**The West and the World, 1815-1914**

**(World Economy, Migration, Imperialism)**

Objectives

1. Explain how the Industrial Revolution resulted in the rise of global inequality.
2. Identify the factors that resulted in the growth of the world economy, and the consequences of that growth (ex. consider: role of Britain, developments in transportation and communication, European capital investments abroad, destruction of indigenous peoples).
3. Explain why and how the West forced the economic opening of China and Japan.
4. Explain how and why Egypt went from being a strong, modern state to being a British colony.
5. Describe statistical patterns in migration from Europe.
6. Identify characteristics of the typical European migrant and explain European migrants’ reasons for leaving.
7. Identify characteristics of the typical Asian migrant, and describe the discrimination they faced.
8. Explain how the European nations carved up Africa. Which European countries participated? Which 2 countries gained the most territory? Which 2 African countries remained independent, and why? What conflicts did the imperialist nations enter with the peoples in Africa and with one another?
9. Explain how the western nations extended their political control in Asia. Which European countries participated? Which parts of Asia did they take, and how did acquire those territories?
10. Identify the motives, causes, and arguments for imperialism. In other words, identify that factors that motivated Europeans to build empires, the factors that enabled them to do so, and the arguments they made to justify their actions.
11. Identify the the major critiques of imperialism.
12. Describe the African and Asian responses to western imperialism. Distinguish between the “traditionalist” and “modernizer” responses. Compare and contrast the responses to imperialism in India, Japan, and China.

Terms and People

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| 1st/2nd/3rd World  developed / developing countries  neo-Europes (settler colonies)  Opium Wars (1839-42, 1856-60)  Treaty of Nanking (1842)  Commodore Matthew Perry  gunboat diplomacy  global mass migration  nativism  new imperialism  Scramble for Africa  Cecil Rhodes  Leopold II of Belgium (r. 1865-1909)  Berlin Conference (1884-1885)  General Horatio H. Kitchener  Omdurman (1898)  Fashoda (1898) | Social Darwinism  Maxim gun  quinine  Rudyard Kipling / *The White Man’s Burden* (1899)  Orientalism  J.A. Hobson / *Imperialism* (1902)  Leninist/Marxist critique of imperialism  Great (Sepoy) Rebellion (1857-1858)  Meiji Restoration (1868)  Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895  sphere of influence  hundred days of reform (1898)  Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901) |