

CH 24 “The New Imperialism”

Goals:

- 1. Understand & analyze the causes & short/long-term effects of imperialism all over the world.
- 2. Analyze how religions, cultures, heritage & belief systems came into conflict with each other due to imperialism.

Vocabulary:

- 1. Imperialism _____

- 2. Protectorate _____

- 3. Sphere of Influence _____

- 4. Paternalistic _____

- 5. Berlin Conference _____

- 6. Boer War _____

- 7. Wahhabi _____

- 8. Pasha _____

- 9. Sultan _____

- 10. Genocide _____

- 11. Suez Canal _____

- 12. Sati _____

- 13. Sepoy _____

- 14. Raj _____

- a. The 3rd type: _____ =
4. What were the results of the 1884 Berlin Conference? (3)
5. Complete the list below. After each country, please write the name of the African colonies that each claimed.
- a. Britain:
 - b. France:
 - c. Belgium:
 - d. Portugal:
 - e. Italy:
6. Who were the 3 dominant Muslim empires of the world at the end of the 19th century? (3)
- a. Why were they in decline? (3)
7. What were the positive effects of Westernization on the Ottoman empire? (5)
- a. What was the ultimate effect of this?
8. What is genocide?
- a. Why were the Armenians targeted by the Young Turks for extermination? (3)
 - b. How many Armenians were executed in the genocide of the early 20th century in Turkey?
9. How did Mohammed Ali modernize Egypt? (3)
- a. How did the Suez Canal aid Egypt in this effort?
 - b. Who really controlled the Suez Canal, & thus Egypt?

10. What positive effects did the East India Company have on India at first? (6)

a. What were the 3 bad ideas implemented by the British in India?

11. Effects of British rule on India:

+ (5)	- (3)

12. What were the reforms made in China after the Boxer Uprising? (6)

a. What then became the 3 Principles of the Chinese people? (3)

Short Answer:

1. Europeans were able to engage in worldwide _____ because they had the _____ superiority. Also, the older civilizations were in decline such as the _____ in Turkey, the _____ in India, the _____ in China & the kingdoms of _____.
2. The British were forced into the _____ War with the leader of that tribe, _____. This diverted British resources in Africa. The _____ trade was finally outlawed in the early 1800s. Many European explorers pushed into the interior of Africa but faced difficulty due to the _____. _____ also tried to convert Africans to _____. _____ was the European country that ended up with the most profitable colonies in Africa.

3. A Muslim reform movement known as _____ began at this time in which a return to the teachings of _____ was stressed. This movement within Islam is especially strong today in _____. The Young Turks perpetrated genocide against the _____ of Turkey in the early 20th century. The _____ is a shortcut through Egypt that connects the _____ Sea & the _____ Sea.....it was built & first controlled by _____ (a country).
- a. A major warning sign at this point that we can see now with our 21st century vision: _____ was building all over the world. This is when a person has too much pride in their country & will not look at other points of view.
4. The #1 goal of the British East India Company: _____. This was the top export of India back to Britain: _____. For all of their negative effects, they did manage to keep religious peace between India's _____ & _____ populations. Another negative is that as farming technology increased, food output then increased. This caused the _____ of India to explode, to the point that India now has over _____ billion people living there & not enough _____ for them all.
5. A form of triangle trade involving China during the Imperialist Era:
= _____ from China for _____ from India= _____ to Britain
- a. The United States even engaged in trade with China. Our foreign policy was known as the _____ & this allowed us to maintain several _____ cities in China for our economic benefit. The US & several European countries also wanted _____ bases throughout the world in order to refuel ships & set up, maintain spheres of influence.