

# Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization Mapping



## Directions:

Read the information on each slide. Instructions will be bolded and highlighted in **yellow**. Your map will get crowded, so **WRITE, DRAW, and COLOR** neatly, and remember to read directions carefully.

## Create a Key:

For each country, assign that nation a color: Great Britain, France, Germany, Portuguese, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Japan, United States.

# 1: Berlin Conference

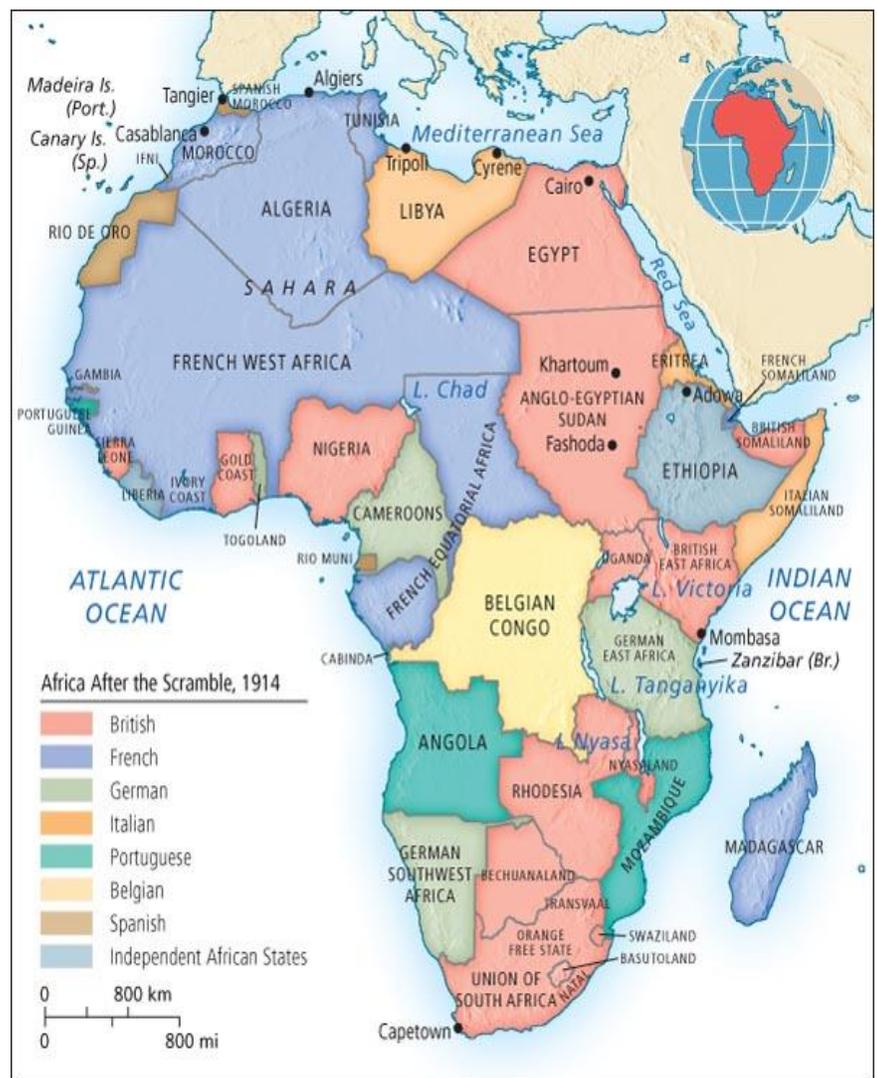
In 1884-1885 the leaders of fourteen European countries and the United States came together to discuss control of Africa's resources. Known as **The Berlin Conference**, they sought to:

- (1) discuss the partitioning of Africa
- (2) establishing rules to amicably divide resources among the Western countries at the expense of the African people. Of these fourteen nations at the Berlin Conference, **France, Germany, Great Britain, and Portugal were the major players.** Notably missing were any representatives from Africa.
- (3) for each European country that claimed possession over a part of Africa to bring "civilization," in the form of Christianity, as well as trade.

