

Nationalism & Imperialism Comprehension Questions - KEY

Directions: After reading Section 4 "Nationalism & Imperialism" on pages 212-216, provide an answer to each of the following questions. Write your response in the right-hand column.

1. What occurred at the Berlin Conference in 1884?	A group of men from European nations divided up the entire continent of Africa; no Africans present; Europeans only interested in continent's resources
2. What marked the end of the French Revolution?	The beginning of Napoleon's rule of France
3. Why do you think European nations formed an alliance to defeat Napoleon?	Napoleon controlled so much territory and had such a powerful army that one nation alone could not defeat him
4. How did nationalism help Napoleon? How did it later hurt Napoleon?	HELP: <i>It motivated his armies to win battles and lands for France</i> HURT: <i>Nationalism inspired the people of the lands he conquered to rebel against him and reclaim their lands</i>
5. How was Napoleon's army finally defeated?	France invaded Russia but Napoleon's freezing, starving armies were forced to retreat; An alliance of European nations defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, Belgium in 1815
6. Which two nations were formed in the 1870s?	Germany and Italy
7. What European countries had colonies in Africa in 1914? (hint: use the map on p. 215)	Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and Spain
8. How did industrialization lead to imperialism?	European nations needed more raw materials to manufacture goods and needed new markets for their goods
9. What were the two reasons that European countries established colonies in Africa and Asia?	To gain raw materials and develop new markets
10. By 1900, who were the richest and most powerful countries in the world?	Imperial powers of Europe