

Name: _____ Date: _____

The New Age of Imperialism Webquest

Introduction

1. Without looking at the New Age of Imperialism Webquest, what is your definition of imperialism? What thoughts come to mind when you see this term?

2. What will our working definition of imperialism be after reading the introduction?

Basic Forms of Imperialism

Directions: Use the word bank below to determine what best fits the example for each question.

Word Bank

Colony	Protectorate	Sphere of Influence	Economic Imperialism
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3. India under the rule of the British Raj was an example of a _____.

4. Jamaica was a _____ of Great Britain and is still part of the Commonwealth of the United Kingdom.

5. China exerts a _____ over many countries of the world by controlling trade.

6. Some people claim that the United States uses _____ to foster political, social, and economic influence in countries around the world.

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Imperialism Management Methods

7. What are the two (2) methods an imperializing country controls an area or another country? Explain each.

7A.

7B.

Causes of Imperialism

8. What are the Four (4) main causes of imperialism?

8A.

8C.

8B.

8D.

Imperialism in Africa - The Berlin Conference (1884)

9. List three (3) reasons why Europeans wanted to take over Africa?

9A.

9B.

9C.

10. What was the Berlin Conference?

11. What agreements came out of the Berlin Conference?

12. How will the decisions made at the conference change Africa?

13. What considerations were made by the Europeans to the native Africans?

Imperialism in Africa – The Scramble for Africa

A. Scramble for Africa- Political Cartoon

14. According to the cartoon, which European countries were fighting for a position in Africa?

15. How did the Berlin Conference lead to the situation shown in this cartoon?

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Imperialism in Africa – The Scramble for Africa

B. Africa Map Comparisons

16. What is the main difference between the two (2) maps?

17. What part did the Berlin Conference play in the creation MAP 2?

18. What happened to the native African political entities by 1914?

19. According to MAP 2-- Which two (2) European countries held the most territory in Africa?

Imperialism in Africa – The Scramble for Africa

B. Africa Map Comparisons

20. What percentage of Africa was colonized by 1913?

21. According to the graph, which two (2) European countries held the most territory in Africa? (did you get the same answer as #19 in the Map Comparison above?)

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22. What percentage Africa was controlled by the rest of the countries (excluding the two (2) countries mentioned in #21)?

23. Think about it: Would the information in MAP 2 and the pie chart above be the same if there had never been a Berlin Conference?

23. Using ALL of the information you have learned about the 'Scramble for Africa' draw your own cartoon about the 'Scramble for Africa'. You can attach a separate paper, if desired.

Imperialism in Africa – The Scramble for Africa

D. Comparing African Maps

24. How did the Scramble for Africa in the 1800's and 1900's effect the current borders of Africa?

IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

A. The Opium War (1839)

25. Which two (2) countries fought in the Opium Wars?

26. What was the main reason for the conflict between these two (2) countries?

27. Look at the chart: Why do you think the war began in 1839?

28. What problems did Opium cause for the people of China?

IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

B. The Treaty of Nanking (1842)

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

British	Chinese

30. Which three (3) conditions were most favorable to the British (write the condition, not just the number)? Why did you choose these three (3)?

30A.

30B.

30C.

30D. Why did you choose these three (3)?

31. What do you think the effect of this treaty will be on the people of China?

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IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

C. Rebellions in China

32. What similarities are there between the two (2) rebellions?

	Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)	The Boxer Rebellion (1900)
Cause of the Rebellion	32A.	32D.
Description of the Rebellion (Who participated, what happened?)	32B.	32E.
Effects of the Rebellion	32C.	32F.

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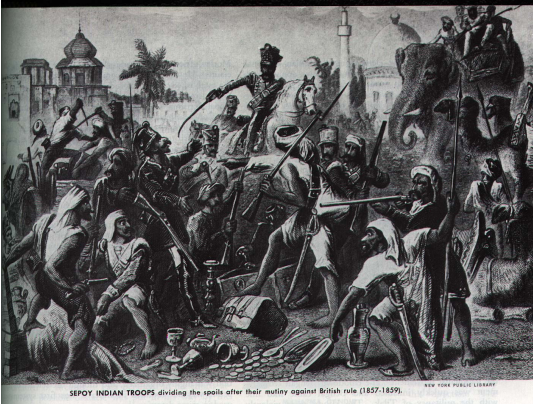
IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

D. Map of Imperialism in China

33. Which countries had influence in China in 1910?

34. 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?

