**Chapter 32: The Building of Global Empires**

1. **Foundations of empire**
	1. Motives of imperialism
		1. Modern imperialism
			1. Refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries over subject lands
			2. Domination achieved through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Two types of modern colonialism
			1. Colonies ruled and populated by migrants
			2. Colonies controlled by imperial powers without significant settlement
		3. Economic motives of imperialism
			1. European merchants and entrepreneurs made personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Overseas expansion for raw materials: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Colonies were potential markets for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ products
		4. Political motives
			1. Strategic purpose: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stations for industrial nations
			2. Overseas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used to defuse internal tensions
		5. Cultural justifications of imperialism
			1. Christian missionaries sought converts in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. "Civilizing mission" or "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" was a justification for expansion
				1. Duty to bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to distant lands
	2. Tools of empire
		1. Transportation technologies supported imperialism
			1. Steam-powered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reached inland waters of Africa and Asia
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organized local economies to serve imperial power
		2. Infrastructure
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Canal (1859-1869)
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Canal (1904-1914)
		3. Western military technologies increasingly powerful
			1. Firearms: from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to machines guns
			2. 1880s: Maxim gun, \_\_\_\_\_ rounds per second
		4. Communication technologies linked imperial lands with colonies
			1. Oceangoing steamships cut travel time from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invented in 1830s
2. **European imperialism**
	1. The British empire in India
		1. Company rule under the English East India Company
			1. EIC took advantage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decline in India, began conquest of India in 1750s
			2. Built trading cities and forts at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Ruled domains with small British force and Indian troops called *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
			4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1857: Small-scale rebellion ignites general anti-British revolution
		2. British imperial rule replaced the EIC, 1858
			1. Establishes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule of India by British government
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ held low-level bureaucratic positions
		3. Economic restructuring of India
			1. Introduction of commercial crops: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Ceylon, also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and telegraph lines, new canals, harbors, and irrigation methods
		4. British rule did not interfere with Indian culture or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religion
			1. Established English-style schools for Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Outlawed Indian customs considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as the *sati*
	2. Imperialism in central Asia and southeast Asia
		1. Dutch East India Company held tight control of Indonesia (Dutch East India)
		2. French Indochina created, 1859-1893
			1. Consisted of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--former tribute states of Qing dynasty
			2. French encouraged conversion to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, established western-style schools
		3. Kingdom of Siam (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) left in place as buffer between Burma and Indochina
	3. The scramble for Africa
		1. Between 1875 and 1900, European powers seized almost the entire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Early explorers charted the waters, gathered information on resources
			2. Missionaries like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set up mission posts
			3. Henry Stanley sent by Leopold II of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create colony in Congo, 1870s
			4. To protect their investments and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Britain occupied Egypt, 1882
		2. South Africa settled first by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farmers (Afrikaners) in seventeenth century
			1. By 1800 was a European settler colony with enslaved black African population
			2. British seized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in early nineteenth century, abolished slavery in 1833
			3. Discovery of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Afrikaner lands; influx of British settlers
			4. Boer War, 1899-1902: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defeated Afrikaners, Union of South Africa
		3. The Berlin Conference, 1884-1885
			1. No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states present
			2. Rules of colonization: any European state can take “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” territory after informing other European powers
			3. European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dominates Africa
				1. Exceptions: Ethiopia fights off \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1896); Liberia a dependency of the \_\_\_\_
		4. Colonial rule challenging and expensive
			1. Direct rule: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ local rulers with Europeans--French model
			2. Indirect rule: control over subjects through local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_--British model
	4. European imperialism in the Pacific
		1. Settler colonies in the Pacific
			1. 1770, Captain James Cook reached \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, reported it suitable for settlement
			2. 1851, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discovered; surge of European migration to Australia
3. **The emergence of new imperial powers**
	1. U.S. imperialism in Latin America and the Pacific
		1. The Monroe Doctrine, 1823: proclamation by U.S. president James Monroe
			1. Opposed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ imperialism in the Americas; justified U.S. intervention
			2. United States purchased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Russia in 1867
			3. Hawaii became a protectorate in 1875, formally annexed in 1898
		2. The Spanish-American War (1898-99)
			1. United States defeated Spain and took over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. The Panama Canal, 1903-1914
			1. Completed in 1914; gave United States access to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Imperial Japan
		1. Japanese resented unequal treaties of 1860s, resolved to become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government bought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warships, built up navy, established military academies
		3. The Sino-Japanese War (1894-95)
			1. Meiji leaders declared war against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, demolished Chinese fleet
			2. China forced to cede Korea, Taiwan, Pescadores Islands, Liaodong peninsula
		4. The Russo-Japanese War (1904-05)
			1. Japanese navy destroyed local Russian forces and now seen as a major imperial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **Legacies of imperialism**
	1. Empire and economy: two patterns of changes
		1. Colonial rule transformed traditional production of crops and commodities
			1. Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grown to serve British textile industry
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ imported textiles undermined Indian production
	2. Empire and society
		1. "Scientific racism" popular in nineteenth century
			1. Social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: "survival of fittest" used to justify \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. Nationalism and anticolonial movements
		1. The Indian National Congress, founded 1885
			1. Educated Indians met, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approval, to discuss public affairs
			2. Congress aired grievances about colonial rule, sought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. 1906, All-India \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ League formed to advance interests of Indian Muslims
		2. Limited reform, 1909; wealthy Indians could elect representatives to local councils
			1. Indian nationalism a powerful movement, achieved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1947
			2. India served as a model for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ campaigns in other lands