

TE&IP Ch 27-28 QAE

# Chapter 27

1. Historians used the term New Imperialism to refer to the West's

- a. isolationism and parochialism in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- b. use of industrial technology to impose its will on the non-industrial world. (pg. 772)
- c. policies of preservation of the natural environment.
- d. attempt to use propaganda as a tool of empire.

- Although imperialism was not new to Europeans, this period was uniquely characterized by rapid and unprecedented annexations of territory by Western powers.

## 2. The political motivation for France to participate in imperialism was

- a. a significant growth in factory production of rubber necessitated raw resources.
- b. their defeat in the North American mercantile colonies served as a forewarning to them to do better next time.
- c. their defeat by Prussia in 1871 Franco-Prussian War made them sensitive to international humiliation. (pg. 772)
- d. feeling the need to protect their acquired territory from the Crimean War in 1855.
- e. their feeling of justification from having provided labor and funds fro the Suez Canal.

3. The most harmful aspect of the Western sense of cultural superiority was

- a. the racist ideas that deemed non-Europeans inferior. (pg. 773)
- b. the use of biological warfare against the colonies.
- c. the creation of a society of poverty and desperation in Asia.
- d. the tendency to marginalize non-Western ideas.

4. One of the greatest barriers to the European invasion of inland African territories was

a. the lack of knowledge of the geography.

b. *Falciparum* malaria. (pg. 774)

c. the great African rivers.

d. the great African mountains.

- Technological advances of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century included the breech-loaded rifle, the machine gun, smokeless powder and quinine.

5. The better the European weapons became, the wider the

a. “gun breech gap.”

b. “Maxim gap.”

c. “firepower gap.” (pg. 774)

d. “colonial gap.”

e. “race gap.”

- For example, the 1898 Battle at Omdurman resulted in 11,000 Sudanese deaths, but only 48 British deaths.

6. When Western women arrived in the colonies, they created

- a. a more relaxed and “homey” atmosphere.
- b. a more “civilized” atmosphere as these women insisted on Western daily customs.
- c. a more racist and segregated environment. (pg. 776)
- d. a more open society.

7. Until the 1870s, Africans ruled 90% of Africa; however, within a decade

- a. they had reclaimed the 10% lost in prior years.
- b. they had claimed a large portion of South Asia.
- c. they had pushed out Islamic fundamentalist groups.
- d. they had ended the oppression of the slave trade.
- e. Europeans invaded and divided Africa in the “scramble for Africa.” (pg. 776)

## 8. “Effective occupation” means

- a. whichever country from Europe got to an area of Africa first, had claims to it based on occupation.
  - b. establishing a small occupying force in an area with local client kings provided the basis for European administration of an African protectorate.
  - c. every country with colonial ambitions had to contribute forces and participate in a division of spoils. (pg. 778)
  - d. France and England agreed between themselves to control sub-Saharan Africa along a north-south axis after Leopold II Created the threat of a Congo Free State.
- Europeans controlled equatorial Africa by selling monopolies on resources and trade to private companies.

## 9. The most successful African resistance against Europeans took place in

a. Ethiopia. (pg. 781)

b. the Sudan.

c. South Africa.

d. Mali.

e. Chad.

- The Ethiopian victory over Italy at Adowa was due to the Ethiopians being armed with rifles, machine guns and artillery.

10. Southeast Asia had great economic potential because of

- a. it's fertile soil, constant warmth, and heavy rains. (pg. 785)
  - b. it's natural immunity to disease, which the local fruits provided.
  - c. the presence of an unlimited supply of geothermal energy.
  - d. the large number of craftsmen and artisans.
- 
- The main cash crop for Southeast Asia and Indonesia for European benefit was rubber.

11. In Southeast Asia, a rising generation of nationalists were inspired by

- a. radical anti-Christian factions.
- b. Marx's *Communist Manifesto*.
- c. awareness of other nationalists and modernizing movements in India, China and Japan. (pg. 788)
- d. movements similar to the "narod" of Russia, as anarchists went into the countryside to foment dissent.
- e. Confucian notions of familial piety and harmony.

## 12. Free-trade imperialism in Latin America meant

- a. economic dependence instead of direct colonization. (pg. 789)
- b. that there were no tariffs for goods traded to the United States.
- c. that European powers were free to be involved there.
- d. a military buildup in Latin American countries.

# Chapter 28

13. In early twentieth century, the Ottoman Empire was referred to as the

- a. “sick man of Europe” (pg. 800)
- b. “Turkish Colossus”
- c. “Evil Empire”
- d. “Threat from the East”
- e. “Scarlet Knights”

14. What turned the political assassination of Franz Ferdinand into a world-wide event involving all of the great powers was

- a. competition among industrialized nations.
  - b. the pre-existing system of alliances. (pg. 800)
  - c. the familial squabbles of the royal houses of Europe, all grandchildren of Queen Victoria.
  - d. the opportunity to incite revolution in China and Russia.
  - e. the entry of the United States into the fray of war.
- 
- The early-twentieth-century system of alliances pitted the British, French, and Russians against Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.

