In-class Review Questions for the Unit 4 Exam on “Imperialism”

On a separate sheet of paper, write your answers to the following:

1) Describe four causes of imperialism and explain why each of these was important.

2) Explain why Japan was able to modernize in the 19th century while China did not modernize. Explain the result for both countries.

3) Explain how Kipling’s “White Man’s Burden” and Spencer’s “Social Darwinism” were used to justify imperialism.

4) Describe at least three internal (African) and three external (European) factors that enabled Europeans to conquer and colonize Africa.

5) Describe two different administrative methods that imperial powers used to control their colonies and explain why each of these methods were used. Provide examples of an imperial power and colony for each method described.

6) Which countries fought in the Crimean War? Why was it “geopolitically” motivated? What were some of the firsts of the Crimean War?

7) During which half of which century was most of Africa colonized? At which meeting was the division of Africa discussed? Why were Africans excluded from this meeting?

8) Who was Alexander II? What is he best known for?

9) Where and why did the Boer War begin? Which peoples fought this war? What was the result?

10) Why did the British export opium to China? Who wrote to Queen Victoria complaining about this trade and later dumped opium in the Pearl River? What resulted from this action?

11) Who initiated the Taiping Rebellion and what was its effect on China? Why were foreigners, and specifically foreign missionaries, the targets of the Boxer Rebellion? What was the effect of this?

12) Why did the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan fall? What replaced it?

13) What is the meaning of the Hindi word, “Raj”? Which period of history does the British Raj refer to? What is the “Jewel in the Crown”? Why was it called that?

14) What was particularly valuable to the British about Burma?….about Malaysia? Which had the more strategic location? Why?

15) Who was Emilio Aguinaldo? Which two countries did Aguinaldo and his followers fight against? Why? What was the result?

16) Which country in Africa was the only country to become a “department” of France? Why?
17) Why is Rammohun Roy called the “Father of Modern India”? What were some of the reasons for the growth in Indian nationalism during the late 19\textsuperscript{th} and early 20\textsuperscript{th} century?

18) Who were Rama IV and Menelik II. What was similar about each of these leaders and the status of their countries during the 19\textsuperscript{th} century?

19) Who was David Livingstone and Henry Stanley? How were they connected to each other and how were they very different?

20) Which colonies did the U.S. have by the early 20\textsuperscript{th} century? How did they gain most of these colonies? Where did the U.S. experience the greatest resistance to their rule? Why?

21) What was similar about the Battle of Adowa and the Battle of Isandlwana? Where were both battles and what was the eventual result for the native peoples in those lands?

22) Which cash crop, common to the Congo and Malaysia, was very profitable but also very labor intensive? How did harvesting of this differ between the two counties?

25) Why did nationalism fail to unify the Ottoman Empire and Austria-Hungary Empire? What was the result for both in the 19\textsuperscript{th} and early 20\textsuperscript{th} centuries?

26) Why did Britain want to purchase the Suez Canal from Egypt? Why did the U.S. obtain land for and build the Panama Canal? How are these events similar?

27) Where and how did the Sepoy Rebellion begin? What was the result?

28) Be sure that you can locate on a map of the world the modern day location of the following and connect them with an important historical event and/or relationship,

- Nigeria
- South Africa
- Congo
- Liberia
- Algeria
- Egypt
- Sudan
- Ethiopia
- Turkey
- China
- Japan
- The Philippines
- India
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Siam (Thailand)
- Ukraine
- Russia
- Columbia
- Panama
- New Zealand