Chapter 25- British Population Moves to the Cities
GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION

Responses may vary on the inferential questions. Sample responses are given for those.

1. Liverpool; Nottingham
2. They must have a fleet of boats.
3. Plymouth and Norwich; Plymouth
4. Most of the people in 1750 live in the south and west of England. In 1850 they move to the north and west. The enclosure movement caused many English to be unemployed. The factories, located in the north and west, provided employment. As a result, many people moved to these locations.
5. 150 miles
6. 205,000; The population grew by approximately 1,355,000.
7. The people who owned the factories wanted to be near the source of energy because it saved them time and money. They did not have to transport the coal to their factories over great distances. The coal simply had to be carried into the factories right from the mines.

Chapter 26- The British Settle Australia and New Zealand
GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION

Responses may vary on the inferential questions. Sample responses are given for those.

1. about 15,900 miles
2. The ships took advantage of the direction of trade and westerly winds to move them along.
3. escaped convicts from Australia, traders, and missionaries
4. Portsmouth, England
5. 79 years
6. 2,000
7. They sailed to areas along the south and west coasts of Australia.
8. Britain had overcrowded prisons and for years used the American colonies for its overflow convicts. After losing the colonies, Britain decided to use the newly acquired and “empty” Australia as a prison colony.

Chapter 27- David Livingstone Explores Southern Africa
GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION

Responses may vary on the inferential questions. Sample responses are given for those.

1. no, because they were all south of the equator
2. Lake Nyasa and Lake Tanganyika
3. the second expedition to the Comoro Islands
4. Zambezi River
5. about 5,000 miles
6. He covered the most territory on the first expedition. He traveled from Port Elizabeth north to Luanda, then east to Quelimane.
7. Livingstone encountered rain, mud, heat, fever, vomiting, headaches, dizziness, and diarrhea. He also fought malaria and the threat of mutiny from his own men. He even had to survive a lion attack.
8. He wanted to convert Africans to Christianity, explore the continent, and find a trade route that would help end the slave trade.
Chapter 28- The Opium Wars
GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION

Responses may vary on the inferential questions. Sample responses are given for those.

1. 2,000 chests of opium
2. 8,000
3. 4,000; 20,000
4. Opium left the Indian ports of Calcutta and Bombay and traveled by sea through the Strait of Malacca and then north to Guangzhou through the South China Sea.
5. about 4,000 miles
6. The British could plant the opium in India and transport it through British-controlled Singapore, a key port on the waterway to Guangzhou.
7. The British received revenue from the import of Chinese tea, which was purchased with silver received from the sale of opium.
8. British merchants gave China silver for tea, and the British government took 10 percent in taxes. China gives the silver back to the British by buying opium.