

Study Guide 8

New Imperialism in Asia, the Pacific, and Latin America, Change in the Ottoman, Russian and Qing Empires, Readings: *New Imperialism, Changes in the Ottoman and Russian Empires, Qing Empire, Chinese Sovereignty, 1869-1914*

AP World History

Kienast

Key terms:

Emilio Aguinaldo

Spanish-American War

Tanzimat Movement

Alexander II

The White Lotus Rebellion

Opium War

Boxer Rebellion

Essential questions

The period from 1869-1914 was marked by what new development in imperialism?

What 18th and early 19th Century historical context helps explain why newly formed countries began to become imperialist?

The U.S. and Japan turned to imperialism during the period from 1869-1914 for what similar reason?

Japan had what different reason for becoming imperialist?

Russia's main reason for imperialism was what?

Give two examples of American imperialism during the years 1869-1914.

How did Europe influence the Tanzimat Reforms?

Despite the Tanzimat Reforms, why did the Ottoman Empire fall behind Europe?

What were the major problems associated with the end of the Ottoman Empire?

What problems did Russia face in the 19th century?

The reform movement in Russia ended after what 19th century event?

Industrialization did not succeed during the Qing period for what reasons?

Explain why China's Self-Strengthening Movement failed.

What is a millenarian movement?

How are the Taiping Rebellion and the White Lotus Rebellion examples of millenarian movements?

How were the declines of the Ottoman, Russian, and Qing Empires similar and different?

What early 18th Century historical context helps explain the decline of older, land-based empires?

How did the decline of the Qing Empire lead to Chinese migration and what impacts did that migration have on the lands where they migrated?