

While western Europeans were reshaping the world, what were transforming urban and rural life throughout Europe?

The most dynamic phase of the aggressive expansion began with what and continued with what?

Name the continents to which millions of Europeans emigrated abroad.

When was the most spectacular manifestation of Western expansion?

What was the capstone of Europe's underlying economic and technological transformation? What is a capstone?

Name two concepts upon which Europe's New Imperialism rested.

By what year were non-Western elites in many lands leading an anti-imperialist struggle for dignity and genuine independence?

WHAT WERE THE GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES OF EUROPEAN INDUSTRIALIZATION?

What were the global consequences of European industrialization?

What did the Industrial Revolution create?

Why was the extension into non-Western areas peaceful and beneficial?

What did Europeans use if their peaceful methods failed to force non-Western nations to open their doors to Western economic interests?

In general, how did Europeans design the global economic system? That is, what was the direction of the flow?

Why was the Industrial Revolution a momentous turning point?

What emerged between the core industrializing nations and the soon-to-be colonized regions outside the Europe/North American core?

How does the book describe the world that evolved? What was the geographic distribution of wealth?

Describe the growth of the average income per person in Great Britain, industrialized countries, and non-industrialized countries between 1750 and 1970. There is a graph in the textbook.

What is the most significant finding of the average standard of living in 1750 in Europe versus the rest of the world?

What opened the gaps in average wealth and well-being among countries and regions around the world?

What was the difference in income per person between the colonized world and industrializing regions?

When did former colonies make real economic progress and begin the process of industrialization?

Name four disparities that result from enormous income disparities.

One school of thought stresses that the West used what four tools to create massive wealth and then used that wealth and power to its advantage?

Another school of thought argues that the West used what two tools to do what?

What between countries typically stimulates economic development?

Which country took the lead in cultivating export markets for its booming industrial output?

To where first did British manufacturers look for consumers of their mass-produced goods? And then where?

Describe the cotton textile markets of Great Britain and India in 1820. Who exported and how much? Who bought it in 1820?

Describe the cotton textile markets of Great Britain and India in 1850. Who exported and how much? Who bought it in 1850?

What explains the change in market conditions for cotton textile between 1820 and 1850?

Why could India not protect its ancient cotton textile industry? What was the economic consequence?

Who was the world's largest importer of goods and the largest trader of agricultural products?

Describe the policies that development of mines and plantations in many non-Western areas?

What change to transportation fostered international trade?

Name three way railroad construction helped international trade.

Who funded much of the railroad construction in Latin America, Asia, and Africa?

Describe the difference in how railroads connected in Latin America, Asia, and Africa compared to typical railroad goals.

Whose interests were served by railroad construction?

What inflow was facilitated by railroad construction in Latin America, Asia, and Africa?

What outflow was facilitated by railroad construction in Latin America, Asia, and Africa?

When did steam power begin to replace sails on the seas?

What was the effect of passenger and freight rates as ship design became more efficient?

What became more feasible as a result of the newer freight rates?

How long did it take to cross the Atlantic in 1870? 1900?

What canals opened in 1869 and 1914? What was the effect on transit time to other areas of the globe?

Name three effects improved port facilities had on loading and unloading of cargo.

European entrepreneurs were more likely to do what two activities because of revolutionized land and sea travel?

What was the difference in shipped materials from Asia, Africa, and Latin America as a result of improved transportation?

Name some of the newer materials that were shipped from Asia, Latin America, and Africa as a result of improved transportation.

What was the effect of the newer materials on the economic growth in Europe and North America?

What was the effect of the newer materials on the economic growth in the developing world?

What directed the flow of goods across global networks?

What was in place by 1880s that enabled rapid communications among the financial centers of the world?

How quickly could world commodity prices change as a result of the new communication systems?

What was the driver of massive foreign investment by Europeans starting around 1840?

By the outbreak of World War I, Europeans had invested how much money abroad?

Name the three principal investing countries in Europe.

Where did most of the total European investment go to?

Define neo-Europes.

Who suffered as a result of the investment in neo-Europes.

Name three causes of destruction of Native and Aboriginal tribes because of an aggressively expanding Western society.

What was absorbed as a result of Europe's development of robust offshoots in sparsely populated North America, Australia, and Latin America?

Name a country where Europe's penetration of old, densely populated civilizations was significant.

Until the early nineteenth century, what was the net flow of trade between China and Europe?

Who carefully regulated Chinese trade with Europe?

Where did all foreign merchants have to live in China? To whom were they forced to buy and sell goods to?

Which trade practices were strictly forbidden?