Sepoys, Cotton, and the British in India



During the 1700s, the Mughal Empire in India began to weaken. European trading companies competed to extend their control over the subcontinent. By the 1750s, the British East India Company began to wage war on land beyond their coastal ports. The Company also fought against the French East India Company for control of the subcontinent. Eventually, the British East India Company emerged victorious and established a trade monopoly over the subcontinent while simultaneously establishing its rule over the majority of the subcontinent.

Cotton was India's valued export. Cotton cloth woven by Indian weavers was sent to Britain to supply a global demand for fabrics. To maintain its profitable control of cotton and the subcontinent, the British East India Company created huge armies of Indian soldiers or sepoy. These armies defended the company's territory and crushed any resistance. However, it would also be these armies that led to the transfer of the subcontinent from the Company to the British Crown.

Questions:

35. What was happening to the Mughal Empire's control in India? (Be specific and use prior information from earlier this year)

36. Who took control of India after the Mughals? Why?

37. What was the valued Indian export? What happened to it once it left India?

38. What did the British East India Company do to keep control in India?

The Sepoy Rebellion (1857-1859)

Sepoys were Indian soldiers hired to serve in the British East India Company's armies. Yes, it is quite strange to think of a Company having its own army and it is even stranger to consider a Company ruling a nation. However, the British East India Company did govern the subcontinent. In any event, the Sepoys rebelled in 1857. The primary cause of the rebellion was religious. In 1857, the Sepoys were issued new ammunition for their rifles. The new cartridges had to be greased. A rumour spread that the cartridges had a mixture of beef and pork fat. Of course, Hindus are prohibited from touching beef products. The cow is a sacred animal in Hinduism and Hindus cannot kill cows, eat beef, or touch beef products. As the dominant religion in India, many Sepoys were Hindus. Islam is also a popular religion, particularly in northern India. Muslims considered the pig an unclean animal. Muslims are prohibited from eating pork products. Many Sepoys were also Muslims. In response to this direct disregard for their religious beliefs, the Sepoys rebelled. They killed British officers and headed to Delhi to establish a new government. Regular army forces from Britain arrived in 1858 and cruelly put down the revolt. By 1859, the Sepoy Mutiny had ended. However, after the failure of the Company to prevent and crush the rebellion, the British government took over administration of the subcontinent. The British East India Company no longer ruled India. India became a British colony ruled by the government in Great Britain. On a side note about the original cause of the rebellion, whatever the actual reason was, cow and pig fats were not used in the earlier cartridges and East India Company was not running out of cash so the option to use cow and pig grease would not be necessary. There are other incidences too that added to the spread of this rumor, such as that Indians, many times in the light of nationalism, intentionally or unintentionally inferred that the ultimate aim of British-rule was to divert everyone to Christianity by destroying their own religions and faith. The East India Company did get dissolved after battle of 1857 after ruling India for 100 years.



Questions:

39. Who were the Sepoys?

40. Why did the Sepoys rebel in 1857?

41. What was the outcome of the Sepoy Mutiny?

42. What lessons can be learned from the Sepoy Mutiny?

Elisa Greathed:

An Account of the Opening of the Indian Mutiny at Meerut, 1857

Sunday, the 10th of May, dawned in peace and happiness. The early morning service, at the...Church, saw many assembled together, some never to meet on earth again. The day passed in quiet happiness; no thought of danger disturbed the serenity of that happy home. Alas! how differently closed the Sabbath which dawned so tranquilly. We were on the point of going to the evening service, when... Shots and volumes of smoke told of what was going on...The increasing tumult, thickening smoke, and fires all around...On all sides we could hear them smashing and plundering...We owed much to the fidelity of our servants: had but one proved treacherous, our lives must have been sacrificed...After some time...Just as the fire threatened our destruction, we heard the voice of one of our servants calling to us to come down...Our faithful servant, Golab Khan, seeing our perilous situation amidst the increasing flames, and that every moment was precious, with his characteristic presence of mind and quickness, had suddenly thought of a plan by which to draw away the mob, who, after having satisfied themselves with all the plunder they could get, were every moment becoming more eager in their search for us. He boldly went up to them, won their confidence by declaring himself of their faith, and willing to give us up into their hands. He assured them it was useless to continue their search in the house; but if they would all follow him, he would lead them to a haystack, where we had been concealed...The plan succeeded; and so convinced were they that what he had told them was the truth, that not a man remained behind. In this interval we got safely down...but we had only just time to escape into the garden when the mutinous crowd returned, madder than ever at the deception that had been practised on them.

