King Chulalongkorn

21. Identify the following terms:
    Commodore Dewey and Manila Bay
22. Identify the following terms:
   Emilio Aguinaldo

23. Identify the following terms:
   Dutch East India Company (VOC)

24. Identify the following terms:
   Albert Sarraut's "younger brothers"
25. Identify the following terms:

"shanghaied"

26. Identify the following terms:

"darkest Africa"

27. Identify the following terms:

the slave trade
28. Identify the following terms:
   "informal empire"

29. Identify the following terms:
   "legitimate trade"

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   Ottoman Turks
31. *Identify the following terms:*
   Ferdinand de Lesseps

32. *Identify the following terms:*
   the "missionary factor"

33. *Identify the following terms:*
   David Livingstone and the "three Cs"
34. *Identify the following terms:*
   - the Berlin Conference

35. *Identify the following terms:*
   - Shaka and the Zulus

36. *Identify the following terms:*
   - Boers and the Great Trek
37. *Identify the following terms:*

   Afrikaners

38. *Identify the following terms:*

   Fashoda crisis, 1898

39. *Identify the following terms:*

   Boer War
40. *Identify the following terms:*

"East is East and West is West, and ne'er the twain shall meet"

41. *Identify the following terms:*

*sati* and *thuggee*

42. *Identify the following terms:*

India's *zamindar* system
43. Identify the following terms:

Union of South Africa

44. The concept of the "rise of the West" includes all of the following except

A. the belief of the innate superiority of Western civilization over all other cultures.
B. the idea that the West has the responsibility to spread its culture to all others.
C. Western hegemony over all other civilizations has existed since the era of the ancient Greeks.
D. the significant influence of European civilization over much of the world extends only back to the sixteenth century.
E. non-Western civilizations are by definition inferior to the civilization of Europe.

45. For many millennia the most sophisticated and technologically advanced civilization was found in

A. Europe.
B. China.
C. the New World.
D. Africa.
E. Japan.

46. Before the nineteenth century, Western imperialism could be summarized in the phrase

A. "Go west, young man, go west."
B. "Christians and spices."
C. "Liberty, equality, fraternity."
D. "all roads lead to Rome."
E. "the world is round, not flat."

47. The author and book which claimed that the motives for Western imperialism were mainly economic was

A. Adam Smith and his Wealth of Nations.
B. Louis Napoleon and his The Extinction of Poverty.
C. Samuel Smiles and his Thrift.
D. John A. Hobson and his Imperialism: A Study.
E. Albert Sarraut and his The Civilizing Mission.

48. The idea that the "sun never sets" refers to

A. Imperial Japan and its sun goddess.
B. the British Empire.
C. China and its Mandate of Heaven.
D. equatorial Africa.
E. United States expansion across the Pacific.
49. The so-called "scramble" for Africa occurred
   A. in the 1500s.
   B. in the 1600s.
   C. during the French Revolution.
   D. between 1815 and 1850.
   E. between the 1880s and 1900.

50. Which of the following East Asian states remained free from Western colonialism:
   A. India
   B. Indonesia
   C. Indochina
   D. Burma
   E. Japan

51. Which of the following African states remained free from Western imperialism in the nineteenth century:
   A. Egypt
   B. the Congo
   C. Algeria
   D. Ethiopia
   E. the Sudan

52. The last pre-British rulers of the Indian subcontinent were the
   A. Harappans.
   B. Mauryans.
   C. Guptas.
   D. Mughals.
   E. Rajputs.

53. The so-called "Spice Islands" are located in modern
   A. Japan.
   B. Indonesia.
   C. Australia.
   D. Jamaica.
   E. Madagascar.

54. The founder of Singapore was
   A. John Hobson.
   B. Cecil Rhodes.
   C. Stamford Raffles.
   D. King Mongkut.
   E. Albert Sarraut.

55. Singapore is located on the
   A. Malacca Straits.
   B. Indian Ocean.
   C. Arabian Gulf.
   D. Japanese Sea.
   E. the Formosa Straits.
56. The only independent state on the Southeast mainland by the end of the nineteenth century was
   A. Burma.
   B. Vietnam.
   C. Cambodia.
   D. Thailand.
   E. Laos.

57. The leader of the Philippine insurrection against American rule in the early twentieth century was
   A. King Mongkut.
   B. Jorge Sanchez.
   C. Emilio Aguinaldo.
   D. Julio Sailendra.
   E. Stamford Pagan.

58. Europeans first established contacts with Africans south of the Sahara in the
   A. early nineteenth century.
   B. late eighteenth century.
   C. late seventeenth century.
   D. late sixteenth century.
   E. late fifteenth century.

