

Chapter 33 Test Review

1. Cecil Rhodes was a leading British imperialist who founded a colony in Africa.
2. Cecil Rhodes said “ We are the finest race in the world and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the Human race.
3. The Suez Canal was essential for British control over India.
4. The battle of Omdurman opened the door for British colonial rule in Sudan.
5. The most important figures in the uprising in 1857 in India were disgruntled sepoy troops.
6. The term the “ Great Game” refers to the Russian push into central Asia.
7. In 1824 Thomas Stamford Raffles founded the port of Singapore.
8. Between 1859 and 1893 Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos all fell under the control of France
9. By 1900 the only part of southeast Asia not under European imperial rule was Siam.
10. The chief victim of late 19th century Europeans imperialistic expansion was Africa.
11. The Scottish minister who, while searching for suitable missionary post, traveled through much of central and southern Africa was David Livingstone.
12. The Congo Free State was established in the 1870's by Belgium.
13. The Berlin Conference devised the ground rules for the European colonization of Africa.
14. New South Wales in Australia started as a settlement for convicts.
15. The Treaty of Waitangi placed the Maori under British protection.
16. Matching imperial powers and colonies:
 - a. England and New Zealand
 - b. Germany and the Marshall Islands
 - c. France and Tahiti
17. The Monroe Doctrine worked as a justification for U.S intervention in western hemispheric affairs.
18. After the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani in 1893 the U.S. took over Hawaii
19. The United States occupied Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines after its victory in the Spanish American War.
20. Emilio Aguinaldo led an uprising in the Philippines against the United States.

21. The Panama was supported in its uprising against Colombia by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt.
22. In 1876 Korea was forced to accept an unequal trading treaty by Japan.
23. The Sino –Japanese War began with a dispute over Korea.
24. Japan became a major imperial power after its victory in the Russo-Japanese War.
25. By the late 19th century the world's leading producer of cotton was India.
26. Under British control Ceylon became a major producer of tea.
27. Between 1800 and 1914 fifty million Europeans migrated overseas.
28. In the 19th century the majority of indentured laborers came from India.
29. The Maji Maji rebellion occurred in Tanganyika against the Germans
30. Count Joseph Arthur de Gobineau viewed Europeans as intelligent and morally superior.
31. The author of the Essay on the Inequality of the Human Races was Count Joseph Arthur de Gobineau
32. The Social Darwinists believed that powerful nations were meant to dominate weaker societies.
33. The term Social Darwinism is associated with Herbert Spencer.
34. In regards to imperialism, the Japanese and Americans proved to be just as racist as the Europeans.
35. Ram Mohan Roy was responsible for trying to create a society based on European science and devotional Hinduism.
36. What were the major beliefs of Ram Mohan Roy?
37. The most important Indian reform groups, founded in 1885 was the Indian National Congress.
38. In 1906 the Indian National Congress joined forces with the All-India Muslim League.
39. In response to Indian resistance, the British in 1909 allowed wealthy Indians to elect representatives to local legislative councils.