Questions:

43. What happened on the 10th of May?

44. Who protected the narrator and her family?

45. How did he protect the narrator and her family?

46. Why had the Sepoys rebelled (from previous information)?

47. Why do you think the rebellion surprised the British?

Document 4

. . .If the bureaucracy of the British Raj was a kind of despotism, it was a very different kind from that which the Indian people had experienced before the British came.

In the first place, the British Raj was stronger than any of its predecessors, stronger even than the Mogul Empire, and this enabled it to keep India, as never before, safe from attack without and united and at peace within. The old menace of invasion was dispelled [eliminated]. No hostile army crossed the frontier till 1942. The countryside was no longer swept from time to time by warring and rapacious [aggressive] hosts. The main highways were no longer infested by bands of brigands [bandits]. Villagers could sleep of nights: their lives and property were safer now than they had ever been.

Secondly, the British Raj replaced arbitrary despotism by the rule of law. By becoming British subjects many millions of Indians acquired ‘a government of laws, not of men’, and therewith as full a protection of their personal rights by impersonal justice and as wide a measure of civil liberty as any people in the world enjoyed. As to the content of the law, the existing laws were consolidated and codified in accordance with ‘the indisputable principle’, as a British parliamentary committee put it, ‘that the interests of the Native subjects are to be consulted in preference to those of Europeans whenever the two come into competition, and that therefore the laws ought to be adapted rather to the feelings and habits of the Natives than to those of Europeans’. The adoption of English judicial procedure, it is sometimes argued, was unwise, since it was ill suited to the backward conditions of Indian country life. But otherwise the creation of the new courts of justice was an almost unqualified gain. They obtained, wrote an experienced Indian nationalist, ‘a prestige and authority unknown in Asia’ outside the areas of European rule. They planted in the Indian mind a new respect for law as something to which even the strongest Government must bow. The value of this gift has yet to be put to its final proof; for it is on allegiance to a sovereign law that the peace and stability of the free India of the future must mainly depend. . . .

Source: Sir Reginald Coupland, *India: A Re-Statement*, Oxford University Press, 1945 (adapted)

54a. What is *one* way Sir Reginald Coupland believes the British Raj improved life for the Indians? [1]

54b. Based on this excerpt, what is Sir Reginald Coupland’s view of Indian people? [1]

Document 5

. . .The roots of Hindu-Muslim animosities [hatred] can be traced in part to British policy. The British rulers, in an effort to maintain authority over the vast lands of India, encouraged Indians to direct discontent against other Indians rather than against the British rule. As the desire for independence grew, the British undermined the Muslims' trust in the Indian National Congress. Muslims feared the Congress spoke only for Hindu interests. Generally, the Muslim political party—the Muslim League—cooperated with the British in return for safeguards and concessions. When the British established elections for the central legislative council [1909], they made the Muslims into a separate electoral group. “Divide and rule” was the British policy. It was in the British interest to foster Muslim separatism. . . .

Source: Donald J. Johnson, et al., “Why Hindus and Muslims Speak Hate,”
Through Indian Eyes, CITE Books

55a. Based on this excerpt from *Through Indian Eyes*, what is **one** example of the British fostering Hindu and Muslim animosities? [1]

55b. Based on this excerpt from *Through Indian Eyes*, what is an action taken by the Muslim League because it feared a Hindu majority? [1]

Document 6

. . .And why do I regard the British rule as a curse?

It has impoverished the dumb millions by a system of progressive exploitation and by a ruinously expensive military and civil administration which the country can never afford.

It has reduced us politically to serfdom. It has sapped the foundations of our culture. And, by the policy of disarmament, it has degraded us spiritually. Lacking the inward strength, we have been reduced, by all but universal disarmament, to a State bordering on cowardly helplessness. . . .

Source: Letter from M.K. Gandhi, Esq. to the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, March 2, 1930

56. According to Gandhi, what is **one** problem created by British rule? [1]

Document 7

. . . The India Act of 1935 had two parts, each of which became amendments to the Constitution. The first part, put into effect in 1937, gave the provincial assemblies and administrations full autonomy in government. The Viceroy retained the right to overrule them, however. The Act's second part attempted to establish a federal union combining the British-held territories with the more than 560 Princely States. The British-held territories by this time included Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sind, Bihar, Orissa, Madras, North-West Frontier Provinces, Central Provinces, United Provinces, and Bombay. . . .

