World Studies Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Reading Guide—Imperialism

**12.1**

1) Identify:

a. Imperialism-

b. Racism-

c. Protectorate-

d. Indirect rule-

e. Direct rule-

2) Compare and contrast “old” and “new” imperialism in the chart below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Old Imperialism | Both | New Imperialism |
|  |  |  |

3) What motivated Western nations to gain colonies after 1880?

4) In Southeast Asia, how was western imperialism different in 1800 from what it had been in 1900?

5) Look at the map on page 227.

a. Which territory was the primary source for spices?

b. Which raw materials did the United States have access to?

c. List territories taken by each of the countries in the chart:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Great Britain | The Dutch | France | Portugal | Germany | United States |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

d. Which territory remained independent?

6) If you were subjected to rule by an outside country, would you rather it be direct or indirect rule? Explain.

7) List and explain 3 ways indigenous people in Southeast Asia responded to colonial rule?

**12.2**

1) Identify:

1. Annex-
2. Indigenous-

2) Look at the map on page 232.

a. Which imperial power controlled most of West Africa?

1. Which imperial powers controlled territory in North Africa?
2. Which two European nations controlled the greatest amount of territory throughout all of Africa?

3) Complete the chart:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Region | Imperial Power(s) | Imperial Power(s) Welcome? | Former Government | Details of Acquisition (How was it acquired?) | Outcome |
| Northwest Africa  (Algiers, Tunis, Morroco) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast Africa  (Egypt and Sudan) |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Africa  (Senegal, Gold Coast, Liberia) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central and East Africa  (Congo and eastern Africa) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern Africa  (Cape Colony, Boer Colonies, Rhodesia) |  |  |  |  |  |

4) How did European imperialism lead to African nationalism?

5) In what ways were Western nations hypocritical in their treatment of their colonies?

**12.3**

1) Identify:

a. Sepoy-

1. Viceroy-

2) What was the source of conflict between the British and the Indian people?

3) Explain the “Great Rebellion” of 1857 from each of the following perspectives:

British-

Indian-

4) How did Britain’s rule over India change as a result of the Great Rebellion?

5) Complete the chart describing the consequences of British rule in India:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Positives | Negatives |
|  |  |

6) Describe the impact of each of the following on growing Indian Nationalism:

a. Indian National Congress-

1. Mohandas Gandhi-

**12.4**

1) Identify:

a. Dollar diplomacy-

1. Spanish-American War-
2. Panama Canal-
3. Roosevelt Corollary-

2) Complete the chart, describing the role each leader played in the Mexican Revolution:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Porfirio Diaz |  |
| Francisco Madero |  |
| Pancho Villa |  |
| Emiliano Zapata |  |

3) How did an increase in exports change Latin America after 1870?

4) Why did the U.S. feel it had the right to intervene in Latin American countries?

**13.1**

1) Identify:

a. Extraterritoriality-

1. Self-strengthening-
2. Spheres of influence-
3. Open Door policy-
4. Indemnity-

2) What factors led to the decline of the Qing Empire?

3) Complete the chart, detailing the causes and outcome of the Opium War:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Causes | Outcome |
|  |  |

4) Compare and contrast the Tai Ping and Boxer Rebellions below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Tai Ping | Boxer |
| Reforms Demanded |  |  |
| Method Used |  |  |
| Outcomes |  |  |