RLP-WHA · RLP World History A — Ideas, Revolutions, Industry and Empire

Unit 4: New Imperialism and the Great War

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 4.1 — Why Empire? Industry, Rivalry and the Language of Race

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Berlin Conference opens; (b) Britain occupies Egypt; (c) Kipling's 'The White Man's Burden'; (d) the Maxim gun is invented; (e) Japan annexes Korea.

2. Match each territory to the power that ruled it in 1914: Indochina; Dutch East Indies; Korea; Angola; the Philippines. (Powers: France, Netherlands, Japan, Portugal, United States.)

APPLICATION

3. Source Kipling (1899): “Your new-caught, sullen peoples, / Half-devil and half-child.” Who wrote it, for whom, and what does the loaded language reveal?

4. Corroborate or contradict: Kipling presents empire as a burden borne for others. What does Belloc's couplet, “Whatever happens, we have got / The Maxim Gun, and they have not,” suggest about the real basis of European power?

5. Perspectives: how would a British official and an Egyptian nationalist each explain why Britain occupied Egypt in 1882?

REVIEW

6. Review (Unit 3): how did the Industrial Revolution make the New Imperialism both desirable and possible for European states?

Lesson 4.2 — Resistance and Independence — The Colonized Respond

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Battle of Adwa; (b) Indian Rebellion; (c) Boxer uprising begins; (d) Republic of China proclaimed; (e) Korea's March First Movement.

2. Complete: Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People were nationalism, _____ and _____.

APPLICATION

3. Sourcing: much of what we know about the Congo Free State comes from outsiders — George Washington Williams's open letter (1890) and Roger Casement's British consular report (1904). What are the strengths and limits of such sources, and what is missing?

4. Compare Ethiopia's response to Italy with the Maji Maji war against Germany. Why did one succeed militarily and the other fail?

5. Cause or sequence? “The Boxer uprising was crushed in 1901, and the Qing dynasty fell in 1911, so the Boxers caused the revolution.” What mechanism, if any, links them?

REVIEW

6. Review (Unit 2): which earlier revolution, led by formerly enslaved people, defeated a European army and won independence for a colony?

Lesson 4.3 — Seminar — How Did Europe Go to War in 1914?

FLUENCY

1. Order the July Crisis: (a) Britain declares war; (b) assassination in Sarajevo; (c) Austria's ultimatum to Serbia; (d) Germany's 'blank check'; (e) Russia begins general mobilization.

2. Define *total war* and give two ways civilians were mobilized in 1914-1918.

APPLICATION

3. Source Gray's remark, “The lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our life-time,” as recorded in his memoir. When was it published, and how might that affect its reliability?

4. Cause or sequence? “The alliance system existed; then the war broke out; so the alliances caused the war.” Rewrite as a causal explanation that names decisions.

5. Compare the arguments for war given by Austria-Hungary and by Britain in 1914.

REVIEW

6. Review (Unit 2): which nineteenth-century force, spread with Napoleon and suppressed after Vienna, drove Serbian ambitions and French resentment over Alsace-Lorraine in 1914?

Lesson 4.4 — Workshop — Fronts, Turning Points and Geography of the Great War

FLUENCY

1. Order: (a) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk; (b) Battle of the Marne; (c) first day of the Somme; (d) United States declares war; (e) armistice.

2. Use *armistice* and *unrestricted submarine warfare* correctly in one sentence each.

APPLICATION

3. Wilson told Congress in April 1917: “The world must be made safe for democracy.” What other reasons for American entry does the lesson give, and why does it matter which reasons a historian stresses?

4. Cause or sequence? “The Russian Revolution happened in 1917, and Germany launched its spring offensive in 1918.” Explain the link.

5. Explain one geographic factor as a cause at Gallipoli.

REVIEW

6. Review (Unit 3): how did industrialization change the nature of warfare on the Western Front?

Unit 4 checkpoint

1. Which is a strategic motive for imperialism?
   A. Missionary work
   B. Securing the Suez Canal route to India
   C. Social Darwinism
   D. Quinine
2. True or false: By 1914 only Ethiopia and Liberia in Africa were not under European rule.
3. Kipling's poem is best described as…
   A. a neutral description of colonized peoples
   B. a persuasive argument for empire using loaded language
   C. an anti-imperialist protest
   D. a government report
4. The Ghadar Party was founded in _____ by Indian immigrants in the United States; the Republic of China was proclaimed on 1 January _____.
5. In 2021, Germany acknowledged as genocide its actions against…
   A. the Maji Maji fighters
   B. the Herero and Nama
   C. the Congolese
   D. Ethiopians
6. Why did Britain declare war on 4 August 1914?
   A. Sarajevo
   B. Germany invaded neutral Belgium
   C. The Zimmermann Telegram
   D. Russia's request
7. True or false: Fritz Fischer and Christopher Clark agree that Germany alone deliberately caused the war.
8. How did the Russian Revolution affect the war?
   A. Russia joined Germany
   B. Russia left the war, freeing German divisions for the west
   C. It ended the war
   D. It brought in the U.S.
9. On the first day of the Somme the British army suffered about _____ casualties.
10. True or false: U.S. diplomats reported the mass killing of Armenians to Washington while it was happening in 1915.
11. About how many Chinese laborers worked behind Allied lines in France?
    A. 1,400
    B. 14,000
    C. 140,000
    D. 1.4 million
12. True or false: Historians' estimates of Armenian deaths vary, with many placing the figure at about one million or more and 1.5 million widely cited.