Source: Warshaw and Bromwell with A.J. Tudisco, *India Emerges: A Concise History of India from Its Origin to the Present*, Benziger, 1975

57. Based on this excerpt from *India Emerges*, what is **one** way the British government maintained control in India under the India Act of 1935? [1]

Document 8

British Rule in India (1946)

. . . Thus India had to bear [support] the cost of her own conquest, and then of her transfer (or sale) from the East India Company to the British crown, and for the extension of the British empire to Burma and elsewhere, and expeditions to Africa, Persia, etc., and for her defense against Indians themselves. She was not only used as a base for imperial purposes, without any reimbursement for this, but she had further to pay for the training of part of the British Army in England—"capitation" charges these were called. Indeed India was charged for all manner of other expenses incurred [contracted] by Britain, such as the maintenance of British diplomatic and consular establishments in China and Persia, the entire cost of the telegraph line from England to India, part of the expenses of the British Mediterranean fleet, and even the receptions given to the sultan of Turkey in London. . . .

Source: Jawaharlal Nehru, *The Discovery of India*, The John Day Company, 1946

58. According to Nehru, what is **one** way India had to support the costs of the British Empire? [1]

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. . .During World War II, Britain made its last demands on India as its colony. It took stringent [harsh] police measures to preserve the Raj against increasing Indian nationalism while England used India as both a supply and operations base. Many Indians served in the British military forces, and Indian industry was expanded to supply the war effort. While some parts of India benefited from the increased industrial production, war-related factors combined with lack of rain led to food shortages that resulted in 2 million deaths by starvation in Bengal between 1942 and 1944. . . .

Source: William Goodwin, *India*, Lucent Books

59. According to William Goodwin, what are **two** ways India was asked to support Great Britain in the 1940s?

(1) _____

(2) _____

60. What was one reason, food shortages occurred in Bengal between 1942-1944?

Effects of British Imperialism on India

Positive Effects	Negative Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The British built the world's third largest railroad network in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The British restricted Indian-owned industries such as cotton textiles
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Railroads and telegraphs united the subcontinent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The British emphasis on cash crops resulted in a loss of self-sufficiency for many villagers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The British developed a modern road network and built dams and irrigation canals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Famines increased as cash crops reduced food production
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sanitation and public health improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indians faced discrimination from the British in their own land

Ultimately, the British wanted India's resources for its factories. Indian resources were exported to Great Britain and converted into manufactured goods that were sold throughout the world. Of course, manufactured goods were more profitable than raw materials. As such, India exported cheaper resources and was forced to import expensive manufactured goods. By not allowing Indian industries to compete, the subcontinent experienced great poverty. The Indian people suffered as India became an exporter of cash crops and an importer of more expensive finished goods. As Mohandas Gandhi, one of the leaders of India's independence movement, once said, "The industrialized countries of the West were exploiting other nations. India is herself an exploited country"

Questions:

61. How did British imperialism benefit Indians?

62. How did British imperialism harm Indians?

63. What is a cash crop?

64. How does dependence on a cash crop harm a region?

65. Why did the British want Indians to export raw materials?

66. What did the British do with India's cotton?

67. Why did the British want to export manufactured goods?

68. What were the reasons why was India was an exploited country?

IMPERIALISM IN JAPAN

A. The Tokugawa Shogunate

69. What group holds the political and social/cultural power during the Tokugawa Shogunate period from 1600-1868?

70. What did the Tokugawa Shogunate accomplish in 1600 at the beginning of their rule?

71. What religion was restricted in Japan by the Tokugawa Shogunate, and why?

72. What imperial countries were trading with Japan before the Tokugawa Shogunate?

73. What does the Tokugawa Shogunate do with foreign trade?

74. What does the Act of Seclusion (1636) accomplish?

75. What are the many changes that occur in Japan under the rule of the Tokugawa Seclusion?

IMPERIALISM IN JAPAN

A. The Meiji Restoration

76. What change occurred in Japan with the arrival of Commodore Matthew Perry?

77. Who was in control in Japan before 1868, and who became the ruler of Japan after?

78. What was the transition, from what to what? why?

79. What did Japan decide to do under the Meiji Restoration?

80. Why would Japan need to imperialize South Asia?

81. What two (2) countries did Japan decidedly beat in two (2) wars?

82. What were the results of these victories?

83. What war would result from Japan's imperialism in the mid-1900s?