59. Which of the following statements is not correct about the history of Africa before the twentieth century?
   A. It was referred to as "darkest Africa" by many Westerners, who believed that Africa lacked both civilization and a history.
   B. The desiccation of the Sahara Desert in the fourth millennium B.C.E. inhibited communication between Europe and southern Africa.
   C. Ships from India and China traded with Africa.
   D. Africa remained completely isolated from the rest of the world until the Portuguese explorations of the fifteenth century.
   E. Trading societies had appeared in West Africa by the seventh century B.C.E.

60. The African slave trade declined in the
   A. sixteenth century because it was no longer economically profitable.
   B. seventeenth century because improvements in the Silk Road trade.
   C. mid-eighteenth century because of Enlightenment ideas and beliefs.
   D. early nineteenth century in part because of humanitarian outrage.
   E. early twentieth century because of the impact of the industrial revolution.

61. So-called "legitimate trade" would include all except
   A. slaves.
   B. peanuts.
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62. A haven for ex-slaves established with the assistance of the United States was
   A. the Sudan.
   B. Sierra Leone.
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   D. the Gold Coast.
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63. The first British colony in West Africa was
   A. the Gold Coast.
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   D. the Congo.
   E. the Transvaal.

64. The construction of the Suez Canal was directed by
   A. Albert Beveridge.
   B. Ferdinand de Lesseps.
   C. Ali Bey.
   D. Louis Napoleon.
   E. David Livingstone.

65. The European nation that ruled Egypt as an informal protectorate in the several decades before World War I was
   A. France.
   B. Germany.
   C. Great Britain.
   D. Italy.
   E. the Ottoman Empire.

66. In Africa, the European presence grew most rapidly in the
   A. north.
   B. south.
   C. east.
   D. west.
   E. islands off Africa's east coast.

67. The African who led the Zulus against the Boers in the early nineteenth century was
   A. Mongkut.
   B. Shaka.
   C. Chulalongkorn.
   D. the Mahdi.
   E. Mbeki.

68. The individual who coined the phrase "the white man's burden" was
   A. Queen Victoria.
   B. David Livingstone.
   C. William McKinley.
   D. Albert Saurrat.
   E. Rudyard Kipling.

69. Which of the following pairings is not correct?
   A. Belgium and the Congo
   B. Italy and Libya
   C. Great Britain and the Gold Coast
   D. France and Nigeria
   E. Germany and Southwest Africa
70. The individual who argued in favor of introducing the "three Cs" (Christianity, commerce, and civilization) to Africa was

A. Rudyard Kipling.
B. King Leopold of Belgium.
C. David Livingstone.
D. Henry Stanley.
E. Otto von Bismarck.

71. The African confrontation between Great Britain and France in 1898 occurred at

A. Fashoda.
B. the Suez.
C. the Transvaal.
D. the Congo.
E. Timbuktu.

72. The individual whose aim it was "the extension of British Rule throughout the world" was

A. William Gladstone.
B. Rudyard Kipling.
C. Cecil Rhodes.
D. Edward Morel.
E. David Livingstone.

73. "Indirect rule" differed from "direct rule" in that the former

A. was established in Africa but not in Asia.
B. was preferred by the French but not the British.
C. attempted to govern colonies through the use of local political elites.
D. was primarily concerned with agricultural rather than industrial development.
E. was more committed to democracy.

74. The author of The Black Man's Burden was

A. Rudyard Kipling.
B. Albert Sarraut.
C. Edward Morel.
D. David Livingstone.
E. Joseph Conrad.

75. The policy of colonial assimilation is mainly associated with

A. France.
B. Belgium.
C. the United States.
D. Great Britain.
E. the Dutch Republic.

76. "The Great Game" refers to

A. cricket.
B. rivalry between Russia and Great Britain over Afghanistan and nearby regions.
C. competition between the French and British, as exemplified over their confrontation at Fashoda.
D. the conflict between the Boers and the British in South Africa.
E. the differences between Hindus and Muslims in India.
77. After World War I, European colonial policy in Africa paid more attention to all of the following except

A. developing political democracy.
B. increasing education opportunities
C. providing medicine.
D. improving sanitation facilities.
E. improving social services.

78. Britain's Lord Macaulay believed

A. that Indians were too backward and primitive to ever be educated.
B. that Indians should be educated in the language, literature, and customs of traditional Indian society.
C. Indian education should focus on only Western books and ideas.
D. sati should be continued in India.
E. Victoria should become empress of India.

79. British benefits to India included all of the following except

A. the abolition of sati.
B. an end to thuggee.
C. prosperity for most Indians.
D. the telegraph and railroads.
E. improved health and sanitation facilities.

80. The zamindar system

A. required that Zulus live only in black townships.
B. gave local landlords in India the power to collect taxes.
C. was the method of recruiting soldiers for the Dutch East India Company.
D. implemented representative government in Indochina.
E. was established by Sir Stamford Raffles in Singapore.

