

PRACTICE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1-2 refer to the passage below

"*Heart of Darkness* projects the image of Africa as 'the other world,' the antithesis of Europe and therefore of civilization, a place where man's vaunted intelligence and refinement are finally mocked by triumphant bestiality. The book opens on the River Thames*, tranquil, resting, peacefully 'at the decline of day after ages of good service done to the race that peopled its banks.' But the actual story will take place on the River Congo*, the very antithesis of the Thames. The River Congo is quite decidedly not a River Emeritus*. It has rendered no service and enjoys no old-age pension. We are told that 'Going up that river was like travelling back to the earliest beginnings of the world...' The most interesting and revealing passages in *Heart of Darkness* are, however, about people... [This is] from the middle of the story when representatives of Europe, in a steamer going down the Congo, encounter the denizens of Africa.

...But suddenly as we struggled round a bend there would be a glimpse of rush walls, of peaked grass-roofs, a burst of yells, a whirl of black limbs, a mass of hands clapping, of feet stamping, of bodies swaying, of eyes rolling under the droop of heavy motionless foliage... The prehistoric man was cursing us, praying to us, welcoming us - who could tell?...

We are accustomed to look upon the shackled form of a conquered monster, but there - there you could look at a thing monstrous and free. It was unearthly and the men were... No they were not inhuman..."

- * The Thames River is in England
- * The Congo River is in Central Africa
- * Emeritus means holding an honorary title after retiring from service

Source: Chinua Achebe. "An Image of Africa: Racism in Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*" 1987. A response to Joseph Conrad's novel *Heart of Darkness* published in 1899. Conrad had drawn on his experience as an officer on river steamboats on the Congo River in 1890.

1. Conrad's descriptions of Africa could best be used to support which development c. 1750 to c. 1900?
 - a. Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa
 - b. A range of ideologies were used to justify imperialism, including Social Darwinism and the concept of the civilizing mission
 - c. Islam continued to shape societies in Africa
 - d. The expansion of empires in West Africa facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication

2. Attitudes like Conrad's were most shaped by all of the following historical development EXCEPT?
 - a. Colonial plantation economies that depended on agriculture and used coerced labor systems like chattel slavery
 - b. European states using warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa
 - c. Populations in Afro-Eurasia benefitted nutritionally from products of the Columbian Exchange
 - d. Rising nationalism across Europe

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Questions 3-5 refer to the passage below

"There was an outrage over ANC* Youth leader Julius Malema calling Indians 'coolies' at a gathering in Thembelihle, south Johannesburg*, according to a report on Thursday. 'Bana ba lena ba tshwanetše ba dumelelwe gore ba tsene sekolo le bana ba makula mona [your children must be allowed to go to school with coolie children],' he was quoted as saying by Business Day newspaper.

Over 600 residents had gathered to hear Malema speak ahead of planned marches for 'economic freedom' in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Minority Front leader, Amichand Rajbansi was outraged by Malema's pronouncements, according to the report. 'Mr Malema is doing great harm to social cohesion and interracial harmony,' Rajbansi was quoted saying. He urged the African National Congress to take steps against Malema. ANC spokesperson Keith Khoza told Business Day the ruling party was not aware of the matter. 'But certainly we expect ANC leadership to be responsible in any pronouncement... they need not offend other communities,' Khoza told the newspaper."

*ANC is the African National Congress

*Johannesburg is in South Africa

Source: News24 Archives "Malema Under Fire over Slurs on Indians." October 20, 2011

3. Which of the following historical developments from c. 1750 to c. 1900 led to the situation described in the article above?
- Because of the nature of new modes of transportation migrants could choose to return permanently to their home societies
 - Industrialized states practiced economic imperialism in Asia and Latin America
 - The new global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi coerced labor migration including indentured servants
 - The 18th century marked the beginning of intense periods of revolution and rebellion against existing governments
4. The problem described in the article above can be compared to which development from c. 1750 to c. 1900?
- South Africa was politically fragmented and characterized by decentralized monarchies
 - South Africa was largely dependent on the labor of enslaved people
 - Cross-cultural interactions led to a diffusion and merging of literary, artistic, and technological innovations
 - The places that migrants moved to did not always embrace them, as seen in the various degrees of ethnic and racial prejudice shown to them

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5. The prominent position of the African National Congress in South Africa is due to which of the following developments c. 1900 to present?
- The end of Apartheid which led to increased access to education and political power on the basis of race
 - The Caste Reservation system that increased access to political power for those of lower castes
 - The Greenpeace movement which sought to stop environmental degradation
 - The American Negritude Movement that sought to affirm the value of black heritage and challenge old assumptions about race

Questions 6-8 refer to the passage below

“From 1840 to 1870, Peru’s greatest resource was guano, or bird droppings that made a rich fertilizer much needed by the worked-out farms of northwestern Europe. Islands off the Peruvian coast had huge deposits of guano left over centuries by sea birds, whose diet of fish makes for a particularly rich fertilizer. When the government - with British loans - started exploiting Peru’s guano islands, it was believed that the supply was inexhaustible.

