

Online Quiz Chapter 21

Question 1

"New" products that European nations sought to obtain from colonies in Africa and Asia in the nineteenth century included

- ivory and rayon.
- oil, tin, and rubber.
- gold and silver.
- cloves and pepper.
- tea, silk, and porcelain.

Question 2

Thailand was able to remain independent because France and Britain preferred that it remain so in order to serve as a buffer between their colonial territories.

- was the only predominantly Christian country in its region.
- was able to remain independent because France and Britain preferred that it remain so in order to serve as a buffer between their colonial territories.
- had its province of Burma seized by the British in 1894.
- was occupied for a long period of time by Britain, much to France's disgust and anger.
- was the only country in southwest Asia to avoid a takeover by the German Empire.

Question 3

In the second half of the nineteenth century,

- the Turks took control of Tripoli from the Italians.
- France occupied the island of Taiwan.
- Tunisia came under the total domination of Berber rebels.
- a Frenchman built the Suez Canal, but it ultimately came under British control.
- British General Charles Gordon restored Egyptian rule in Sudan with his Sikh-Gurkha army.

Question 4

David Livingstone

- personally put an end to the Zanzibar slave market with his "Green Band Army."
- discovered the source of the Nile.
- was the first European to climb Mount Ararat.
- constructed an Anglican cathedral on the former site of the Zanzibar slave market.
- obtained great fame from his African missionary and anti-slavery work.

Question 5

The Boers were predominantly of what ethnic background?

- Khoisan
- Zulu
- Welsh
- Dutch
- English

Question 6

The Berlin Conference of 1884

- established guidelines to ease the frictions created by European ambitions in Africa.
- settled the Boer War.
- was convened by Queen Victoria.
- devised a system for collaborative missionary activity in Africa.
- led to a large-scale German attack on British colonial property in Kenya.

Question 7

The British Raj

- established a new school system to educate the children of the Indian elite.
- enacted a homestead decree which gave all Indian peasants approximately fifty-five acres for each family to cultivate as its own, private property.
- quickly allowed native Indians to join the highest levels of the colonial administration.
- brought even greater disorder and inefficiency in Indian governmental administration.
- brought democracy to the subcontinent by 1892.

Question 8

The Sepoys were

- Hindus who willingly adopted the British way of life.
- Sudanese resistance fighters.
- a warrior-caste in Nepal.
- Indian troops hired by the British to protect their interests in the region
- guerilla fighters in the central highlands of Ethiopia.

Question 9

The major port for British control between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea was

- Hanoi
- Calcutta
- Malacca
- Melbourne
- Singapore

Question 10

The first European power to stop engaging in the African slave trade was Netherlands

- Portugal
- Netherlands
- England.
- Denmark.
- United States