

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Chapter 24 Reading Guide

Industrialization and Imperialism: The Making of the European Global Order p. 550-572

1. Mark the **colonial possessions** of the following countries by 1914: (use the maps in Ch. 24 plus the Major World Empires map on p.521) - Make sure to create a key!
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a. Great Britain | f. Dutch (aka the Netherlands or Holland) |
| b. France | g. Italy |
| c. Germany | h. United States |
| d. Portugal | |
| e. Belgium | |



Introduction p.551

2. Contrast Early Modern (1450-1750) European motives for overseas expansion to the Modern (1750-1914) period.

Early Modern Motivations

Modern Motivations

THE SHIFT TO LAND EMPIRES IN ASIA p.552

3. Early European activities in Asia were not focused on gaining territory. What were they focused on?

4. Why did Europeans in Asia and Africa have so much freedom to act without regard to their nations' wishes?

Prototype: The Dutch Advance on Java

5. Early on, the Dutch were happy to serve the sultans in Java and pay tribute to them. Later the Dutch end up controlling most of Java (see map 24.2 and pay attention to the dates pieces of Java were gained by the Dutch). How did the Dutch come to gain so much of Java's territories?

Keystone of World Empire: The Rise of the British Rule in India

6. How were the British and Dutch similar regarding how they were used by native peoples early on? What does this eventually lead to in both cases?
7. Who was Britain's main rival for overseas territories?
8. At what battle did the British secure a foothold in northeastern India?
9. Who was the leader of the British forces there?
10. The British had 3,000 troops versus 50,000 Indian troops under the nawab at this critical battle. Although the British had superior artillery that is not the primary reason they were able to overcome the nearly 17 to 1 disadvantage. How did both religion and economics factor into their victory?

The Consolidation of British Rule

11. List the three key British trading towns/ports in India from which they expanded into the interior of India.
12. Why were Indians more interested in serving in the British army than in armies of Indian princes?
13. What was India's main contribution in helping Britain conquer other parts of Asia and even Africa?

Early Colonial Society in India and Java

14. What sort of settlement did the Dutch initially try to create (recreate?) in Java and why did it fail?
15. Cite several examples of European adaptations to living conditions in Asia.
16. Somewhat strangely, it can be said that Europeans were more tolerant or accepting of other races during early colonization efforts and grew increasingly intolerant as time went on. What evidence does your text provide to support this idea? Why do you think this was the case?

Social Reform in the Colonies

17. What caused the British Parliament to become more involved in the way British companies conducted themselves overseas?
18. Cite Cornwallis' main contributions to solving the problem the nabobs above created.
19. How did the Evangelicals and Utilitarian philosophers attempt to improve Indian society?
20. Charles Napier is a man with a dark sense of humor. Explain the meaning he hoped to convey to the Brahmans when he said "Let us all act according to our national customs."
21. What will Indians eventually do with the knowledge and values the British taught them?

IN DEPTH: Western Education and the Rise of an African and Asian Middle Class p.558

22. What social group, regardless of region, did Europeans seek to educate?
23. What did they want to educate these young people?
24. What economic advantage did European countries gain by educating these young people?
25. The British promoted education in order to "westernize" the people of India. France, however, promoted education in order to spread French culture and to boost what out of rivalry with Germany and Britain?
26. Why can it be argued that the French were more inclusive of non-Europeans?
27. What new social class was created in Africa and Asia thanks to European intervention?
28. These Western-educated Africans and Asians often did not fit in with their own peoples. This, combined with European arrogance and exploitation, led this new social group to do what?

INDUSTRIAL RIVALRIES AND THE PARTITION OF THE WORLD, 1870-1914 p.560

29. What European country got a head start in empire building and what allowed it to jump ahead of the others?
30. One political motivation for colonies was status – the more colonial possessions a country owned the greater its power. List two economic motivations.
31. What three factors prompted politicians to get more involved in foreign policy and territorial expansion?

Unequal combat: Colonial Wars and the Apex of European Imperialism

32. List military technological innovations that allowed the Europeans to conquer most of Africa and Asia.

33. Examine the two maps of Africa on p.562. What change occurred between 1870 and 1914 and what best accounts for it?
34. What were the only or best options left to Africans and Asians who wanted to resist European domination?

PATTERNS OF DOMINANCE: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE p.563

35. Identify the two types of European colonies.
36. The two circles below represent population groups in a tropical dependency. Label them as either “European” or “non-Western peoples” and then draw an arrow from one to the other indicating which controls which.



37. Explain what a “White Dominion” is, give one example, and then label the two figures below as either “European descendants” or “native inhabitants.”



38. Another type of settlement colony existed but has no label like “White Dominion.” Explain what that type was and give one example.

Colonial Regimes and Social Hierarchies in the Tropical Dependencies

39. What group(s) was often favored by the Europeans and placed in positions of authority?
40. What group was often at the mercy of those the Europeans placed in control?
41. Where did European governments support education and where did they not?
42. What was the impact of the lack of higher education in Africa?
43. Why did Europeans intentionally NOT want to provide advanced education to this area (other than racism)?

Changing Social Relations Between Colonizer and Colonized

- 44. What resulted from increasing numbers of women and clergy in the colonies?
- 45. Shortly after the start of early colonization, Europeans began adopting the dress and architectural styles of the natives. By the end of the 19th century, this trend had reversed and Europeans were wearing traditional European clothing despite the warmer climates. What explains this?

Shifts in Methods of Economic Extraction

- 46. For what purpose did Europeans teach Africans and Asians new farming techniques?
- 47. Look at the picture on Figure 24.6 and read the caption below it. How did the advent of mass journalism impact the Belgian Congo?

VISUALIZING THE PAST: Capitalism and Colonialism p.567

- 48. Analyze the chart carefully. What is the only area that seems to be making more money from trade than Great Britain is making from them?
- 49. What non-European area seems to be Britain's best trading partner, given the % of imports compared to % of British exports?
- 50. Does Africa seem crucial to Britain's trade? Why or why not?

Settler Colonies in South Africa and the Pacific

- 51. The United States, Canada, and Australia are separated from Europe by vast expanses of ocean yet they are considered to all be part of "the West." Why?
- 52. Your text states that Africans were mostly resistant to diseases carried by Europeans BUT Pacific Islanders were not. Nevertheless, New Zealanders and Hawaiians did not die out the way Native Americans did. Why?
- 53. Who were the Boers (farmers) descended from?
- 54. Why did the British have a problem with the Boers early on?
- 55. Who resisted Boer expansion in South Africa?
- 56. Identify the two republics established by Boers and the commodity that was discovered which brought the British back into their lives.
- 57. Although the British won the Boer War, an argument can be made that the Boers won in the long run. How?

Pacific Tragedies

58. What group was indigenous to New Zealand?
59. War failed as a solution for this group's problems with the British. What proved more successful?
60. How did the British play a role in the unification of Hawaii?
61. What economic export did Hawaii produce?
62. Why were Hawaiians not treated as inferiors by Westerners to the extent Africans and Native Americans were?

Conclusion

63. Describe European attitudes towards the rest of the world at this time.