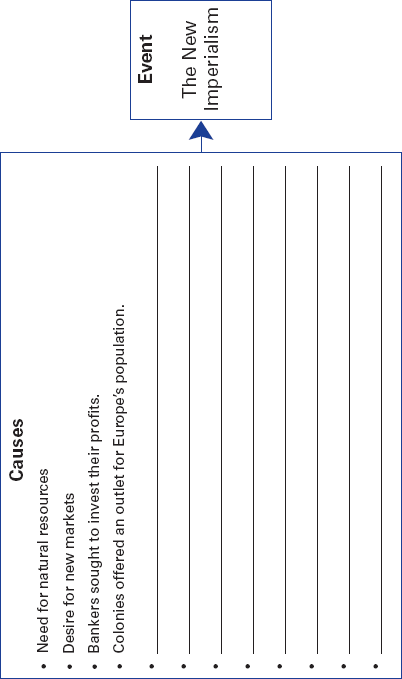
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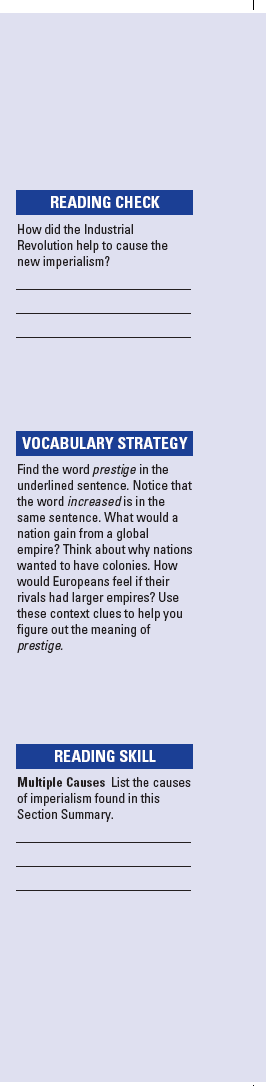


**Focus Question:** How did Western nations come to dominate much of  
the world in the late 1800s?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below showing the  
multiple causes of imperialism in the 1800s. Some items have been completed for you.*



**130**

Name Class Date



Many Western countries built overseas empires in the late  
1800s. This expansion is called **imperialism.** It is the domina-  
tion by one country of another country or region. In the 1800s  
Europeans began an aggressive expansion called the “new  
imperialism.” The new imperialism had many causes. The  
Industrial Revolution was one. Manufacturers needed natural  
resources such as rubber and petroleum. They needed new  
markets to sell their goods. Colonies provided a place for  
Europe’s growing population to live, too.

Nationalism played an important role, as well. Europeans  
felt that ruling a global empire increased a nation’s prestige and  
influence. If one country began claiming Asian or African lands,  
rival nations would move in to claim nearby lands. Many in  
Europe were concerned about people overseas; they believed  
they had a duty to spread Western medicine, law, and religion.  
But there was also a growing sense that Europeans were racially  
superior to non-Westerners. Many Westerners used Social  
Darwinism to justify dominating other societies. As a result, mil-  
lions of non-Westerners were robbed of their cultural heritage.

Africans and Asians strongly resisted Western expansion.  
Some people fought the invaders, but the Europeans had  
superior weapons and technology, such as machine guns, the  
telegraph, and riverboats. Others tried to strengthen their  
societies by reforming their own religious traditions. Many  
Western-educated Africans and Asians organized nationalist  
movements to expel the imperialists.

The imperial powers had several ways to control colonies.  
The French practiced direct rule. They sent officials from France  
to run the colony. The British often used indirect rule, governing  
through local rulers. In a **protectorate,** local rulers were left in  
place but were expected to follow the advice of Europeans. In a  
**sphere of influence,** an outside power claimed exclusive  
investment or trading privileges, but did not rule the area.  
Europeans did this to prevent conflicts among themselves.

