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?
   ○ ________________________________
   ○ ________________________________
   ○ ________________________________
   ○ ________________________________

8. Name three other industrial “tools of empire” that were set up:
   ○ ________________________________
   ○ ________________________________
   ○ ________________________________
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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