

THIS IS GLOBAL REGENTS REVIEW PACKET NUMBER 16-A

THE TOPICS OF STUDY IN THIS PACKET ARE:

- **OLD IMPERIALISM – AN EXPLANATION**
- **NEW IMPERIALISM - This topic is divided into seven parts. This packet covers all seven:**
 - 1) **New Imperialism – An Explanation**
 - 2) **Motives of Imperialism**
 - **Social Darwinism**
 - **Rudyard Kipling’s “White Man’s Burden”**
 - 3) **Imperialism in Africa**
 - 4) **British Imperialism in India**
 - 5) **Imperialism in China**
 - 6) **Attempts to End European Imperialism**
(Attempts to End Foreign Control)
 - 7) **Strategic Waterways**

OLD IMPERIALISM – AN EXPLANATION

*IMPERIALISM = Establishing control over foreign lands and foreign people
(the domination by one country of the political, economic,
or cultural life of another country or region);*

*Old Imperialism began with the Age of Exploration (Around 1500)
and lasted into the 19th century (mid-to-late 1800s);*

*During the Age of Exploration,
COLONIZATION became a major component of imperialism.*

- **IMPERIALISM = Establishing control over foreign lands and foreign people; the domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country or region.**
- ***Old Imperialism began with the Age of Exploration (Around 1500) and lasted into the 19th century (mid-to-late 1800s).***

Motives for Old Imperialism:

The 3 G's:

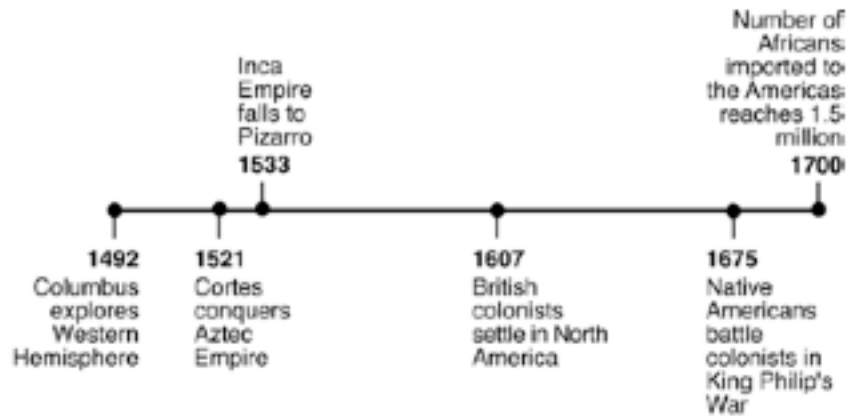
1) GOLD - the quest for wealth

2) GOD - to spread Christianity (to “civilize” the natives)

3) GLORY - to achieve fame and honor

- **During the Age of Exploration, COLONIZATION became a major component of imperialism – COLONIES were created when an imperialist power (mother country) sent groups of settlers to a foreign land in order to establish control over it.**
- **See information regarding the Age of Exploration in Global Regents Review Packets #10 and #11.**

Base your answer to the following question on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.



The events illustrated in this time line show the effects of European

- (1) isolationism
 - (2) imperialism**
 - (3) socialism
 - (4) fundamentalism
- 601-15

NEW IMPERIALISM (divided into 7 parts)

PART 1: New Imperialism – An Explanation

IMPERIALISM = Establishing control over foreign lands and foreign people (the domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country or region);

New Imperialism (1850s - 1945) is characterized by the “scramble” for all the unclaimed territory left anywhere in the world;

The needs of the INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION in 19th-century Europe became the most significant reason for imperialism and the growth of overseas empires.

INDUSTRIALIZATION created a need for:

- ***NATURAL RESOURCES (RAW MATERIALS)***
- ***NEW MARKETS***
- ***CHEAP LABOR***

- **IMPERIALISM = Establishing control over foreign lands and foreign people; the domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country or region.**

- **New Imperialism (1850s - 1945) is characterized by the “scramble” for all the unclaimed territory left anywhere in the world. (Two non-European participants were Japan and USA).**
- **Imperialism benefited the economies of the colonial powers.**

As was the case during the era of “Old Imperialism”, Western countries were motivated by the quest for wealth. The desire to spread Christianity and the desire for glory also remained reasons for imperialism. However...

the needs of the Industrial Revolution in 19th-century Europe became the most significant reason for imperialism and the growth of overseas empires.

