

CHAPTER
27

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Scramble for Africa*

Section 1

Reading Comprehension

Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. The takeover of a country or territory by a stronger nation with the intent of dominating the political, economic, and social life of the people | A. malaria |
| _____ 2. The belief that one race is superior to others | B. Shaka |
| _____ 3. Theory of "survival of the fittest" | C. missionaries |
| _____ 4. Meeting of 14 European nations in 1884–85 to determine rules for dividing Africa | D. gold |
| _____ 5. A Zulu chief who used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a centralized state in South Africa | E. Berlin Conference |
| _____ 6. Dutch settlers who took over Africans' land and established farms in South Africa | F. Britain |
| _____ 7. Group of people who traveled into Africa to promote Christianity | G. imperialism |
| _____ 8. Monarch who commissioned reporter Henry Stanley to obtain land in the Congo in his name | H. diamonds |
| _____ 9. Factor that made it easier for Europeans to colonize Africa | I. Boers |
| _____ 10. Colonial power who won control of the Union of South Africa in 1902 | J. Leopold II of Belgium |
| _____ 11. Disease that hampered European efforts to colonize Africa | K. racism |
| _____ 12. Armed struggle over South Africa | L. invention of the steam engine |
| | M. Social Darwinism |
| | N. Boer War |

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Section 2

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

Imperialism

Case Study: Nigeria

Making Inferences

Below are some general statements about empire building in Africa and how it affected Nigeria. Read each statement. Then supply details from the section to support it.

1. The Berlin Conference of 1884–85 was held to decide rules for dividing Africa among colonial powers.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
2. Imperialism of the 18th and 19th centuries was different from explorations of Africa and Asia during the 15th and 16th centuries.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
3. Two methods for managing a colony developed.
 - a. Direct control: _____
 - b. Indirect control: _____
4. Some European nations followed a policy of governing Africa called paternalism.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
5. Other nations, including France, supported a policy of assimilation.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
6. The British gained control of Nigeria, one of the most culturally diverse parts of Africa.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
7. Africans tried to resist European attempts to colonize the continent, but only Ethiopia was successful.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
8. European colonial rule had many negative effects and a few positive ones.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

CHAPTER
27**Section 3****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Europeans Claim Muslim Lands*

Multiple Choice Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. An interest in or taking of land for its strategic location or products is called
- assimilation.
 - internationalism.
 - the race for empire.
 - geopolitics.
- _____ 2. All of these factors contributed to the weakening of the Ottoman Empire *except*
- a series of weak sultans.
 - corruption that led to financial losses.
 - waves of disease.
 - increasing inflation.
- _____ 3. What aspect of the Ottoman Empire appealed most to world powers?
- its access to the Atlantic sea trade
 - its growing population
 - its strong military defenses
 - its advanced technological development
- _____ 4. The Crimean War was fought between
- Russia and Crimea.
 - Russia and the Ottoman Empire.
 - Crimea and the Ottoman Empire.
 - Britain and Russia.
- _____ 5. The "Great Game" refers to
- the debate that took place at the Berlin Conference.
 - the contest between Britain and Russia over Muslim lands in Central Asia.
 - the Boer war over South Africa.
 - the military strategies Russia used to protect Afghanistan from Great Britain.
- _____ 6. The leader of Egypt who began reforms to modernize its military and economy was
- Isma'il.
 - Nasir al-Din.
 - Muhammad Ali.
 - Selim III
- _____ 7. The Suez Canal connected
- the Nile River with the Red Sea.
 - the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.
 - Mediterranean Sea with the Black Sea.
 - the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.
- _____ 8. Persia's granting concessions to Western businesses there led to
- the development of its oil fields.
 - Persian control of Afghanistan.
 - economic treaties between Persia and Great Britain.
 - the assassination of Nasir al-Din.

CHAPTER
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RETEACHING ACTIVITY *British Imperialism in India*

Section 4

Summarizing

Complete the chart below by summarizing the significance of each of the people or events to British colonialism in India.

Event/Situation	Significance
1. Battle of Plassey	
2. The army of sepoys	
3. "Jewel in the Crown"	
4. Sepoy Mutiny	
5. Ram Mohun Roy and nationalism	
6. Indian National Congress and Muslim League	
7. Partition of Bengal	