**IMPERIALISM:** During the 19th and early 20th centuries, Western powers divided Africa and colonized large areas of Asia. At the Berlin Conference in 1884-1885, European nations established rules for the division of Africa with little concern about how their actions would affect the African people. Industrialization increased the need for raw materials and new markets.

Western imperialists were driven by this need as they looked for countries to acquire. Three different forms of imperialism developed: colonies, protectorates, spheres of influence. Resistance to imperialism also took many forms including armed conflict and intellectual movements.

**GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION:** Great Britain, other European nations, the US and Japan sought political and economic influence over other countries. Imperialism brought new religions, philosophies and technological innovations to East Asia and Latin America. People in these areas resisted some Western ideas and adopted or adapted others. Both China and Japan struggled to deal with foreign influence and to modernize. Mexico underwent a revolution that brought political and economic reforms.

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**Terms and Concepts**

**People**
- Boers
- East India Company
- Indian National Congress
- Livingstone, David
- Commodore Matthew Perry
- Rhodes, Cecil
- Tokugawa Shogunate
- Zulus
- Maori
- Aborigini

**Places**
- Panama Canal
- Suez Canal
- Manchuria
- Korea
- South Africa
- Indonesia
- Buganda
- Freetown, Sierra Leone

**Events**
- Boer Wars
- Boxer Rebellion
- Berlin Conference
- Japanese expansion
- Japanese industrialization
- Meiji Restoration
- Monroe Doctrine
- Opium Wars
- Russian expansion
- Russo-Japanese War
- Scramble for Africa
- Sepoy Rebellion of 1857
- Sino-Japanese War
- Taiping Rebellion
- Spanish American War
- Mexican Revolution

**Concepts & Terms**
- Imperialism
- Colonies
- Protectorate
- Sphere of influence
- Assimilation
- Paternalism
- Social Darwinism
**Essential Questions**
- Why did the spread of industrialism to Europe and the United States accelerate colonialism and imperialism?
- Why did European countries participate in imperialism and a race for colonies?
- What were some responses of colonized peoples to European imperialism?
- How did industrialized societies seek to manage the cultural transformations resulting from the pressures of industrialization, nationalism, revolution, and social change?
- In what ways did European migration and the establishment of “neo-Europes” alter the cultural landscape of the world?
- How did the global variations in the characteristics of 19th century imperialism differ from earlier forms of imperialism?
- What new forms of nationalism and colonial resistance emerged as a result of imperialism?
- How did the characteristics of 19th century imperialism shape the spatial distribution of political power in the 20th century?

**VOCABULARY**
Write the definition for each word AND draw an illustration or picture of the word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Darwinism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Boer OR Afrikaner</td>
<td></td>
<td>[Image]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paternalism</td>
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<td>Geopolitics</td>
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<td>Annexation</td>
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**VOCABULARY TASK:** Write a story about Imperialism using **at least 5 vocabulary words** from the vocabulary list (either above or on page 2), OR create a cartoon strip with captions using at least 5 vocabulary terms. **Underline** each term that you use.
GEOGRAPHY – World Regions: For this unit, you must understand the transformation of the world taking place as a result of imperialism. On the map below, write the LETTER of the term/person/event that next to the CLOSEST circle.

A. Boxer Rebellion
B. Taiping Rebellion
C. Meiji Era
D. Panama Canal
E. Suez Canal
F. Manchuria
G. Boer War
H. Spanish-American War in Philippines
I. Spanish-American War in Cuba
J. Crimean War
K. Sepoy Mutiny
L. Dr Livingstone & Stanley in the Congo
M. Zapata & “Pancho” Villa
N. East Indies
O. Ethiopia
**GEOGRAPHY:** Evaluate the impact of imperialism around the world. On the map below, label each area with ONE word from the list.

**Resistance Movements**
- Zulus Resistance against _________________
- Sioux Resistance against _________________
- Maori Resistance against _________________

**Indigenous elites under Colonial regimes**
- India
- South Africa
- Hong Kong

**Competition between Christianity and Islam**
- Freetown, Sierra Leone
- Buganda
**VISUAL LITERACY:**

1. This image depicts E__________ as an octopus seizing control over many counties. It is about to take control of E__________________.

2. In this image the countries of E__________, G__________ and R___________ carve C________ into pieces. F___________ and J__________ look on with interest.

3. This image depicts King L__________ of Belgium as a rubber s________ strangling the people of Africa.

1. The B__________ R____________ was a group of peasants and workers who resented Chinese C______________. This group was also called the Society of R______________ and Harmonious Fists.
4. The S_________ C_________ was viewed as the "L___________ of the Empire" because it gave Britain better access to its c___________

5. A successful businessman, C_______ R_________ supported expansion of the B_________ Empire in Africa.

6. This Japanese woodcut depicts US Commodore M___________ P_________'s black ships as they entered T__________ Harbor. The US forced Japan to open 2 ports and this agreement was known as the Treaty of K______________.

7. To prevent conflict, 14 European countries met at the B__________ C___________ to lay down the rules for the division of A___________.