

Egypt/Persia Imperialism Quiz Questions

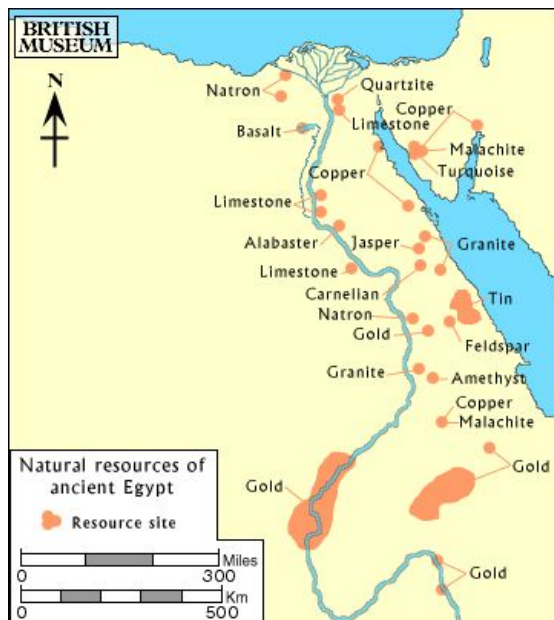
1. Which of the following was not a way Ismail spent money that put Egypt in debt?
 - a. Contributing to the Suez Canal
 - b. Expanding Egypt's cotton industry
 - c. Spending money on building his palace
 - d. Hiring Civil War veterans from the U.S to train his armies
2. What outside conflict was most beneficial to the Egyptians during the 1800s?
 - a. The U.S Civil War
 - b. The Indian Rebellion
 - c. The Anglo-Persian War
 - d. The Napoleonic Wars
3. When the British planned to fully invade, which of the following is most likely the reason why no other nation sided with them?
 - a. No one wanted to side with the British as allies due to strong feelings of nationalism and personal gain
 - b. The British were too powerful and intimidating for others to side with them
 - c. The French did actually side with Britain to take over Egypt
 - d. The nations were too busy trying to stage their own invasions for them to get involved with Britain invasion
4. What percent of the Suez Canal was owned by the Egyptian government when it was first established?
 - a. 55%
 - b. 38%
 - c. 45%
 - d. 70%
5. Which was not a reason for the coup d'état of the monarchy?
 - a. They blamed Farouk for the poor outcome of the war with Israel
 - b. Farouk was believed to be pro-British
 - c. Farouk was suspected of planning to jail nationalists
 - d. There was corruption
6. Why would the Dinshaway Incident have caused such a notable rise in nationalism?
 - a. The British forced them to give up their native language
 - b. The British disrespected their religion, unreasonably hurting one of their prayer leaders
 - c. The British destroyed important historical monuments
 - d. The British disrespected their culture and gave them unreasonable punishments
7. What kind of government did Egypt have before imperialization?
 - a. Monarchy

- b. Republic
 - c. Democracy
 - d. Communism
8. What are the effects of the Persian Government after Britain tried to take over ?
- a. They didn't change
 - b. They became a theocracy
 - c. They became a oligarchy
 - d. They became a dictatorship
9. What is most likely the biggest reason Britain took over Northern Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia in Persia?
- a. Britain needed more land to expand on
 - b. Took over to prevent any attacks in the future
 - c. Wanted wealth from the resources
 - d. All of the above
10. What is one reason Egypt disbanded the Alawiyya dynasty?
- a. The need for a stronger government to prevent against incoming attacks
 - b. Due to poverty spread across the country
 - c. Because they needed a fresh start
 - d. Due to the risky and non-lasting lifestyle
11. Who was the leader of the Society of Free Officers Movement?
- a. Anwar Sadat
 - b. Gamal abdel Nasser
 - c. Reza Khan
 - d. King Farouk
12. What type of government was established after Mohammad Reza Shah's exile and is still in effect to this day?
- a. Islamic Democracy
 - b. Islamic Republic
 - c. Dictatorship
 - d. Monarchy
13. Which of the following was **not** one of the reasons that the people of Iran would grow upset with Mohammad Reza Shah's rule?
- a. He had a highly trained and brutal secret police force that would punish those who opposed his rule
 - b. He was seen as an incapable ruler
 - c. Many people thought he was a puppet of the Western World
 - d. He cancelled Britain's oil concession in 1932, damaging Iran's relations with Britain