**King Leopold II of Belgium** promised just that, and the Congo was formally recognized as Leopold's personal possession. Extraordinarily rich in natural resources - including ivory, palm oil, timber and rubber - Leopold would seek to increase his personal wealth at the expense of the environment and the people of the Congo.

<https://florida.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/6031c3a2-ada9-42b4-8045-52006e2a2b07/the-berlin-conference-of-1884-1885/>

- **WRITE "Berlin Conference 1884-1885" in the middle of Africa.**
- **WRITE the words TIMBER and RUBBER on the Congo.**



# 2: South African Resistance

## South Africa:

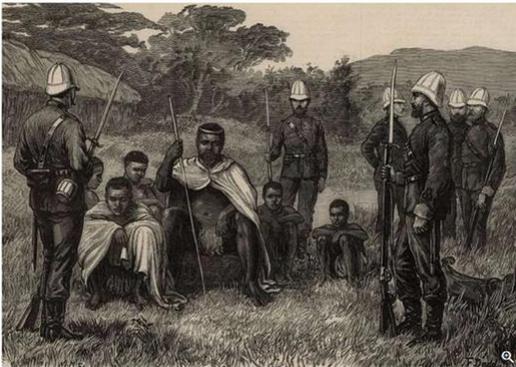
From 1811 to 1858, the British fought the native Xhosa people, who did not want to be ruled by Europeans, whether they were Dutch or English. In 1856-1857, in the region east of the Cape Colony, some of the cattle of the local Xhosa were getting sick and dying, perhaps from diseases caught from the cattle of the British settlers. The Xhosa began to kill their cattle and destroy their crops in the belief that these actions would cause spirits to remove the British settlers from their lands. Some 400,000 head of Xhosa cattle may have been killed. The immediate result of the Xhosa Cattle Killing Movement was famine and deaths of thousands of people. However, the British were not driven out of the area.

## Zulu Kingdom:

In the 1870s, the British fought the Zulu Kingdom, located on the South African coast of the Indian Ocean, which had become a well-organized and centralized state. At first, this Anglo-Zulu War went in favor of the Zulus, but eventually the British defeated them, and their lands became part of the British colony of South Africa.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Anglo-Zulu-War>

- **TEXTBOX: WRITE a description some of the South African resistance to British rule next to South Africa.**



Cetshwayo, king of the Zulu, under British guard in Southern Africa, 1879.  
Photos.com/Thinkstock



### 3: Suez Canal

The Suez Canal is important because it is the shortest maritime route from Europe to Asia. Prior to its construction, ships headed toward Asia had to embark on an arduous journey around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa. Europeans had long dreamed of dramatically shortening the water route to Asia by building a canal connecting the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea. A 100-mile-long canal could save a trip around the entire continent of Africa.

This feat was finally accomplished in 1869 when the Suez Canal was completed after 10 years. A French company managed the project, but most of the labor was performed by as many as 1.5 million Egyptians. Many of them were corvee laborers, unpaid workers, who were forced to work on the project as a form of taxation. Thousands died in the course of ten years. In 1882, British seized control of Egypt from the Ottoman Empire.

- **DRAW and label the Suez Canal, 1869 on your map.**



# 5: China: Spheres of Influence

By the end of the century, after five wars between China and various European powers, France, Britain, Germany, Japan, and Russia held territorial and commercial advantages in their respective spheres of influence. These spheres of influence comprised territories, ports, shipping lines, and rivers in which one nation held exclusive rights to profits and investment.

- COLOR in the European Spheres of Influence in China.
- Add in a color for Japan on your key.



# 6: Tanzimat Reforms

The Tanzimat Reforms were a series of reforms promulgated in the Ottoman Empire from 1839 to 1876. These reforms, heavily influenced by European ideas, were intended to change of the empire to a modern state.

