

# CECA World History & Geography



Quarter 2 Week 4, 5, 6

## Chapter 11 & 12

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Date	Homework/Assignment	Stamp																								
Monday 11/5	<b>Chapter 11 Vocabulary</b> Imperialism      Racism      Social Darwinism      Berlin Conference      Shaka Boer      Boer War      Paternalism      Assimilation      Menelik II Colony      Sphere of Influence      Economic      Geopolitics      Crimean War Protectorate      Imperialism Suez Canal      Sepoy      "Jewel in the Crown"      Sepoy Mutiny      Raj Pacific Rim      King Mongkut      Emilio Aguinaldo      Annexation      Queen Lilookalani																									
Tuesday 11/6	<u>11.1 Reteach Activity</u> <p style="text-align: right;"><b><u>Grade Check Tomorrow</u></b></p>																									
Wednesday 11/7	<u>11.2 Reteach Activity</u>																									
Thursday 11/9	<u>11.3 Reteach Activity</u> Study for tomorrows Geography Quiz – Physical: New Guinea-Physical through Sicily <p style="text-align: right;"><b><u>Grade Check Tomorrow</u></b></p>																									
Friday 11/9	<u>11.4 Reteach Activity.</u>																									
Monday 11/12	<u>11.5 Reteach Activity.</u>																									
Tuesday 11/13	Page 366 - CRITICAL THINKING: Using Your Notes, in a chart, tell how the local people resisted the demands of the Europeans. <p style="text-align: right;"><b><u>Grade Check Tomorrow</u></b></p>																									
Wednesday 11/14	<u>Chapter 11 After You Read Worksheet</u>																									
Thursday 11/16	<b>Chapter 12 Vocabulary</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Opium War</td> <td>Extraterritorial rights</td> <td>Taiping Rebellion</td> <td>Sphere of influence</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Open Door Policy</td> <td>Boxer Rebellion</td> <td>Treaty of Kanagawa</td> <td>Meiji era</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Russo-Japanese War</td> <td>Annexation</td> <td>Caudillo</td> <td>Monroe Doctrine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>José Martí</td> <td>Spanish-American War</td> <td>Panama Canal</td> <td>Roosevelt Corollary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Antonio López de Santa Anna</td> <td>Benito Juárez</td> <td>La Reforma</td> <td>Porfirio Díaz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Francisco Madero</td> <td>"Pancho" Villa</td> <td>Emiliano Zapata</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> Study for tomorrows Geography Quiz – Physical: Himalayas through Sicily <p style="text-align: right;"><b><u>Grade Check Tomorrow</u></b></p>	Opium War	Extraterritorial rights	Taiping Rebellion	Sphere of influence	Open Door Policy	Boxer Rebellion	Treaty of Kanagawa	Meiji era	Russo-Japanese War	Annexation	Caudillo	Monroe Doctrine	José Martí	Spanish-American War	Panama Canal	Roosevelt Corollary	Antonio López de Santa Anna	Benito Juárez	La Reforma	Porfirio Díaz	Francisco Madero	"Pancho" Villa	Emiliano Zapata		
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Friday 11/16	<u>12.1 Worksheet</u>																									
Monday 11/26	<u>12.2 Worksheet</u>																									
Tuesday 11/27	<u>12.3 Worksheet</u> <p style="text-align: right;"><b><u>Grade Check Tomorrow</u></b></p>																									
Wednesday 11/28	<u>12.4 Worksheet</u>																									
Thursday 11/29	CRITICAL THINKING: Using Your Notes, on a time line, indicate the major events of Santa Anna's military and political career in Mexico. ANSWER: Why do you think he was able to remain in power for so long?																									
Friday 11/30	<u>Index Card for Chapter 11 &amp; 12 Test</u> <p style="text-align: right;"><b><u>Grade Check Tomorrow</u></b></p>																									

45 possible total points – 2 points for each assignment finished and attached +1 point for each stamp= 3 total

**Turning Packet in:** 1) attach all homework in chronological order 2) if completed but no stamp, write 'attached' in the box, 3) if not completed, write "x" in the box



