

UNIT 8: THE NEW IMPERIALISM
Reading Guide 48: Imperialism in South Asia

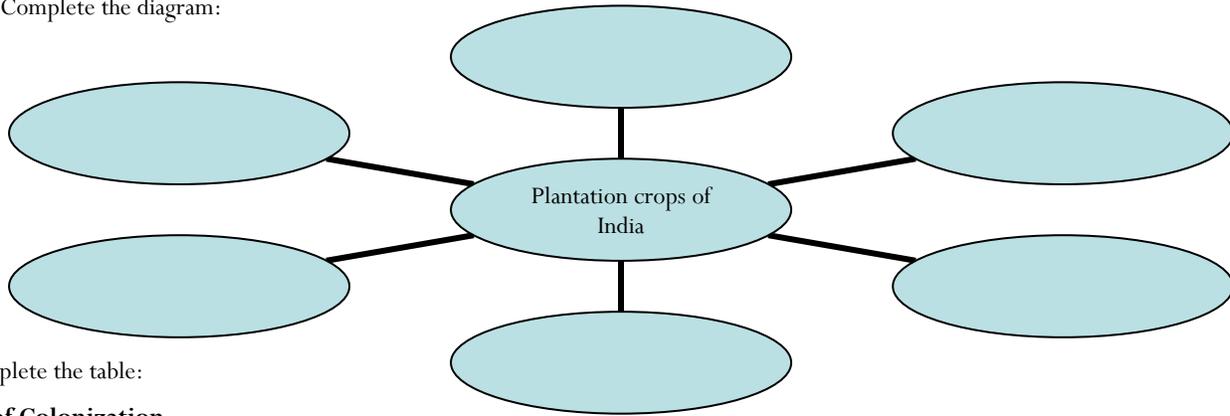
27.4: British Imperialism in India

• **Objective A: Describe the British takeover of India.**

1. British economic interest in India began in the _____.
2. From 1757 until _____, the _____ was the leading power in India.
3. Define *sepoys*:
4. The British considered India the brightest “_____,” the most valuable of all of Britain’s colonies.
5. British policies called for India to:
 - a. produce _____ for _____
 - b. and to _____.

• **Objective B: Identify positive and negative aspects of British colonialism in India.**

6. India became increasingly valuable to the British after they established a _____ there.
7. Complete the diagram:



Complete the table:

Impact of Colonization

8. Negative side	9. Positive side
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British held much of the _____ and _____ power • The British restricted _____ • The conversion to _____ reduced _____ causing _____ • The increased presence of _____ and the _____ attitude of most British officials threatened traditional Indian life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The laying of the world’s third largest _____ • Railroads enabled India to develop a _____ and brought _____ to the connected regions • A modern road network, telephone and telegraph line, dams, bridges, and irrigation canals enabled India to modernize • _____ and _____ improved • _____ and _____ were founded and _____ increased • British troops cleared central India of _____ and put an end to _____

10. How did the new Enfield rifle cartridges cause the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857?

11. Why were the Indians unable to unite against the British during the Sepoy Mutiny?

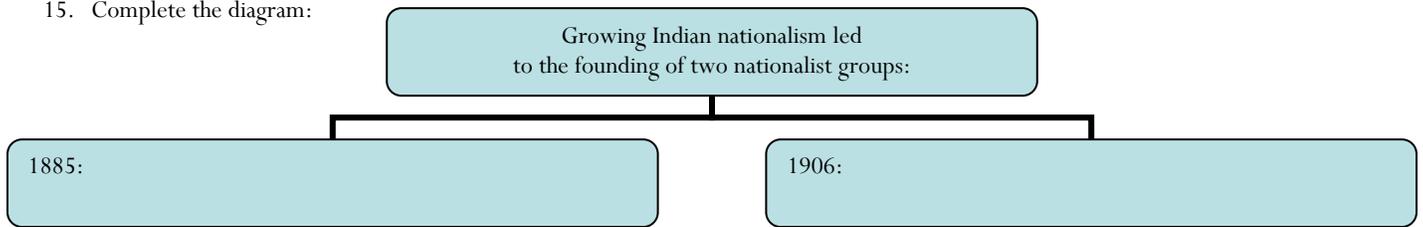
12. Define **Raj**:

• **Objective C: Trace early nationalist movements in India.**

13. In the early 1800s, some Indians began demanding more _____ and a greater role in _____.

14. Beside modernization and Westernization, _____ feelings started to surface in India.

15. Complete the diagram:



16. Keeping Hindus and Muslims apart made it difficult for them to _____ in calling for _____.

27.5: Imperialism in Southeast Asia

• **Objective A: Summarize the acquisition of European colonies in Southeast Asia.**