Industrialization created a need for:

- natural resources (raw materials)
- new markets
- cheap labor

Industrialization also allowed for the growth of imperialism because it generated the capital (money) needed for overseas investment (mines, railways, factories, etc...).

The needs of the Industrial Revolution in 19th-century Europe greatly contributed to the **(1) growth of overseas empires**

- (2) beginning of the triangular trade
 - (3) development of international peacekeeping organizations
 - (4) promotion of political and economic equality in Asia and Africa
- 102-27

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.**

800-22

NEW IMPERIALISM (divided into 7 parts)

PART 2: MOTIVES OF IMPERIALISM

Social Darwinism - According to the theory of Social Darwinism, it was natural for stronger nations to dominate weaker ones; Rudyard Kipling's poem "White Man's Burden" expressed the idea that Europeans had a duty to introduce the benefits of their civilization to non-European peoples.

SOCIAL DARWINISM:

- **Social Darwinists encouraged imperialism.**
- **According to the theory of Social Darwinism, it was natural for stronger nations to dominate weaker ones.**

RUDYARD KIPLING'S "WHITE MAN'S BURDEN"

- **Rudyard Kipling was a supporter of imperialism. His poem "White Man's Burden" presents a Western perspective of imperialism. In the poem, Kipling expressed the idea that Europeans had a duty to introduce the benefits of their civilization to non-European peoples.**

Kipling believed it was the duty of Western colonial powers to "civilize" the people they controlled.

Which statement would Social Darwinists most likely support?

- (1) Universal suffrage is a basic human right.
- (2) Political equality strengthens the effectiveness of government.
- (3) Stronger groups have the right to rule and control weaker groups.**
- (4) Public education should be guaranteed to all members of a society.

607-23

Which statement best expresses the Western perspective regarding Rudyard Kipling's "white man's burden"?

- (1) Europeans should preserve traditional cultures in Africa and Asia.
- (2) Europeans must protect existing African and Asian economies.
- (3) Europeans suffered great hardships in exploring new trade routes to Asia.
- (4) Europeans had a duty to introduce the benefits of their civilization to non-European peoples.**

605-26

Base your answer to the following question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The White Man's Burden.

“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, 1899

This stanza from Kipling's poem is most closely associated with the belief that it was the duty of Western colonial powers to

- (1) learn from the people they conquered
 - (2) teach their colonies how to produce manufactured goods
 - (3) civilize the people they controlled**
 - (4) welcome less developed countries as equals
- 105-25

The theory of Social Darwinism was sometimes used to justify

- (1) the establishment of communist governments in Asia
 - (2) Latin American revolutions in the early 19th century
 - (3) the independence movement in India
 - (4) European imperialism in the late 19th century**
- 104-29

Base your answer to the following question on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

The White Man's Burden

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Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child.
— Rudyard Kipling, 1899

The message of this poem was used by many Europeans to justify

(1) industrialism

(2) feudalism

(3) imperialism

(4) fascism

603-29

“Take up the White Man’s Burden –

Send forth the best ye breed –

Go, bind your sons to exile

To serve your captives’ need. . . .”

– Rudyard Kipling, The Five Nations (1903)

The words of this poem have been used to support the practice of

(1) imperialism

(2) isolationism

(3) cultural borrowing

(4) self-determination

602-28

NEW IMPERIALISM (divided into 7 parts)

PART 3: IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA

*Geographic (physical) barriers delayed European colonization of central Africa;
The BERLIN CONFERENCE set up rules for colonizing Africa;
After the Berlin Conference, European countries rushed to colonize Africa. This race
to set up colonies is called the “SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA”;
The “Scramble for Africa” was motivated by a desire for
NATURAL RESOURCES (RAW MATERIALS);
CECIL RHODES was a strong supporter of British imperialism in Africa.*

- **Early exploration of Africa by Europeans was hindered by the many different physical features of Africa.**

Africa’s geographic (physical) barriers (waterfalls, rapids, highlands, steep cliffs, deserts) delayed European colonization of central Africa.