**Review Questions**

**1.** What kinds of technology aided imperialism?

**2.** How is a protectorate different from a sphere of influence?

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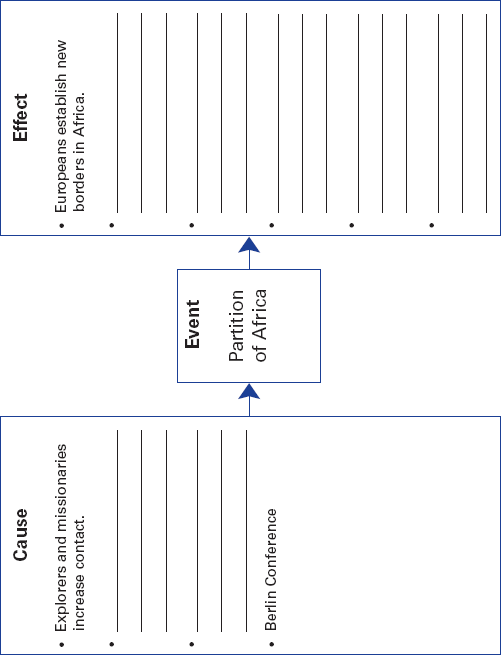
**131**

Name Class Date



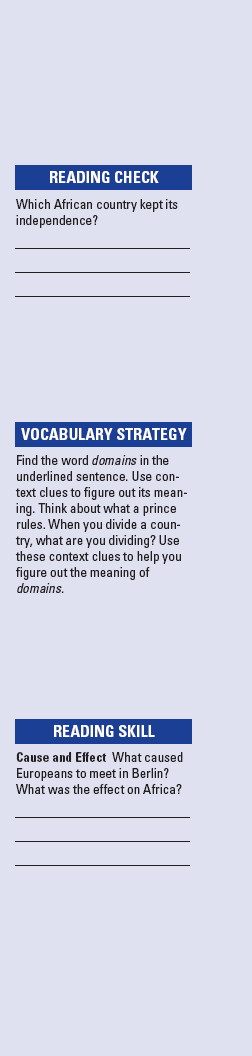
**Focus Question:** How did imperialist European powers claim control  
over most of Africa by the end of the 1800s?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below by identifying the  
causes and effects of the partition of Africa by European nations. Some items have  
been completed for you.*





**132**

Name Class Date



Before the 1800s, the Ottoman empire ruled much of North  
Africa. In West Africa, **Usman dan Fodio** set up a successful  
Islamic state inspiring other Muslim reform movements. Islam  
and trade influenced East Africa. In southern Africa, the Zulus  
emerged as a major force. They were led by **Shaka,** a ruthless  
and brilliant leader. His conquests set off huge migrations of  
conquered people to other areas and caused new wars.

European contact with Africans increased when European  
explorers pushed into the interior. Missionaries followed the  
explorers. They built schools, churches, and medical clinics.  
However, they took a **paternalistic** view of Africans, treating  
them like children. One explorer and missionary, **Dr. David  
Livingstone,** spent so many years in Central Africa that the  
journalist **Henry Stanley** was sent to find him.

About 1871, **King Leopold II** of Belgium hired Stanley to  
arrange trade treaties with African leaders. Leopold’s interest  
caused Britain, France, and Germany to join in a scramble for  
African land. To stop conflict, Europeans met in Berlin to divide  
up the continent of Africa for themselves. As the years passed,  
Europeans took more and more of Africa’s resources, and rarely  
allowed Africans any role in government. When gold and dia-  
monds were discovered in southern Africa, the British fought  
the **Boer War.** The Boers were descendents of Dutch settlers.

Africans tried to resist European imperialism. **Samori  
Touré** fought French forces in West Africa. **Yaa Asantewaa** was  
an Asante queen who led the fight against the British. Another  
female leader was **Nehanda** of the Shona in Zimbabwe. Most  
efforts failed, except in Ethiopia. Earlier, Ethiopia had been  
divided up among rival princes who then ruled their own  
domains. However, **Menelik II** modernized his country. His  
army fought the Italians. The nation remained independent.

During this time, a Western-educated, upper-class African  
**elite** developed. By the early 1900s, African nationalists had  
begun to work for independence.

