

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

The Berlin Conference in 1884 was significant because it

- A. promoted Belgium as a world power
- B. called for a war against England
- C. established rules for the European division of Africa
- D. ensured ethnic harmony in the Middle East

The poem “White Man’s Burden” is most directly associated with the concept of

- A. neutrality
- B. reparations
- C. appeasement
- D. imperialism

Which description of trade patterns best represents the relationship between Africa and Europe during the late 19th century?

- A. Trans-Saharan trade caravans led by Europeans were the most profitable.
- B. South Africa was of no interest to European traders.
- C. Raw materials were shipped from Africa to European industries.
- D. Rivers were the key highways connecting Europeans to much of the African interior.

... *The Opium War of 1839–42 was short and one-sided, due to the superiority of European weapons, which came as a complete surprise to the Chinese. In the first skirmish alone, in July 1839, two British warships defeated twenty-nine Chinese ships. On land, the Chinese and their medieval weapons were no match for British troops armed with state-of-the-art muskets. By the middle of 1842 British troops had seized Hong Kong, taken control of the key river deltas, and occupied Shanghai and several other cities. The Chinese were forced to sign a peace treaty that granted Hong Kong to the British, opened five ports for the free trade of all goods, and required the payment of reparations to the British in silver, including compensation for the opium that had been destroyed by Commissioner Lin.* ... — Tom Standage

According to the author, the Chinese encounter with the British led to a

- A. strengthening of the Chinese military.
- B. return of Hong Kong to Chinese control.
- C. growth in the Chinese economy.
- D. loss of Chinese isolation.

According to the author, what can be blamed for the Chinese loss to the British in the first Opium War?

- A. The inferior Chinese military
- B. The opening of British ports
- C. The lack of Chinese manpower
- D. The chaos of Chinese civil war

*I contend that we [Britons] are the first race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race. ... It is our duty to seize every opportunity of acquiring more territory and we should keep this one idea steadily before our eyes that more territory simply means more of the Anglo-Saxon race, more of the best, the most human, most honorable race the world possesses.* — Cecil Rhodes, Confession of Faith, 1887

Which principle is best supported by this excerpt?

- A. Ethnocentrism
- B. Militarism
- C. Humanism
- D. Egalitarianism

*The period of imperialism has witnessed many wars. Most of these wars have been caused by attacks of white races upon so-called “lower races.” They have resulted in the taking of territory by force. . . . Their chief work is to organize labor for their support. In the typical colony, the most fertile lands and the mineral resources are owned by white foreigners. These holdings are worked by natives under their direction. The foreigners take wealth out of the country. All the hard work is done by natives.* - adapted from *Imperialism* by J.A. Hobson

The author says that the natives are referred to as “so called ‘lower races.’” By using this phrase, he is assigning which point of view to the European colonial powers?

- A. Ethnocentrism
- B. Humanism
- C. polytheism
- D. egalitarianism

In this excerpt, the author is making which of the following claims?

- A. Imperialism is necessary for industrial growth.
- B. Native rulers are benefiting from colonial control.
- C. White rulers live at the expense of the natives.
- D. The term “lower races” is an factual description.

Base your answer on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*“Let it be admitted at the outset that European brains, capital, and energy have ... not been, and never will be, expended in developing the resources of Africa from motives of pure philanthropy; that Europe is in Africa for the mutual benefit of her own industrial classes, and of the native races in their progress to a higher plane; that the benefit can be made reciprocal, and that it is the aim and desire of civilized administration to fulfill this dual mandate. By railways and roads, by reclamation of swamps and irrigation of deserts, and by a system of fair trade and competition, we have added to the prosperity and wealth of these lands, and have checked famine and disease. We have put an end to the awful misery of the slave trade and inter-tribal war, to human sacrifice and the ordeals of the witch-doctor. Where these things survive they are severely suppressed. We are endeavoring to teach the native races to conduct their own affairs with justice and humanity, and to educate them alike in letters and in industry.” - Lord Lugard, *The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa*, 1922*

According to Lord Lugard, Europeans have achieved all of the following in Africa **except**

- A. entirely wiping out traditional African practices.
- B. making significant infrastructure improvements.
- C. increasing trade and wealth between continents.
- D. improving the health of the African peoples.

