

Chapter 20 Practice Test**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Which of the following gave Europeans an advantage in their encounters with people in Asia and Africa during the second half of the nineteenth century?
- A) The rich supply of gold and diamonds in European countries
 - B) The unity and consensus among European states
 - C) The diseases carried by Europeans from which Asians and Africans had no immunity
 - D) The superior organization and discipline of European militaries
- _____ 2. In the nineteenth century, European interest in expanding overseas markets was driven by a desire to
- A) jump-start its industrialization.
 - B) sell surplus manufactured goods.
 - C) attract immigrant labor.
 - D) spread capitalism and democracy.
- _____ 3. Which of the following highlights the relationship between imperialism and nationalism?
- A) Views of Asians and Africans as “child races”
 - B) Views of Asia as the source of “civilization”
 - C) Colonies as symbols of “Great Power” status
 - D) Categorization of non-Europeans as “unfit” races
- _____ 4. Which of the following was a consequence of the emphasis on cash-crop agriculture in European colonies?
- A) The vulnerability of African and Asian farmers to price fluctuations in the international market
 - B) The spread of mass nationalism and independence movements in Asia and Africa
 - C) The end of class conflict in the industrial societies of Europe
 - D) The discovery of quinine to prevent malaria
- _____ 5. Which of the following reflects a new element in European views of non-Europeans in the nineteenth century?
- A) The idea that non-Europeans could assimilate into European society by Westernizing
 - B) The belief that the racial inferiority of non-Europeans could be scientifically proven
 - C) The portrayal of less technologically developed people as “noble savages”
 - D) The view of non-Christians as “heathen”

- _____ 6. Which of the following reflects the effect of colonial rule in Africa on the lives of women?
- A) After marriage, women were increasingly confined to the home in accordance with European norms.
 - B) Women lost their central role in producing food for their families.
 - C) Women were barred from engaging in trade.
 - D) Women of impoverished families became heads of household in the absence of men.
- _____ 7. Refer to Map 18.2 in the textbook. Which country played a much more minor role in the second wave of European conquests in the long nineteenth century than it had played in the first wave during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
- A) Italy
 - B) Britain
 - C) Spain
 - D) Germany
- _____ 8. Which of the following characterizes the response of most Asian and African societies to European colonial rule in the nineteenth century?
- A) Accommodation for those who saw colonial rule as advantageous and resistance for those who viewed colonial rule as oppressive
 - B) Surrender to European military conquest and widespread acquiescence to colonial policies
 - C) Revolutions fueled by anti-imperialist sentiment and inspired by nationalist and communist ideologies
 - D) Westernization as seen in the universal conversion to Christianity and the indiscriminate adoption of all aspects of European culture
- _____ 9. How did colonial rule alter ways of working in Africa and Asia in the nineteenth century?
- A) More people worked on public projects for free.
 - B) More people engaged in blacksmithing and tanning.
 - C) Fewer people worked for wages.
 - D) Fewer people sold what they produced for a cash income.
- _____ 10. Which of the following European colonial views shaped the development of African identity in the nineteenth century?
- A) The theory that Western civilization owed much to Egyptian influence
 - B) The notion of an Africa divided into tribes
 - C) The belief that each race had its own distinctive contribution to make to the world
 - D) The idea of a pan-African identity

- _____ 11. The colonization of New Zealand, Australia, and Hawaii during the nineteenth century was most similar to the colonization of
- A) the Philippine Islands in the sixteenth century.
 - B) North America in the seventeenth century.
 - C) India in the eighteenth century.
 - D) China in the nineteenth century.
- _____ 12. What played a more important role in distinguishing rulers from their colonial subjects in the imperialism of the nineteenth-century than in earlier instances of imperialism?
- A) Race
 - B) Gender
 - C) Slavery
 - D) Political ideals
- _____ 13. In the imperialism of the nineteenth century, how did the number of European settlers in African and Asian colonies generally affect the extent of racial segregation and discrimination?
- A) Colonies with a large European settler population experienced less racial discrimination and no racial segregation.
 - B) Colonies with a large European settler population experienced more racial discrimination and racial segregation.
 - C) Colonies with a small European settler population experienced more racial discrimination but no racial segregation.
 - D) Colonies with a small European settler population experienced no racism.
- _____ 14. Which of the following describes the model for social development preferred by Europeans for their colonies?
- A) Democratic urban societies with an active civil society and nationalist ideology
 - B) Modern industrial societies led by a Westernized elite and based on a secular ideology
 - C) Christian societies that embodied the ideals of social equality and justice
 - D) Traditional rural societies with their established authorities and social hierarchies
- _____ 15. The spread of Christianity in Africa was facilitated by its association with
- A) export agriculture.
 - B) female circumcision.
 - C) modern education.
 - D) mass nationalism.
- _____ 16. In the nineteenth century, Europeans and Americans viewed imperialism as
- A) a "civilizing mission."
 - B) a "yellow peril."
 - C) a "detribalization."
 - D) an "African Reformation."

