

Module 23 Guided Reading Notes

1. What were King Leopold's intentions? Explain.
2. What was the purpose of the Berlin Conference?
3. Why did the Europeans control such a small portion of Africa in the 1800s?
4. What were some of the internal factors that contributed to imperialism in Africa?
5. Why did the Boers and the British fight over southern Africa?
6. Which form of imperialistic control did Britain use in Nigeria?
7. Why do you think that Ethiopia was the only African country to resist European imperialism?
8. Why might the problems caused by artificial boundaries continue after the Europeans left?
9. Why were the African resistance movements, such as those carried out by the Ashanti, usually unsuccessful?

10. How did colonial rule cause a breakdown in traditional African culture?

11. How did the Young Turks unite people against the Ottoman sultan and consolidate their power?

12. What two effects did raising cotton have on Egyptian agriculture?

13. Why did al-Afghani set up a tobacco boycott?

14. Why did Great Britain want to control the Suez Canal?

15. Why did the Persian people oppose their ruler's policy of selling business concessions to Europeans?

16. How were the reactions of African and Muslim rulers to imperialism similar? How were they different?

17. On which continents were the Indian goods being traded?

18. Why didn't the Indians unite against the British in the Sepoy Mutiny?

19. What form did British rule take under the Raj?

20. How did economic imperialism lead to India's becoming a British colony?
21. How did imperialism contribute to unity and to the growth of nationalism in India?
22. How did Siam keep Britain and France at Bay?
23. How were the Dutch East India Trading Company and the British East India Company similar?
24. What changes took place in South-east Asia as a result of colonial control?
25. How did the reforms of the Siamese kings help Siam remain independent?
26. What difficulties did lower-class Latin Americans continue to face after independence?
27. How did technology affect Latin American and South American economies?
28. Why did the gap between the rich and poor in Latin America grow after independence?
29. What economic gains and setbacks did Latin American countries experience after independence?

30. Why was the United States so interested in the security of Latin America?
31. What effect did the Boer War have on Africans?
32. What are the forms of imperial rule?
33. Why were European nations interested in controlling the Muslim Lands?
34. What methods did the Muslim leaders use to try to prevent European imperialism?
35. How was the economy of India transformed by the British?
36. What caused the Sepoy Mutiny?
37. How did Siam manage to remain independent while other countries in the area were being colonized?
38. Why did Southeast Asia become an ethnically diverse region during the colonial era?
39. How were Latin American caudillos able to achieve power and hold on to it?

40. What effects did the Monroe Doctrine and the Roosevelt Corollary have on Latin America?

41. How did the local people in Africa, India, and Southeast Asia resist the demands of Europeans?

42. What effects did imperialism have on the economic life of the lands and people colonized by the European imperialists?

43. Why do you think the British viewed the Suez Canal as the lifeline of their empire?

44. What positive and negative impact did inventions such as the railroad and the steamship have on the land and people conquered by the imperialists?

45. How did the decline of the Ottoman Empire contribute to the increasing power of the European nations?