**Review Questions**

**1.** What did King Leopold hire Stanley to do?

**2.** Why did Europeans meet in Berlin?

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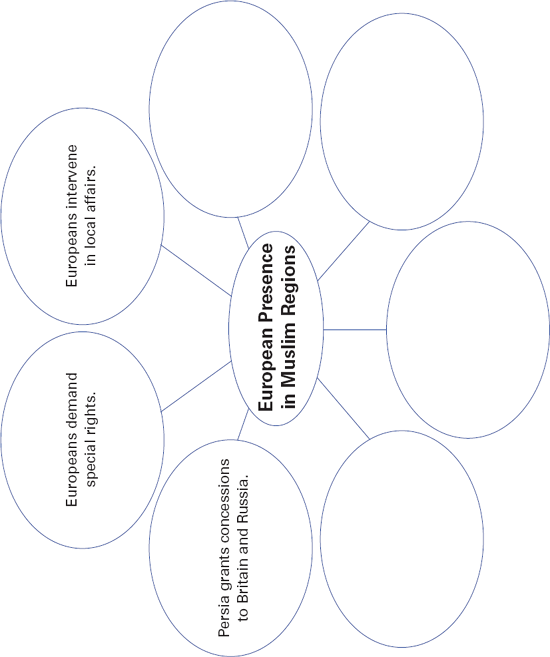
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Name Class Date

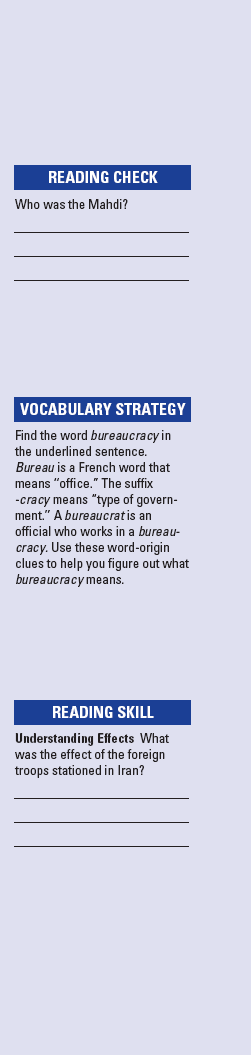


**Focus Question:** How did European nations extend their power into  
Muslim regions of the world?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the concept web below to  
understand the effects of European imperialism on Muslim regions. Some items have  
been completed for you.*



**134**

Name Class Date



copyIn the 1500s, there were three great Muslim empires—the  
Ottomans in the Middle East, the Safavids in Persia, and the  
Mughals in India. By the 1700s, all three were in decline due to  
corruption and discontent. In response, Muslim reform move-  
ments arose. They stressed spiritual devotion and strict rules  
on how to act. Some also opposed foreign expansion in Mus-  
lim areas. For example, in the Sudan, **Muhammad Ahmad** said  
that he was the **Mahdi,** the long-awaited savior of the faith.  
The Mahdi and his followers fiercely fought British expansion.

At its height, the Ottoman empire extended across parts of  
North Africa, Southeastern Europe, and the Middle East.  
When ideas of nationalism spread from Western Europe, peo-  
ple within the empire began to rebel. Ambitious **pashas** want-  
ed more power. Some leaders looked to the West for ideas on  
reforming the government and its rigid rules. In the early  
1700s, they reorganized the bureaucracy. Repressive **sultans**usually rejected reform. Another problem was tension between  
Turkish nationalists and minority groups. This led to a brutal  
**genocide** of Christian Armenians when Turks thought that  
Armenians were supporting Russia against Turkey.

In the early 1800s, Egypt was a semi-independent province  
of the Ottoman empire. **Muhammad Ali** is sometimes called  
the “father of modern Egypt” because he introduced a number  
of political and economic reforms. He conquered the neighbor-  
ing lands of Arabia, Syria, and Sudan. Before he died in 1849,  
he had set Egypt on the road to becoming a major Middle  
Eastern power. His successors lacked his skills, however. In  
1882, Egypt became a protectorate of Britain.

Like the Ottoman empire, Persia—now Iran—faced major  
challenges. Foreign nations, especially Russia and Britain,  
wanted to control Iran’s oil fields. They were granted special  
rights called **concessions,** and even sent in troops to protect  
their interests. These actions outraged Iranian nationalists.

