

AP World History
Chapter 33 Exam – Age of New Imperialism

*“Take up the White Man’s burden
Send forth the best ye breed
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives’ needs;
To wait in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild
Your new-caught sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child. . . .”*

1. The excerpt from the above poem illustrates which of the following points of view about western societies?
 - A. Western societies have no reason to feel superior to less powerful societies in the world
 - B. Western societies have a responsibility to help less powerful societies in the world
 - C. Western societies are overburdened by expectations from less powerful societies, and cannot take care of them all
 - D. People in less powerful societies willingly imitate westerners, and it is the responsibility of western societies to live up to those expectations
 - E. People in western societies should live in other parts of the world in order to understand people in less powerful societies

2. By the end of the 19th century the cotton industry in India
 - A. Had declined as demand for cotton weakened steadily
 - B. Grew as factories opened in India
 - C. Had been transformed by British factories
 - D. Became a link in trade between Britain and China
 - E. Flourished as demand for handmade textiles soared

3. Which of the following correctly lists the sequence of events in chronological order from earliest to latest?
 - A. The Scramble for Africa, the invention of the steam engine. The colonization of India
 - B. The colonization of India, the Boxer Rebellion, the invention of the steam engine
 - C. The invention of the steam engine, the colonization of India, the Scramble for Africa
 - D. The colonization of India, the development of textile factories in England, the fall of the Qing Empire
 - E. The fall of the Qing Empire, the colonization of India, the development of textile factories in England

4. The late 19th-century event most directly responsible for spurring the development of the United States as an imperialist power was the
 - A. Civil War
 - B. Building of the Panama Canal
 - C. Spanish American War
 - D. Invention of the cotton gin
 - E. Migration of people from East to the West Coast

“After twenty minutes’ sail from Kalai we came in sight, for the first time, of the columns of vapor, appropriately called ‘smoke’: rising at a distance of five or six miles, exactly as when large tracts of grass are burned in Africa. Five columns now arose, and, bending in the direction of the wind, they seemed placed against a low ridge covered with trees; the tops of the columns at this distance appeared to mingle with the clouds.”

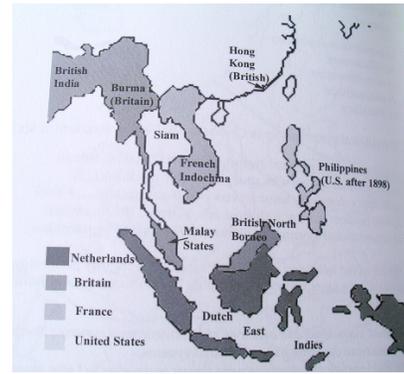
5. In the excerpt, Dr. Livingstone describes a great waterfall in
 - A. Northern Africa
 - B. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - C. The Arabian peninsula
 - D. The South American jungle
 - E. Southeast Asia

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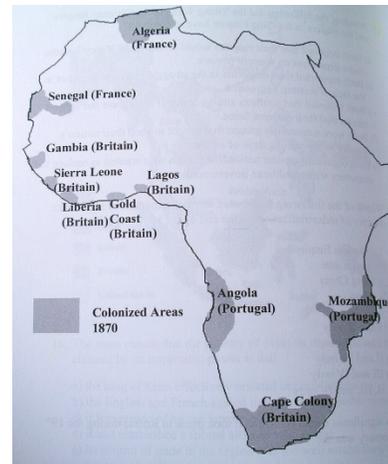
6. Dr. Livingstone’s writing sparked some major changes during the 19th century, including
 - A. The conversion of many Muslims to Christianity
 - B. The Industrial Revolution
 - C. The Scramble for Africa
 - D. The eclipse of Portuguese power
 - E. The global democratization movement

7. The Monroe Doctrine most clearly reflects the United States foreign policy of
 - A. laissez-faire capitalism
 - B. isolationism
 - C. internationalism
 - D. mercantilism
 - E. liberalism

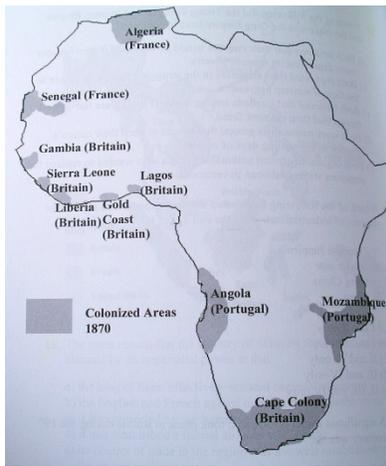
8. Which of the following characterized political systems in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia during the late 19th century?
 - A. They were almost all ruled by hereditary monarchs
 - B. Most had established democracies
 - C. Most were authoritarian, but had legislatures that shared some powers with the chief executive
 - D. Most were under colonial rule
 - E. They were characterized by weak central governments that tried to exert power over fragmented groups



9. The main reason that the country of Siam on the map above was NOT claimed by an imperialist power is that
 - A. The king of Siam effectively resisted imperialist control
 - B. The English and French agreed to leave it as a “buffer Zone”
 - C. It was protected by the Japanese
 - D. It had established a formal alliance with India
 - E. Its control of trade in the region was too well established to allow for an imperialist takeover



10. The map shows that colonized areas in Africa in 1870 were primarily
 - A. Controlled by the Portuguese
 - B. Controlled by the French
 - C. Located along coastal areas
 - D. Challenged by native Africans
 - E. Weak and ineffective



11. A map of Africa 30 years later (1900) would differ from the map above in that it would show
- Many more areas of Africa controlled by European powers
 - Fewer British possessions and more French possessions
 - Almost no areas of Africa controlled by European powers
 - Many areas controlled by Japan
 - More Portuguese possessions and fewer French-controlled areas

“The transformation of the country was complete, involving dramatic economic, political, social, cultural, and educational changes, and the program was imposed from the top rung of government – the oligarchs.”