By the 1820s, how did the British find a means to break China's self-imposed isolation?

Who pressured the Chinese to have "safe and unrestricted liberty" in their Chinese trade?

What was the empire being stripped of as a result of opium use? How was this happening?

What was the effect of the 1839 seizure of opium supplies of British merchants? Where did they go?

What did the British government want with China?

What were the Opium Wars?

What was China forced to do as a result of the Opium Wars?

What three terms did the Treaty of Nanking in 1842 declare?

What trade flourished as a result of Britain's new power over Chinese commerce?

What Anglo-Chinese enclave rapidly developed?

Europeans used what two tactics to open China from being secluded?

What two things resulted from "blowing a hole" in the wall of Chinese seclusion?

Japan is slightly smaller than what US state?

By what year did Japanese leaders decide to expel all foreigners and seal off the country from European influences?

Why did Japan want to expel foreigners?

What did an order of 1825 command Japanese officials when whaling ships began to appear?

To which country did Japan's unbending isolation seem hostile and barbaric?

What were American business leaders hoping for with respect to Japan?

Define gunboat diplomacy.

Who steamed into Edo in 1853? What did he demand?

What was the result of his trip to Edo?

How many wars did the US engage in to open Japan? How was this different from the British experience with China?

Since when had foreigners ruled Egypt?

Who invaded the Egyptian part of the Ottoman empire and occupied it for three years? When?

Who took over after those three years?

On what did Muhammad Ali base his building of the state of Egypt?

Who did he hire to train recruits and their officers? Where did the recruits come from? Where did the officers come from?

When did Ali's reign end? Who took over?

What three major changes had Muhammad Ali made in Egypt during his reign as first appointed governor of Egypt?

Who saw opportunities as Ali was modernizing Europe? How many lived there? Where?

What jobs did Europeans have during Ali's modernization?

How did Ali plan to pay for his ambitious plans?

What was the effect of his plans on peasants?

Who was the westernizing autocrat who began his 16-year rule in 1863?

What technological advancement promoted by him boosted cotton production and exports to Europe?

What had been the official language of Egypt? What was it after Ismail took over?

What was Ismail's proud declaration as young Egyptians educated in Europe returned to spread new skills?

What was the relative cost of Ismail's projects?

Which two countries stepped in and helped oversee Egyptian finances?

How was the help of the countries with Egyptian finances different from what Europeans used to do to make sure non-Western lands would accept European trade and investment?

Foreign financial control evoked what among Egyptian army officers, religious leaders, and young intellectuals?

Who comprised the Egyptian Nationalist Party?

Why did riots break out in Alexandria in 1882?

What was the response from the British? What was the ultimate result?

For how long did British armies remain in Egypt?

What is a khedive?

How did Egyptians view the British?

The British takeover in Egypt was a new model for what?

European expansion during this time was based on what three concepts?

What did the European Industrial Revolution and subsequent expansion contribute to?

HOW WAS MASSIVE MIGRATION AN INTEGRAL PART OF WESTERN EXPANSION?

How was massive migration an integral part of Western expansion?

What was the poignant human drama that accompanied European expansion?

What was the central experience in the saga of Western expansion?

Define global mass migration.

When was the third and decisive phase of European population growth?

Why did death rates and birthrates decline in the nineteenth century?

Describe the population change of Europe (including Asiatic Russia) in the hundred years before 1900?

Between 1815 and 1932, how many Europeans left the Subcontinent?

Which populations grew more slowly during 1815 and 1932: Europeans or native Africans, Asians, and Americans?

What percentage of the world's population in 1800 was people of predominantly European origin? 1941?

What drove more and more people to emigrate?

After how long in a rapid growth in population did emigration increase in most countries? Why this many years?

Where was this pattern especially prevalent?

Where did millions of country folk in industrialized parts of Europe move?

Where did millions of slowly industrializing regions move?

What was a defining characteristic of European society at the turn of the century?

How many million people left Europe in the first decade of the twentieth century? This a multiple of what from the number departing in the 1850s?

Describe the patterns of migration in Britain and Ireland. What does this outflow reflect?

What percentage of all European emigrants between 1840 and 1920 came from the British Isles?

When was the first peak of German emigration? When was the second peak?

Why did German emigration fall rapidly after the 1880s?

Why were Italians leaving the country right up to 1914?

What did migration patterns mirror in the various European countries and provinces?

Which country absorbed the largest overall number of European emigrants?

What percentage of all the European emigrants went to the United States?

Name six other countries that attracted large numbers of European emigrants.

