Empire's Many Forms

Trace causes, effects, resistance, and influence across three regions.

SS24.WH.6 "Explain how imperialism fostered global transformation. 6a Trace the origins of late nineteenth century imperialism, imperialist ideology, and colonialism..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two causes of imperial expansion, circle two effects on people, and label one example of outside influence in Africa 1, Asia 2, and Latin America 3.

How Far Did Empire Reach?

1. In the late 1800s, European factories needed raw materials such as rubber and new buyers for their goods. Steamships, railroads, and improved weapons helped European armies reach and control distant places. Leaders competed for prestige and claimed that Europeans had a duty to "civilize" other peoples, a racist idea used to justify conquest. At the Berlin Conference of 1884 and 1885, European powers set rules for claiming African territory without African representatives. Economic needs, technology, and ideology together sped up colonial expansion.

2. In the Congo Free State, agents of Belgium's King Leopold II demanded rubber and used violence against people who failed to meet quotas. Some Congolese resisted by fleeing, refusing demands, or fighting. Britain ruled India and built railways that carried troops and raw materials, but Indians also used them to travel and organize. British taxes and laws reduced local control. In 1930, Mohandas Gandhi led a march to the sea to protest Britain's salt laws. Colonial rule changed daily life, and people pushed back.

3. Colonial rule was not the only form of power. In a sphere of influence, an outside nation could gain special leverage over trade or decisions without ruling an entire country. Britain occupied Egypt in 1882 to secure the Suez Canal, a route to India. Britain also claimed a sphere of influence along China's Yangtze River, while France ruled Indochina as a colony. In Latin America, the United States pressured governments in the Caribbean and Central America through trade, loans, and military intervention.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did a need for goods and a racist belief both help drive European expansion?

2. Explain one way imperial rule changed work or movement in the Congo Free State or India.

3. How did people in both Africa and Asia resist imperial rule? Name an action and what it opposed in each region.

4. Name one Western power and an area where it gained influence in each region: Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a 60 to 90 word museum label contrasting a colony with a sphere of influence from the passage. Explain one cause of expansion and one way people resisted.

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PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two causes of imperial expansion, circle two effects on people, and label one example of outside influence in Africa 1, Asia 2, and Latin America 3. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did a need for goods and a racist belief both help drive European expansion?	**Factories sought raw materials and buyers, while the claim that Europeans should "civilize" others was used to justify conquest.**
2	Explain one way imperial rule changed work or movement in the Congo Free State or India.	**In the Congo Free State, agents demanded rubber and used violence to enforce quotas. Accept India's railways carrying troops and raw materials.**
3	How did people in both Africa and Asia resist imperial rule? Name an action and what it opposed in each region.	**Congolese people fled, refused demands, or fought against rubber quotas. Gandhi's march in India protested British salt laws.**
4	Name one Western power and an area where it gained influence in each region: Africa, Asia, and Latin America.	**Africa: Britain in Egypt. Asia: Britain along China's Yangtze River. Latin America: the United States in the Caribbean or Central America.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

European factories wanted rubber, and leaders used claims of "civilizing" others to defend conquest. In the Congo Free State, agents of Belgium's King Leopold II used violence to control rubber collection. This was colonial rule. In China, Britain claimed a sphere along the Yangtze River, gaining influence without ruling the entire country. Some Congolese people resisted rubber demands by fleeing or fighting. Imperialism could take different forms, but people challenged its power.

Accept other passage-supported causes, effects, and examples of resistance. For the museum label, look for an accurate distinction between colonial rule and a sphere of influence, not just two place names.