81. Economically, colonies were important in

A. producing manufactured goods to be sold in the mother country.
B. purchasing raw materials from the mother country.
C. providing soldiers for the colonial armies.
D. providing markets for manufacturing items produced in the mother country.
E. investing financial resources in the mother country.

82. The expression "shanghaied" refers to

A. the colonial policy of military recruitment.
B. colonial urban expansion.
C. the hope that colonials could be used in battle against other Western imperial rivals.
D. the recruitment of labor by unscrupulous means such as the use of force or alcohol.
E. labor shortages in the colonies.

83. Which of the following is not a correct match of colony with raw materials:

A. rubber and tin from Malaya
B. spices, tea, and coffee from the East Indies
C. oil from India
D. sugar and copra from the Philippines
E. teakwood from Burma
84. In comparison to colonies in Southeast Asia, imperial economic interests in Africa were

A. greater.
B. less.
C. non-existent.
D. the same.
E. no basis for measurement

85. In comparison to France, British colonial policy could be best described as

A. direct rule.
B. indirect rule.
C. enlightened despotism.
D. royal absolutism.
E. democratic.

86. The British colony in Africa that had a relatively large European population and a temperate climate in its highland region was

A. the Gold Coast.
B. Nigeria.
C. the Sudan.
D. Kenya.
E. the British Congo.

87. Which of the following is not correct about South Africa:

A. there were divisions between the Afrikaners and the English
B. representative government included all South Africans
C. only the European populations were represented in the government
D. the Union of South Africa was formed in 1910
E. those of European descent formed a large but still a minority of the total population

88. Which of the following was not characteristic of French colonial policy in Africa:

A. the ideal was to assimilate their African subjects into French cultural norms
B. Africans could hold office on the lower administrative level and could sit in the French National Assembly
C. the French were more racist than any other European imperial power
D. there was a relative absence of racist attitudes among the French
E. some Africans held high positions in the colonial administration

89. As the result of European colonial rule in Africa,

A. the rights and status of African men increased.
B. the rights and status of African women increased.
C. the rights and status of African women decreased.
D. there was no change in the status of African women.
E. all Africans increased their status and gained more rights than in pre-colonial times.

90. After World War I

A. colonialism disappeared in Africa.
B. imperialism was ended in Asia.
C. imperialism in Africa entered into a less formal stage.
D. colonialism in Africa entered into a more formal stage.
E. there was less racial consciousness on the part of the Europeans.
91. According to the text, an overall assessment of Western imperialism could be said to have been

A. largely beneficial.
B. entirely destructive.
C. complex, with both beneficial and negative impacts.
D. generally motivated by moral idealism and concerns.
E. equivalent to the earlier imperialism of the Assyrians, Arabs, and Mongols.

92. Unlike in earlier centuries when "Christians and spices" were the motives for acquiring colonies, by the nineteenth century the primary function of colonies was to provide raw materials and purchase European manufactured products.

True  False

93. The first of the major Asian civilizations to fall victim to European ambitions was China.

True  False

94. In the early nineteenth century, the British and Dutch agreed that the British would abandon their claim to territory in the East Indies for a free hand in the Malay Peninsula.

True  False

95. The Sahara remained an insurmountable to communication with Southern Africa until the late nineteenth century.

True  False

96. The Berlin Conference of 1884 was convened to reduce tensions among European powers competing for the spoils of Southeast Asia.

True  False

97. With the discovery of quinine to treat malaria, life expectancy for Europeans in Africa improved by the end of the nineteenth century.

True  False

98. During the Boer War, the British made use of concentration camps in their campaign against the Afrikaners.

True  False

99. In general and with exceptions, it can be said that Britain ruled its colonies through direct rule, while the French ruled their empire by indirect rule.

True  False

100. In Southeast Asia, despite the growth of an urban economy, as in Rangoon, Batavia, and Saigon, the vast majority of the colonial peoples farmed the land.

True  False

101. After World War I, more Africans served in the colonial governments than in the late nineteenth century, although relatively few were given positions of significant responsibility.

True  False
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   Answer not provided.

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3. Identify the following terms:
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4. Identify the following terms:
   Jules Ferry
   Answer not provided.

5. Identify the following terms:
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   Answer not provided.
6. Identify the following terms:
"the sun never set"

Answer not provided.

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"survival of the fittest"

Answer not provided.

9. Identify the following terms:
Rudyard Kipling's *The White Man's Burden*

Answer not provided.

10. Identify the following terms:
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the Mughals

Answer not provided.
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44. The concept of the "rise of the West" includes all of the following except
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B. the idea that the West has the responsibility to spread its culture to all others.
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D. improving sanitation facilities.
E. improving social services.

78. Britain's Lord Macaulay believed

A. that Indians were too backward and primitive to ever be educated.
B. that Indians should be educated in the language, literature, and customs of traditional Indian society.
C. Indian education should focus on only Western books and ideas.
D. sati should be continued in India.
E. Victoria should become empress of India.

