

**World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)**  
**Chapter 24 Industrialization and Imperialism: The Making of the European Global Order**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

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- 1) Which of the following was NOT an aspect of European expansion in the pre-industrial era?
- A) The search for precious metals
  - B) Fears of Muslim kingdoms in the Middle East and North Africa
  - C) The purchase of luxury products such as silks and spices
  - D) The establishment of European colonies in the interior of Africa

Answer: D

Page Ref: 551

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

- 2) Which of the following was NOT an aspect of imperialism in the period following European industrialization?

- A) The search for markets for European manufactured products
- B) The absence of Christian missions
- C) The establishment of European colonies in the interior of Africa and Asia
- D) The search for raw materials to feed the machines of Europe

Answer: B

Page Ref: 560-562

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World, 1870–1914

Skill: Conceptual

- 3) By what time did the shift from pre-industrial to industrial imperialism clearly take place?

- A) The beginning of the 18th century
- B) The middle of the 18th century
- C) The beginning of the 19th century
- D) The middle of the 19th century

Answer: D

Page Ref: 560

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World, 1870–1914

Skill: Factual

4) Which of the following statements concerning the management of colonial enterprises by the Dutch and British East India companies in the 17th century is most accurate?

- A) The directors of the companies were little interested in the acquisition of colonial territories.
- B) The directors of the companies made precise plans for the expansion of company administrative control over the governments of indigenous peoples.
- C) The companies were granted monopolies by governments with the clear expectation that they would conquer new territories for their respective nations.
- D) The companies were mere figureheads for the active and direct intervention of European nations in the affairs of Asian peoples.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 552-553

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Conceptual

5) How were 18th-century land empires in Asia accumulated?

- A) By direct government intervention
- B) By the policy of the directors of the Dutch and British East India companies acting under the direction of their governments
- C) By the initiative of overseas agents of the Dutch and British East India companies acting in the absence of instructions from the company directors
- D) By insubordinate military leaders

Answer: C

Page Ref: 552-554

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Conceptual

6) Which of the following was the earliest example of a European colony acquired as a result of independent initiative of company agents?

- A) Java
- B) Siam
- C) India
- D) Macao

Answer: A

Page Ref: 554

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

7) Which of the following statements concerning the initial incursion of the Dutch East India Company into Java is most accurate?

- A) The Dutch were content in the 1620s to be the vassals of the Sultan of Mataram.
- B) The Dutch won a series of military victories in the 1620s that established their military dominance in Java.
- C) The Dutch relied on ships and military forces from Holland to establish their initial supremacy in Java.
- D) The Dutch replaced the local rulers with a company directorate to govern the colony of Java in the 1620s.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 554

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Conceptual

8) What tactic led to the Dutch control of the entire island of Java?

- A) The Dutch won a series of naval battles over forces of the Sultan of Mataram.
- B) The Dutch introduced African mercenaries into Java to secure a military victory.
- C) The Dutch, using mercenary forces recruited from the people of Java, intervened in succession disputes in return for grants of land.
- D) The Dutch used the process of conversion of masses of the Javanese people as well as the elite to gain a position of supremacy on Java.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 554

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

9) In what way was the British East India Company's intrusion into India similar to the Dutch entry into Java?

- A) The conversion of the Indian elite to Christianity
- B) The use of mercenaries recruited from among indigenous peoples
- C) The British removal of all local rulers in the 18th century
- D) The direct intervention of the British government

Answer: B

Page Ref: 554

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Conceptual

10) In which of the following ways was the British experience in India different from that of the Dutch in Java?

- A) The lack of involvement of the British East India Company
- B) The absence of intervention in local squabbles and succession disputes in India
- C) The failure to use indigenous peoples in recruited armies
- D) The existence of a global imperial rivalry with the French

Answer: D

Page Ref: 554

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Conceptual

11) In what year did the British win the battle of Plassey?

- A) 1754
- B) 1789
- C) 1757
- D) 1776

Answer: C

Page Ref: 555

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

12) What was the critical battle in which the British defeated an army of nearly 50,000 of Indians?

- A) Nawab
- B) Siraj-ud-daula
- C) Plassey
- D) Calicut

Answer: C

Page Ref: 555

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

13) Who was the British commander during the military victories in India during the 18th century?

- A) Lord Cornwallis
- B) Robert Clive
- C) John Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough
- D) Richard Arkwright

Answer: B

Page Ref: 555

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

14) The victory of the forces of the British East India Company at Plassey gave them direct control of

- A) Bengal.
- B) Punjab.
- C) the Indus River valley.
- D) Burma.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 555

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

15) The territories controlled by the British East India Company expanded concurrently with the collapse of the

- A) Safavid dominions.
- B) Mughal empire.
- C) Mauryan territories.
- D) Raj.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 555

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

16) Madras, Bombay and \_\_\_\_\_ were the administrative centers of the three presidencies in India.