- **In 1884, to avoid conflict among themselves, European leaders met at the BERLIN CONFERENCE (held in Berlin, Germany) to set up rules for colonizing Africa. No Africans were invited.**
- **After the Berlin Conference, European countries rushed to colonize Africa. This race to set up colonies is called the “SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA.”**

- **The borders that were established for many African nations during the late 1800's were based primarily on territorial claims of colonial rulers. As they partitioned Africa, Europeans paid little attention to traditional tribal boundaries. This set the stage for future conflict.**
- **THE "SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA" WAS MOTIVATED BY A DESIRE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES (RAW MATERIALS).**
 - **European investors were attracted to southern Africa because of its NATURAL RESOURCES.**
 - **Colonial powers exploited Africa's natural resources during the 18th century (1800s).**
 - **One of the most important motives for the European "Scramble for Africa" in the late 1800s was that Africa provided a source of RAW MATERIALS used in industry.**
- **CECIL RHODES was a strong supporter of British imperialism in Africa. He made a fortune mining African diamonds and was the founder of the diamond company De Beers. He used his money and influence to help Britain further colonize Africa. The African nation of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe and Zambia) was named after him.**

History textbooks frequently display a cartoon of Rhodes stretching telegraph line across the continent of Africa. The cartoon was published after Rhodes announced plans for a telegraph line from Cape Town (South Africa) to Cairo (Egypt).

- **Examples of European Imperialism in Africa:**
 - **France gained control over Algeria (in Northwest Africa).**
 - **Portugal gained control over Angola (in Southern Africa).**

Which region was most affected by decisions made at the Berlin Conference of 1884?

- (1) Latin America
- (2) South Asia
- (3) East Asia

(4) Africa

Early exploration of Africa by Europeans was hindered by the

- (1) lack of natural resources in Africa
- (2) alliances between African kingdoms
- (3) isolationist policies of European monarchs
- (4) many different physical features of Africa**

608-24

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



The Rhodes Colossus

Source: *Punch*, 1892 (adapted)

Which slogan best reflects the point of view of Cecil Rhodes as shown in this cartoon?

- (1) “Imperialism is a Glorious Pursuit.”**
- (2) “Embrace African Diversity.”
- (3) “Unite All Africans.”
- (4) “Connecting Constantinople to Cairo.”

107-20

Base your answer to the following question on the maps below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Glenn E. Hughes et al., *Practicing World History Skills*, Scott, Foresman & Co., 1984 (adapted)

Based on these maps, which statement is accurate?

- (1) Egypt and Ethiopia are no longer part of Africa.
- (2) By 1980, most African countries had become independent.**
- (3) By 1950, most of Africa was controlled by Russia or the United States.
- (4) The Union of South Africa was renamed Namibia.

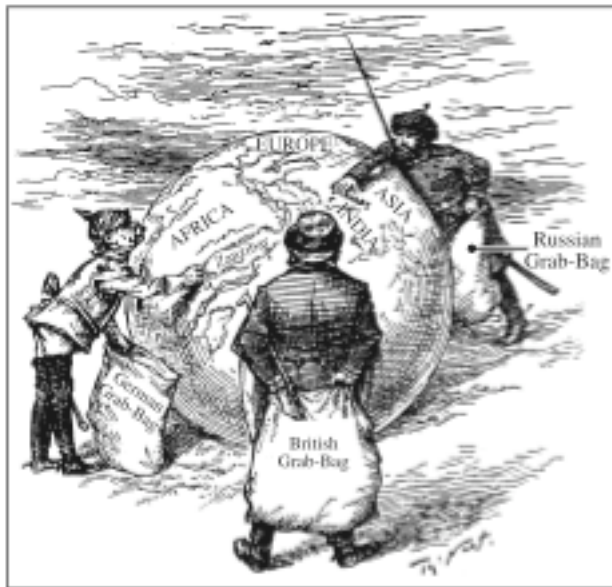
106-37

During the late 19th century, which geographic factor helped attract European investors to **southern Africa** and southeast Asia?

- (1) smooth coastlines
- (2) navigable rivers
- (3) natural resources**
- (4) temperate climates

804-21

Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



THE WORLD'S PLUNDERERS.

"It's English, you know."

Source: Thomas Nast, *Harper's Weekly*, June 20, 1885
(adapted)

This Thomas Nast cartoon shows the

(1) competition between European nations for overseas territories after the Berlin Conference

(2) aggressive action of the Triple Alliance before World War I

(3) spread of communism throughout the world during the 19th century

(4) concern of European nations for the welfare of developing nations at the end of the 19th century

804-27

How did topography and climate affect the history of Africa?