12. The statement above accurately describes late 19th-century
- Ottoman Empire
 - China
 - Japan
 - Russia
 - Germany

13. The most important incentive for the “scramble” of European countries to colonize areas of central and south Africa during the late 19th century was the
- Desire to control sea-based trade between Europe and the Indian Ocean Basin
 - Discovery of diamond and gold deposits
 - Wish to convert African natives to Christianity
 - Aggressive attempts by the Japanese to colonize Africa
 - Search for new agricultural lands for their growing populations

14. Which of the following groups of nations competed for colonial empires in Africa in the last half of the nineteenth century?
- Germany, Belgium, and the United States
 - France, Italy, and the Netherlands
 - Germany, Belgium, and Great Britain
 - Spain, Great Britain, and Japan
 - Japan, Portugal, and Germany

15. Which of the following statements best describes the similarities between the economies of the African continent and Latin America in the latter part of the nineteenth century?
- The economies of both the African colonies and Latin American nations depended on exports
 - Both areas were distracted by internal conflicts
 - Latin Americans and Africans resisted the intervention of foreign capitalists who wanted to invest in industrial development
 - African colonies and Latin American nations both had middle classes that supported industrial development
 - Neither area had developed an infrastructure to transport goods and raw materials quickly and over great differences

16. Western European foreign policy in the late 1800's was characterized by:

- A. Pan-Slavism, colonialism, and an arms race
- B. détente, colonialism, and an arms race
- C. imperialism, militarism, and deterrence
- D. an arms race, imperialism, and a series of alliances
- E. containment, détente, and the domino theory

17. The major significance of the Boxer Uprising was:

- A. the halt it brought to Chinese reform efforts
- B. the division of China by European powers into spheres of influence
- C. the increased intervention of European powers in Chinese affairs
- D. the campaign against Christians that occurred in the aftermath of the uprising
- E. the United States' drafting of the Open Door Policy

"Then the world will enter upon a new stage of its history – the final competition of races, for which the Anglo-Saxon is being schooled. Long before the thousand millions are here, the mighty centrifugal tendency, inherent in this stock and strengthened in the United States, will assert itself... (and) spread itself over the earth."

18. The author of these words was an advocate of which of the following principles?

- A. "Big stick" policy
- B. Imperialism
- C. Absolutism
- D. Gunboat diplomacy
- E. Dollar diplomacy

19. The most likely reason for the success of European colonial acquisitions during the 19th century would be

- A. the enthusiasm by European Christian clergy to convert the "heathens"
- B. superior European military and transportation technologies
- C. the epidemic amongst most native populations that preceded European arrival
- D. the lack of resistance to the Europeans
- E. the successes in European agricultural technologies

20. How were the Industrial Revolution and imperialism related?

- A. the Industrial Revolution sparked a greater need for cheap raw materials
- B. it spread industrialism to colonized regions
- C. colonies were primarily taken in Oceania as Africa had few natural resources
- D. environmental conservation techniques were shared with colonized lands
- E. worldwide literacy increased dramatically

21. The region that resisted European penetration from 1450 to 1750, but was ultimately carved up into colonies in the 1800s was

- A. Africa
- B. South America
- C. North America
- D. east Asia
- E. south Asia

22. The nation which threatened Japanese colonial aspirations most in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was

- A. Great Britain
- B. Russia
- C. China
- D. Korea
- E. the United States

“History shows me one way, and one way only, in which a high state of civilization has been produced, namely, the struggle of race, and the survival of the physically and mentally fitter race.”

23. The statement above was most likely made by

- A) a Marxist
- B) a Social Darwinist
- C) a capitalist
- D) a follower of the Romantic movement
- E) a fundamentalist

24. The Opium War of 1839-1842 resulted in

- A. Unequal treaties between Britain and China
- B. The fall of the Qing Dynasty
- C. The colonization of China
- D. An increase in Japanese power
- E. The recall of McCartney’s expedition

25. A direct result of the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 was

- A. French claims in India collapsed
- B. Ultimate control of India passed to the British East India Company
- C. Britain recognized nationalist demands in India
- D. India became a British colony
- E. Muslim protests were banned in India

PART II

Free Response Section

Directions: You are to answer the following question. You should spend 5 minutes organizing or outlining your essay. Write an essay that

- Has a relevant thesis and supports that thesis with appropriate historical evidence.
- Addresses all parts of the question.
- Makes direct, relevant comparisons.
- Analyzes relevant reasons for similarities and differences.

Analyze the major similarities and differences in the process of imperialism in two of the following regions from 1750 – 1914.

Africa
South Asia
Southeast Asia
China