Describe the typical European emigrant and his/her reason for moving.

Why did small peasant landowners and village craftsmen typically leave Europe?

What is the difference between emigration and immigration?

Give three demographic characteristics of most immigrants to the countries that received them.

Where did Jews from central Europe and peasants from Ireland move to?

Where did Russians and Poles seek work?

Where did Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians seek work?

What percentage of immigrants to Argentina and the US eventually returned to their native lands?

What percentage of Italians worked in agriculture in the 1880s?

What import made their standard of living fall?

Describe the movement of Italians across the globe. Where did they go? When would they go?

How were families and friends crucial in the emigration process?

Why were many landless young European men and women spurred to leave?

Name four countries where the privileged classes controlled both church and government and resisted demands for liberal reform and greater opportunity.

For those Europeans in the above four countries, what was emigration viewed as?

What made emigration rates in a country slow?

How many millions of Europeans came to the US.

Between 1890 and 1925, how many men, women, and children passed through the Ellis Island Immigration Station in NYC?

Southern, eastern, or northern Europeans: which predominated in the mid-nineteenth century wave of migration?

Name three well-established steamship companies that advertised cheap fares and good accommodations.

Describe the accommodations in the third-class passage of these steamship companies. How long would the journey take from Naples, Hamburg, or Liverpool?

Describe the arrival process at Ellis Island for the steerage passengers.

What was checked at Ellis Island in addition to legal documents and the health of the immigrants?

What happened to passengers were sick or likely a drain on public finances?

Who got deported?

What percentage of migrants were denied entry at Ellis Island?

How did migrants to the US fuel the rapid industrialization of late-nineteenth-century America?

What did the migrants transform the US from? What did the migrants transform the US to?

Name four key Asian groups that emigrated to the US.

How many Asians moved abroad before 1920?

Where did most Asian emigrants go? To do what work?

What was the new global trend involving Asian immigrants?

Why did the Spanish government Chinese laborers in the 1840s? Where did they go?

Between 1853 and 1873 how many Chinese laborers moved to Cuba? How did most of them spend their lives?

Which owners in Peru brought more than 100K workers from China in the nineteenth century?

Who demanded a halt to Asian immigration?

What is the Chinese Exclusion Act? What was it designed to do?

Why were the original European settlers unhappy about Chinese immigration?

What encouraged a variety of attempts to control immigration flows and seal off national borders?

Why were passports created?

Define nativism.

National governments established strict rules for what two activities?

The French were trying to limit the influx of whom?

The Germans were trying to keep whom from crossing eastern borders?

In the 1920s, American nativists restricted immigration from where?

In the 1920s, American nativists banned immigration from where?

What was a crucial factor in migration patterns before 1914?

Which peoples reaped the main benefits from the mass migration?

By 1913, which three countries joined the British in having the highest average incomes in the world?

HOW DID THE NEW IMPERIALISM CHANGE WESTERN COLONIALISM?

How did the New Imperialism change Western colonialism?

When was the apex of the expansion of Western society?

How was the political empire building under direct European rule different from the intervention in non-Western territories between 1816 and 1880?

Define New Imperialism.

What percentage of the globe was dominated by European nations in the early twentieth century?

What was the effect of New Imperialism among European states?

Prior to 1880, what percentage of Africa was controlled by European nations?

What happened in 1835 that annoyed the Dutch in Cape Town? What did they do as a result?

Define Afrikaners.

From whom did the Afrikaners and the British wrest control of much of South Africa by 1880?

Where did the French have a lot of colonies in Africa? The British and Afrikaners? The Portuguese? Name the countries in West Africa that were controlled by the Portuguese.

Which two countries remained independent in Africa by 1900? Under whose rule was every other country?

Why was the British occupation of Egypt in 1882 of enormous importance?

Who was the monarch of Belgium who played a crucial role in the complex story of the European seizure of Africa?

What portion of Africa did the monarch of Belgium focus on?

What did the monarch of Belgium form to send to the portion of Africa he was focused on?

Who was alarmed by the Belgian monarch's actions? What was done as a result?

What threatened the balance of power in Europe by 1882?

Define the Berlin Conference.

Who organized the Berlin Conference?

What was the principle established by the Berlin Conference?

What did the Berlin Conference legitimize?

What did the Europeans agree to work to stop as a result of the Berlin Conference?

What two products were in high demand in European markets that could be found in the colony controlled by Belgium?

What did the monarch of Belgium's private army coerce Africans in the Congo to do?

What did Leopold's private army do to Congolese who resisted colonial demands or failed to meet quotas?

Name two members of the Congo Reform Association.

