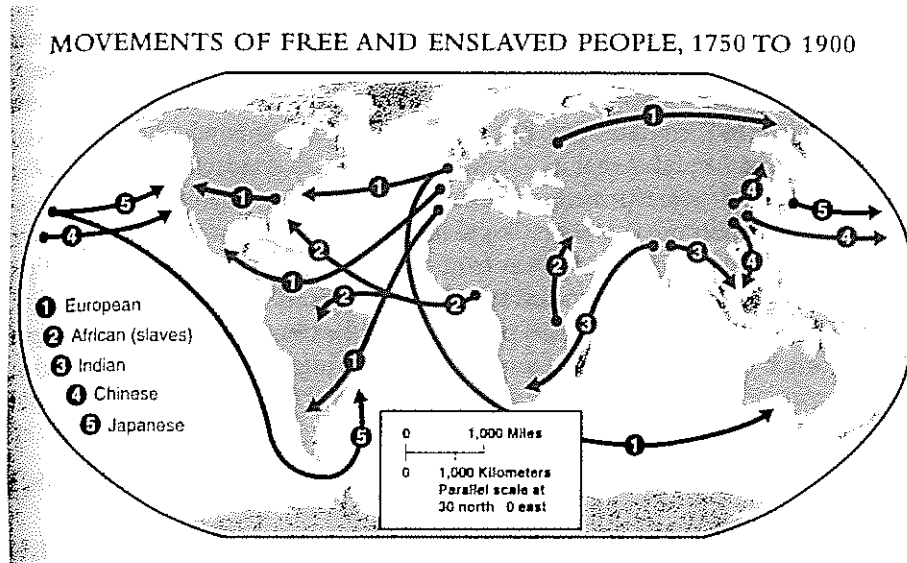


AP World History

Sample Multiple Choice Questions - Exercise Nineteen (Chapter Eighteen)

Use the following map to answer questions 1 and 2:



- _____ 1. Which of these movements included forced migrants before about 1850?
- A) 1: British to Australia
 - B) 3: Indians to Southeast Asia
 - C) 4: Chinese to Southeast Asia
 - D) 5: Japanese to North America
- _____ 2. Indian migrations to places such as Mauritius (Migration 3) and islands in the Caribbean led most directly to which long-term effect?
- A) the abolition movement and eventual ending of the slave trade network across the Atlantic Ocean
 - B) the infusion of Indian cultural expressions, such as methods of food preparation, into local traditions
 - C) development of nationalism and movements for self-determination in places that received the Indian immigrants
 - D) the intensification of Indian efforts to create multinational corporations by establishing sugar plantations in these areas

Use the following passage to answer questions 3 – 5:

"The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers....

We should consider any attempt on their [Europeans'] part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States....

It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; no can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord."

-- James Monroe, presidential message to Congress, 1823

- _____ 3. Which statement summarizes the main idea stated in this passage?
- A) many former colonies of European nations in the Western Hemisphere desired a return to colonial status
 - B) the United States intended to interfere in the administration of existing European colonies
 - C) the European powers must respect the sovereignty of independent nations in the Western Hemisphere
 - D) the United States must remain neutral in any attempt of a European nation to claim land in the Western Hemisphere
- _____ 4. Which event indicates that the Monroe Doctrine might have included a desire of U.S. leaders to engage in economic imperialism?
- A) the War of 1812
 - B) the Mexican-American War
 - C) the Civil War
 - D) the Seven Years' War
- _____ 5. Which development in the Spanish-American War most directly demonstrated that the United States wanted to become an imperial power?
- A) declaring war against a country in Europe
 - B) seizing territories from Mexico
 - C) helping Cuba become independent of Spain
 - D) taking control of the Philippines

Use the following reading to answer questions 6 - 8:

"The English in India had always been somewhat more detached from the indigenous environment than the Dutch in Indonesia. After the 1780s, their isolation gradually intensified and became obvious with the decline in status of Eurasian Anglo-Indians....The club became the center of British social life in Indian and the other Asian colonies during the Victorian era. In clubs, one could feel like a gentleman among other gentlemen while being served by a native staff....The large clubs of Calcutta remained closed to Indians until 1946. This type of color bar was especially disturbing because it excluded from social recognition the very people who had carried their self-Anglicizing [becoming more like the British] the furthest and loyally supported British rule....

In most regions of Africa...the Europeans saw themselves as foreign rulers separated from the African cultures by an abyss....A process of great symptomatic significance was the rejection of the highly educated West Africans who had worked with the early mission. They had envisioned the colonial takeover as an opportunity for a joint European-African effort to modernize and civilize Africa. Instead, they were now, as 'white Negroes,' despised by all."

-- Jurgen Osterhammel, *Colonialism*, 1997

- _____ 6. Which theory did Europeans use most directly to justify the social patterns describe in the passage?
- A) Social Darwinism
 - B) Pan-Africanism
 - C) popular sovereignty
 - D) laissez-faire capitalism
- _____ 7. Which statement best provides the context to understand how the racial policies described in the passage shaped imperialism in India and Africa?
- A) in both places, the English did not encourage highly educated native people to prepare for self-rule
 - B) in both places, a smooth transition of power helped the highly educated native people gain political power
 - C) in both places, social clubs were the meeting places for native people planning to fight for self-rule
 - D) in both places, the colonizers finally began to respect educated natives, thus weakening their own colonial rule
- _____ 8. The context for the European attitudes described in the passage was that:
- A) Americans were telling the British that "all men are created equal"
 - B) some scientists claimed Europeans were a biologically superior race
 - C) most Indians and Africans preferred to create non-British clubs
 - D) some Europeans hoped to drive native people out of India and Africa