Unit 3.5. Rivalry between the powers

3. Rivalry between powers

1. Here there are some reasons that explain the interest of European industrial powers in controlling new territories. Indicate if these reasons are Economic, Political, or Social.

Industrial powers needed new markets
Industrial powers needed raw materials
Industrial powers wanted cheap labour
Industrial powers wanted to expand their areas of influence to increase their political power, and it was only possible outside Europe's borders.
Industrial powers avoided social problems if some people migrate to the colonies.

2. What helped European countries in their conquest of overseas territories? (Choose the correct options)

- Geographic explorations
- Internal rivalries between tribes and ethnic groups
- Living in colder weather.

3. What was decided in the Berlin Conference (1885)?

- Powers would respect traditions, languages, and borders of the occupied territories.
- The areas of other continents that each European power could occupy.
- The end of imperialism

4. What caused the incident in Fashoda in 1898?

- The British wanted to occupy Africa from North to South and link their territories and met the French troops that were occupying Africa from West to East.
- Indigenous population rose up against the British occupation and the French troops helped the British to suppress the rebellion.

5. What caused the beginning of the Second Boer War?

- The British wanted to occupy gold deposits in Transvaal (South Africa) and the Boers (Dutch settlers) help them in the occupation.
- The British wanted to occupy gold deposits in Transvaal (South Africa) and fought against the Boers (Dutch settlers).
- The British wanted to occupy gold deposits in Transvaal (South Africa) and fought against the Boers (native population).

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6. Match each type of colony with its definition.

Protectorate ◯	• Ruled by the metropole, by European governors, military commanders and officials, and without its own government. Used for economic exploitation.
Concessions ◯	• Small territories in strategic locations, like Gibraltar or the Suez Canal.
Colony ◯	• The indigenous government had some autonomy, and it was a settler colony in the British Empire, like New Zealand, Australia or South Africa.
Overseas Territories ◯	• It was an area assigned to a metropole for a certain period, like Hong Kong to the British.
Dominion ◯	• Maintained an indigenous government regulated by the metropole, and used for economic exploitation.
Strategic Enclave ◯	• The indigenous government had some autonomy, and it was a settler colony in the French colonies, like Algeria.

7. Match the territories occupied with the Colonial empires or countries.

Great Britain ◯	◯ Leopold II occupied a large colony along the Congo River.
France ◯	◯ It colonised Asia, from Turkestan to Manchuria.
Belgium ◯	◯ It occupied India, from Cairo to Cape Town in Africa, Australia, and other territories in America and Asia.
Germany ◯	◯ It occupied Libya.
Italy ◯	◯ It occupied from Red Sea to the Atlantic Ocean in Africa (Algeria, Tunisia, …) or Indochina in Asia.
Netherlands ◯	◯ It occupied the Gulf of Guinea, the Sahara and northern Morocco.
Portugal ◯	◯ It occupied Tanganyika and Southwest Africa.
Russia ◯	◯ It expanded to Korea, Manchuria and East Asia.
Spain ◯	◯ It colonised Indonesia
United States ◯	◯ It occupied Angola or Mozambique in Africa.
Japan ◯	◯ It colonised territories in the Americas, like Cuba or Panama.

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