

**CHAPTER 11 WORLD STUDIES PRACTICE TEST (Sections 1, 2, and 4)**

**Directions: For 1-8, fill in the blank using the word bank provided.**

**WORD BANK:**

- **Imperialism**
- **Nationalism**
- **Racism**
- **Paternalism**
- **Assimilation**
- **Social Darwinism**
- **Missionary zeal**

- 1) Pride in one's country is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Work that brought Christianity to Asia and Africa was known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Thinking one race of people is better than another is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) The philosophy of "survival of the fittest" is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Directly governing people by providing for their needs but not giving them rights is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) The taking over of a country/territory by a stronger nation with the intent to dominate the people politically, economically, and socially is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Policy based on the idea that local populations would be absorbed into and learn the European culture was called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Industrialization, Nationalism, Racism, and Missionary zeal all lead strong nations to practice this philosophy toward weaker nations.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Industrialization was one reason for Imperialism because industrialized nations
  - a. Felt they were better than others.
  - b. Wanted to bring Christianity to others
  - c. Had pride in their countries
  - d. Needed new lands with more resources
- 10) Name the four forces that enabled imperialism to happen:

- 11) He searched Africa for the source of the Nile: \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) He searched Africa for a friend presumed dead: \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) He signed a treaty giving the Congo River Valley to Belgium:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 14) The Berlin Conference in 1884-85 included African rulers among the 14 European nations meeting to decide on rules to divide Africa: True or False? (Circle "true" or "false")
- 15) The Belgium Congo provided imperialist nations with
- Gold and diamond mines
  - Copper and tin resources
- 16) Who led the Zulus to fight for control of their kingdom? \_\_\_\_\_
- 17) Which nation invaded the Zulu territory? \_\_\_\_\_
- 18) Why was this nation able to defeat the Zulu leader's successors?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 19) Who fought the Boer war? \_\_\_\_\_ vs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 20) Who were the Boers? \_\_\_\_\_
- 21) What caused the Boer war? \_\_\_\_\_
- 22) Who won the Boer war? \_\_\_\_\_
- 23) Which countries primarily used the indirect control form of governing colonies?
- French, German, or Portugese
  - British and United States

**For 24-33, answer A or B: A for indirect control; B for direct control**

- 24) Used primarily by Britain and United States \_\_\_\_\_
- 25) Also known as paternalism \_\_\_\_\_
- 26) Local officials managed the colony with minimal assistance from the mother country \_\_\_\_\_
- 27) Europeans trained local leader to rule leading to local population governing itself \_\_\_\_\_
- 28) Europeans brought in their own bureaucrats – didn't train population to govern itself \_\_\_\_\_
- 29) Primarily used by French, Germans, and Portugese \_\_\_\_\_
- 30) Based on the idea of assimilation – people would learn the European culture \_\_\_\_\_
- 31) Europeans believed that the African and Asian countries could not handle running a country \_\_\_\_\_
- 32) Legislative councils included Europeans and local officials \_\_\_\_\_
- 33) Schools, courts, and businesses ran just as they did in Europe \_\_\_\_\_

- 34) Which African resistance was successful?
- 50 years of fighting against French
  - The battle of Adowa in which Ethiopia defeated Italy
  - The religious movement in German East Africa (Maji-Maji)
  - All of the above
- 35) List three positive outcomes of Colonial rule:
- 36) List four negative outcomes of Colonial rule:
- 37) Why was India called the “Jewel in the Crown”?
- 38) An Indian soldier in the British army was called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 39) A British governor in India was called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 40) The part of India under Direct British rule from 1857-1947 was referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 41) Why did the Sepoys refuse to use British cartridges?
- 42) What did this refusal lead to?
- 43) List the positive results of Colonialism on India:
- 44) List the negative outcomes of Colonialism on India:

**ANSWER KEY:**

- 1) nationalism
- 2) missionary zeal
- 3) racism
- 4) social Darwinism
- 5) direct control or paternalism
- 6) imperialism
- 7) assimilation
- 8) imperialism
- 9) d
- 10) Industrialization, missionary zeal, racism, nationalism
- 11) David Livingston
- 12) Henry Stanley
- 13) Henry Stanley
- 14) B
- 15) B
- 16) Shaka
- 17) Britain
- 18) Weapons
- 19) Boers vs. British
- 20) Dutch farmers
- 21) Diamond and gold mines
- 22) British
- 23) B
- 24) A
- 25) B
- 26) A
- 27) A
- 28) B
- 29) B
- 30) B
- 31) B
- 32) A
- 33) B
- 34) B
- 35) Reduced local/tribal warfare, hospitals and schools and railroads and dams and phones, African economy expanded to global market
- 36) Africans lost land and independence, many Africans died, breakdown of traditional cultures, divide of African continent (split tribes and ethnic groups)
- 37) Major supplier of raw materials to England
- 38) Sepoy
- 39) Viceroy
- 40) Raj
- 41) Sealed with beef and Muslims and Hindus don't eat pork and beef, respectively
- 42) Sepoys jailed and others rebelled
- 43) Railroads brought unity and modern economy; telephones and dams and bridges and irrigation canals; sanitation and public health improved; schools and colleges increased literacy and education
- 44) British held economic and political power; restricted Indian-owned industries; British presence threatened Indian traditional life.