(1) The slave trade declined in western Africa.

(2) Islam spread into southern Africa.

(3) European colonization of central Africa was delayed.

(4) Trade increased between southern and northern Africa.

104-2

One of the most important motives for the European “Scramble for Africa” in the late 1800s was that Africa provided a source of

(1) raw materials used in industry

- (2) religious inspiration
- (3) free labor for the Americas
- (4) technologically innovative practices

603-28

- France gained control over Algeria.
- Great Britain gained control over North America.
- Portugal gained control over Angola.

What do these statements describe?

(1) imperialism

- (2) revolution
- (3) alliances
- (4) totalitarianism

102-19

Base your answers to the following two questions on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



According to the information provided by the map, which European nation controlled the Union of South Africa?

(1) Germany

(2) France

(3) Great Britain

(4) Italy

601-28

The best title for this map would be

(1) European Imperialism

(2) African Nationalism

(3) The Growth of Islam

(4) Cold War Politics

601-29

The borders that were established for many African nations during the late 1800's were based primarily on

(1) natural geographic barriers

(2) easy access to natural resources

(3) territorial claims of colonial rulers

(4) cultural differences between ethnic groups

800-24

During the 19th century, one effect of European imperialism on Africa was the

(1) exploitation of African natural resources by colonial powers

(2) improvement of working conditions in Africa

(3) African dependence on exportation of manufactured goods

(4) African acceptance of the doctrine of the "White Man's Burden"

600-22

NEW IMPERIALISM (divided into 7 parts)

PART 4: BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN INDIA

***The BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY grew wealthy and powerful
conducting TRADE with India;***

The slogan "The Sun never sets on the British Empire"

was developed during the Age of Imperialism;

India has a CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

modeled after the government of Great Britain;

***See PART 6 for information regarding
the SEPOY MUTINY (REBELLION).***

- **The British East India Company grew wealthy and powerful conducting TRADE with India.** The Global Regents Exam might compare it with other groups that gained wealth thru trade (examples: the Hanseatic League and the Kingdom of Songhai).
- **The slogan “The Sun never sets on the British Empire” was developed during the Age of Imperialism. Since the British had established colonies around the globe, this statement was actually true.**
- **India has a CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT modeled after the government of Great Britain. This fact illustrates the influence of the British colonial period on modern-day life in India.**

Which factor contributed to the success of the Hanseatic League, the Kingdom of Songhai, and the **British East India Company**?

- (1) location in the Middle East
 - (2) imperialism in Europe
 - (3) development of trade with other regions**
 - (4) growth of the Ottoman Empire
- 805-44

To which period does the slogan “The Sun never sets on the British Empire” refer?

- (1) Middle Ages
 - (2) Protestant Reformation
 - (3) Age of Imperialism**
 - (4) Glorious Revolution
- 801-22

UNUSUAL QUESTION:

Which aspect of life in India demonstrates the influence of the British colonial period?

- (1) constitutional government**
 - (2) arranged marriages
 - (3) religious tradition of Hinduism
 - (4) caste system
- 101-21

NEW IMPERIALISM (divided into 7 parts)

PART 5: IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

A SPHERE OF INFLUENCE is an area in which an outside power claims exclusive trading privileges;

During the 19th century, European nations established spheres of influence in China mainly to gain commercial (trade) advantages;

Both HONG KONG and MACAO are former Western colonies located alongside the coast of China that were recently placed back under Chinese control

Hong Kong > British Colony; returned to China in 1997

Macao > Portuguese Colony; returned to China in 1999

See PART 6 for information regarding the OPIUM WAR and the BOXER REBELLION

- **European colonialism in Asia was successful (in the late 1800s) because Europe was able to dominate military and commercial relations with Asia.**
- **A SPHERE OF INFLUENCE is an area in which an outside power claims exclusive trading privileges.**

During the 19th century, European nations established spheres of influence in China mainly to gain commercial (trade) advantages.

One result of the Opium War was that China was divided into spheres of influence.

- **The Global Regents Exam may compare Hong Kong to Macao.**
Both Hong Kong and Macao are former Western colonies located alongside the coast of China that were recently placed back under Chinese control. Today they are considered “Special Administrative Regions” of the People's Republic of China.

