

- 1) One effect of the British landlord system in Ireland in the mid-1800s and in India in the early 1900s was that these landlord systems
 - A) contributed to famine and suffering
 - B) allowed local economies to prosper
 - C) emphasized food crops over mining
 - D) led to an agrarian revolution
- 2) The Amritsar Massacre and the Salt March are both associated with the independence movement in
 - A) Iraq
 - B) India
 - C) China
 - D) Kenya
- 3) Which event in Indian history could be considered a result of the other three?
 - A) Salt March
 - B) Amritsar Massacre
 - C) Sepoy Rebellion
 - D) passage of the Independence Act
- 4) The Sepoy Rebellion is considered an important event in Indian history because it was one cause of the
 - A) independence movement in India
 - B) secession of Bangladesh from Pakistan
 - C) establishment of French colonies in India
 - D) creation of the Mughal Empire by Muslims
- 5) Base your answer to the following question on the photograph below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Mahatma Gandhi demonstrating cotton-spinning on his own *charka* in Mirzapur, 1925.

Source: Stanley Wolpert, *Gandhi's Passion: The Life and Legacy of Mahatma Gandhi*, Oxford University Press

During the Indian independence movement, the activity shown in this photograph inspired the Indian people to

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| A) stop buying British goods | B) reject Muslim rule |
| C) join the Indian army | D) expand British textile manufacturing |
- 6) Which aspect of life in India demonstrates the influence of the British colonial period?
 - A) constitutional government
 - B) arranged marriages
 - C) religious tradition of Hinduism
 - D) caste system

Imperialism Example India

7) "It has impoverished the dumb millions by a system of progressive exploitation. . . . It has reduced us politically to serfdom. It has sapped the foundation of our culture . . . and degraded us spiritually."
— Mohandas Gandhi, 1930

In the statement, the "It" referred to by Gandhi is

- A) British imperialism in India
 - B) India's involvement in World War II
 - C) the exploitation of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie
 - D) the British endorsement of apartheid in South Africa
- 8) Which period of European history do the phrases "White Man's Burden" and "Scramble for Africa" refer to?
- A) Age of Discovery
 - B) Age of Imperialism
 - C) World War II
 - D) Cold War Era
- 9) The government of Great Britain built railroads, schools, and irrigation systems in colonial India primarily to
- A) prepare India for independence
 - B) strengthen its political and economic control in India
 - C) secure favorable trading arrangements with different Indian leaders
 - D) help India maintain its traditional cultural systems

10) The primary goal of the Indian National Congress (1885–1947) was to

- A) reform the Hindu religion
- B) partition India between Muslims and Hindus
- C) create a socialist economy
- D) gain independence from Great Britain

11) British imperialism in India led to the

- A) rejection of traditional values by most Indians
- B) end of conflict between Hindus and Muslims
- C) abolition of the caste system in India
- D) introduction of a parliamentary form of government

12) Great Britain was able to dominate India for almost 200 years because

- A) the Muslims welcomed the introduction of a western-style political system
 - B) differences in language and religion prevented unity among the people of India
 - C) Indian villagers favored British rule
 - D) most Indians believed that France was a greater threat than Great Britain was
-