14. What goal was Gamal Abdel Nasser ultimately trying to achieve when he expelled the mutamassirun from Egypt?
- An oil concession that offered more fair terms for Egypt
 - An extremely nationalist country that promoted Arab culture and practices
 - Freedom and equality for all citizens of Egypt
 - A militaristic nation that could easily defeat any potential enemy
15. What is one reason many of the Free Officers were of the middle class?
- They were affected by the government problems and had some government power
 - They were wealthier than most and were able to fund their own revolution
 - They had become poorer and had lost their jobs, so they had more motivation and hatred for the government
 - They used their high government status to influence the government
16. What is one reason that it would have been beneficial for Britain to take control over Persia?
- The abundant oil supply allowed them to fuel their own industrial business
 - It would greatly lessen the size of the Russian Empire
 - They needed large amounts of cotton for their textile industry
 - They would add many soldiers to their fighting force

Stimulus:

17. Based on this document, what natural resource did the British and The Russians want the most?



- Copper
- Oil
- Gold

d. Tin

“My countrymen, my blood spills for you and for Egypt. I will live for your sake and die for the sake of your freedom and honor. Let them kill me; it does not concern me so long as I have instilled pride, honor, and freedom in you. If Gamal Abdel Nasser should die, each of you shall be Gamal Abdel Nasser ... Gamal Abdel Nasser is of you and from you and he is willing to sacrifice his life for the nation.” -Gamal Abdel Nasser

18. Which of the following is Nasser primarily trying to communicate in this quote?
- Pride and a sense of nationalism for Egyptians
 - That he is a righteous ruler because of his dedication to his country
 - An exile of all non-native people from Egypt
 - That people should be ready to fight for their country if the need arises



19. Based off of the map above, which of the following best explains why Egypt's geography appealed so greatly to the British?
- Control over Egypt would allow the British to easily conquer the other lands in Africa
 - Since Egypt was located in the north of Africa, British crops would grow more easily there
 - Egypt's terrain was easy to navigate and lead troops through, making settlement a more efficient process
 - The easy access to water would allow for better trade opportunities and worldly connections

20. “Art. 25. State loans, under whatever title, whether internal or external, must be contracted only with the cognizance and approval of the National Consultative Assembly” (Iran’s 1906 Constitution).

Based on this article from the Constitution of 1906, which group of people would have most likely been most inclined to create a constitution?

- a. Peasants
- b. Royal family
- c. Wealthy aristocrats
- d. Merchants

Answer Key:

1. Which of the following was not a way Ismail spent money that put Egypt in debt?

The answer was C, because Ismail never wished to create an impressive palace for himself, and therefore did not spend any money towards that cause. He did spend money in all the other ways described, however.

2. What outside conflict was most beneficial to the Egyptians during the 1800s?

The answer was A because Egypt's cotton industry was made more successful by the shortages created by the U.S Civil War. Also, Ismail had spent money at one point paying U.S veterans from the U.S Civil War to train his army.

3. When the British planned to fully invade, which of the following is most likely the reason why no other nation sided with them?

The answer was A because feelings of nationalism were very high at this time. All the nations only wanted glory for themselves, and would not have wanted to side with other nations in order to achieve that. B is incorrect as the British specifically as not seen as a frightening threat by other nations. C is incorrect as France did not side with Britain to take over Egypt. And D was wrong because though other nations were invading other areas at this time, them being too busy would not have been the reason why they didn't side with other nations. They would have taken any opportunity they could have, it was simply a matter of nationalism that stopped them allying with one another. (At this time, anyway.)

4. What percent of the Suez Canal was owned by the Egyptian government when it was first established?

The answer was C, and is something to remember rather than figure out. The reason it is important to know is because it emphasizes how the British often kept things between them and Egypt constantly unequal under the guise of equality. Though the Suez Canal was located in Egypt, the Egyptian government only owned 45% while the British owned 55% of it.

5. Which was not a reason for the coup d'état of the monarchy?

The answer was C. Farouk was suspected of planning to jail nationalists- Egypt had lost a humiliating war with Israel, damaging their reputation, which also led to accusations of corruption. The monarchy was seen as pro-British, as its policies showed how they were puppets

of the British. Additionally, they lived very lavishly, in contrast to the many poor people in Egypt.

6. Why did the Dinshaway Incident cause such a notable rise in nationalism?

The answer was D. The British disrespected their culture and gave them unreasonable punishments- they were hunting the Egyptian village's pigeons for sport, which "served as a local source of livelihood". They did not respect that they were part of their everyday lives, as it was different than theirs, so it did not matter to them. When the small scuffle broke out, the British used their power to punish them extremely harshly, whipping them and even executing some.

7. What kind of government did Egypt have before imperialization?

The answer is A. Egypt was a monarchy for most of their reign. In 1952, they then became a republic.