**Review Questions**

**1.** Why did Muslim reform movements arise?

**2.** Why is Muhammad Ali sometimes called the “father of  
modern Egypt”?

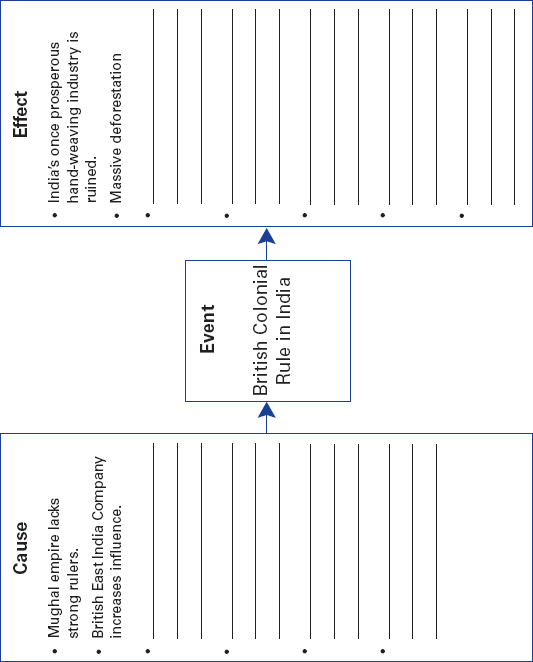
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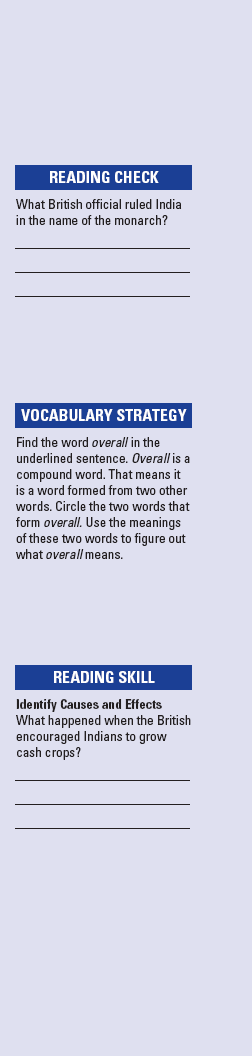


**Focus Question:** How did Britain gradually extend its control over most  
of India despite opposition?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the flowchart below to identify the  
causes and effects of British colonial rule in India. Some items have been completed  
for you.*



**136**

Name Class Date



Mughal rulers once had a powerful Muslim empire in India.  
The British East India Company had trading rights on the edges  
of the empire. The main goal of the East India Company was to  
make money. As Mughal power declined, the East India  
Company gained power. The British were able to conquer India  
because Indians were not able to unite against the British.

copyThe British felt that Western religion and culture was more  
advanced than Indian religions and culture. In the 1850s, the  
East India Company made several unpopular moves. The most  
serious caused the Sepoy Rebellion. Indian soldiers, or **sepoys,**were told to bite off the tips of their rifle cartridges. This  
caused a rebellion because the cartridges were greased with  
animal fat, violating local religious beliefs. The British crushed  
the revolt, killing thousands of Indians.

After the rebellion, Parliament ended the rule of the East  
India Company. Instead, a British **viceroy** governed India in  
the name of the monarch. In this way, the overall British econ-  
omy could benefit from trade with India. However, this trade  
favored the British. Also, although the British built railroads  
and telegraph networks, they ruined India’s hand-weaving  
industry. Encouraging Indian farmers to grow cash crops led  
to **deforestation** and famines.

Some educated Indians wanted India to become more  
modern. Others felt they should stay with their own Hindu or  
Muslim cultures. In the early 1800s, **Ram Mohun Roy** combined  
both views. Roy condemned child marriage and **sati,** which  
called for a widow to throw herself on her husband’s funeral  
fire. He opposed **purdah,** or the isolation of women. He also set  
up educational societies to help revive pride in Indian culture.  
Most British felt that Western-educated Indians would be happy  
with British rule. Instead, Indian nationalists formed the Indian  
National Congress in 1885 and began pressing for self-rule.