Hong Kong > British Colony; returned to China in 1997

Macao > Portuguese Colony; returned to China in 1999

(Macau was both the first and last European colony in China.)

Base your answer to the following question on the time line below and on your knowledge of social studies.

What was a principal reason for the success of European colonialism in Asia in the late 1800s?

(1) Asians respected Europeans as representatives of an advanced civilization.

(2) Europe was able to dominate military and commercial relations with Asia.

(3) Europeans respected Asian laws and customs.

(4) Many Asians adopted European religious practices.

808-25

The Portuguese control of Macao and the British control of Hong Kong in China are examples of

(1) collectivization

(2) imperialism

(3) self-determination

(4) containment

108-26

The status of Hong Kong changed in July 1997 when the city

(1) was returned to China

(2) was closed to international trade

(3) became an independent nation

(4) adopted a capitalist economy

607-33

During the 19th century, European nations established **spheres of influence** in China mainly to

(1) profit from the ivory trade

(2) introduce Islam to the Chinese people

(3) gain commercial advantages in China

(4) obtain human rights for Chinese citizens

107-22

One result of the Opium War was that China

(1) adopted democratic reforms

(2) gained control of Hong Kong

(3) regained control of Manchuria

(4) was divided into spheres of influence

804-22

NEW IMPERIALISM (divided into 7 parts)

PART 6:
ATTEMPTS TO END EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

*(This section could have also been titled:
ATTEMPTS TO GAIN INDEPENDENCE FROM A COLONIAL POWER or
ATTEMPTS TO END FOREIGN CONTROL or
ATTEMPTS TO REMOVE FOREIGN INFLUENCES)*

Attempts to End European Imperialism:
*the ZULU RESISTANCE in southern Africa;
the OPIUM WAR in China;
(SEPOY MUTINY [sometimes called the SEPOY REBELLION] in India;
BOXER REBELLION in China;
MAU MAU MOVEMENT in Kenya;*

Details regarding the Opium War:

British merchants began trading opium in China in the late 1700s. Many Chinese became addicted to the drug. The Chinese government outlawed opium and called on Britain to stop the opium trade. In 1839, the two powers fought over this issue in the Opium War. China was defeated because of the British army's advanced weaponry.

Results of the Opium War:

- *China was divided into SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.*
- *AN INCREASE IN WESTERN TRADE and influence in Asia (Chinese ports were opened for TRADE with European powers);*
- *The Opium War contributed to the collapse of China's Qing (Manchu) dynasty.*

The Global Regents Exam may compare the Opium War in China to Commodore Matthew Perry's expedition to Japan (The Meiji Restoration) because both events resulted in AN INCREASE IN WESTERN TRADE and influence in Asia.

Details regarding the SEPOY MUTINY (THE SEPOY REBELLION):

Sepoys were Indian soldiers employed by the British East India Company. The Sepoy Mutiny occurred because the British demanded the sepoys to follow rules that were against their religious beliefs (Hindu and Muslim). The British crushed the rebellion.

Details regarding the BOXER REBELLION:

The Boxers were members of a secret society, the Righteous Harmonious Fists. Their goal was to drive foreign influence out of China. In 1900, the Boxers attacked foreigners across China. The rebellion was crushed by multinational force that included Western powers and Japan.

- **RESPONSES TO EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM:**
(aka ATTEMPTS TO GAIN INDEPENDENCE FROM A COLONIAL POWER)
(aka ATTEMPTS TO END FOREIGN CONTROL)
(aka ATTEMPTS TO REMOVE FOREIGN INFLUENCES):
 - **ZULU RESISTANCE - in SOUTHERN AFRICA (apx. 1830 – 1880)**
 - **OPIUM WAR - in CHINA (1839)**
 - **SEPOY MUTINY (SEPOY REBELLION) - in INDIA (1857)**
 - **BOXER REBELLION - in CHINA (1900)**
 - **MAU MAU MOVEMENT – in KENYA (1950s – 60s)**
Information regarding the Mau Mau Movement is available in another Regents Review Packet.

ZULU RESISTANCE:

- The Zulu were African natives who established a powerful kingdom in southern Africa in the early 1800s. The British army invaded the homeland of the Zulu in an effort to extend their area of control across southern Africa. The Zulu were defeated because of the British army's advanced weaponry.

