

UNIT FIVE – Chapters 19 & 20 – STUDY GUIDE

KEY TERMS:

Chapter 19

Boxer Rebellion
Crimean War
Extraterritoriality
Meiji Restoration
Muhammad Ali
Russo-Japanese War
Self-strengthening movement
Social Darwinism
Tanzimat reforms
treaty ports
Young Ottomans

China, 1911
Daimyo
Janissaries
most-favored-nation
Opium Wars
Samurai
“Sick Man of Europe”
Taiping Rebellion/Uprising
Tokugawa shogunate
unequal treaties
Young Turks

Chapter 20

Afrikaners
Berlin Conference
British raj
Cairo to Cape Town
colonial racism
Congo Free State/Leopold II
contract of indenture / cultivation system
free-trade imperialism
Indian National Congress
invention of tradition
Panama Canal
Sepoy Rebellion / Indian Mutiny
Western-educated elite

Apartheid
Boer War
cash-crop agriculture
Cecil Rhodes
colonial tribalism
direct vs. indirect rule
East India Company
Indian Civil Service
informal empires
Old vs. New Imperialism
Scramble for Africa
Suez Canal
Zulu

REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. *In what ways did the Industrial Revolution shape the character of nineteenth century European imperialism?*
2. *What contributed to changing European views of Asians and Africans in the nineteenth century?*
3. *What accounts for the massive peasant rebellions of nineteenth-century China?*
4. *Why was China unable to respond to mounting pressures from the West in the nineteenth century?*
5. *What lay behind the decline of the Ottoman Empire in the nineteenth century?*
6. *In what ways did the Ottoman Empire respond to its problems?*
7. *In what different ways did various groups define the Ottoman Empire during the nineteenth century?*
8. *How did Japan’s historical development differ from that of China and the Ottoman Empire during the nineteenth century?*
9. *In what ways was Japan changing during the Tokugawa era?*
10. *Does Japan’s nineteenth-century transformation deserve to be considered revolutionary?*

11. ***How did Japan's relationship to the larger world change during its modernization process?***
12. ***In what different ways did the colonial takeover of Asia and Africa occur?***
13. ***Why might subject peoples choose to cooperate with the colonial regime? What might prompt them to rebel or resist?***
14. ***What was distinctive about European colonial empires of the nineteenth century?***
15. ***How did the power of colonial states transform the economic lives of colonial subjects?***
16. ***What kinds of wage labor were available in the colonies? Why might people take part in it? How did doing so change their lives?***
17. ***How were the lives of women altered by colonial economies?***
18. ***Did colonial rule bring "progress" in its wake?***
19. ***What impact did Western education have on colonial societies?***
20. ***What were the attractions of Christianity within some colonial societies?***
21. ***How and why did Hinduism emerge as a distinct religious tradition during the colonial era in India?***
22. ***In what way were "race" and "tribe" new identities in colonial Africa?***

UNIT FIVE "Big Picture"

1. ***How did European expansion in the nineteenth century differ from that of the early modern era (1450-1750)?***
2. ***What differences can you identify in how China, the Ottoman Empire and Japan experienced Western imperialism and confronted it? How might you account for these differences?***
3. ***"The response of each society to European imperialism grew out of its larger historical development and its internal problems." What evidence might support this statement?***
4. ***What kind of debates, controversies, and conflicts were generated by European intrusion within the societies of the Ottoman Empire, Qing China, and Tokugawa/Meiji Japan?***
5. ***Why were Asian and African societies incorporated into European colonial empires later than those of the Americas? How would you compare their colonial experiences?***
6. ***In what ways did colonial rule rest upon violence and coercion, and in what ways did it elicit voluntary cooperation or generate benefits for some people?***
7. ***In what respects were colonized people more than victims of colonial conquest and rule? To what extent could they act in their own interests within the colonial situation?***
8. ***Was colonial rule a transforming, even a revolutionary, experience, or did it serve to freeze or preserve existing social and economic patterns? What evidence can you provide to support both sides of this argument?***