

CHAPTERS 26, 27 & 29 – AGE OF IMPERIALISM

KEY TERMS:

Chapter 26

Zulu	modernization	Muhammad Ali
recaptives	Swahili	East India Company
British raj	Sepoy Rebellion / Indian Mutiny	Indian Civil Service
Indian National Congress		contract of indenture

Chapter 27

Janissaries	Crimean War	extraterritoriality
Opium War	treaty ports	most-favored-nation
Taiping Rebellion		Meiji Restoration

Chapter 29

Suez Canal	Old vs. New Imperialism	Scramble for Africa
King Leopold II	Berlin Conference	Afrikaners
Cecil Rhodes	Cairo to Cape Town	Boer War
Native Lands Act	reserves / reservations	direct rule
indirect rule	free-trade imperialism	Panama Canal

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 6 "Big Picture" – Chapters 26, 27 AND 29

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?