

STUDENT: **What advancements besides military technology did Europe achieve?**

TEACHER: ⇨ communication

STUDENT: **What did European chemists make that could be used in warfare?**

TEACHER: ⇨ deadly explosives

STUDENT: **what was invented in 1880 that revolutionized warfare?**

TEACHER: ⇨ the machine gun

STUDENT: **What weapons were the Zulus using during the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879?**

TEACHER: ⇨ arrows, swords, and leather shields

STUDENT: **Which region invented the machine gun?**

TEACHER: ⇨ European

STUDENT: **What advancements besides military technology did Europe not achieve?**

TEACHER: ⇨ CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **What didn't European chemists make that could be used in warfare?**

TEACHER: ⇨ CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **what was invented in 1888 that revolutionized warfare?**

TEACHER: ⇨ CANNOTANSWER

Section:Imperialism17

Context: Along with advancements in communication, Europe also continued to advance in military technology. European chemists made deadly explosives that could be used in combat, and with innovations in machinery they were able to manufacture improved firearms. By the 1880s, the machine gun had become an effective battlefield weapon. This technology gave European armies an advantage over their opponents, as armies in less-developed countries were still fighting with arrows, swords, and leather shields (e.g. the Zulus in Southern Africa during the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879). CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **What weapons were the Zulus using during the Anglo-Zulu War of 1880?**

TEACHER: ↩ CANNOTANSWER

STUDENT: **Which region did not invent the machine gun?**

TEACHER: ↩ CANNOTANSWER