- A) Bhatkal
- B) Calcutta
- C) Delhi
- D) Agra

Answer: B

Page Ref: 555

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

17) Which of the following was NOT a handicap faced by the Indian princes in defending their kingdoms from the British through the 18th century?

- A) The lack of a sense of national identity in India
- B) The willingness of Indians to serve in the British armies
- C) The continued warfare among the Indian princes
- D) The success of the British in winning many converts to Christianity

Answer: D

Page Ref: 555-557

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Conceptual

18) All of the following were reasons why India became the pivot of the great British Empire EXCEPT

- A) the size of the Indian land army.
- B) the utility of Indian ports in maintaining British sea power.
- C) the residence of more white settlers than any other British colony.
- D) the existence of raw materials useful to the British industries.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 556

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Conceptual

19) Which of the following statements concerning colonial society in India and Java prior to 1850 is most accurate?

- A) The Dutch and British were content to leave the social systems of Java and India pretty much as they found them.
- B) The massive conversion of the Javanese to Protestantism created a significant change in social mores, but the British were unable to carry out a similar change in India.
- C) The arrival of the British and the Dutch completely destroyed the original social hierarchies of India and Java.
- D) The Dutch and British incursions resulted in the removal of the indigenous aristocracies and the substitution of direct European control of the peasants.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 556

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Conceptual

20) Which of the following statements concerning European interaction with indigenous peoples prior to 1850 is most accurate?

- A) Social taboos effectively prevented any social interaction between Europeans and indigenous peoples.
- B) As most of the Europeans were male, social interaction was limited to sexual exploitation of females in brothels or as slaves.
- C) Mixed marriages between European males and indigenous females became widely accepted, particularly in Java.
- D) Both European males and females intermarried with indigenous peoples on a common basis.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 557

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Conceptual

21) The later representatives of the British East India Company who went out to secure sudden wealth, often through corruption, were called

- A) *nawabs*.
- B) *nabobs*.
- C) *nizards*.
- D) *nygards*.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 557

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

22) Who was responsible for the sweeping reforms in India in the 1790s?

- A) Robert Clive
- B) Richard Arkwright
- C) Lord Cornwallis
- D) General John Burgoyne

Answer: C

Page Ref: 557

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

23) What English religious movement was critical to the social reform movement in the British Empire by the beginning of the 19th century?

- A) Erastian
- B) Calvinist
- C) Evangelical
- D) Separatist

Answer: C

Page Ref: 557-558

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

24) Jeremy Bentham and James Mill were leaders of what philosophical movement that supported social reform in the colonies?

- A) Sophism
- B) Scientific Positivism
- C) Social Darwinism
- D) Utilitarianism

Answer: D

Page Ref: 558

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual



25) Which of the following countries granted citizenship to educated inhabitants of their colonies?

- A) Britain
- B) Germany
- C) Holland
- D) France

Answer: D

Page Ref: 558

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Factual

26) During what decade did European countries reduce much of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific to colonial possessions?

- A) 1840s
- B) 1850s
- C) 1860s
- D) 1870s

Answer: D

Page Ref: 560

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World

Skill: Factual

27) In the first half of the 19th century, what European nation dominated overseas trade and empire building?

- A) Holland
- B) Portugal
- C) Britain
- D) Spain

Answer: C

Page Ref: 560

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World

Skill: Factual

28) Which of the following nations did NOT enter the competitive race for colonial empire and industrial supremacy after 1870?

- A) Germany
- B) Belgium
- C) Spain
- D) France

Answer: C

Page Ref: 551

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World

Skill: Factual

29) Which of the following was NOT a motive for expansion in the late 19th century?

- A) The pressure of public opinion
- B) The use of colonies as pressure valves to release the pressures of unemployed workers and surplus goods
- C) The absence of influence of political leaders in the European countries
- D) The need to ensure a supply of raw materials

Answer: C

Page Ref: 560

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World

Skill: Conceptual

30) The jingoistic press and the extension of the vote to the lower middle and working classes

- A) made public opinion a major factor in foreign policy.
- B) left the planning of imperial expansion to the European aristocracy.
- C) made imperial expansion impossible to achieve.
- D) led to demands for massive programs of emigration from European countries.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 560