Which group’s ideas are best represented by this excerpt?

- A. Christian missionaries
- B. African nationalists
- C. European imperialists
- D. Human Rights activists

Lord Lugard claims that Europeans strive to “fulfill this dual mandate.” Which of the choices best describes the elements of this “dual mandate?”

- A. European efforts in Africa are based on pure philanthropy and Christian ideals.
- B. Local customs and traditions need to be strongly considered as Europeans enter African lands.
- C. Both Europeans and Africans can greatly benefit from the European involvement in Africa.
- D. African knowledge and expertise will serve to enrich European culture and wealth.

The idea expressed in this cartoon is most closely associated with the

- A. alliances formed in Europe
- B. division of Africa discussed at the Berlin Conference
- C. spheres of influence established in China by foreigners
- D. border changes made at the Congress of Vienna



Source: Grant Wallace, *San Francisco Chronicle*, reprinted in *The Literary Digest*, July 14, 1900 (adapted)

**ARTICLE VII**

It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated [specified], however that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange....

**ARTICLE IX**

It is agreed, that if, at any future day, the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and to the citizens thereof without any consultation or delay....—  
Treaty of Kanagawa, March 31, 1854

Which event in Japanese history is a direct result of the Japanese government signing this treaty?

- A. fall of the Tokugawa shogunate
- B. involvement in the Russo-Japanese War
- C. annexation of Korea
- D. establishment of Manchukuo

These treaty articles most clearly reflect the intent of the United States to

- A. destroy Japanese culture
- B. promote Japanese agriculture
- C. strengthen Japanese nationalism
- D. influence Japanese trade relations

**DOC A**



**DOC B**



*Document A is a daguerreotype (photograph) of Perry made in 1852. The illustration (Document B) is a Japanese portrait of Commodore Perry from The Black Ship Scroll, created by an anonymous Japanese artist in 1854. The script beside the portrait of Perry reads, "True Portrait of Commodore Perry, envoy of the Republic of North America."*

Which claim about Commodore Perry’s arrival in Japan is best supported by the illustrated portrait and the script presented in Document B?

- A. The United States and Commodore Perry were welcomed by all the Japanese people.
- B. The arrival stirred anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States.
- C. Some Japanese people did not welcome Commodore Perry or the arrival of the United States.
- D. The arrival encouraged state sponsored art.

The artist who created Document B is reacting to the process of

- A. feudalism.
- B. imperialism.
- C. isolationism.
- D. communism.

The [Meiji] Restoration found Japan [1868–1912] practically an agricultural country, purely and simply. There were few, if any, industries of importance. The agriculturists [farmers] produced sufficient food to supply the nation, and Japan was in every sense self-supporting. Even the taxes were paid in rice, and farmers were ranked far higher than merchants. History showed the Japanese, however, that it is very difficult to maintain a high standard of national greatness when the revenue of the land and the prosperity of the people depend absolutely upon the fall of rain or the hours of sunshine. . . . Besides the necessity, there was an additional reason to be found in the knowledge that industrial growth would add enormously to the power of the nation, not only in the Far East, but among European countries. It was recognized that industrial and commercial development was a much surer guarantee of greatness than military power, and that the conquest of markets was more efficacious [effective] than the destruction of armies and navies. In this proficiency Japan desired to be the England of the East . . . . *Source:* Alfred Stead, *Great Japan: A Study of National Efficiency*, John Lane Company

Which future policy would help the Meiji reach their vision of a new industrial Japan?

- A. Self-sufficiency
- B. Imperialism
- C. Isolation
- D. Feudalism

Japan's desire to industrialize was motivated by the

- A. role of Europeans in Asia
- B. Need for more agricultural productivity
- C. attack on Pearl Harbor.
- D. bombing of Hiroshima.