

10-1 Exploring Globalization

CHAPTER 6: LEGACIES OF HISTORICAL GLOBALIZATION

1. Something that is passed on by those who lived in the past and that can include customs, language, buildings, monuments, or religion is referred to as
 - A. ethnocentrism
 - B. acculturation
 - C. a culture
 - D. a legacy

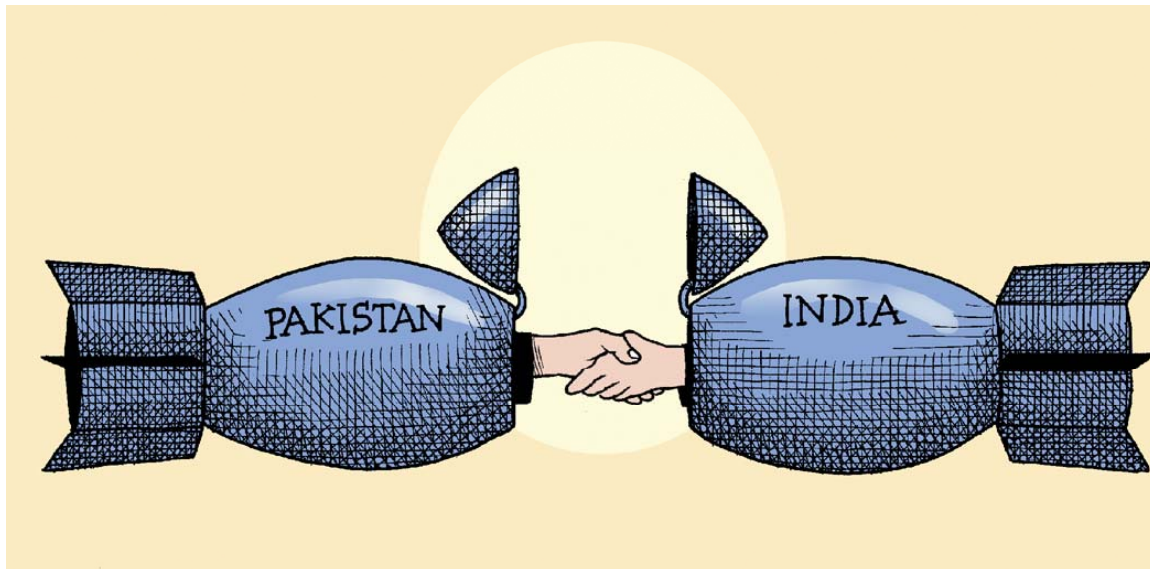
2. Language changes, migration, displacement, and depopulation are all legacies of
 - A. glocalization
 - B. cultural assimilation
 - C. historical globalization
 - D. colonial homogenization

3. The company that monopolized trade in the Indian subcontinent in the 1800s was the
 - A. Northwest Company
 - B. Hudson's Bay Company
 - C. Dutch East India Company
 - D. British East India Company

4. The strategy for independence used by Mohandas Gandhi in his struggle with the British was based on
 - A. peaceful coexistence
 - B. national cooperation
 - C. internal terrorism
 - D. self-sufficiency

5. The **major** reason for the division of the Indian subcontinent into the two countries of India and Pakistan was due to differences in
- A. race
 - B. religion
 - C. ethnicity
 - D. geography
6. The group that would like the Punjab to become an independent country is the
- A. Sikhs
 - B. Hindus
 - C. Muslims
 - D. Buddhists
7. The province that is still in dispute between India and Pakistan is
- A. Bangladesh
 - B. the Punjab
 - C. Kashmir
 - D. Ceylon
8. The reason for a renewed interest in imperialism in the mid to late 1800s was the
- A. over-population in Europe
 - B. Industrial Revolution
 - C. colonial rivalries
 - D. Renaissance
9. The “scramble for Africa” was sparked by the control of the Congo by
- A. King Leopold II
 - B. Lord Kitchener
 - C. the British
 - D. the Portuguese

Use the following cartoon to answer question 10.



10. The cartoonist is expressing the view that without some form of accommodation between these two countries, there is a danger of

- A. continued warfare
- B. terrorist attacks
- C. religious conflict
- D. nuclear war

Use the following information to answer question 11.

“In 1700, the British government bowed to the demands of British weavers and banned the import of all dyed and printed cloth from India.”

11. This British law affected India by contributing **most** directly to

- A. famine
- B. revolution
- C. political division
- D. deindustrialization

Use the following sources to answer question 12.

Source I



Source II



12. For First Nations of the North American plains and Indians of the Indian subcontinent, these two sources **best** represent

- A. tradition
- B. acculturation
- C. self-sufficiency
- D. deindustrialization

Use Sources I, II, and III to answer questions 13 to 15.

Source I

“The white man is very clever. He came quietly and peaceably with his religion. We were amused at his foolishness and allowed him to stay. Now he has won our brothers, and our clan can no longer act like one. He has put a knife on the things that held us together and we have fallen apart.”

— Chinua Achebe, Nigerian writer

Source II

“Many Indigenous people were, for example, forced to abandon their traditional way of life. To survive, they had to work in faraway mines, plantations and factories. There, they often laboured in appalling conditions for very low wages.”

Source III

“Imperialism changed not only economic relations among countries, but also the cultures of people under European rule. European religious beliefs, for example, were often exported to the colonies.”

13. The sources indicate that the imperial powers were

- A. mercantilists
- B. Eurocentric
- C. capitalists
- D. militaristic

14. The impact of the introduction of Christianity in the colonies is **most** evident in

- A. Sources I and II
- B. Sources I and III
- C. Sources II and III
- D. Sources I and IV

15. The economic exploitation of the colonies is **most** evident in

- A. Source I
- B. Source II
- C. Source III
- D. Source IV