8. What is the effects of the Persian Government after Britain tried to take over ?

The answer is B, they became an theocracy. They based their government and laws on the religion of Islam.

9. What are the effects of the Persian Government after Britain tried to take over ?

The answer is C. Britain wanted their resources. They mostly went for gold and oil. Persia was wealthy because of those resources and Britain wanted them. They had no need to invade just to prevent future attacks since they had the wealth to provide for a proper army/defense. And while they did invade Persia in order to expand their empire, that was not the best answer as to why since they targeted Persia particularly for their resources.

10. What is the reason Egypt disbanded the Alawiyya dynasty?

The answer is D, they had a bad lifestyle. They did things that made their dynasty weak and non sufficient and this made them disband it. The other reasons do not apply here.

11. Who was the leader of the Society of Free Officers Movement?

The answer was B. Gamal Abdel Nasser was the main proponent and leader of The Society of Free Officers Movement, who later took power when they overthrew the monarchy.

12. What type of government was established after Mohammad Reza Shah's exile and is still in effect to this day?

The answer is B, an Islamic Republic was created after Reza Shah was exiled, granting more control over the country to Iranians, but also forcing non-Islamic people to follow beliefs they didn't share.

13. Which of the following was **not** one of the reasons that the people of Iran grew upset with Mohammad Reza Shah?

The answer was D. He cancelled Britain's oil concession in 1932, damaging Iran's relations with Britain is incorrect because Mohammad Reza Shah wasn't in power at this time, it was his father Reza Khan who decided to do so to loosen the grip that Britain held over Iran's oil industry.

14. What goal was Gamal Abdel Nasser ultimately trying to achieve when he expelled the mutamassirun from Egypt?

The answer was B. An extremely nationalist country that promoted Arab culture and practices. Nasser was extremely nationalist and wanted the entire country of Egypt to be as well. He forced the primary language of the country to be Arabic and expelled anyone who was not a native Egyptian.

15. What is one reason the Free Officers were of the middle class?

The answer was A. They were affected by the government problems and had some government power- the middle class still had to work very hard in order to make a living, but they were in a position comfortable for living. Many were government officials, so they had a thorough understanding of the problems of the government.

16. Why was it beneficial for Britain to take control over Persia?

The answer was A. The abundant oil supply allowed them to fuel their own industrial business- Britain was in great need of oil, as they used it was needed for machinery and such after the industrial revolution. There were many oil fields in Persia, so the British

planned to exploit their natural resources to improve their manufacturing industry and economy.

17. Based on this document, what natural resource did the British and The Russians want the most?

The answer is C because gold appears the most frequently on the map, and because one of the main reasons British and Russia invaded Egypt was for the resource of gold.

18. “My countrymen, my blood spills for you and for Egypt. I will live for your sake and die for the sake of your freedom and honor. Let them kill me; it does not concern me so long as I have instilled pride, honor, and freedom in you. If Gamal Abdel Nasser should die, each of you shall be Gamal Abdel Nasser ... Gamal Abdel Nasser is of you and from you and he is willing to sacrifice his life for the nation.” -Gamal Abdel Nasser

Which of the following is Nasser primarily trying communicate in this quote?

The answer was A; pride and a sense of nationalism for Egyptians. His ultimate goal was to develop Egypt into an extremely nationalist country, wanting them to all have a similar mindset and be willing.

19. Based off of the map above, which of the following best explains why Egypt’s geography appealed so greatly to the British?

The answer was D, because in the map, Egypt is seen to be located near two major bodies of water. Additionally, the British’s development of the Suez Canal demonstrates how the British wanted to use Egypt’s location to gain a better opportunity for trade. (The Suez Canal was built so that other lands near Africa could be accessed more easily and could be traded with more easily by primarily the British.) The British did not invade Egypt solely in an attempt to try and invade lands near it, nor did they wish to permanently settle in Egypt. Lastly, Egypt’s location near the equator would not have allowed for British crops to flourish there.

20. “Art. 25. State loans, under whatever title, whether internal or external, must be contracted only with the cognizance and approval of the National Consultative Assembly” (Iran’s 1906 Constitution).

Based on this article from the Constitution of 1906, which group of people would have most likely been most inclined to create a constitution?

The answer was D. Merchants- the Shah had taken many loans from both Russia and Britain to pay for his own extravagant lifestyle as well as the cost of the government. As a result, the rest of the population was forced to pay higher taxes to pay back the loans. The merchant class was required to pay large amounts, so there was an uprising of the class, who then closed the bazaar (the market).