Imperialism Quiz.

1. Which is an accurate statement about the partitioning of Africa by European imperialist nations during the 1800’s?

1. new nations were based on old tribal boundaries
2. the cultural and ethnic diversity of the African people was disregarded
3. the continent was divided equally among the colonial powers
4. African unity was encouraged

2. After 1880, European nations sought colonies in Africa primarily because the Europeans were

1. in need of land for their surplus populations
2. competing of raw materials and markets
3. determined to bring Christianity to the Moslem world
4. interested in completing their geographic knowledge of the world

Take up the White Man’s burden—
Send forth the best ye breed
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives’ need;
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child.

--Rudyard Kipling, “The White Man’s Burden”

3.The phrase “White Man’s burden” in this excerpt refers to the

1. negative attitude of Europeans toward peoples of the non-Western world
2. advantages Europeans would gain by colonizing Africa, Asia, and Latin America
3. positive role of the Roman Catholic Church in Africa and Asia
4. challenges non-Europeans faced when trading with the Europeans

4.British control over South Africa, French control over Indochina, and Spanish control over Mexico are examples of

1. isolationism
2. appeasement
3. nonalignment
4. imperialism

5. In the past, European nations have conquered other lands, made them into colonies, and controlled their economies.

This statement describes a situation that resulted from the

1. industrialization of Europe and the need for raw materials
2. desire of Europeans to spread communism throughout the world
3. European belief in human rights for all people
4. requests of developing nations for modern machines and technology

6.Which statement best expresses the motive for 19th-century European imperialism?

1. Living space was needed for the excess population in western Europe.
2. European leaders believed imperialism was an effective method of reducing the number of wars.
3. European nations would benefit from some aspects of the conquered nation’s culture.
4. Imperialism would benefit the economies of the colonial powers.