79. British benefits to India included all of the following except

A. the abolition of sati.
B. an end to thuggee.
C. prosperity for most Indians.
D. the telegraph and railroads.
E. improved health and sanitation facilities.

80. The zamindar system

A. required that Zulus live only in black townships.
B. gave local landlords in India the power to collect taxes.
C. was the method of recruiting soldiers for the Dutch East India Company.
D. implemented representative government in Indochina.
E. was established by Sir Stamford Raffles in Singapore.

81. Economically, colonies were important in

A. producing manufactured goods to be sold in the mother country.
B. purchasing raw materials from the mother country.
C. providing soldiers for the colonial armies.
D. providing markets for manufacturing items produced in the mother country.
E. investing financial resources in the mother country.

82. The expression "shanghaied" refers to

A. the colonial policy of military recruitment.
B. colonial urban expansion.
C. the hope that colonials could be used in battle against other Western imperial rivals.
D. the recruitment of labor by unscrupulous means such as the use of force or alcohol.
E. labor shortages in the colonies.

83. Which of the following is not a correct match of colony with raw materials:

A. rubber and tin from Malaya
B. spices, tea, and coffee from the East Indies
C. oil from India
D. sugar and copra from the Philippines
E. teakwood from Burma
84. In comparison to colonies in Southeast Asia, imperial economic interests in Africa were

A. greater.
B. less.
C. non-existent.
D. the same.
E. no basis for measurement

85. In comparison to France, British colonial policy could be best described as

A. direct rule.
B. indirect rule.
C. enlightened despotism.
D. royal absolutism.
E. democratic.

86. The British colony in Africa that had a relatively large European population and a temperate climate in its highland region was

A. the Gold Coast.
B. Nigeria.
C. the Sudan.
D. Kenya.
E. the British Congo.

87. Which of the following is not correct about South Africa:

A. there were divisions between the Afrikaners and the English
B. representative government included all South Africans
C. only the European populations were represented in the government
D. the Union of South Africa was formed in 1910
E. those of European descent formed a large but still a minority of the total population

88. Which of the following was not characteristic of French colonial policy in Africa:

A. the ideal was to assimilate their African subjects into French cultural norms
B. Africans could hold office on the lower administrative level and could sit in the French National Assembly
C. the French were more racist than any other European imperial power
D. there was a relative absence of racist attitudes among the French
E. some Africans held high positions in the colonial administration

89. As the result of European colonial rule in Africa,

A. the rights and status of African men increased.
B. the rights and status of African women increased.
C. the rights and status of African women decreased.
D. there was no change in the status of African women.
E. all Africans increased their status and gained more rights than in pre-colonial times.

90. After World War I

A. colonialism disappeared in Africa.
B. imperialism was ended in Asia.
C. imperialism in Africa entered into a less formal stage.
D. colonialism in Africa entered into a more formal stage.
E. there was less racial consciousness on the part of the Europeans.
91. According to the text, an overall assessment of Western imperialism could be said to have been
   A. largely beneficial.
   B. entirely destructive.
   C. complex, with both beneficial and negative impacts.
   D. generally motivated by moral idealism and concerns.
   E. equivalent to the earlier imperialism of the Assyrians, Arabs, and Mongols.

92. Unlike in earlier centuries when "Christians and spices" were the motives for acquiring colonies, by
   the nineteenth century the primary function of colonies was to provide raw materials and purchase
   European manufactured products.
   **TRUE**

93. The first of the major Asian civilizations to fall victim to European ambitions was China.
   **FALSE**

94. In the early nineteenth century, the British and Dutch agreed that the British would abandon their
   claim to territory in the East Indies for a free hand in the Malay Peninsula.
   **TRUE**

95. The Sahara remained an insurmountable to communication with Southern Africa until the late
   nineteenth century.
   **FALSE**

96. The Berlin Conference of 1884 was convened to reduce tensions among European powers competing
   for the spoils of Southeast Asia.
   **FALSE**

97. With the discovery of quinine to treat malaria, life expectancy for Europeans in Africa improved by
   the end of the nineteenth century.
   **TRUE**

98. During the Boer War, the British made use of concentration camps in their campaign against the
   Afrikaners.
   **TRUE**

99. In general and with exceptions, it can be said that Britain ruled its colonies through direct rule, while
   the French ruled their empire by indirect rule.
   **FALSE**

100. In Southeast Asia, despite the growth of an urban economy, as in Rangoon, Batavia, and Saigon, the
    vast majority of the colonial peoples farmed the land.
    **TRUE**

101. After World War I, more Africans served in the colonial governments than in the late nineteenth
    century, although relatively few were given positions of significant responsibility.
    **TRUE**