## 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**  
**11****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  
a. assimilation.  
b. internationalism.  
c. the race for empire.  
d. geopolitics.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. All of these factors contributed to the weakening of the Ottoman Empire *except*  
a. a series of weak sultans.  
b. corruption that led to financial losses.  
c. waves of disease.  
d. increasing inflation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What aspect of the Ottoman Empire appealed most to world powers?  
a. its access to the Atlantic sea trade  
b. its growing population  
c. its strong military defenses  
d. its advanced technological development
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Crimean War was fought between  
a. Russia and Crimea.  
b. Russia and the Ottoman Empire.  
c. Crimea and the Ottoman Empire.  
d. Britain and Russia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The “Great Game” refers to  
a. the debate that took place at the Berlin Conference.  
b. the contest between Britain and Russia over Muslim lands in Central Asia.  
c. the Boer war over South Africa.  
d. 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  
a. Isma’il.  
b. Nasir al-Din.  
c. Muhammad Ali.  
d. Selim III
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Suez Canal connected  
a. the Nile River with the Red Sea.  
b. the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.  
c. Mediterranean Sea with the Black Sea.  
d. the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Persia’s granting concessions to Western businesses there led to  
a. the development of its oil fields.  
b. Persian control of Afghanistan.  
c. economic treaties between Persia and Great Britain.  
d. the assassination of Nasir al-Din.



**Section 4**

**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *British Imperialism in India*

**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	

CHAPTER  
**11**

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Imperialism in Southeast Asia*

Section 5

**Sentence Completion**

Select the name or term that best completes the sentence. Write the name or term in the blank.

Guam	Indochina	Philippine Islands
Pacific Rim	sugar cane	wheat
coffee	annexation	China
Indonesian Islands	corn	Puerto Rico
Mongkut	Thailand	Germany
Britain	Emilio Aguinaldo	rubber
Liliuokalani	Sanford Dole	Vietnam

- The lands of Southeast Asia form part of the \_\_\_\_\_, the countries that border the Pacific Ocean.
- Early in the 19th century, the Dutch gained control of \_\_\_\_\_. New Guinea and the Marshall and Solomon islands were claimed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- At the same time, \_\_\_\_\_ controlled the major trading port at Singapore, and the French took over \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ were among the products from this region that became important in world markets.
- Because of the influx of thousands of workers from \_\_\_\_\_ to Malaysia, the Malays became a minority in their own country.
- Siam, today called \_\_\_\_\_, modernized during the reign of King \_\_\_\_\_.
- The United States gained control of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ as a result of the Spanish-American War in 1898.
- The leader of the Filipino nationalists was \_\_\_\_\_.
- In this section, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the adding of Hawaii as a territory of the United States.
- In a struggle for power between Hawaiians and the wealthy American planters there, Queen \_\_\_\_\_ was overthrown in 1893.



## Section 1

**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *The Scramble for Africa*
**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                      |

**AFTER YOU READ** (continued) **CHAPTER 11** The Age of Imperialism

**Main Ideas**

**1. Explain what happened in the scramble for Africa. Tell which nations remained independent.**

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**2. Explain why indirect control of Nigeria did not work.**

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**3. Why was the Crimean War fought, and what happened?**

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**4. How did Indians rebel against British power?**

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**5. In what way was Siam different from other countries of Southeast Asia?**

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**Thinking Critically**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

**1. Explain the relationship between these terms: Raj and “jewel in the crown.”**

**2. What was similar and what was different about U.S. imperialism in the Philippines and in Hawaii?**



**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *China Resists  
Outside Influence*

**Determining Main Ideas** Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

- |                         |                        |                   |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| extraterritorial rights | special economic zones | Taiping Rebellion |
| sphere of influence     | Open Door Policy       | rice              |
| opium                   | Boxer Rebellion        | cotton            |
| Dowager Empress Cixi    | nationalism            | Treaty of Nanjing |

