

Chapter 27

Age of Imperialism

Forms of Control

- Europeans develop four forms of control of territory:
 - **colony** - governed by a _____ power
 - **protectorate** - governs itself, but under _____ control
 - _____ **of influence** - outside power controls investment, trading
 - _____ **imperialism** - private business interests assert control

Driving force of Imperialism

- Social _____ - strong conquered weak- national prestige, racism
- Industrialization - needed raw materials, _____, tariffs
- _____ mission - hospitals, schools, churches, laws, language

Scramble for Africa

- Little was known about the _____ of Africa
- Dr. _____, who was lost then found in the Congo sparked international interest
- Rapid _____ began - gold & _____
- The _____ Conference 1884 where the countries agreed on borders, and not to fight, but included no _____ officials or kings

The Boer War (South Africa)

- _____ first to settle in South Africa (1652)
- Called Boers - "_____"
- Zulus fought the British 1879
- The Zulu nation fell to _____ in 1887
- Boers & _____ clashed - Boer War
- _____ won in 1902

British Imperialism in India

- When the British East India company established rule in India, they employed locals, called _____ (Indian soldiers)
- “_____ in the crown”- natural raw resources
- The British adopted a “hands-off” policy regarding local religions, but _____ and missionaries were prevalent.

Sepoy Mutiny

- The “hands-off” policy didn’t cover _____, which was rumored to be covered in pig grease and cow fat.
- _____ (religiously) to both Muslim and Hindu Sepoys, they refused to bite the cartridges.
- This caused almost a year of warfare, that ended with the British Empire taking control, the period called _____ (1757-1947).

U.S. Imperialism

- The United States _____ colonization having experienced it before the American Revolution.
- They did gain the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico after the victory in the _____ War.