OPIUM WAR:

- British merchants began trading opium in China in the late 1700s. Many Chinese became addicted to the drug. The Chinese government outlawed opium and called on Britain to stop the opium trade. In 1839, the two powers fought over this issue in the Opium War. China was defeated because of the British army's advanced weaponry.
- The Opium War of the mid-19th century (1839) marked the beginning of the domination of China by foreign powers.
- Chronology of Events in 19th and 20th century Chinese history:
Opium War → Long March → Great Leap Forward → 4 Modernizations
- **THE RESULTS OF THE OPIUM WAR:**
 - China was divided into spheres of influence
 - Chinese ports were opened for **TRADE** with European powers.
 - An increase in Western **TRADE** and influence in Asia
- The Global Regents Exam may compare the Opium War in China to Commodore Matthew Perry's expedition to Japan (The Meiji Restoration) because both events resulted in an increase of Western trade and influence in Asia.

- **Reasons for the decline of China's Qing (Manchu Dynasty):**
 - the failure of the Boxer Rebellion
 - the opium trade
 - Japanese imperialism
 - the refusal to adopt new technology

SEPOY MUTINY (THE SEPOY REBELLION):

- **Sepoys were Indian soldiers employed by the British East India Company. The Sepoy Mutiny occurred because the British demanded the sepoys to follow rules that were against their religious beliefs (Hindu and Muslim). The British crushed the rebellion.**

BOXER REBELLION:

- **The Boxers were members of a secret society, the Righteous Harmonious Fists. Their goal was to drive foreign influence out of China. In 1900, the Boxers attacked foreigners across China. The rebellion was crushed by multinational force that included Western powers and Japan.**

One way in which the Sepoy Rebellion in India and the Boxer Rebellion in China are similar is that both attempted to

(1) remove foreign influences

- (2) restore democracy
- (3) modernize their economy
- (4) end religious conflict

109-27

The Opium Wars of the mid-19th century marked the beginning of the

- (1) rivalry between China and Taiwan
- (2) domination of China by foreign powers**
- (3) decline of European influence in East Asia
- (4) global effort to combat drug use

109-28

A goal of both the Boxer Rebellion in China and the Mau Mau movement in Kenya was to

- (1) promote laissez-faire capitalism
- (2) end foreign control**
- (3) develop modern industries
- (4) create a totalitarian state

808-48

A major goal of both the Sepoy Mutiny in India and the Boxer Rebellion in China was to

(1) rid their countries of foreigners

- (2) expand their respective territories
- (3) receive international military support
- (4) restore an absolute monarch to the throne

608-23

Which set of events in 19th- and 20th-century Chinese history is in the correct chronological order?

- (1) Great Leap Forward → Opium Wars → Long March → Four Modernizations
- (2) Four Modernizations → Long March → Opium Wars → Great Leap Forward
- (3) Opium Wars → Long March → Great Leap Forward → Four Modernizations**
- (4) Long March → Four Modernizations → Great Leap Forward → Opium Wars

608-49

One way in which the Sepoy Mutiny in India, the Zulu resistance in southern Africa, and the Boxer Rebellion in China are similar is that each resulted from

- (1) government policies of ethnic cleansing
- (2) attempts by democratic forces to overthrow the monarchy
- (3) native reaction to foreign interference in the region**
- (4) government denial of access to fertile farmland

807-50

One similarity between the Sepoy Mutiny and the Boxer Rebellion is that they

(1) opposed European imperialism

- (2) ended an established dynasty
- (3) resulted in the redistribution of land
- (4) instituted communist governments

607-24

What was a direct result of the Opium War in 19th-century China?

- (1) Japan gained control of Hong Kong.
- (2) Kublai Khan rose to power in China.
- (3) Chinese ports were opened for trade with European powers.**
- (4) Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) fled to Taiwan.

107-45

The Sepoy Rebellion was to India as the Boxer Rebellion was to

- (1) Russia
- (2) China**
- (3) Japan
- (4) Italy

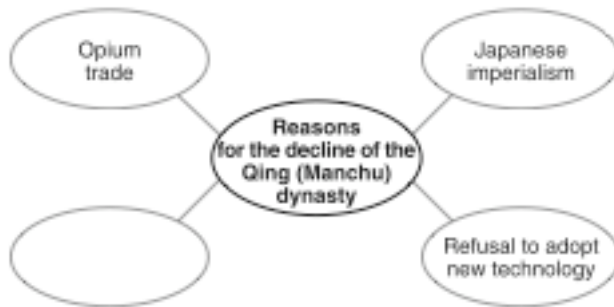
606-27

The Opium Wars in China and the expedition of Commodore Matthew Perry to Japan resulted in

- (1) the economic isolation of China and Japan
- (2) an increase in Chinese influence in Asia
- (3) the beginning of democratic governments in China and Japan
- (4) an increase in Western trade and influence in Asia**

805-25

Base your answer to the following question on the diagram below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Which phrase correctly completes this diagram?