What did the Congo Reform Association force Leopold to do?

How many Congolese lost their lives to Leopold's mad pursuit of profit and power?

Who often collected photos and reports of atrocities in Africa?

Before 1880, what was Germany's position on the value of colonies?

What was Germany's position after 1884 and 1885 with respect to small African kingdoms and tribes?

How did Germany respond to revolts against exploitative German rule in the colonies of German Southwest Africa and German East Africa?

How do some histories view the German massacre of 100K Herero and Nama Africans in German Southwest Africa?

Who was the prime minister of Britain's Cape Colony and who has a very famous scholarship named for him?

What activities by capitalists heightened tensions between the British and Afrikaner settlers?

What was the South African War/ Boer War?

Why did the British send 180K troops to southern Africa?

What did the Afrikaners do as a result of the overwhelming British forces? How many years did it take to put down?

Which side enlisted the support of indigenous African troops?

What policies did the British forces resort to? (give at least two examples)

What was the reaction in Britain of the British force activities in southern Africa?

How did the war between the British and Afrikaners end in 1902?

Over time, what did the Afrikaners do to the British settlers? How were they able to accomplish this?

Who lost the right to vote, except in the Cape Colony?

Where were the British also fighting to enlarge their colonies?

Where were the British troops massacred in 1885 by fiercely independent Muslims?

Describe the outcome of the 1898 Battle of Omdurman. How many Sudanese died? How many Britons?

What recent invention led to this imbalance of deaths?

Describe the Fashoda Incident.

Who eventually backed down in the Fashoda Incident?

What demonstrated that imperial ambitions were not worth a great European war?

Which colonialists were major players in present-day Indonesia?

With what other two countries did they have to share some of the spoils of the three-thousand-mile Malay Archipelago?

The United States took the Philippines from whom in 1898? What did the Philippine patriots do as a result? What was the outcome?

Describe the type of motives that were important in the extension of political empires, especially in the British Empire.

Why was the seizure of Asian and African territory by continental powers in the 1880s raising alarms in Britain?

What did the British fear France and Germany would do with sealed off empires? What effect would that have had on the British economy?

Were the new colonies able to buy a lot before 1914? Did they have a lot of immediately profitable investments?

How did each leading country view their colonies with respect to national security and military power?

What did people view as essential to great nations?

According to Social Darwinism theories, why did European nations have to seize colonies??

What two concepts fostered imperialist expansion?

What was the ultimate weapon in many unequal battles between European nations and their colonies??

What drug was effective in controlling malaria that previously killed many whites in the tropics?

What transportation advancement was important in colonialism? What communication device? Why were these important?

Name two domestic reasons why Europe continued overseas expansion.

What was the goal of diverting popular attention from the class struggles at home?

Imperial propagandists relentlessly stressed the colonies benefitted which two groups?

Why would colonies help those two groups?

How did conservative leaders define imperialism? They used imperialism in what two ways?

Name four special-interest groups that were powerful agents of expansion.

Which two groups wanted to spread religion and stop the slave trade in Africa?

What did white settlers in colonial areas want (two things)?

What did shipping companies want and why?

What did military men and colonial officials foresee?

Give four justifications for colonial empires.

Give a fifth "favorite idea" for colonial imperialism.

Name six benefits Africans and Asians might receive as a result of colonial expansion.

Define the white man's burden.

Name a prominent British writer of the 1890s.

Who played a central role in the "civilizing mission" of imperialism.

What was the presence of white women in the colonies meant to prevent?

Which religions were more likely to be spread throughout the colonies? It was competing with what other religions?

Compared to Africa, how successful were missionary efforts in India, China, and the Islamic world? What ridiculous reason does your book give?

Define Orientalism.

Compare/contrast the West/non-West in four categories that your book offers.

Why did Westerners think they might have exciting experiences of foreign societies and cultures?

What two academic disciplines emerged in the 1880s that was part of the process of Orientalism?

What did anthropologists and ethnographers return to their nations with?

How did novels published around 1900 portray life in the colonies?

Name three groups of people who helped justify colonial expansion and spread notions of Western superiority.

Name an English economist whose work influenced Lenin and was angered by British tactics during the South African (Boer) War.

What did the economist argue was the cause of the rush to acquire colonies? Who did he say only benefited from imperial possessions?

At whose expense (two groups) were the imperial possessions gathered?

What did the quest for empire divert popular attention from (two topics)?

According to Rosa Luxemburg, why did capitalism need to expand into noncapitalist Asia and Africa?

How did Lenin view imperialism? What did he predict based on its onset?

