

Imperialism: Asia

Key Concepts to Know:

1. _____: The policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries, or of acquiring and holding colonies and dependencies.
2. _____: A country or a territory government internally controlled by a foreign power. (American colonies [13 colonies])
3. _____: A country or a territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power. (the Kingdom of Bhutan and India).
4. _____: An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges. (Portuguese after Vasco de Gama in India).
5. _____: An independent but less-developed country controlled by private business interests rather than other governments. (Dole Fruit Company in Hawaii).

Key Concepts continued...

6. _____ (according to Meriam Webster dictionary):
 - 1: a belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race
 - 2: continued:
 - a: a doctrine or political program based on the assumption of racism and designed to execute its principles
 - b: a political or social system founded on racism
 - 3: racial prejudice or discrimination
7. _____: a sociological theory that sociocultural advance is the product of intergroup conflict and competition that elite classes possess biological superiority or economic superiority
8. _____: the adoption of a conqueror's culture by a conquered people.
9. _____: The addition of an area or region to a country or state. (Tibet in China)
10. _____: an interest in or taking land for its location or resources.

European motivation for Imperialism

Desire to spread their _____ to the "un-civilized" world.

The need for natural resources as emerging _____ societies.

As a way to "_____ " with other European nations.

Britain has invaded all but 22 countries in its history.

"The sun never sets on the British Empire."

Ottoman Empire

_____ War

- Russia wanted access to the _____ and control of Eastern Orthodox Christian lands—including claims for Palestine.
- Britain and France send aid to the _____ Empire.
- Ottoman Empire wins.

- Russia is technologically behind.
- This war has modern guns (machine guns mounted on wheeled carts), and trench warfare.

Resistance: Indian Revolt of 1857 (Sepoy Mutiny)
Background Information:

- 1820: _____ start to introduce Western ideas into India
 - Hindu princely estates formed alliances with the British
 - Old Indian Aristocracy being replaced with British officials.
 - Introduction of _____
 - Brahmins were losing key positions in society.
 - _____
 - Challenges both Hindu and Muslim beliefs.
 - Emancipation of _____
 - Widows could remarry.
 - Widespread belief of the _____ of the Caste System.
- _____ with the British is on the rise over time.

Resistance: Indian Revolt of 1857 (Sepoy Mutiny)

- The _____ at this time period requires a soldier to rip the cartridge with their teeth to load the gun.
- Hindu belief: do not eat _____. (cows are holy animals)
- Muslim belief: do not eat _____. (pigs are considered “dirty” or impure).
- The “Spark”: Rumor: The British soaked the _____ with beef and pork fat.
 - Historians argue over the authenticity of this rumor.
 - Consequence: damage is already done. British seen as racially arrogant. This was the “last straw”.

Resistance: Indian Revolt of 1857 (Sepoy Mutiny)

The Rebellion:

Several Sepoy soldiers shot their British officers.

_____ soldiers start to gather in Delhi.

The aged Mughal Emperor _____ nominally (in name only) restored to power (primarily in the Northern parts of India).

British Response:

Used modern guns and cannons to suppress the _____.

Consequence of the Indian Revolt

_____ The East India Trade Company in India.

British government: Direct control of India.

Establishes a _____ with Indian representation.
This will lead to nationalistic movements later.

Resistance: China—Opium Wars

First Opium War (1839-1842)

- _____ Dynasty vs. Britain.
- British traders illegally brought _____ into China that was produced in India.
- Caused widespread _____ (social and economic issues)
- British stored Opium in _____ located in Canton (modern day Guangzhou).
- Legal disputes between China and Britain
- British soldiers were committing crimes including _____ in China, but Britain did not want their soldiers processed under the Chinese legal system. (tensions continue to rise over time)

Resistance: China—Opium Wars

- China _____ the Pearl River to Canton.
- Britain stops the blockade with their ships and take Canton and Nanjing.
- Britain wins.
- Treaty of _____
 - Britain gains indemnity (protection money) from China.
 - Britain gains control of _____, Shanghai, and three other port cities.
 - Britain controls trade and allows other western powers the same trade _____.

Resistance: China—Opium Wars

- Second Opium War (1850's-1860's)
 - Qing Dynasty vs. Britain and _____
 - Chinese uprising against the British
 - Leads to France helping the British.
 - French send _____ and soldiers.
 - Britain and France win
- _____
 - Provide residence in Beijing for foreign envoys
 - Opens several more ports to western trade and residence
 - Opens _____ China to trade and travel for Westerners
 - Freedom of movement for Christian _____

Resistance: China—Boxer Rebellion, 1900

- Uprisers called “_____” because they performed physical exercises that would make them think they could _____ bullets.
- Boxers surround Beijing in an attempt to stop Western and Japanese influences from spreading into China.
- International response
 - International forces sent in to stop _____ (including the United States).
- Results:
 - Rebellion ended in Chinese defeat
 - The Qing Dynasty became _____
 - Foreign influence in China continued.

Hawaii

- End of 19th century, American _____ plantations accounted for 75% of Hawaii’s wealth.
- Queen Liliuokalani, the last Monarch of Hawaii, called for a new _____ which would have given her more power.
- Sanford B. Dole (Dole Fruit Company) leads a group of plantation owners to overthrow the Queen.
- Dole is named _____.
 - Asked the United States to annex Hawaii.
 - Granted in 1898