

Name:

Period:

Date:

Unit 8: Imperialism

Imperialism is a _____ in which one country seeks to _____ by _____ other countries or by establishing _____ over other countries.

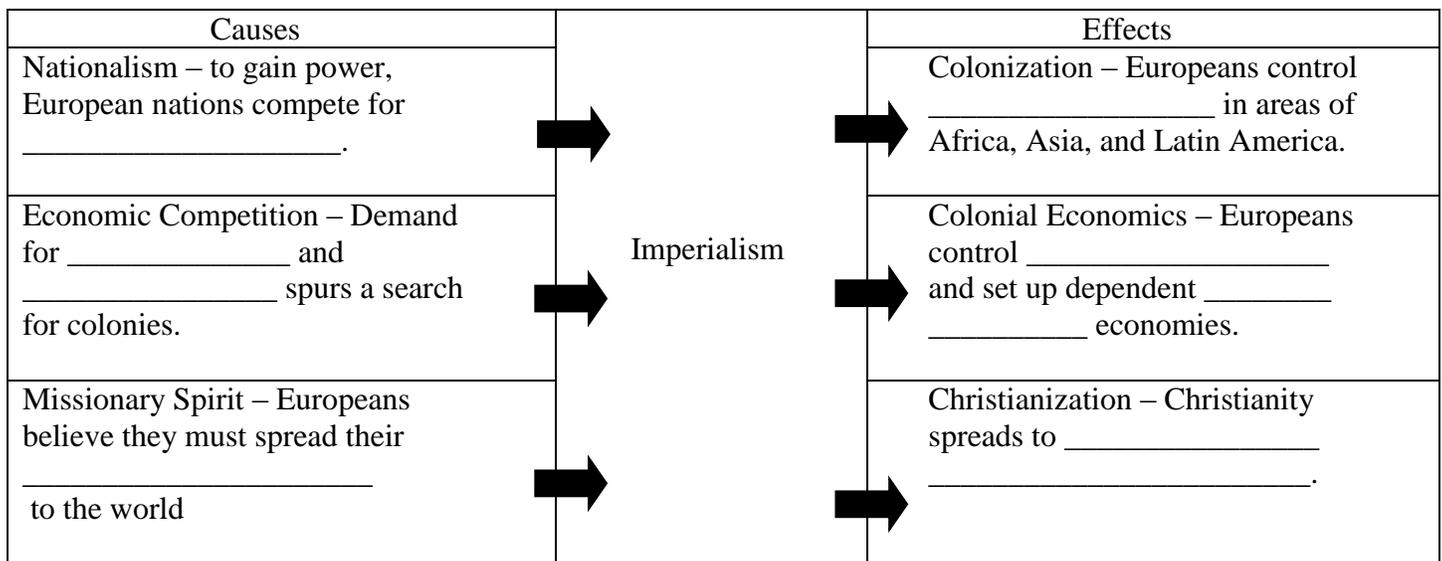
Forms of Imperialism

Colony – A _____ or a _____ governed internally by a foreign power.

Protectorate – A country or a territory with its own _____ but under the control of an _____.

Sphere of Influence – An area in which an outside power claims _____ or _____.

Economic Imperialism – An _____ but less-developed country controlled by _____ rather than other governments.



Social Darwinism

- Based on the ideas of _____ work the _____
- English businessman _____ applied Darwin’s theory to support _____.
- Wealth was a measure of one’s value and those who had it were _____.
- Did not believe in _____.
- Racism is the name for the belief that _____.

The clash over South Africa

- The first Europeans to settle in South Africa were the _____. They were called the _____.
- The Boers, also known as _____, clashed with the Zulu and other African groups as they moved north to _____.
- The Boer War, fought between the _____ and _____, was won by the British who established the _____.
- The history of South Africa is a history of _____, _____, and _____ clashing over land and resources.

- Around 1816, _____, a Zulu chief used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large centralized state in _____.
- In 1879 the Zulus, _____ against British guns, were defeated and by 1887 fell under British control.

African Resistance

- To keep Ethiopia free, _____, leader of Ethiopia, exploited _____ between European nations and built up a modern arsenal that helped to retain independence for his people.
- _____ that existed in Africa at the end of the 19th century were unnaturally imposed by _____.

Europeans Claim Muslim Lands

- The _____ fought between the Ottomans and Russians was won by the Ottomans with the help of _____.

Europe in Asia: India

- _____, or Indian soldiers, served as a private army for the _____.
- Due to the value of the raw materials found there, _____ was known as the “_____”.

Nationalism in India

- In 1850 the Sepoys revolted due to _____, resentment of British rule, and a _____.
- The final straw that caused the Sepoys to revolt was the rumor that the cartridges of the rifles were sealed with _____.
- The Sepoy Mutiny inspired rebellions across the country and required England to send more _____ to tighten British control over _____.

U. S. Imperialism in the Pacific Islands

- _____, a Filipino nationalist, said the U.S. had promised the Philippines immediate independence as soon as the Spanish American War ended.
- Aguinaldo led a group of _____ against U.S. forces in the _____.
- Malaysia became the world’s leading exporter of rubber.
- Areas on the Pacific Rim that were colonized by European countries or America included: Indochina, Singapore, the Philippine Islands
- The main reason for British colonization of Singapore was to obtain use of its harbor
- _____, the last monarch of _____, called for a new constitution, which would’ve given her more power.
- Sanford B. Dole, an American businessman, led a group of wealthy sugar _____ who overthrew _____.