

AP WORLD HISTORY

REVIEW SHEET: IMPERIALISM and the BUILDING OF GLOBAL EMPIRES

I. Foundations of the New Imperialism

- Know **WHY** the era of New Imperialism began in the mid to late 1880's (19th century)
 - What were the technological and medical advancements and advantages?
 - What role did the need for markets play?
 - What was the connection to the end of the slave trade?
 - What was the connection to the Second Industrial revolution?
- Know the major **CAUSES and JUSTIFICATIONS** for New Imperialism
 - Economic
 - Political – Nationalistic
 - Military
 - Social Darwinism
 - Humanitarian – Missionary
- How were the theories of Charles Darwin related to “Social Darwinism”? How were his ideas warped?
- How did Social Darwinism apply to business, economics, imperialism, and militarism in the 19th century?
- Define “**Settler Colony**” – examples
- Define “**Contested Settler Colony**” – examples
- Why were colonial infrastructures developed?

II. India

- **British East India Company (BEIC)** – What was it? What powers did it have?
- When did the BEIC rule India? When did that change?
- Main resources from India? Which one was most important for the British? What other area of the world is a major producer of this raw material at the same time?
- Major reason for British ability to control India = Lack of unity on the part of native peoples
- Early contact/imperialism in India – confined to where? What areas?
- What Indian Empire is defeated and significantly weakened during/after the Battle of Plassey??
- **Sepoy Mutiny** – What was a “**sepoy**”?
- Why did the Sepoy Mutiny occur? What was the outcome?
- What was the major effect on the rule of India?
- How was indirect rule carried out? What were the advantages of this type of rule for both sides?
- **POSITIVES and NEGATIVES** OF British rule in India – KNOW EXAMPLES!!!
- **Indian National Congress (I.N.C.)** – What was this organization and what was its goal?
- What kind of membership did the INC have?
- What were some of his main ideas regarding British rule in India?
- Impact of British rule on Indian industry? Why?
- Partition of the Indian colony upon independence – Why? Impact on religious groups?
- Gandhi – forms/examples of non-violent protest and civil disobedience

III. Africa

- What is the relationship between the slave trade and the beginnings of the “new imperialism” in Africa?
- What were reasons for the ability of Europeans to be able to imperialize the central interior regions of Africa?
- How much of Africa had been imperialized before the 1880's? Where was that confined to?
- What is the problem with the colonial boundaries drawn by the European imperialist nations?
- **Berlin Conference** (1884-85) Host = Otto Von Bismarck
- Why was the Berlin Conference held?
- What were the main provisions and stipulations of the Berlin Conference? What were the rules for colonization?
- What were the attitudes toward slavery that were reflected in the decisions made at the Berlin conference?
- **Scramble for Africa** – define
- What African nations remained free of colonial control? How were they able to do this?
- Who was **Cecil Rhodes**? What role did he play in the imperialism of southern Africa?
- What did the slogan, advocated by Rhodes, “**Capetown to Cairo**” mean?
- **Belgium – King Leopold II – Congo Free State**

- Under what circumstances did Leopold move into the Congo region? How did his personal rule of the region contradict those original circumstances?
- What resources/materials drove imperialism in the Congo?
- What effect did Belgian rule have on the natives of the Congo region?
- **South Africa**
 - Who were the **Boers**?
 - What was an **Afrikaner**?
 - The “**Great Trek**” – Who goes on this journey? Why?
 - What resources spur increased imperialism in South Africa and conflict in the late 1800’s?
 - Why was the **Boer War** fought? What was the outcome?
 - In what way was migrant labor used by the British? Where did almost all of the migrant labor in South Africa come from?
 - **Union of South Africa** – 1910 = established with a large degree of autonomy by the British (self-rule)
 - Basic ideas/examples of the **Apartheid** system
 - Role of Mandela and Tutu in the resistance to Apartheid?
- **Various impacts of colonialism on independent African nations:**
 - Continued dependency on the export of raw materials/natural resources – “neocolonialism”
 - Impact of colonial boundaries? Tribalism?