



**CALIFORNIA CONTENT
STANDARD 10.4.1**

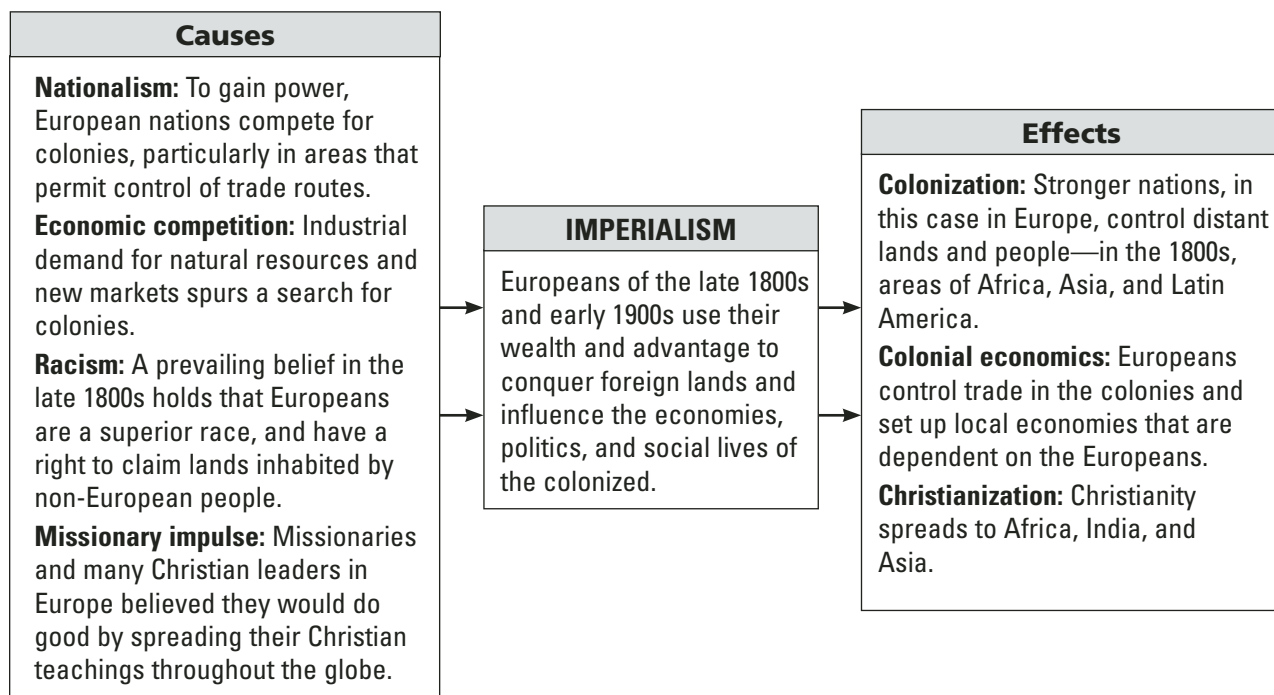
Industrial Economies and the Rise of Imperialism

Specific Objective: Describe the rise of industrial economies and their link to imperialism and colonialism.

Read the summary to answer the questions on the next page.

Beginning around 1850, European nations took control of much of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The policy of a powerful nation dominating the politics, economy, and society of another nation is known as **imperialism**.

- European imperialism went hand-in-hand with **industrialization**; European nations sought raw materials and new markets for industry and used new forms of transportation and weaponry to seize foreign lands.
- European leaders often justified their imperialism partly through the theory of **Social Darwinism**—the application of Darwin’s ideas about the “survival of the fittest” to social change. Social Darwinists believe that wealth, technology, success, and strength make some groups superior to others, thus giving Europeans the right to invade some non-European lands.



**PRACTICE****CALIFORNIA CONTENT
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the Rise of Imperialism***

Directions: Choose the letter of the *best* answer.

- 1 Which event would be an example of imperialism?**
 - A** A powerful nation seizes control of a poor nation and its resources.
 - B** Laborers in a poor nation are employed seasonally by a powerful nation.
 - C** Powerful nations join together to form a trade network.
 - D** A poor nation receives economic aid from a powerful nation.
- 2 Nineteenth-century European imperialism was spurred in part by success in**
 - A** cartography (map-making).
 - B** technology and industry.
 - C** the teaching of foreign languages.
 - D** agriculture.
- 3 What geography-related goal *most* motivated 19th-century European imperialists?**
 - A** exploration of major waterways
 - B** exploration of inland areas
 - C** discovery of shorter trade routes
 - D** control of trade routes
- 4 The resource of central Africa that would have been *most* attractive to 19th-century European imperialists was its**
 - A** workforce.
 - B** waterways.
 - C** copper mines.
 - D** wildlife.
- 5 Christian missionaries in colonized lands, in the 1800s,**
 - A** wanted people in other lands to become Christians.
 - B** traveled to learn about religion in other lands.
 - C** fought to stop the spread of imperialism.
 - D** worked to help people forget about imperialism.
- 6 A 19th-century English Social Darwinist would say that his or her nation's power was proof of**
 - A** the success of democracy.
 - B** the scientific revolution.
 - C** its superiority.
 - D** its religious faith.