Regents Questions 1-4

1. One of the most important motives for the European “Scramble for Africa” in the late 1800s was that Africa provided a source of
2. raw materials used in industry
3. religious inspiration

(3) free labor for the Americas

(4) technologically innovative practices

Base your answer to question 2 on the excerpt below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**The White Man’s Burden**

Take up the White Man’s burden–

Send forth the best ye breed–

Go bind your sons to exile

To serve your captives’ need;

To wait, in heavy harness

On fluttered folk and wild–

Your new-caught, sullen peoples,

Half-devil and half-child.

— Rudyard Kipling, 1899

1. The message of this poem was used by many Europeans to justify

(1) industrialism

(2) feudalism

(3) imperialism

(4) fascism

1. The theory of Social Darwinism was sometimes used to justify
   1. (1)  the establishment of communist governments in Asia
   2. (2)  Latin American revolutions in the early 19th century
   3. (3)  the independence movement in India
   4. (4)  European imperialism in the late 19th  century
2. Which statement best reflects an effect of imperialism in Africa?

(1)  Land was distributed equally between social classes.

(2)  Territorial divisions were primarily estab- lished using tribal boundaries.

(3)  Natural resources were exploited for the benefit of European powers.

(4)  Timbuktu became the center of great learning.

1. One result of the Opium War was that China

(1) adopted democratic reforms

(2) gained control of Hong Kong

(3) regained control of Manchuria

(4) was divided into spheres of influence

1. The Berlin Conference in 1884 was significant because it

(1)  promoted Belgium as a world power

(2)  established rules for the European division of  Africa

(3)  called for a war against England

(4)  ensured ethnic harmony in the Middle East

1. Japan began an aggressive policy of imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries because Japan

(1) needed raw materials for its factories

(2) hoped to spread Shinto

(3) sought Western technology

(4) wanted revenge for the Opium Wars

1. A major goal of both the Sepoy Mutiny and the Boxer Rebellion was to

(1) remove foreign influences

(2) restore parliamentary government

(3) improve access to civil service examinations

(4) outlaw caste systems

Base your answers to questions 9 and 10 on the woodblock print below and on your knowledge of social studies.



1. This late 19th-century Japanese print illustrates
2. isolationism
3. ethnocentrism

(3) cultural diffusion

(4) democracy

1. During which period of Japanese history was this print most likely created?

(1) Tokugawa shogunate

(2) Meiji Restoration

(3) Russo-Japanese War

(4) post–World War II occupation