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World

Skill: Conceptual

31) Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A) Quarrels over the division of the colonial spoils were used to justify the arms buildup and general militarism.
- B) European nations cooperated to defeat the outmanned armies of African nations.
- C) European nations rapidly came to agreements over the territorial division of colonial holdings.
- D) The League of Nations supervised the construction of European colonial empires.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 560, 561

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World

Skill: Conceptual

32) Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A) Faced with the advanced military technology of the Europeans, indigenous people ceased resisting the imperial advance.
- B) Despite advances in military technology, the Europeans remained unable to overcome the Asian advantages in population.
- C) African and Asian peoples often fiercely resisted colonial rule, although without realistic chances of permanent success.
- D) Most Africans felt that European rule was a good thing.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 561-562

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World

Skill: Conceptual

33) By 1914 all of the following areas of Africa had fallen to European colonialists EXCEPT

- A) Libya.
- B) Algeria.
- C) Egypt.
- D) Ethiopia.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 562

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World

Skill: Factual

34) At what battle in 1879 did the Zulus defeat British military forces?

- A) Isandhlwana
- B) Roarke's Drift
- C) Zambezi
- D) Sand Hill

Answer: A

Page Ref: 550, 562

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World

Skill: Factual

35) Which of the following descriptions most accurately defines the term "tropical dependencies?"

- A) Imperial possessions in which the numbers of European settlers and indigenous peoples were approximately equal
- B) Colonies in which small numbers of Europeans ruled large numbers of non-Western peoples
- C) Colonies with substantial majorities of white, European immigrants
- D) Colonies that were largely unpopulated prior to the coming of the Europeans

Answer: B

Page Ref: 565

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Conceptual

36) Which of the following is an example of a "White Dominion?"

- A) New Zealand
- B) Hawaii
- C) Australia
- D) Kenya

Answer: C

Page Ref: 563

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Factual

37) Prior to 1902, what type of colony was South Africa?

- A) White Dominion
- B) Tropical dependency
- C) Contested settlement colony
- D) Independent nation

Answer: C

Page Ref: 563

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Factual

38) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the European strategy with respect to the government of tropical dependencies?

- A) The Europeans exploited longstanding ethnic and cultural divisions between indigenous peoples.
- B) European colonialism depended on wholesale conversions to Christianity.
- C) In many cases, the Europeans utilized their military superiority to carry out genocide against African and Asian peoples.
- D) They were de facto independent nations with governments operated by the local elites.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 563-564

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Conceptual

39) How did the establishment of educational systems in Africa differ from those of Java and India?

- A) They depended more on state assistance than on religious missionaries.
- B) They depended more on religious missionaries than on state support.
- C) Educational systems in Africa were run almost exclusively by indigenous peoples.
- D) They were extensions of indigenous education establishments.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 565

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Factual

40) What was a critical factor in the growing tensions between the colonizers and the rising African and Asian middle classes?

- A) The growing numbers of Christians among the African and Asian peoples
- B) The growing size of European communities in foreign nations and the increased number of women in European settlements
- C) The decline in European militarism
- D) The growing military power of native peoples

Answer: B

Page Ref: 565

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Conceptual

41) Which of the following incentives to greater production was commonly utilized by colonizers in the later 19th century?

- A) Higher wages
- B) Better living conditions
- C) The imposition of head or hut taxes payable in commodities
- D) The construction of European-style workers communities

Answer: C

Page Ref: 566

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Factual

42) Which of the following economic sectors did NOT increase as a result of European economic exploitation of their colonies?

- A) Mining
- B) Manufacturing
- C) Transportation
- D) Food crops

Answer: D

Page Ref: 566

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Factual

43) Which of the following statements concerning the internal economies of the European colonies is most accurate?

A) The introduction of European technology such as railways and telegraphs was intended to improve the internal economies of the colonies.

B) Slowly, the industrial system of the West, including factories and the production of manufactured goods, was introduced into Africa and Asia.

C) By 1914, Asian and African colonies had won economic independence from the European colonizers.

D) Colonial economies were steadily reduced to dependence on the European-dominated global market.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 566

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Conceptual

44) Which of the following is NOT a similarity between South Africa and Australia?

A) Both were settled by Europeans at approximately the same time.

B) Settlers found a temperate climate in both colonies in which they could grow crops and raise livestock familiar to Europeans.

C) Settlers encountered a disease environment in both colonies in which they could survive.

D) After slow starts, both Australian and Boer colonists began to move into the interior of their respective colonies.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 552, 568

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Factual

45) What event set the Boer colony in South Africa on a different path than the White Dominions of Canada and Australia?

A) The arrival of the Bantu into those regions settled by the Boers in the 1790s

B) Uprising among the Khoikhoi in 1802

C) The annexation of the colony by the British in 1815

D) The German invasion of southern Africa in 1902

Answer: C

Page Ref: 568

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Factual

46) Which of the following was a republic founded by the Boers in the 1850s?

