LESSON 5.3 | IMPERIALISM AND NATION-STATE FORMATION

LESSON 5.3.1 | WATCH | Key Ideas – Factual

Think about the following questions as you watch the video.

1. In the 1800s, what item did Europeans unleash in China that made for lucrative trade?

2. Following the Opium War, what were the outcomes of the Treaty of Nanjing?

3. John mentions that when we think about 19th century imperialism, we usually tend to think of who colonizing what area?

4. What is the biggest reason Europeans were able to extend their control over Africa and the world?
5. Why did Europeans fail to take over territory in Africa until the late 19th century?

6. What other factors finally made it possible for Europeans to colonize Africa?

7. What is “rule through and by the natives?”

8. In colonized areas, why might native princes and landowners put up with European imperialism?

9. Khedive Ismail’s bankrupting of Egypt only to have Britain take over the country’s finances and eventual full-scale intervention is an example of what?
1. Why does John emphasize that when we rely on studying historical texts, we should note the origin, particularly those of European writers?

2. According to historians and Asian intellectuals, what reasons were given to European dominance over Asia?

3. Fill in the blanks:
   According to a Chinese writer and translator, Yan Fu, “China governs the realm through ________, while westerners govern the realm with _________. China values the _________, while westerners esteem ________. China prizes the ________, while westerners prefer _________. In learning, Chinese praises breadth of ________, while westerners rely on ________.“

4. What, if anything from western imperialism, do Asian communities borrow and integrate into their own communities?

5. Why did India struggle with the idea of nationalism?