These reforms included:

- guarantee security of life, property, and honor to all regardless of their religion or race
- standardized system of taxation to eliminate abuses
- fairer methods of military conscription and training
- equality for non-Muslims (this failed)
- new secular school system
- reorganization of the army based on the Prussia (Germany)
- representative assemblies, and new codes of commercial and criminal law modeled after France

The goal was not radical transformation, but of modernization, desiring to consolidate the social and political foundations of the Ottoman Empire. It was characterized by various attempts to modernize the Ottoman Empire and to secure its territorial integrity against internal nationalist movements and external aggressive powers.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Tanzimat>

- **TEXTBOX: Summarize these reforms that the Ottoman Empire implemented.**

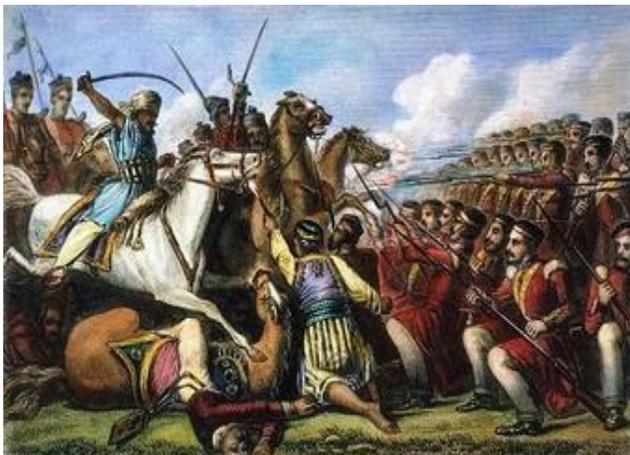


# 7: Sepoy Rebellion

The Sepoy Rebellion was a revolt of soldiers employed by the British East India Company against the Company. The sepoys felt that the British were trying to undermine Indian traditional society. Disrespected, the soldiers reacted by arming themselves against their commanders, killing many of them, and taking control of military compounds and weapons. At first, the sepoys successfully took control of several Indian cities including Delhi, but their lack of organization and lack of widespread support was not enough to drive out the colonizers.

As a result of their inability to control India, the British East India Company was replaced by the British government. India became an official British colony and was known as the “brightest jewel in the crown” of the British Empire. The British government continued to administer India as the Company had, with strict control. They also exiled the last Mughal ruler and executed his sons.

- COLOR in India to show British occupation.
- WRITE: “Brightest Jewel in the Crown” in India
- DRAW a small battle symbol (✘) and label it in the area of the Sepoy Rebellion.
- TEXTBOX: WRITE a brief description of the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857 in a box near India.



# 8: Japan Imperializes

## Sino-Japanese War

This war marked the emergence of Japan as a major world power and demonstrated the weakness of the Chinese empire. The war grew out of conflict between the two countries for supremacy in Korea. Korea had long been China's most important client state, but its strategic location opposite the Japanese islands and its natural resources of coal and iron attracted Japan's interest. The war lasted just a few months. In that time, Japan drove the Chinese out of Korea, destroyed the Chinese navy, and gained a foothold in Manchuria. In 1895, China and Japan signed a peace treaty that gave Japan Taiwan.

- **DRAW a small battle symbol (✘) in Korea and label it Sino-Japanese War. Circle "Japanese" because they won this war.**

## Russo-Japanese War

Russia and Japan emerged as the major powers—and enemies—in East Asia. February 1904, Japan launched a surprise attack on Russian ships off the coast of Manchuria. In the resulting Russo-Japanese War, Japan drove Russian troops out of Korea and captured most of Russia's Pacific fleet. In 1905, Japan and Russia began peace negotiations. U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt helped draft the treaty, This agreement gave Japan the captured territories. It also forced Russia to withdraw from Manchuria and to stay out of Korea.

- **DRAW a small battle symbol (✘) in Manchuria and label it Russo-Japanese War. Circle "Japanese" because they won this war.**

## Japanese Occupation of Korea

In 1905, it made Korea a protectorate. Japan sent in "advisers," who grabbed more and more power from the Korean government. In 1910, Japan officially annexed Korea. The Japanese were harsh rulers. They shut down Korean newspapers and took over Korean schools. There they replaced the study of Korean language and history with Japanese subjects. They took land away from Korean farmers and gave it to Japanese settlers. Resentment of Japan's repressive rule grew, helping to create a strong Korean nationalist movement.

