

## ANSWER KEY

### Imperialism & Nationalism Unit Review – Study Guide

- How did industrialization lead to imperialism?  
***Industrialized countries needed more raw materials to produce their new manufactured products; they also needed additional people to buy their surplus products***
- What is the definition of imperialism? (Try to do this one without using your notes!)  
***The practice of a nation to create and maintain an empire of colonies***
- Complete the following acronym. Next to each letter, write a short description of that motive for imperialism.  
E: EXPLORATORY = ***Explored new lands to gain control of new resources and trade routes***  
  
M: (MONEY)  
P: POLITICAL = ***Take over new lands to spread your government, influence over laws in new parts of the world, spread your ideas about how a country/govt should be run (also acquire or take over new populations)***  
  
I: IDEOLOGICAL = ***Spread your culture, ideas, and beliefs to new parts of the world***  
  
R: RELIGIOUS = ***Spread your religion to the “uncivilized” cultures who can be saved through your religion***  
  
E: ECONOMIC = ***Acquired new lands for resources and markets; also acquire cheap labor, new factories, new ways to make money***
- WHERE did nations compete for colonies in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries?  
***Africa and Asia***
- What is a COLONY? A protectorate? A sphere of influence?  
Colony: ***an area under complete control of another country***  
  
Protectorate: ***a country that is sovereign but under the military protection of another country***  
  
Sphere of influence: ***a region where one country dominates trade with that area***
- Explain the quote "the sun never sets on the British empire".  
***Britain had colonies on almost every continent so that at any given time it was day light (or night time) in that part of the world***
- How did Europeans justify their policy of imperialism?

***They told themselves that Africans and Asians were inferior and needed Europeans ideas and technology to help them become “civilized”***

8. What was the main factor that allowed Europeans to take over so many areas of the world?

***Technological advantage***

9. What is the main idea of Rudyard Kipling’s poem “White Man’s Burden”? Which side would agree with this poem – the imperialist country or the area being taken over?

***Europeans main goal in imperializing was to “help” non-Europeans – bring them peace, food, technology, and ending many diseases. The imperialist country would agree with this poem.***

10. What is the main idea of Hubert Harrison’s poem “Black Man’s Burden”? Which side would agree with this poem – the imperialist country or the area being taken over?

***Europeans main goal in imperializing was to destroy the Africans’ lives and land. They killed their hopes and dreams, and treated the colonists horribly. The area being taken over would agree with this poem.***

11. What was the Berlin Conference? Who was there? Who was not there?

***14 European nations came together to lay out rules for claiming land in Africa; no African rulers were invited to the conference and African people were completely disregarded***

12. What country had the most valuable land in Africa? What areas did they country that were so valuable?

***Great Britain – they controlled both the Nile River (and Egypt) and South Africa (large supplies of diamonds and gold)***

13. How did European nations impact Africans politically? Socially? Economically?  
POLITICALLY: ***Africans lost control of their land and artificial boundaries created problems between ethnic groups.***

SOCIALLY: ***While Europeans brought improvements to Africans’ lives, many struggled to adapt to European ways of life.***

ECONOMICALLY: ***Europeans exploited Africans for their land and labor in order to make money off their land***

14. Where did the U.S. imperialize during this time period? Why?

***Pacific islands – less competition with Europeans countries; geographically closer to continental U.S.***

15. Why did the British imperialize in China? What role did opium play in this trade relationship?

***They were hoping to dominate trade for their advantage; British brought opium from India to China because they wanted a product that would force the Chinese to want more of their products***

16. What was the Sepoy Mutiny? What role did it play in British imperialism in India?  
***When sepoys (Indian soldiers) rebelled against the British leaders because they gave them weapons they could not use due to their religion; As a result of this mutiny, Britain gained full control of India.***
17. What is the definition of NATIONALISM?  
(You should be able to do this without looking at your notes!)  
***Pride in one's country or ethnic group***
18. What are the six qualities of nationalism that bring a group of people together?  
***Common religion, language, ethnicity, history, land, and culture***
19. What is the positive effect nationalism can have on a country?  
***Bring people together for a common goal; creates a sense of unity and identity where people want to support the cause or country***
20. What is the negative effect nationalism can have on a country?  
***Can pull countries or groups of people apart, can cause revolts within countries, sense of competition leads some groups of countries to feel better than others***
21. How can nationalism lead to war?  
***Extreme nationalism can cause countries to feel they are superior to others and want to take over/destroy the lesser countries***