Unit 5 vocabulary Chart Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| Term | Definition | Why is this important? |
| 1. Imperialism | The policy in which stronger nations extend their economic, political, or military control over weaker territories |  |
| 2. Colonialism | The attempt by one country to establish settlements and to impose its political, economic, and cultural principles in another territory |  |
| 3. Internal Forces | • Variety of cultures and languages  • Low level of technology  • Ethnic strife |  |
| 4. External Forces | • Maxim gun  • Railroads and steamships  • Cure for malaria |  |
| 5. Technology Advances | European countries had undergone the Industrial Revolution and were superior in terms of technology |  |
| 6. Economic Competition | Occurs when two or more sellers offer similar goods and services for sale in the market place |  |
| 7. Berlin Conference | (1884-1885) During European Imperialism, various European leaders met in Berlin, Germany to discuss plans for dividing Africa peacefully. These leaders had little regard for African independence, and had no representation for native Africans. This began the process of imperializing Africa. |  |
| 8. Cash Crops vs. Food Crops | Crops, such as tobacco, sugar, and cotton, raised in large quantities in order to be sold for profit vs. crops grown to feed the people within a country |  |
| 9. Resource Acquisition | Gaining land, labor, capital, and natural resources |  |
| 10. Strategic Location | A geographical location that benefits a nation/power for military, trade, or access to resources |  |
| 11. Suez Canal | A ship canal in northeastern Egypt linking the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea |  |
| 12. Gibraltar | British Territory that controlled the entrance to the Mediterranean |  |
| 13. Cape of Good Hope | Southern tip of Africa; first circumnavigated in 1488 by Portuguese in search of direct route to India |  |
| 14. Geopolitics | The interplay between political relations and the territorial context in which they occur |  |
| 15. Ethnic Groups | Large groups of people who share ancestral, language, cultural, or religious ties and a common identity |  |
| 16. Linguistic Groups | Large groups of people who share a common language |  |
| 17. Racism | The prejudice that members of one race are intrinsically superior to members of other races |  |
| 18. Social Darwinism | The application of ideas about evolution and "survival of the fittest" to human societies - particularly as a justification for their imperialist expansion. |  |

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| 19.Humanitarian | People who work to improve the conditions of others |  |
| 20. Protectorate | A country or territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power |  |
| 21. Paternalism | A policy of treating subject people as if they were children, providing for their needs but not giving them rights |  |
| 22. Assimilation | The social process of absorbing one cultural group into harmony with another |  |
| 23. Sphere of Influence | An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges |  |
| 24. Indirect Control | Local government officials, limited self-rule, Goal is to develop future leaders, Government is based on European styles but may have local rules |  |
| 25. Direct Control | Foreign officials brought into rule, No self-rule, Goal is assimilation, Government institutions are based only on European styles |  |
| 26. Zulu Expansion | Chief Shaka, used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large centralized state |  |
| 27. Boers | Dutch settlers in South Africa |  |
| 28. Great Trek | Movement inland during the 1830s of Dutch-ancestry settlers in South Africa seeking to escape their British colonial government. |  |
| 29. Afrikaners | South Africans who were descendants of the Dutch who settled in South Africa in the seventeenth century. |  |
| 30. Boer War | A conflict, lasting from 1899 to 1902, in which the Boers and the British fought for control of territory in South Africa. |  |
| 31. Sepoy | An Indian soldier hired by the British East India Company to protect the company's interests in the region |  |
| 32. Sepoy Mutiny | (1857) Hindus and Muslim Sepoy refused to open cartridges that came in paper waxed with animal fat for religious reasons; killed British officers, and proclaimed restoration of the Mughal authority; had different interests, and were crushed by the British |  |
| 33. Raj | The period of British rule in India, which lasted for nearly 90 years, from 1857 to 1947 |  |
| 34. "Jewel in the Crown" | British colony of India - so called because of its importance in the British Empire, both as supplier of raw materials and as a market for British trade goods - most valuable of all of Britain's colonies |  |
| 35. "The Sun Never Sets on the British Empire" | An expression that described the great expanse of England's colonies during the Age of Imperialism |  |
| 36. Opium War | War between Britain and the Qing Empire that was, in the British view, occasioned by the Qing government's refusal to permit the importation of opium into its territories; the victorious British imposed the one-sided Treaty of Nanking on China. |  |
| 37. Boxer Rebellion | The popular peasant uprising in China (supported nationally), that blamed foreign people and institutions for the loss of the traditional Chinese way of life. "Boxers" were traditionally skilled fighters that attacked Westerners, beginning with Christian missionaries. |  |
| 38. Open Door Policy | A policy proposed by the US in 1899, under which ALL nations would have equal opportunities to trade in China. |  |