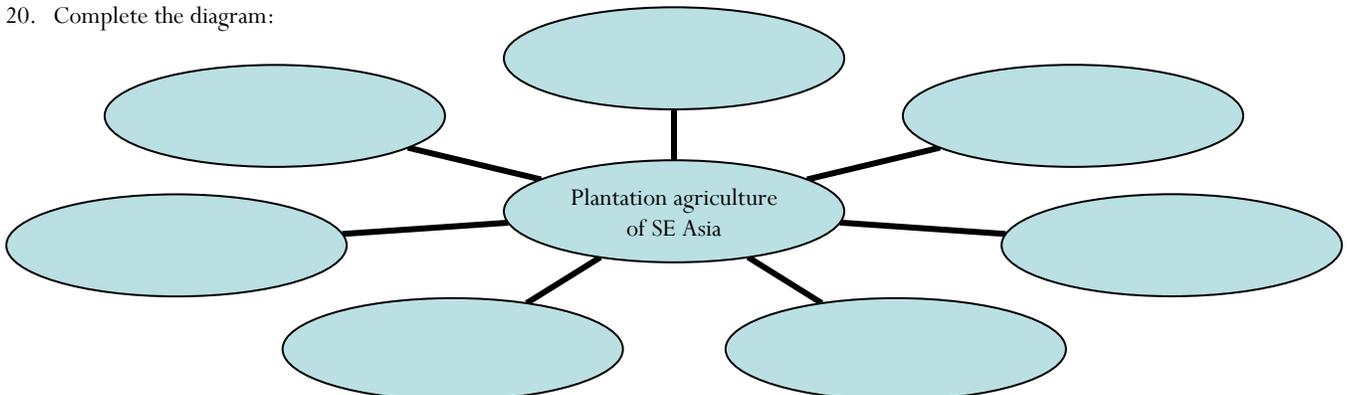
17. Western nations desired the _____ lands for their strategic location along the sea route to _____.

18. Westerners also recognized the value of the Pacific colonies as sources of _____, _____, and _____.

19. Complete the table:

Imperial Power	Dutch	British	French	Germans
Colony(-ies)				

20. Complete the diagram:



Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

21. The discovery of _____ and _____ and the desire for more _____ prompted the Dutch to gradually expand their control over the whole island chain of _____, then called _____.
22. How did the Dutch in Indonesia differ from the British in India?
23. The opening of the _____ and the increased demand for _____ and _____ combined to make _____ one of the world's busiest ports.
24. What prompted Napoleon III to order the French army to invade southern Vietnam?
25. Northern and southern Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia were combined to form the colony of _____.
26. How did the plantations and mines of Southeast Asia create cultural changes which often led to conflicts which are still unresolved today?

• **Objective B: Explain how Siam remained independent.**

27. **Critical thinking:** How did Siam's geographic location influence its political decisions?

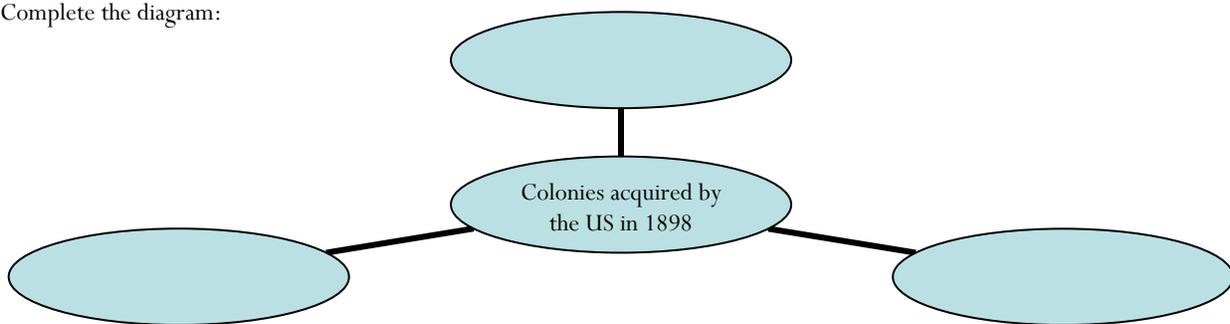
28. Siam modernized itself under the guidance of _____ and his son _____ . Because the changes came from their own government, the Siamese people escaped the _____, _____, and _____ that occurred in other countries controlled by foreigners.

• **Objective C: Describe US acquisition of the Philippines and Hawaii.**

29. Two groups of Americans were outspoken in their support of imperialism:

- a.
- b.

30. Complete the diagram:



31. **Critical Thinking:** Did President McKinley support or oppose imperialism? How do you know?

32. US interests in Hawaii began around the 1790s when Hawaii was a port on the way to _____ and _____ . Beginning about the 1820s, _____ trade began to change the Hawaiian economy.

33. Define **annexation**:

34. As the 19th century closed, the lands of world were all _____. The European powers now faced each other with competing claims. Their _____ would become ...