How do most people then and now view imperialism for the homeland and the colonized?

What was the "new" beatitude sardonically coined?

What is the story *Heart of Darkness* about?

Describe the double standard critics accused the Europeans of.

How did the critics assert Europeans would be worthy of their traditions?

HOW DID NON-WESTERNERS RESPOND TO WESTERN EXPANSION?

How did non-Westerners respond to Western expansion?

What was the initial response of African and Asian rulers to aggressive Western expansion?

Name three countries that tried to drive unwelcome foreigners away.

What made the industrialized West likely to prevail in violent anti-foreign reactions?

What were Africans and Asians concentrated on preserving once being beaten in battle?

Describe the ends of the spectrum of the responses to the Western impact. What is at one end and what is at the other?

Over time, which end of the spectrum tended to gain the upper hand?

Describe the size of the political parties in non-Western lands occupied by colonialists?

How did Europeans attempt to govern clothed in power and convinced of their righteousness?

Which natives were typical traditionalists in the colonies?

Which natives were typical modernizers in the colonies?

Describe the support for European rule among subjugated peoples.

Where did much of the burden of colonization fall in the colonies?

What would peasants do when colonists wanted extra taxes or crops? What about increased labor?

What were everyday forms of evasion and resistance called by one historian?

Name the two basic reasons leaders arose to openly oppose the Europeans.

What is another way to describe the nonconformists?

What three goals did nonconformists have?

Where did nonconformists find justification for their protests?

In what three countries did anti-imperialism find strength from Western thought and culture?

Name the country that was the jewel of the British Empire.

What is the difference between the ruling of India compared to Japan, China, or African territories?

When did the British East India Company arrive in India? When did they conquer the last independent native state?

Define the Great Rebellion.

In what year was Indian independence gained?

India was ruled by whom in London? And by whom in India?

How many top officials controlled the Indian population? How large was the Indian population?

How did the British civil service view the jumble of Indian peoples and castes?

Describe the housing of British families in India.

What was the wife's responsibility as the spouse of a British civil servant living in India?

A small number of British women especially tried to improve the lives of Indian women in what ways?

Why did the British establish a modern system of secondary education in India? In what language?

Who became skillful intermediaries between the British rulers and Indian people?

What influenced high-caste Hindus who became the new elite?

The new Hindu elite promoted what four ideas with British officials and businessmen?

To whom did most of the profits of these ideas go?

What was the language of the Indian bureaucracy?

What triggered the rise of national resistance among the Indian elite?

Could an anglicized and necessary member of the Indian educated class ever become equal to a white Briton?

What flagrantly contradicted the cherished Western concepts of human rights and equality?

When was the mostly Hindu Indian National Congress found? What did a radical faction want in 1907?

What four components created a genuine movement for national independence?

What is the name for a hereditary military governor in Japan?

What is the name for a warrior nobility?

How did shoguns and samurais work together?

What did radical samurai do when foreigners began to settle in Yokohama? What was the response from the American, British, Dutch, and French?

Define the Meiji Restoration.

What was the battle cry of the Meiji reformers?

What did the Meiji leaders do to protect their country and catch up with Europe?

What did Japan do following new leaders arriving in 1871?

What did the Japanese government do to attract foreign experts? When were they replaced and by whom?

What was the overriding concern of Japan's political leadership?

How many years of compulsory military service was required of all Japanese males?

Which European country did Japan model its authoritarian constitution and reject democracy?

What other Western activity did Japan successfully copy? What was the effect in the region?

What two territories did Japan annex? From whom?

Which country was the first non-Western to combine European-style economic and political reforms and its own long-standing values and traditions?

Which great Western power was Japan (a modern Asian nation) able to defeat and humble?

What did other countries think of Japan's achievement?

What was the status of China's Qing dynasty in 1860?

What was China able to do for more than thirty years after 1860?

What two factors were crucial in China's being able to turn it around?

Who was the actual new leader in China?

How did Europeans contribute to the Qing dynasty's recovery? The Irish? The Americans?

Why did the domestic reform in China and limited cooperation with the West collapse?

What saved China from partition?

What led to a renewed drive for fundamental reforms in China?

Define the hundred days of reform.

What was the result of radical reform attempt by Sun Yatsen?

Who were the Boxers? What were they trying to do?

What was the empress dowager's response to the Boxers' activities?

What was the imperialist response to the Boxers? What was the consequence for China in 1901?

What spread around China as the power and prestige of the Qing Dynasty continued to decline?

What happened in 1912 to the Qing Dynasty? What did the revolutionaries call for?