**Chapter Summary.** Western European industrialization fundamentally altered the nature of European overseas expansion. In previous times, Europeans sought desired material goods or moved against threats from external enemies. Industrialization brought new motives for expansion. Raw materials were needed to fuel industrial growth, and markets were required for its manufacturing production. Christian missionaries sought converts, but private initiative replaced state direction. Another change was that the increased power of the West made it fear European imperial rivalries more than indigenous opposition. Europeans had gained the capacity to push into and occupy territories once closed to them by disease or local resistance.

What were the Europeans seeking in expansion before the Industrial Revolution?

What did Europe need now?

What was the change in missionary outreach from earlier expansion to now?

Now that Europe didn’t fear the Ottomans, who were the Europeans in competition with?

What allowed Europeans to penetrate inland in areas they had not been able to previously?

**THE SHIFT TO LAND EMPIRES IN ASIA**

What was one of their tactics to conquering in Asia?

Why had European trade monopolies not colonized Asia and Africa?

What had been the #1 problem with Europe controlling what happened in their name?

**PROTOTYPE: THE DUTCH ADVANCE ON JAVA**

What was the Dutch relationship with the Mataram kingdom in the 1620s?

How were they able to advance the position beyond the monopoly over spices?

**PIVOT OF WORLD EMPIRE: THE RISE OF THE BRITISH RULE IN INDIA**

The British capture of India resembled what?

Who did the British rely on?

How were the Dutch in Java and the British in India different in their take over?

Who were the British at odds with in many world wars? Who usually won? Describe one of the worst examples.

**THE CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH RULE**

Who was acquiring Indian land?

Who was fighting off the British in the wake of the Mughal Empire?

Why were the British able to triumph time after time over the Indians?

Who made up the majority of the fighting men fighting the fight for the British?

What strange roll did Indians play in British imperialism?

**EARLY COLONIAL SOCIETY IN INDIA AND JAVA**

What was the basic social structure after the Europeans took over?

How did the Europeans have to adapt to the Asian hosts?

What was the result of most Europeans in Asia being men?

**SOCIAL REFORM IN THE COLONIES**

What Indian social system did the British support?

What was their view on spreading Christianity?

What caused Parliament to act in reference to the actions of the trading company?

What did the Utilitarians seek to do in India and why?

What Indian practice did the British seek to end?

**IN DEPTH—WESTERN EDUCATION AND THE RISE OF AN AFRICAN AND ASIAN MIDDLE CLASS**

Why did the Europeans see the need in educating the people they conquered?

To what degree did Europeans assimilate their colonies? Who went further than the others?

What did the European education create in their new colonies? Who were they at odds with?

**INDUSTRIAL RIVALRIES AND THE PARTITION OF THE WORLD, 1870-1914**

Who was challenging Britain’s superiority by the end of the 1800s?

What were the 2 functions of the new colonies? How were they “safety valves?”

What allowed political leaders to play a more prominent role in colonization?

How did new universal male suffrage affect foreign policy?

What new “ism” comes out of the European scramble for territory?

**UNEQUAL COMBAT: COLONIAL WARS AND THE APEX OF EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM**

How did increased scientific advancement enhance Europe’s ability to wage war and win?

What was the reaction of indigenous people toward the European advances?

What was the only country (one in Africa and one in Asia) to remain independent of the West?

**PATTERNS OF DOMINANCE: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE**

What were the 2 types of colonial patterns:

 Tropical dependencies (who and where)—

 Settlement colonies (who and where)—

What was the problem in contested settler colonies?

**COLONIAL REGIMES AND AFRICAN AND ASIAN PEOPLES**

What did the Europeans use against their African rivals to gain control?

Who did they favor minority or majority tribes? How is this going to cause a problem?

How was education practiced differently between India and Africa? How is it going to affect Africa?

**CHANGING SOCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN COLONIZER AND COLONIZED**

What class of people is going to have a growing sense of tension with the Europeans?

Explain the growing gap between colonizer and colonized. Who is probably blame?

**SHIFTS IN METHODS OF ECONOMIC EXTRACTION**

How is the Belgian Congo an example of the harsh treatment of the subjugated?

What raw materials were exported from the new colonies?

**SETTLER COLONIES AND WHITE DOMINIONS: SOUTH AFRICA**

How is the Dutch settlement of Africa similar to the British in Canada and Australia?

How could these new areas compare to Europe? Why were they attractive?

Don’t forget we have mixed classes again. And where do they way in, in the social structure?

What was different between British control of the Cape and Canada?

Who are the Boers?

What was the new humanitarian mission the British were on? Why did it cause them to come into more conflict with the Boers?

What is the Great Trek?

What changed the British staying out of the Boers’ affairs? What person led the way?

**PACIFIC TRAGEDIES**

Who are the new players in the grab ‘em up game?

What trade goods attracted outsiders to New Zealand? What was their effect on the Maoris?

What new European things devastated the demographic balance on New Zealand?

How did the Maoris’ manage to not become extinct?

Who did we want to keep from claiming Hawaii?

Who led and how did the Hawaiians prosper under contact with Europeans?

How did Europeans exploit Hawaii?

Due to what European diseases, who had to be brought in to do the manual labor?

What was the rationalization for America to annex Hawaii? When?