The sale of guano brought immense profits, which the government used to build roads and railroads to the interior and carry out social programs. Slavery was abolished. The wealth of the guano trade attracted Chinese immigrants willing to work for low wages. They make up part of Peru’s population to this day. However, the Peruvian economy collapsed when other fertilizers came on the market. In 1876, all the banks in Lima closed, and the government had to suspend payments on its foreign debt.”

Source: Dorothy and Thomas Hoobler. *Latin America: Tradition and Change*. Longman Publishing Group, New York. 1991

6. What best explains the changes described in Latin America from 1750 to 1900 in the passage?
- Trade in some commodities was organized in a way that gave merchants and companies in Europe and the U.S. a distinct economic advantage
 - The growth of export economies around the world that specialized in commercial extraction of natural resources to meet the growing demand of the industrialized world
 - The dependence on free and peasant labor in an increasingly commercialized world
 - Improved technologies led to increased trade and the development of powerful new trading cities
7. Which of the following developments from 1750 to 1900 most likely led to the British loan mentioned in [paragraph 1](#)?
- The development of industrial capitalism led to an increased standard of living
 - The global nature of trade and production contributed to the proliferation of large-scale transnational businesses
 - The fossil fuels revolution greatly increased the energy available to human societies
 - Industrialized states and businesses within those states practiced economic imperialism around the world to best meet their own needs

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8. The second paragraph could best be used as evidence for which of the following developments from 1750 to 1900?
- The newly global capitalist economy continued to rely on coerced and semi-coerced labor migration
 - Migrants tended to be male, leaving women to take on new roles in the home society
 - Many individuals chose freely to relocate, often in search of work
 - Migrants increasingly relocated to cities leading to a pattern of significant global urbanization in the 19th century

Questions 9-11 refer to the passage below

"We were terribly upset and very angry at the coming of the white men, for Lobengula...was under her...[The Queen's] protection and it was quite unjustified that white men should come with force into our country*. ...Lobengula had no war in his heart: he had always protected the white men and been good to them. If he had meant war, would he have sent our regiments far away to the north at this moment? As far as I know the trouble began in this way. Gandani, a chief who was sent out, reported that some of the Mashona* had taken the king's cattle; some regiments were detailed to follow and recover them. They followed the Mashona to Ziminto's people. Gandani had strict instructions not to molest the white people established in certain parts and to confine himself to the people who had taken the cattle. The commander was given a letter which he had to produce to the Europeans and tell them what the object of the party was. But the members of the party were restless and went without reporting to the white people and killed a lot of Mashonas. The pioneers were very angry and said, 'You have trespassed into our part...'. The commander received orders from the white people to get out and up to a certain point which he could not possibly reach in the time allowed. A force followed them up and they defended themselves. When the pioneers turned out there was a fight at Sangani and at Bembezi...

I remember a fight in the Matoppos when we charged the white men. There were some hundreds of us; the white men also were as many. We charged them at close quarters: we thought we had a good chance to kill them but the Maxims* were too much for us. We drove them off at the first charge, but they returned and formed up again. We made a second charge, but they were too strong for us. I cannot say how many white people were killed, but we think it was quite a lot... Many of our people were killed in this fight...

*In 1888 Lobengula (the Ndebele chieftain) signed an agreement that the British government that guaranteed there would be no English settlers on Ndebele land and no decrease of Lobengula's authority.

* The Mashona were pastoralists subject to the Ndbele.

* Maxims were early machine guns

Source: Nadansi Kumalo. "His Story." Describing events that took place c. 1890-1897. Excerpt from *The Human Record Volume II: Since 1500* by Alfred J. Andrea and James H. Overfield

9. The passage above could best be used as evidence of which of the following developments from 1750 to 1900?
- Anti-imperial resistance included direct resistance within empires.
 - Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to rebellions influenced by religious ideas
 - Ideologies were used to justify imperialism including Social Darwinism
 - The growth of export economies around the world that specialized in the production of food.

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10. Which strategy of imperialism was first used to expand British influence over the Ndebele and expand the British African empire, according to the passage?
- The British used economic imperialism
 - The British used their concept of the civilizing mission
 - The British used warfare
 - The British used diplomacy
11. Which of the following developments first created tension between the Ndebele and the British?
- The British were stealing their cows
 - The creation of settler colonies
 - The forceful conversion of Ndebele children
 - The abduction of Ndebele to be used for coerced labor