

Name: _____ Per #: _____

Crash Course European History: Viewing Guide
Episode 28: Modern Global Expansion and Resistance

Terms to know from this episode:

- Opium Wars (1839-1842 and 1856-1860)
- King Leopold of Belgium
- Quinine
- Scramble for Africa
- Berlin Conference (1884-85)
- Fashoda Crisis (1898)

1. “While many nation-builders and citizens supported rights and the rule of law as a bedrock of their nations, expansion entailed taking away the _____.”
2. The British were moving forcefully into _____, in part to compensate for losing monopoly rights over trade with North America.
3. The _____ and the _____ were losing their grip in the Western Hemisphere, but _____, Africa and the Pacific were now the focus of imperial activity.
4. The Chinese attracted European trade because of their excellent products, especially _____ and _____. The British, meanwhile, focused on _____ smuggling, leading to the _____ of 1839-42 and 1856-1860 when the Chinese tried to crack down on the smugglers.
5. The Dutch set up plantations in _____.
6. While the _____ maintained a toehold on a part of Southwestern Africa, the _____ took over much of West and North Africa and the _____ took areas in the south and east.
7. And as in the past, European invaders relied on local people to serve as what 4 things?
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8. Name three other industrial “tools of empire” that were set up:
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9. A drug named _____, which originated in South America, in turn allowed for the invasion of Africa's interior, where _____ was common.
10. What did the British demand that taxation be paid in instead of in produce or other goods? What impact did this have?
11. In 1857, local people in India including Indian soldiers and Rani Lakshmi Bai, Queen of Jhansi, launched a rebellion against expanding _____ rule and its seizure of _____ . In retaliation, they branded her a prostitute and killed more than _____ people..
12. The English additionally branded the Rani a prostitute. She died in battle during the uprising, one of more than _____ Indians killed on June 17, 1857.
13. After the mid-nineteenth century publication of Charles _____'s *Origin of Species* and *The Descent of Man*, empire was viewed as imperative in order to save civilization from violent brutes.
14. Social Darwinists—took Darwin's scientific studies and made them the basis of _____ and domestic politics—believed that white people needed to be engaged in _____ to preserve their superior lives.
15. _____ of 1884-85, ruled that European nations with outposts on African coasts could claim the corresponding interior region.
16. The British and French almost came to blows at _____ in Sudan in 1898; the Germans threatened French holdings in North Africa early in the twentieth century.

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