

Chapter 32: The Building of Global Empires Reading Questions

Foundations of Empire - p. 732

1. What is imperialism?
2. Imperialism was not always accomplished "the old fashioned way," by force of arms, but often arose from....
3. What new natural resources were in demand in Europe - leading to additional imperialist expansion?
4. What military reason did advocates of imperialism give for maintaining colonies?
5. Things between capitalists and the various socialist groups were tense - how did imperialism help alleviate these tensions?
6. Imperialist powers often justified their actions with religious reasons. How did the missionaries themselves often feel about imperialism?
7. How was civilization itself used as a justification for imperialism?

Tools of Empire - p. 734

Briefly describe the new technologies that enabled imperial dominance in each of these categories:

8. Transportation
9. Military Tech
10. Communications

European Imperialism - p. 736

11. How did the British East Indian company gain control of India?
12. What caused the Sepoys to revolt?
13. Who else joined the Sepoy Rebellion? Why?
14. How did British rule change India?

Imperialism in Central Asia and Southeast Asia - p. 738

15. What was the "Great Game?"
16. What European nation controlled Indochina (what we call Southeast Asia) - the area that, significantly, includes Vietnam?

The Scramble for Africa - p. 740

17. How did the Europeans learn about the African interior?
18. What nation began the scramble for Africa (hint: their king was Leopold II)? Also name the place he began establishing control?
19. Who were the Afrikaners?
20. At first, the British were very tolerant of independent Afrikaner states on the borders of their South African possessions. Why did the British change this policy?
21. What was the Berlin Conference?
22. Describe Frederick D. Lugard's system of "indirect rule" and explain why this led to problems in the second half of the twentieth century.

European Imperialism in the Pacific - p. 743

23. Compare the British settlement of New Zealand and Australia to the British settlement of North America.
24. At first, the Europeans did not establish direct rule over the islands of Oceania. Why did they change this and begin to take over the colonies?

The Emergence of New Imperial Powers - p. 746

25. What was the Monroe Doctrine?
26. The United States emerged as a world power following what war?
27. What was the "Roosevelt Corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine?

Imperial Japan - p. 747

28. Japan was extremely frustrated with the unequal treaties they had been forced to accept in the mid-1800s. Once the Japanese nation was modern and militarily powerful, what did they do to Korea?
29. What was the cause and result of the Sino-Japanese War?

Legacies of Imperialism - p. 749

30. How did imperialism change cotton production in India?
31. How did European labor migrants differ from migrants from Asia, Africa, and Oceania?

Empire & Society - p. 751

32. When subject peoples did not dare to revolt against European powers, what did they do instead?
33. What does Joseph Arthur de Gobineau's system of racial classification demonstrate about European attitudes?
34. How did Herbert Spencer use social Darwinism to justify European imperialism?
35. Europeans weren't the only racists. What other nationalities hated which other ethnicities?

Nationalism & Anticolonial Movements - p. 753

36. How did the conquered peoples' sense of identity change due to European imperialism?
37. What was the Indian National Congress?
38. In almost every case world-wide, the leaders of anticolonial movements were...