

Early Imperialism in Asia Quiz

How much have you learned about the early years of imperialism in Asia? Take this quiz to find out. Select the best answer for each question.

1. What nation had control of the European-Asian spice trade through its outposts and forts in the 1500s?
 - a. China
 - b. England
 - c. Portugal
 - d. Spain
2. The ____ Company formed in 1602, after a Netherlands fleet returned from Asia with spices in 1599.
 - a. British East India
 - b. De Beers
 - c. Dutch East India
 - d. Virginia
3. In the 17th century, the Dutch controlled trade at ____ in Africa.
 - a. Cairo
 - b. Cape Town
 - c. Great Zimbabwe
 - d. Mali
4. After Magellan claimed the ____ Islands for Spain in 1521, the Spanish spent approximately 50 years conquering the archipelago.
 - a. Aleutian
 - b. Cook
 - c. Hawaiian
 - d. Philippine
5. Babur founded the ____ dynasty in India in 1526.
 - a. Gupta
 - b. Harappan
 - c. Mughal
 - d. Seleucid
6. Which of the following is **not** true of European trade in India in the 1700s?
 - a. European rule began in Bengal
 - b. Europeans were eager to buy Indian textiles (fabrics)
 - c. Mughals did not initially see the Europeans as a threat
 - d. Mughals forced European traders to convert to Hinduism

7. As religious toleration ended in India, and Hindu and Muslim princes began fighting, how did European traders turn the situation to their own advantage?
- Played the Indian princes against one another
 - Provided troops to restore the Mughal ruler
 - Requested that European monarchs negotiate the peace
 - Withdrew from outposts to see how things would play out
8. What were the Indian soldiers hired by British and French trading companies called?
- buccaneers
 - raj
 - sepoys
 - shamans
9. Which two European nations competed for world domination in the 18th century, including during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763)?
- Britain and France
 - Britain and the Netherlands
 - France and Spain
 - Spain and Portugal
10. Under the direction of _____ (1725-1774), the British East India Company gained control over Bengal and began collecting taxes.
- Ferdinand Magellan
 - George II
 - Robert Clive
 - Sir Robert Walpole