15. The European nation least prepared to go to war in 1914 was

- a. Germany
- b. Russia (pg. 801)
- c. France
- d. England
- e. Austro-Hungary

16. A new and potent defensive weapon in World War I was

- a. the automatic pistol.
- b. poison gas.
- c. napalm.
- d. the helicopter.
- e. the machine gun. (pg. 803)

17. The only German naval battle utilizing the expensive High Seas Fleet was at the

- a. Battle of the Marne.
- b. Battle of the Boyne.
- c. Battle of Jutland. (pg. 803)
- d. sinking of the Lusitania.
- e. sinking of the Titanic.

## 18. The Ottoman Turks signed a secret alliance with

- a. the United States, hoping to gain Filipino territory.
- b. Germany, hoping to gain Russian territory. (pg. 806)
- c. Japan, hoping to gain Chinese territory.
- d. France, hoping to gain Italian territory.
- e. Russia, hoping to gain Austrian territory.

## 19. Britain's main concern about the Turks was

- a. getting revenge after they lost at Gallipoli.
- b. that the Turks would close off British access to the East. (pg. 806)
- c. that they would take all of Britain's colonies in Africa.
- d. to protect Protestant (Christian) forces in the Ottoman Empire.
- e. that they would not allow the British access to archeological digs in the Near East.

20. The policy decision that most affected future relations between the Jewish and Palestinian settlers was embodied in

- a. the Balfour Declaration. (pg. 806)
- b. the Treaty of Brest Litovsk.
- c. the Zimmerman Telegram.
- d. the Dreyfus Affair.
- e. the Doctors' Conspiracy.

## 21. The Russian army during the war

- a. was smaller than the German forces and was better equipped.
- b. was very large but poorly supplied and led. (pg. 806)
- c. fought in very few battles.
- d. was doing very well until the Revolution began.
- e. fought the German army to its defeat and occupied Berlin

## 22. The February Revolution in Russia was led by

- a. Vladimir Lenin.
  - b. Alexander Kerensky. (pg. 806)
  - c. Grigory Kormilov.
  - d. Leon Trotsky.
  - e. Rosa Luxemburg.
- 
- Vladimir Lenin was the leader of the Bolsheviks.

## 23. In the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Russia

- a. won territories from the defeated Germans.
- b. gained considerable territory from Turkey.
- c. lost territory, including Poland and Finland. (pg. 807)
- d. ended its horrific civil war.
- e. secretly planned to reenter the war.

24. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was formed by

- a. joining Russia and the Soviet Ukraine. (pg. 809)
- b. allying Russia, Georgia, and Lithuania.
- c. uniting Russia, Siberia, and Kazakhstan.
- d. unifying all communist provinces.
- e. a United Nations mandate.

## 25. Lenin's New Economic Policy in 1921

- a. created "labor brigades" to run factories.
- b. gave government full control of agriculture.
- c. allowed private ownership of land and all but the largest businesses. (pg. 809)
- d. made the economy part of the military.
- e. outlawed the Christian church.

## 26. The Communist Party's long-term vision of the Soviet Union focused on creating

- a. a modern industrial economy without private property. (pg. 809)
- b. a balanced economy with agriculture and industry under the auspices of the bourgeoisie.
- c. a temporary state of capitalism followed by annihilation of the propertied classes.
- d. world domination.
- e. a military industrial complex to gain revenge on the Germans.

## 27. The German crisis of 1923 was marked by

- a. Germany's attempts to rebuild its military.
  - b. German reoccupation of Alsace and Lorraine.
  - c. the British military takeover of Berlin.
  - d. Germany recklessly printing money, causing inflation. (pg. 811)
  - e. confiscation of church property by German authorities.
- 
- Relative calm and prosperity came to Germany in the mid-1920's when it did all of the following except received permission to begin re-arming.

## 28. What was the result of the Boxer Rebellion of 1900

- a. all foreign powers fled China, creating a power vacuum.
  - b. western powers and Japan captured Beijing and demanded payments. (pg. 813)
  - c. the Boxers overthrew the Dowager Empress Cixi.
  - d. the Communists captured Beijing and Hong Kong.
  - e. opium was finally eradicated from China.
- 
- China's lack of modernization led to a huge population growth that was not supportable, a lack of agricultural changes and heavy taxation.

29. After the Ottoman Empire collapsed following the First World War, the modern Turkish state

- a. was particularly harsh toward women's rights.
- b. instituted many progressive reforms. (pg. 815-816)
- c. found security in embracing Islamic tradition.
- d. clung closely to traditional Turkish customs.
- e. returned to feudalism.

## 30. In the 1920s, women's lives

- a. hardly changed at all.
  - b. changed more than in any previous decade. (820)
  - c. changed, but only for the better.
  - d. changed, but only in negative ways.
  - e. became shorter than at any time in history.
- 
- Before the twentieth century, New Zealand was the only nation in which women had the right to vote.