- _____ 17. How did Charles Darwin's ideas on evolution influence Western imperialism?
- A) They were used to criticize the use of force in colonial encounters.
 - B) They were used to argue for the assimilation of colonial populations into European society.
 - C) They were used by colonized peoples in Asia and Africa to resist Western imperialism.
 - D) They were used to justify the displacement or destruction of "weak" races.
- _____ 18. How did the spread of Western education affect colonial society?
- A) It strengthened confidence in local gods and traditional practices.
 - B) It created a new elite who saw themselves as a modernizing vanguard in the regeneration of their societies.
 - C) It provoked a complete rejection of Western civilization and contributed to a cultural renaissance centered on "native" traditions.
 - D) It resulted in Europeans treating Asians and Africans as equal partners rather than as colonial subjects.
- _____ 19. How were the colonial takeovers of India and Indonesia during the long nineteenth century similar?
- A) Both were conquered by Britain.
 - B) Both were conquered by the Dutch.
 - C) In both, colonial conquest grew out of earlier interaction with European trading firms.
 - D) In both, colonial conquest was abrupt, deliberate, violent, and completed within 25 years.
- _____ 20. Which of the following characterized the "scramble for Africa" that led to the partition of nearly all of Africa among European colonial powers?
- A) The lack of bloodshed in the European colonial takeover of most of Africa
 - B) The ease with which decentralized societies without any formal state structure succumbed to European colonial rule
 - C) The decimation of the existing population as a result of the diseases carried by European conquerors against which Africans had no immunity
 - D) The peaceful negotiations among the competing European states over "who got what"
- _____ 21. In what respect were Ethiopia's and Siam's (Thailand) encounters with European imperialism in the long nineteenth century similar?
- A) Both avoided the colonization to which their neighbors succumbed.
 - B) Both negotiated an agreement with the United States to guarantee their independence.
 - C) Both became settler colonies.
 - D) Both became "neo-European" societies.

- _____ 22. Which of the following represents the imperialist actions of a country outside of Europe?
- A) Mexico's northward expansion into Canada
 - B) Japan's takeover of Taiwan and Korea
 - C) Australia's expansion into New Zealand
 - D) U.S. participation in the partitioning of Africa
- _____ 23. European colonial rule in the nineteenth century generally depended upon and reinforced the power of which segment of Asian and African societies?
- A) The most nationalistic
 - B) The most radical
 - C) The most progressive
 - D) The most conservative
- _____ 24. Which of the following is an example of resistance to colonial rule in the nineteenth century?
- A) Apartheid
 - B) Scientific racism
 - C) The Indian Rebellion
 - D) The Taiping Rebellion
- _____ 25. Which of the following was a distinctive feature of European colonial rule in the nineteenth century?
- A) The counting and classification of colonial populations
 - B) The appreciation and celebration of ethnic diversity
 - C) The assimilation of colonial subjects into European society
 - D) The incorporation of Westernized colonial subjects into European governments
- _____ 26. Which of the following reflects a contradiction in Western imperialism in the nineteenth century?
- A) The role of scientific racism in the classification of colonial populations
 - B) The masculinization of colonial rulers and the feminization of colonial subjects
 - C) The identification of certain segments of colonial society as "martial races"
 - D) European reluctance to encourage modernization in their colonies
- _____ 27. What elements of the modernizing process did colonial rule convey on colonies?
- A) Political systems based on Enlightenment models
 - B) Democratic values and civil society
 - C) Communication and transportation infrastructure
 - D) Discourses on nationalism and human rights
- _____ 28. Which of the following represented a form of forced labor in colonial economies in the nineteenth century?
- A) Subsistence farming in German East Africa
 - B) Statute labor in French Africa
 - C) Export agriculture in cacao in British West Africa
 - D) Employment in European-owned businesses

- _____ 29. Which of the following resulted from the employment of colonial subjects in European-owned plantations, mines, construction projects, and businesses?
- A) Migration of colonial subjects to work sites overseas
 - B) Resurgence of the slave trade in Africa and Asia
 - C) Decrease in racial discrimination
 - D) Normalcy and stability for colonial subjects
- _____ 30. Which of the following was a consequence of nineteenth-century European imperialism on the colonial societies of Asia and Africa?
- A) The incorporation of colonial populations into European society on a basis of equality and respect
 - B) The ending of poverty and exploitation in areas where colonial rule was the strongest
 - C) The integration of Asian and African economies into a global network of exchange centered in Europe
 - D) The industrialization of most of Asia and Africa by the end of the nineteenth century