**Review Questions**

**1.** How were the British able to conquer India?

**2.** What caused the Sepoy Rebellion?

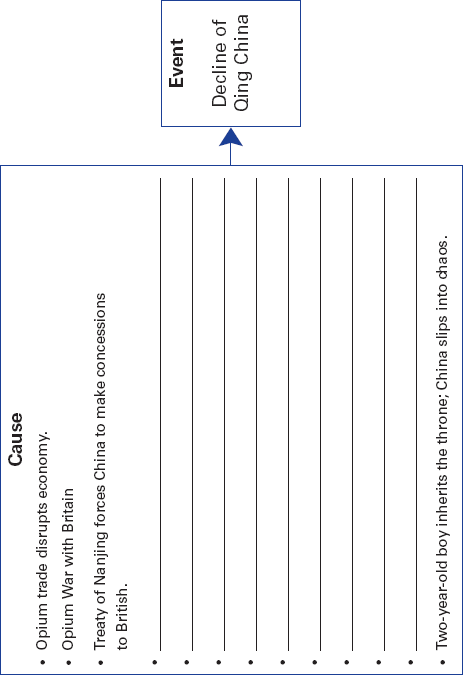
**137**

Name Class Date



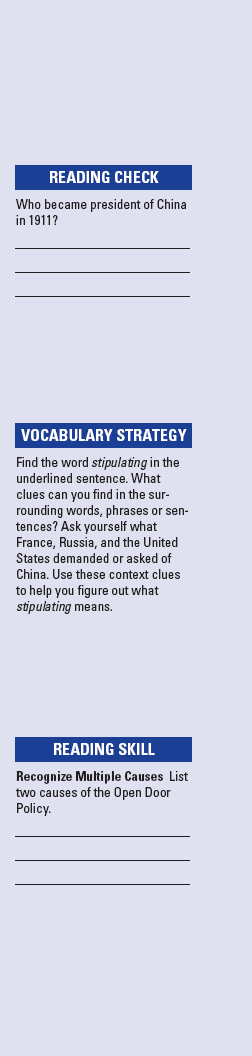
**Focus Question:** How did Western powers use diplomacy and war to  
gain power in Qing China?

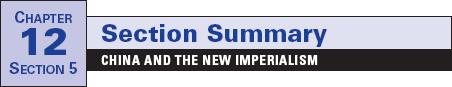
*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below by listing the  
multiple causes of the decline of Qing China. Some items have been completed for you.*





**138**

Name Class Date



For centuries, China had a favorable **balance of trade,** because  
of a **trade surplus.** Westerners had a **trade deficit** with China,  
buying more from the Chinese than they sold to them. Then the  
British began trading opium grown in India in exchange for  
Chinese tea. The Chinese asked Britain to stop this drug trade.  
The British refused, and this led to the **Opium War** in 1839.  
Without modern weapons and fighting methods, the Chinese  
were easily defeated. Under the Treaty of Nanjing, which ended  
the war, Britain received a huge **indemnity** and British citizens  
gained the right of **extraterritoriality.** Afterward, France, Russia,  
and the United States each made specific demands on China.  
China felt pressure to sign treaties stipulating the opening of  
more ports and allowing Christian missionaries into China.

China had other problems too. Peasants hated the corrupt  
Qing government. Their rebellion, known as the **Taiping  
Rebellion,** almost toppled the Qing dynasty. Another problem  
was that educated Chinese did not agree about modernizing.  
Some felt Western ideas and technology threatened  
Confucianism. Reformers who wanted to adopt Western ways  
did not have government support.

Meanwhile, China’s defeat in the **Sino-Japanese War** of  
1894 encouraged European nations to carve out spheres of  
influence in China. The United States feared that America  
might be shut out. The United States called for an **Open Door  
Policy,** making trade in China open to everyone. Concerned  
that China’s problems were due to not modernizing, the  
emperor **Guang Xu** launched the Hundred Days of Reform in  
1898. However, conservatives imprisoned the emperor.

Many Chinese were angry about the presence of foreigners.  
Some formed a secret group known to Westerners as the  
Boxers. A group known as the Boxers tried to kill foreigners in  
the **Boxer Uprising** in 1900. Although the Boxers failed, nation-  
alism increased. Reformers began calling for a republic. One of  
them, **Sun Yixian,** became president of the new Chinese repub-  
lic when the Qing dynasty fell in 1911.

**Review Questions**

**1.** What caused the Opium War?

**2.** What caused the Boxer Rebellion?

**copy**

**139**