Chapter 18: Colonial Encounters in Asia and Africa, 1750–1950

1. List the “Western” countries that were involved in colonizing Asia and Africa in the 1800’s (19th century).

I. INDUSTRY AND EMPIRE  P. 880

2. What are the two ways the Industrial revolution caused the need for Europe to expand and take colonies?
   a. One:
   b. Two:

3. Define “imperialism”

4. Define “colonialism”

5. What is the difference between colonialism and imperialism?  (Hint: Google it ⊕)

6. Explain how nationalism fueled the desire for colonies.

7. What developments in transportation and communication made imperialism easier?

8. Initially, how did European perceptions of others change in the 19th century?

9. Overtime, how did Europeans use racism to support their prejudices and preferences?

10. According to Europeans, race determined what?

11. Why did Europeans view their global expansion as inevitable?

12. What was the European “duty” to the rest of the world?

13. Explain “social Darwinism”

II. A SECOND WAVE OF EUROPEAN CONQUESTS  P. 884

14. How was the second wave of European conquests different than the first wave in the following categories:
   a. Focus:
   b. Countries involved:

15. What military and diplomatic methods did the Europeans employ in order to build their empires?

16. What was the “scramble for Africa”

17. What were the most difficult places to subdue and why?
18. Examine maps 18.1 and 18.2, which two European countries seem to be acquiring the most territory in Africa and Asia?
   
a. What places managed to remain independent of European rule in Asia and Africa?

19. Explain the term “settler colonies” and give an example of a settler colony.

20. Why were Ethiopia and Siam able to avoid European control?

21. List some of the responses to European conquest by native peoples.

III. UNDER EUROPEAN RULE  P. 889

A. COOPERATION AND REBELLION
   22. How did native elites manage to maintain their status after European conquest?

   23. How could a native’s education be affected if they chose to cooperate with Europeans?

   24. Describe the causes and outcomes of the Indian rebellion.
      a. Causes
      b. Outcomes

B. COLONIAL EMPIRES WITH A DIFFERENCE
   25. What was distinctive about European colonial empires of the 19th century? (4 things listed in the whole section—answer questions below first and come back to list the 4 overarching points when you’ve read the whole section)
      a. One:
      b. Two:
      c. Three:
      d. Four:

   26. Give an example of a colony that had a large European population that caused a deep racial divide between Europeans and the native population.

   27. Give an example of a new or alternative way Europeans began classifying their conquered peoples (not the political or economic classifications most commonly used in Europe).

   28. Explain why Europeans did not want to promote progress and modernization within their colonies.

IV. WAYS OF WORKING: COMPARING COLONIAL ECONOMIES  P. 893

29. What happened to the following groups as a result of European colonialism?
   a. Subsistence farmers:
   b. Artisans:

A. ECONOMIES OF COERCION: FORCED LABOR AND THE POWER OF THE STATE
   30. Describe the experiences of forced laborers in the Belgian colon of the Congo.

   31. Describe the forced labor of natives in Indonesia under Dutch colonial rule.
32. After reading these accounts- hypothesize how colonial subjects likely responded to their treatment from Europeans.

B. ECONOMIES OF CASH-CROP AGRICULTURE: THE PULL OF THE MARKET
33. In what ways were local farmers positively affected by the increased production of cash crops?
34. How did cash crop production affect the environment?
35. How did increased sales of cash crops affect labor within the colonies?
36. What was the economic danger of these colonies specializing in only one or two cash crops?

C. ECONOMIES OF WAGE LABOR: MIGRATION FOR WORK
37. List the reasons for African migration both abroad and within Africa
   a. Reasons to migrate abroad: b. Reasons to migrate within Africa:
38. Asians also migrated in mass during this era- what jobs were available to Asian migrants?
39. Define “indentured servant”
40. What kind of working and living conditions did these migrants experience?

D. WOMEN AND THE COLONIAL ECONOMY: EXAMPLES FROM AFRICA
41. Describe women’s roles in Africa before European colonization.
42. How were women’s roles affected in cash-crop producing colonies?
43. How were women’s roles affected by increasing labor migrations within the colonies?
44. How did women cope with their newfound difficulties?
45. What are some examples of women gaining economic opportunities as a result of European colonization?

E. ASSESSING COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT
46. Despite your opinion on whether European colonialism had more positive r negative affects on Asian and African development- what 3 things can be seen as effects of European colonialism?
   a. One: b. Two: c. Three:

V. BELIEVING AND BELONGING: IDENTITY AND CULTURAL CHANGE IN THE COLONIAL ERA  P. 902

A. EDUCATION
47. What were some of the positive affects of education for native peoples?
48. In what ways did education, make native peoples “European?”
49. Ironically, what did the European educated natives end up leading in the 20th century?

a. BONUS: What elite, educated group in the Americas similarly led the North and Latin American revolutions for independence almost 2 centuries earlier?

B. RELIGION
50. What were some of the attractions of Christianity in the colonial world?

51. Especially in Africa, who was largely responsible for the spread of Christianity?

52. List some of the challenges and opposition Christianity faced in Africa?

53. Review: syncretism = the blending of religious beliefs and practices. Give an example of syncretism in African Christianity.

54. How did the divide between Muslims and Hindus in India begin?

C. “RACE” AND “TRIBE”
55. Explain why a common “African identity” evolved as a result of European colonialism?

56. What arguments could be made to support the claim that African culture aligned with European ideals?

57. What arguments could be made to support the argument that African culture was distinct from European culture?

58. In what way was “tribe” a new identity in colonial Africa?

VI. REFLECTIONS: WHO MAKES HISTORY? P. 911
59. List some of the ways that colonized people actively shaped the history of the colonial era despite often being oppressed by Europeans.