

Australia and New Zealand Imperialism Quiz

Period 2

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1. Australia was claimed in 1770 while it was colonized in... :
 - a. 1772
 - b. 1788
 - c. 1803
 - d. 1840
2. Who discovered Australia?
 - a. British explorer James Cook
 - b. Dutch explorer Willem Janszoon
 - c. French explorer Francis Barrallier
 - d. Portuguese explorer José Alberto de Oliveira Anchieta
3. Which of the following was NOT a goal for the colonizers?
 - a. To gain land
 - b. To trade with the natives
 - c. To eradicate indigenous cultures and convert them into a Western model
 - d. To show superiority over natives
4. Read the quote said by an Aboriginal Australian and answer the questions:

“We cultivated our land, but in a way different from the white man. We endeavored to live with the land; they seemed to live off it. I was taught to preserve, never to destroy.” – Tom Dystra

What does this quote best represent about Aboriginal Australian people?

- a. Their hunter/gatherer lifestyle
 - b. Their hate for settlers and how they stole their land
 - c. The Aboriginal Australians connection and appreciation for their land
 - d. Their religion and how they are not allowed to use the land
5. What was the cause of the New Zealand Wars?
 - a. Because of the massive fire that was started by a british settler
 - b. The Treaty Of Waitangi
 - c. The Constitution in 1846 (First Attempt)
 - d. The New Constitution in 1852 (Second Attempt)
 6. When christian missionaries came to Australia and New Zealand they gave up on trying to convert them because... :
 - a. believed to be to violent for God to have any place in their lives.
 - b. actually they were extremely successful in converting both the people of Australia and New Zealand.

- c. they were successful in colonizing only the people of Australia but not the people of New Zealand
 - d. the natives of both countries were too devoted to their own native religions to convert, weren't able to get enough people to convert to continue trying in those countries.
7. What reasons contributed the most into Aboriginal Australian population decrease
- a. Diseases, famines and decrease of Aboriginal crops, and earthquakes
 - b. Wars, decrease in economy, mass shootings
 - c. Civil war, drought in Aboriginal lands, and natural causes of death
 - d. Diseases, settlers stealing land, and violence between settlers and Aboriginal Australians
8. New Zealand was colonized in January of 1788 while it was claimed by Britain in... :
- a. 1693
 - b. 1769
 - c. 1772
 - d. 1815



9. What is the wrong part of this picture and was NOT apart of any part of Great Britain's colonization of Australia and/ or New Zealand?
- a. Natives of Both countries had muskets and much more advanced weapons during Great Britain's time of colonization.
 - b. Natives of Both countries believed it was bad luck to kill someone in the water.
 - c. Great Britain always came and colonized all over with large and Never with small groups such as the one in the boat.
 - d. The fourth head to the right is a child and children could Never be apart of battles on the side of Great Britain.
10. What form of government was present after colonization

- a. British Parliament
 - b. Dictatorship
 - c. Monarchy
 - d. None of the above
11. Living conditions in reservations were
- a. Similar to the land occupied by Europeans
 - b. Worse; it was impossible to trade from these reservations
 - c. Better than land occupied by Europeans
 - d. Worse; it had limited access to resources
12. Who was the person who stopped the New Constitution in 1846 (First Attempt)
- a. James Cook
 - b. Abel Tasman
 - c. Willem Janszoon
 - d. George Grey
13. Because of assimilation in the 1930s, what did the Aboriginal Australians lose the most?
- a. Most of their traditional cultures and rituals
 - b. All of the Aboriginal language was lost
 - c. Most families lost their children
 - d. They lost their income and their money
14. Which of these was a way the Europeans controlled the Natives
- a. By stealing their resources
 - b. By introducing diseases
 - c. By taking children away and putting them in schools to change their culture and lifestyle
 - d. By establishing churches and imposing Christianity on them
15. Why were the Europeans initially struggling to cultivate the Australian land?
- a. The geography and soil condition was different than what they were used to in Europe
 - b. The natives did not teach them how to practice agriculture
 - c. They did not have the proper tools
 - d. They were hunters and gatherers and were unable to find animals for hunting
16. Australia was separated into
- a. Various tribes
 - b. City-states
 - c. Countries
 - d. Colonies
17. What did the colonizers argue within themselves about
- a. How to colonize and use the new land
 - b. How to equally divide the abundant land and resources
 - c. How to control the Native the natives and stop them from rebelling
 - d. How to send the raw materials and resources back to England



18. What can you infer from this picture and this quote:

“My name is Lena Yarry and I would like to write a few words relating to how I feel about being taken from my parents and the effects it had on me...I was introduced to lots of relatives, learnt about my parents, my early life and the history of my mob...The Government think they know what they're doing but they ruined my family and our lives.”

- a. All Aboriginal children went to the same school
- b. They were provided with food and taught discipline
- c. Native children were taken from families and converted to the western way of life
- d. Aboriginal children were forcibly taken from families and made in to work in labor and agriculture

19. What was the main form of commerce prior to European colonization

- a. Trade
- b. Standardized currency
- c. Businesses
- d. None of the above

20. What is the Native Institution that colonial government placed on Aboriginal Australians

- a. An institution that the colonial government placed on Aboriginal Australians so that they are not allowed to stay up past 9:00
- b. An institution that the colonial government placed so that settlers had to return half of the land that they owned to Aboriginal Australians
- c. An institution where the colonial government tried to ‘European-ize’ Aboriginal Australians by teaching them ‘better’ European habits
- d. An institution where the colonial government tried to move out all Aboriginal Australians out of Australia and into New Zealand

21. A factor that prevented Australian rebellion was

- a. Wide variety of different languages
- b. Civil war
- c. Lack of nationalism
- d. All of the above

22. What form of government was present previous to colonization

- a. Lack of a centralized government
- b. Monarchy
- c. Democracy
- d. Oligarchy

23. In the quote: *“The Government is fast disposing of the land occupied by the natives from time immemorial.”* by Francis Tuckfield, what effects did the new government have on native civilizations
- Robbed territory
 - Removal of resources
 - Lack of housing
 - All of the above
24. Who lived in New Zealand before colonization
- Native Americans
 - Maasai people
 - Maori people
 - Zulu people

Answer Key

- D - 1840
- B - Dutch explorer Willem Janszoon
- B - To trade with the natives
- C - The Aboriginal Australians connection and appreciation for their land
- B - The Treaty Of Waitangi
- A - Believed to be to violent for God to have any place in their lives.
- D - Diseases, settlers stealing land, and violence between settlers and Aboriginal Australians
- B - 1769
- A - Natives of Both countries had muskets and much more advanced weapons during Great Britain's time of colonization.
- A - British Parliament
- D - Worse; it had limited access to resources
- D - George Grey
- A - Most of their traditional cultures and rituals
- C - By taking children away and putting them in schools to change their culture and lifestyle
- A - The geography and soil condition was different than what they were used to in Europe
- A - Various tribes
- A - How to equally divide the abundant land and resources
- C - Native children were taken from families and converted to the western way of life
- A - Trade
- C - An institution where the colonial government tried to 'European-ize' Aboriginal Australians by teaching them 'better' European habits

- 21. D - All of the above
- 22. A - Lack of centralized government
- 23. D - All of the above
- 24. C - Maori people