**European Imperialism in Africa and Asia**

Directions: go to the website ahswhapimperialism.weebly.com. Working individually or with a partner, answer the following questions. Begin by reading the background section, and then work through the specific case studies.

**A. Background**

Define the following terms:

*1. Imperialism:*

*2. Industrialization:*

*3. Nationalism:*

*4. Social Darwinism:*

5. What were the main motivations behind European imperialism (*hint: there are at least three*)?

6. Which of those motivations do **you** think played the biggest role in imperialism? Why? Which played the smallest role? Why?

7. Read through Kipling’s poem. Explain how that poem, coupled with the increasing idea of Social Darwinism, influenced European imperialism. What is the “white man’s burden”?

**B. AFRICA**

Background

1. Analyze at least three factors why European empires desired to colonize Africa.

Document A

1. What did the Europeans fail to consider when partitioning Africa?

2. What happened to the majority of the indigenous political entities in Africa by 1914?

3. Predict how the decisions made at the conference changed Africa.

Document B

1. How did the Africans react to European imperialism?

2. Why was Britain adamant about shutting down the Boer rebellions?

3. How might the outcome of the Boer War affect other Africans? How did the outcome affect Britain’s reputation as a superpower?

Document C

1. According to this political cartoon, what was the motivation behind European and American imperialism?

2. What happened to Africa?

Document D

1. How was this conflict a result of the Berlin Conference?

2. Reflect on your own. Should the Belgians be held responsible for the Hutu/Tutsi Civil War? Explain why or why not.

**C. INDIA**

Background

Define the following:

*1. British Raj*

*2. Sepoy*

Document A

1. What was the British response to the Sepoy Mutiny?

2. Analyze the political cartoon. What does the lion represent? The tiger? The person?

3. Explain how the Sepoy Mutiny validated harsh, direct, imperial control in India during the British Raj.

Document B

1. How did the British change the economy of India?

2. Why were there famines during the British Raj?

Document C

1. What does this picture show about the social division in India during the British Raj?

2. Using this picture, predict how the British viewed Indian resources, such as animals, spices, and food.

Document D and E

1. List positive and negative effects of the British Raj.

2. Was British imperialism in India more positive or negative for the Indians? What other sources might help you answer this question?

**D. CHINA**

Document A

1. Using prior knowledge, why did Britain and China go to war over Opium?

2. Opium is a habit-forming illegal drug. What problems might opium cause for the people of China? How might that be to Britain’s benefit?

Document B

1. How many conditions were favorable to the Chinese? How many conditions were favorable to the British?

2. How did the Treaty of Nanking affect the growing power of China?

3. How did the Opium Wars increase European dominance?

Document C

1. How did the Chinese react to British imperialism?

2. How did growing conflict in China lead to greater European influence?

Document D

1. Which countries had influence in China in 1912?

2. How did the events you have learned about (Opium War, Treaty of Nanking, Taiping Rebellion, and the Boxer Rebellion) lead to the situation shown in the map?

**E. SOUTHEAST ASIA**

1. Why did European countries desire Southeast Asian lands?

2. Based on what you know about European imperialism throughout the rest of the world, predict what life was like for the locals during imperialism in Southeast Asia (reference *Shooting an Elephant*).

3. How might the idea of capitalism, which was inherent in imperialism, affect the spread of communism in Asia?