- (1) Chinese exports of tea to Europe
- (2) Spread of Confucian principles
- (3) Failure of the Boxer Rebellion**
- (4) Expanding power of Mao Zedong

605-27

One result of the Opium War was that China

- (1) adopted democratic reforms
- (2) gained control of Hong Kong
- (3) regained control of Manchuria
- (4) was divided into spheres of influence**

804-22

“ . . . But after a long period of commercial intercourse [trade], there appear among the crowd of barbarians both good persons and bad, unevenly. Consequently there are those who smuggle opium to seduce the Chinese people and so cause the spread of the poison to all provinces. Such persons who only care to profit themselves, and disregard their harm to others, are not tolerated by the laws of heaven and are unanimously hated by human beings. His Majesty the Emperor, upon hearing of this, is in a towering rage. He has especially sent me, his commissioner, to come to Kwangtung [Guangdong Province], and together with the governor-general and governor jointly to investigate and settle this matter. . . .” — “Letter of Advice to Queen Victoria” from Lin Zexu (Lin Tse-Hsü), Chinese Commissioner of Canton, 1839

This letter to Queen Victoria relates most directly to the outbreak of the

- (1) Chinese civil war
- (2) Sino-Japanese War
- (3) Communist Revolution

(4) Opium Wars

104-27

Which historical development showed the desire of a group to gain independence from a colonial power?

- (1) rise of the Nazi Party in Germany
- (2) Solidarity movement in Poland
- (3) Tiananmen Square uprising in China

(4) Sepoy Mutiny in India

104-47

The Sepoy Mutiny in India and the Boxer Rebellion in China were responses to

- (1) Mongol invasions
- (2) European imperialism**
- (3) Japanese aggression
- (4) African slave trading

803-44

The result of the Opium War in China was similar to the result of Commodore Perry’s expedition to Japan in that both events

- (1) increased Western trade and influence in Asia**
- (2) established European colonies in China and Japan
- (3) promoted democratic governments in Asia
- (4) increased the economic isolation of China and Japan

801-24

Which event was an example of Asian reaction to European imperialism?

(1) Boxer Rebellion

(2) Glorious Revolution

(3) Boer War

(4) Congress of Berlin

101-18

NEW IMPERIALISM (divided into 7 parts)

PART 7: STRATEGIC WATERWAYS

*Strategic waterways that shorten trade (shipping) routes
between major bodies of water:*

Suez Canal (in Egypt)

Panama Canal (Latin America)

Strait of Malacca (in Southeast Asia)

- **The Panama Canal and Suez Canal are similar because they are both manmade waterways that shorten trade (shipping) routes between major bodies of water.**
 - **The Panama Canal is located in the country of Panama (in Latin America). It connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.**
 - **The Suez Canal is located in Egypt. It connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.**
- **The Suez Canal played an important role in increasing European colonization in Africa and Asia.**
- **The Strait of Malacca is important because it is the main shipping channel between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Near Singapore, the Strait of Malacca narrows to 1.5 miles wide.**
- **The British government took control of the Suez Canal and Singapore during the 19th century in order to ensure safe passage on strategic waterways.**

A major argument used to support the building of the Suez and Panama Canals was that these waterways would

(1) shorten trade routes

(2) strengthen command economies

(3) increase competition for trade

(4) promote the local economy

107-48

The British government took control of the Suez Canal and Singapore during the 19th century in order to

- (1) sell petroleum to these territories
- (2) gain more converts to Christianity
- (3) ensure safe passage on strategic waterways**
- (4) transport laborers directly to the Americas

606-26

The Panama Canal and Suez Canal are similar in that both

- (1) shortened shipping routes between major bodies of water**
- (2) were built by the British to expand their empire
- (3) replaced the Silk Road as the world's main trade route
- (4) directly connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

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