- A) Oudenaarde
- B) Ryswick
- C) Transvaal
- D) Natal

Answer: C

Page Ref: 569

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Factual

47) Which of the following was NOT a result of contact between the Maoris and Europeans during the 1790s?

- A) The spread of alcoholism and prostitution
- B) The introduction of European firearms to Maori warfare
- C) The introduction of European diseases such as smallpox
- D) Extensive intermarriage between the Maoris and the white settlers

Answer: D

Page Ref: 570

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Conceptual

48) Hawaii was effectively opened to the West through the voyages of

- A) Magellan.
- B) Captain James Cook.
- C) Henry Hudson.
- D) Francis Drake.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 570

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Factual



49) What Hawaiian prince created a united kingdom in 1810 with the aid of British weapons and advisors?

- A) Makepani
- B) Mahele
- C) Liliuokalani
- D) Kamehameha

Answer: D

Page Ref: 571

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Factual

## Essay Questions

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1) In what ways was the British conquest of India similar to the Dutch colonization of Java? In what ways was it different?

Answer: Similarities: Colonization of India was initially in hands of an East India Company, not the government; intervened in wars between rival princes to gain land and authority as Mughal Empire disintegrated; recruited army from among indigenous peoples. Differences: The British faced challenge from French; wars against French and Indian allies led to control of Bengal-Bihar.

Page Ref: 554-557

Topic: The Shift to Land Empires in Asia

Skill: Conceptual

2) One of the first elements of European reform within the colonies was the introduction of educational systems. In what sense did the introduction of Western education plant the seeds of decolonization?

Answer: European education in colonies created a middle class alienated from both British and indigenous population; received lower wages than Europeans; served as minor administrators beneath European masters; lacked both prestige and authority; more technologically oriented than indigenous peasantry; more comfortable with industrialized society; alienation led to movements to recast colonies in more acceptable mode; became leaders of revolutionary movements.

Page Ref: 558, 559

Topic: Western Education and the Rise of an African and Asian Middle Class

Skill: Conceptual

3) In what ways did the process of industrialization and national centralization typical of 19th-century Europe alter the process of imperialism?

Answer: Application of industrialization to military technology allowed Europeans to dominate world; use of telegraph, steamship, and railways improved communications, permitted state to play greater role in determining policy; national centralization allowed Germany to challenge British supremacy; also industrialization of U.S. created economic challenge; led to arms buildups, alliances, competition for empire.

Page Ref: 560–62

Topic: Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World, 1870–1914

Skill: Conceptual

4) In what ways did the colonizers of the late 19th century control the indigenous peoples and increase economic exploitation?

Answer: Continued to exploit longstanding ethnic and cultural divisions, particularly religious; played animists or Christians off against Muslims; often utilized minority peoples to administer territories in return for political support; divided people into tribes; recruited favored groups for Western education, roles in government; created economy dependent on industrialized West; extracted raw materials by introduction of incentives or coercion, taxes, production quotas; increased sectors of economy useful to Western industry at expense of local economy.

Page Ref: 563-566

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Conceptual

5) In what ways did the colonial experience of "contested settler colonies" differ from that of "tropical dependencies"?

Answer: In true colonies small numbers of whites governed large populations of indigenous peoples; resulted in permanent exploitation by Europeans; in contested settler colonies, struggles between white settlers and indigenous peoples often resulted in balance; South Africa was the earliest contested settler colony; struggle with Zulus, British resolved in decolonization of Boers, supremacy over South African indigenous peoples, Bantus; New Zealand Maoris suffered from entry of whites, but learned use of laws to gain balance of power, rights over land and resources; similar results in Hawaii.

Page Ref: 565-571

Topic: Patterns of Dominance: Continuity and Change

Skill: Conceptual

## Document-based Questions

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1) Which statement most accurately reflects the speaker Davie's attitude in the excerpt from John Buchan's *Prester John*?

- A) All peoples are equal.
- B) Europeans can learn much from Africans.
- C) White people have a duty to rule over Africa.
- D) Africans have no grievances.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 564

Topic: Contrary Images: The Colonizer Versus the Colonized on the "Civilizing Mission."

Skill: Conceptual

2) According to the speaker in the excerpt from René Maran's *Baraouala*, whites fear all of the following EXCEPT

- A) mosquito bites.
- B) mason bees.
- C) carrying heavy objects.
- D) asking Africans to do their work.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 564

Topic: Contrary Images: The Colonizer Versus the Colonized on the "Civilizing Mission."

Skill: Conceptual