**Imperialism – Unit Notes**

**Name: Date: Period: Score: /30**

**European Imperialism in Africa**

* Imperialism
	+ Definition:
* How did it begin?
	+ New World colonies and settlement were gaining .
	+ 1870s: sent merchants to the Congo to establish trade.
* The Scramble for Africa
	+ Africa 1450-1750:
		- along the coast.
* with the outside world.
* Began establishing .
* Berlin Conference 1884-1885
	+ got together and decided what areas they wanted.
	+ No African leaders .
	+ Most of Africa colonized by 1900 thanks to .
* Motives for European Imperialism
	+ White Man’s Burden:
		- Native people are .
	+ Natural resources:
		- Natural resources: .

**European Imperialism in Asia**

* China
	+ China had a long history of .
	+ By the 1700s, two developments were challenging this strategy: .
* China: The Opium War
	+ 1700s: British merchants began trading to China in exchange for .
		- Chinese quickly became .
		- Chinese economy soon .
	+ Chinese government opium, and asked Britain to .
		- British , citing right of .
	+ 1839: Chinese warships began with British merchants.
	+ 1842: War ends with Britain, forcing China to .
		- Britain received and .
		- China forced to and .
* China Under Colonial Rule
	+ Due to China soon fell victim to many colonial powers.
	+ 1912: established.
* India
	+ For more than 200 years, governed a powerful empire in India.
	+ Mid-1700s: Empire begins to .
		- British begin crumbling empire.
* East India Company
	+ Gave Britain access to crumbling Mughal Empire.
	+ British used and to overthrow India.
	+ 1850: East Indian Company controlled of India.
* Colonization of India
	+ Britain wanted India’s and .
		- Also sought to: .
	+ 1858: , established.
* Indian Independence
	+ prevent the two peoples from a harmonious relationship.
	+ 1947: India secures from Britain.

**Resistance Movements – Mahatma Gandhi**

1. What country was Gandhi from?
	1.
2. Which European country controlled Gandhi’s homeland?
3. What did Gandhi study?
4. Gandhi spent 20 years of his life in South Africa doing what?
	1.
5. Gandhi was a pioneer of *Satyagraha*. What does this mean?
	1.
6. When Gandhi returned to his homeland in 1914, what form of rule did he support?
	1.
7. What policy did Gandhi advocate to achieve independence, and get Europe out of his homeland?
	1.
8. What were Gandhi’s five reasons (or goals) for wanting to remove Europe from his homeland?
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.
9. In what year did Gandhi’s homeland finally achieve independence from Europe?