1. Crop upon which China's agricultural economy was based: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Narcotic from the poppy plant that found a market in China: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Clash between the British and the Chinese: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Treaty that gave Britain the island of Hong Kong: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Exempted foreigners from Chinese law at Guangzhou and four other Chinese ports:  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Areas today on the coast of China established to attract but also control foreign investment:  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Movement led by Hong Xiuquan to build a kingdom in which no one would live in poverty:  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Qing ruler in the last half of the 19th century: \_\_\_\_\_
9. A "foothold" in China; an area where a foreign country controlled trade and investment:  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. U.S. proposal that China be open to merchants of all nations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Campaign against foreigner privilege by the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists:  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Feeling that emerged in China partly as the result of the Boxer Rebellion:  
\_\_\_\_\_



CHAPTER  
**12**

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Modernization in Japan*

Section 2

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**Determining Main Ideas** The following questions deal with the industrialization of Japan. Answer them in the space provided.

1. How did the feudal system work in Japan in the early 17th century?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What incident forced Japan to acknowledge the interests of outside nations?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What were the terms of the Treaty of Kanagawa?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How did the Meiji emperor go about modernizing Japan's government and society?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What steps did Japan take toward industrialization?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What differences did China and Japan have in their acceptance of the West?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What events led to the Sino-Japanese War?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What events led to the Russo-Japanese War?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What were the conditions of the peace treaty between Japan and Russia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What effects did Japan's annexation of Korea have?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**CHAPTER**  
**12****Section 3****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *U.S. Economic Imperialism*

**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(s) in the blank.

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. System under which Latin Americans working for large landowners passed debt from one generation to the next                        | A. Monroe Doctrine      |
| _____ 2. Military dictators in 19th-century Latin America   | B. United States        |
| _____ 3. Term applied to the control of Latin American industries by foreign companies  | C. peonage              |
| _____ 4. U.S. policy that Latin American countries were not to be considered as colonial opportunities for Europe                           | D. malaria              |
| _____ 5. Writer who launched a second war for Cuban independence  | E. José Martí           |
| _____ 6. Small country for whose independence the Spanish-American War was fought   | F. Panama Canal         |
| _____ 7. Country referred to as the “Colossus of the North”   | G. Roosevelt Corollary  |
| _____ 8. Water route dug out across a narrow section of Central America to improve sea travel and trade                                     | H. economic imperialism |
| _____ 9. Disease carried by mosquitoes that sickened thousands of workers on the Panama Canal   | I. Cuba                 |
| _____ 10. Roosevelt order that established the right of the United States to act as an international police power in the Western Hemisphere | J. mestizos             |
|   | K. Erie Canal           |
|   | L. caudillos            |

CHAPTER  
**12**

Section 4

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Turmoil and Change in Mexico*

**Clarifying** Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. One of Mexico's biggest problems was its shared border with the United States.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 2. During the Texas revolt, Santa Anna was captured at the Battle of the Alamo.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Texas leader released Santa Anna after he promised to respect Texas's independence.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 4. During the late 1840s and early 1850s, Benito Juárez launched a conservative movement in Mexico.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 5. The major goals of *La Reforma* were redistribution of land, separation of church and state, and better education for the poor.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Napoleon III appointed Austrian Archduke Maximilian to rule Mexico as emperor in an attempt to reconquer the country.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 7. Porfirio Díaz came into power in Mexico by an open election.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Francisco Madero believed in democracy and called for an armed rebellion against Díaz.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 9. Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata were popular leaders of the Mexican Revolution and won important battles against Díaz's army.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ 10. Carranza took control of the Mexican government and began a revision of Mexico's constitution, but was overthrown by one of his generals, Victoriano Huerta.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Africa:**

Algeria  
 Angola  
 Cameroon  
 Dem. Rep of  
     Congo  
 Egypt  
 Ethiopia  
 Kenya  
 Liberia  
 Libya  
 Madagascar  
 Morocco  
 Mozambique  
 Nigeria  
 Sierra Leone  
 Somalia  
 South Africa  
 Sudan  
 Tunisia

