Chapter 12: New Imperialism

1. **Chapter 12 Section 1 Objectives**
2. New Imperialism

3. **In the late 1800s, Western imperialism expanded aggressively.**

4. **The strong, centrally governed nation-states of Europe were greatly enriched   
by the Industrial Revolution.**

5. **Imperialist nations developed several ways to rule their colonies.**

6. **Two other forms of rule were through protectorates and spheres of influence.**

7. **Chapter 12 Section 2 Objectives**

**8. Africa is a continent roughly three times the   
size of Europe.**

9. **African regions varied in history and religion.**

10. **European contacts increased in the late 1800s.**

11. **Missionaries who arrived were often motivated by paternalistic attitudes toward Africans.**

12. **The best known of the missionaries was Dr. David Livingstone.**

13. **In 1871, the American journalist Henry Stanley trekked across Africa to “find” Livingstone.**

14. **To avoid bloodshed, the European powers met in Berlin in 1884 to divide up Africa.**

15. **Africa, 1914**

16. **In the Congo, brutal abuses took place as the people were exploited for ivory, copper, and rubber.**

17. Cause and Effects of Partion of Africa

18. **Many Africans resisted imperialism.**

19. **The ancient kingdom of Ethiopia succeeded in resisting European rule.**

20. **Chapter 12 Section 3 Objectives**

**21. A number of internal factors contributed to the declines of the three Muslim empires.**

22. **A number of reform groups stressed piety and strict rules of behavior   
and rejected Western influence.**

23. **At its height, the Ottoman empire extended across the Middle East, North Africa, and Southeastern Europe.**

24. The Ottomans faced internal decay and foreign challenges.

25. **Ottoman rulers tried to adopt reforms in the late 1700s.**

26. **Muhammad Ali, appointed governor by the Ottomans, modernized Egypt in the early 1800s.**

27. **After Muhammad Ali, Egypt came under increasing control of foreigners.**

28. Suez Canal

29. **In 1882, Egypt became a British protectorate.**

30. **The Safavid empire also fell under outside influence.**

31. **But reform was not enough to save Persia from Western imperialism.**

32. **Chapter 12 Section 4 Objectives**

**33. European presence in Muslim Region.**

**34. British insensitivity to local customs led to the bloody Sepoy Rebellion in 1857.**

35. Sepoy revolt.

36. When sepoys were ordered to load their rifles, they refused. These resisters were arrested for failing to follow orders.

37. After the Sepoy Rebellion, Britain took control of India from the East India Company.

38. Parliament set up a system of colonial rule called the British Raj.

39. British rule brought some benefits to India.

40. Britain felt they were helping India to modernize. However, their policies mostly benefited the British.

41. Indians were divided in their attitudes toward modernization and Britain.

42. Ram Mohun Roy tried to combine the old and the new in the early 1800s.

43. British leaders provided promising young Indians with a British education, thinking this would lead them to accept British culture and rule.

44. **Chapter 12 Section 5 Objectives**

**45. In the 1800s, China’s relationship with the West changed markedly.**

46. **By the late 1700s, two developments changed this relationship.**

47. To stop the use of drugs, China outlawed opium and executed the drug dealers.

48. **The Chinese were forced to sign the Treaty of Nanjing. The treaty included payment of a huge indemnity to Britain and granted British subjects in China extraterritoriality.**

49. **The Taiping Rebellion weakened China and almost toppled the Qing Dynasty.**

50. **The death and destruction of the Taiping Rebellion led to debate about the need for reform.**

51. Reformers in the 1860s began the “self-strengthening movement,” translating Western works and developing Western-style industries.

52. **While China debated, Japan embraced Western technology.**

53. **China’s loss to Japan revealed its weaknesses.**

**54. The United States, which had long traded with China, feared that the creation of these spheres of influence would shut out American merchants.**

55. **Reformers in China blamed conservatives for China’s failure to look ahead.**

56. **In 1900, a secret society, The Righteous Harmonious Fists, launched an attempt to drive the “foreign devils” out of China.**

57. **As a result of the Boxer Uprising, China had again been forced to grant concessions to foreigners.**

58. **Though the Boxer Uprising had failed, the flames of Chinese nationalism spread.**

59. **In 1911, a rebellion overthrew the Qing dynasty.**

60. Decline of the Quin.