**Americas:**

Argentina  
 Bahamas  
 Bolivia  
 Brazil  
 Chile  
 Colombia  
 Costa Rica  
 Cuba  
 Dominican  
     Republic  
 El Salvador  
 Guatemala  
 Haiti  
 Honduras  
 Jamaica  
 Nicaragua  
 Panama  
 Peru  
 Puerto Rico  
 Venezuela

**Europe:**

Austria  
 Belgium  
 Cyprus  
 Czech Republic  
 Denmark  
 England  
 Finland  
 France  
 Germany  
 Greece  
 Iceland  
 Ireland  
 Italy  
 Netherlands  
 Norway  
 Poland  
 Portugal  
 Romania  
 Spain  
 Sweden  
 Switzerland  
 Ukraine

**Asia:**

Afghanistan  
 China  
 India  
 Indonesia  
 Iran  
 Iraq  
 Israel  
 Japan  
 Kazakhstan  
 Kuwait  
 Mongolia  
 Nepal  
 New Guinea –  
     Political  
 New Zealand  
 North Korea  
 Pakistan  
 Philippines  
 Russia  
 Saudi Arabia  
 South Korea  
 Sri Lanka  
 Syria  
 Taiwan  
 Thailand  
 Turkey  
 Vietnam  
 Yemen

**Physical:**

Alps  
 Amazon River  
 Andes Mts.  
 Appalachian Mts.  
 Arctic Ocean  
 Atlas Mts  
 Baffin Island  
 Baltic Sea  
 Bering Sea  
 Bering Strait  
 Black Sea  
 Borneo Island  
 Caribbean Sea  
 Caspian Sea  
 Cerro Aconcagua  
 Colorado River  
 Coral Sea  
 Danube River  
 East China Sea  
 English Channel  
 Euphrates River  
 Falkland Islands  
 Galapagos  
     Islands  
 Ganges River  
 Gobi Desert  
 Grand Canyon  
 Great Barrier  
     Reef  
 Great Dividing  
     Range  
 Great Lakes  
 Great Plains  
 Great Salt Lake  
 Great Victoria  
     Desert  
 Gulf of California  
 Gulf of Mexico  
 Himalayas  
 Hudson Bay  
 Kalahari Desert  
 Lake Victoria  
 Magnetic North  
     Pole  
 Marianas Trench  
 Mediterranean  
     Sea  
 Mississippi River  
 Mojave Desert  
 Mont Blanc  
 Mt. Everest  
 Mt. Fuji

Mt. Kilimanjaro  
 Mt. Kosciuszko  
 Mt. McKinley  
 New Guinea –  
     Physical  
 Niger River  
 Nile River  
 North Sea  
 Ob River  
 Persian Gulf  
 Pyrenees Mts.  
 Red Sea  
 Rhine River  
 Rocky Mts.  
 Sahara desert  
 Sea of Japan  
 Sea of Okhotsk  
 Siberia  
 Sicily  
 Sierra Nevada  
 Strait of Gibraltar  
 Tigris River  
 Ural Mts.  
 Vinson Massif  
 Volga River  
 Yangtze River

**Wonders:**

Chichen Itza  
 Disneyland  
 Great Pyramids  
 Great Wall of  
     China  
 Machu Picchu  
 Panama Canal  
 Stonehenge

**Cities:**

Amsterdam  
 Athens  
 Atlanta  
 Baghdad  
 Beijing  
 Berlin  
 Bogota  
 Buenos Aires  
 Cairo  
 Canberra  
 Caracas  
 Casablanca  
 Chicago  
 Dublin  
 Florence  
 Havana  
 Hong Kong  
 Islamabad  
 Istanbul  
 Jerusalem  
 Jakarta  
 Kabul  
 Kiev  
 Kuwait city  
 Lisbon  
 London  
 Los Angeles  
 Madrid  
 Mexico City  
 Moscow  
 New Delhi  
 New Orleans  
 New York  
 Ottawa  
 Paris  
 Pyongyang  
 Riyadh  
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 Sacramento  
 San Diego  
 San Francisco  
 Santiago  
 Seattle  
 Seoul  
 Sydney  
 Tehran  
 Tokyo  
 Vancouver  
 Vatican City  
 Vienna  
 Washington DC