Beck, Roger B. *World History: Patterns of Interaction*. Evanston, IL: McDougal Littell, 2005. Print

- **TEXTBOX: near Korea, write down some of the restrictions placed on the Koreans by the Japanese.**



## 9: Tupac Amaru II Rebellion

Jose Gabriel Condorcanqui was a cacique (hereditary chief) in southern Peru. He was descended from the last Inca ruler, Tupac Amaru, and took the name Tupac Amaru II. Born around 1740, he continued to identify with his Inca heritage in spite of having received a formal Jesuit education. In 1780, he arrested and executed a Spanish colonial administrator, charging him with cruelty. This action led to the last general Indian revolt against Spain, which at first was supported by some creoles.

The revolt spread throughout southern Peru and into Bolivia and Argentina before Tupac Amaru II and his family were captured in March 1781. They were taken to Cuzco, the former capital of the Inca empire. There Tupac Amaru II was forced to watch as his wife and sons were executed before he was tortured and executed himself.

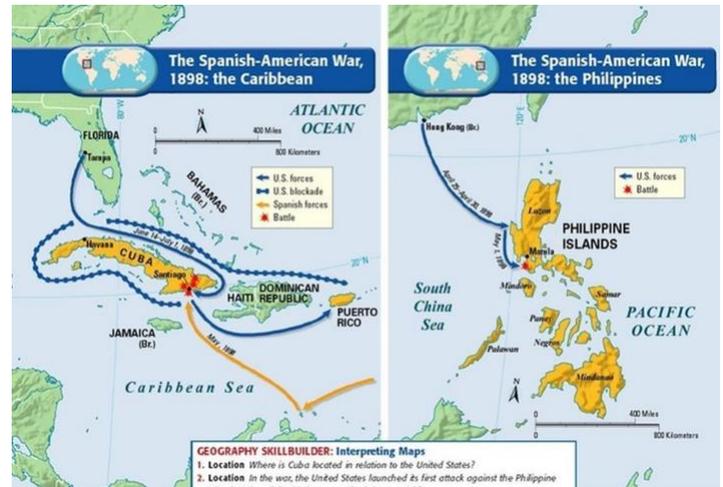
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Tupac-Amaru-II>

- **TEXTBOX: WRITE a summary about the importance of Tupac Amaru II, and how he symbolizes resistance to imperialism near Peru on your map.**



# 13: Spanish American War

The Spanish-American War was an 1898 conflict between the United States and Spain that ended Spanish colonial rule in the Americas and resulted in U.S. acquisition of territories in the western Pacific and Latin America. The war originated in the Cuban struggle for independence from Spain, which began in 1895. The U.S. entered the war in April 1898, then seized the opportunity to kick Spain out of the Philippines. The Filipino people assumed the U.S. would grant them independence like Cuba, but that was not the plan. It was too valuable a fueling station in the Pacific, now needed to help America in its imperialistic goals.



- **DRAW** a small battle symbol (✳) on Cuba and Philippines and label it Spanish-American War, 1898.

The Treaty of Paris ending the Spanish-American War was signed on December 10, 1898. In it, Spain renounced all claim to Cuba, ceded Guam and Puerto Rico to the United States and transferred sovereignty over the Philippines to the United States for \$20 million.

<https://www.history.com/topics/early-20th-century-us/spanish-american-war>

- **COLOR** Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines in as United States colonies.



# 14: Panama Canal

Following the deliberations of the U.S. Isthmian Canal Commission and a push from President Theodore Roosevelt, the U.S. purchased the French assets in the canal zone for \$40 million in 1902. When a proposed treaty over rights to build in what was then a Colombian territory was rejected, the U.S. threw its military weight behind a Panamanian independence movement, eventually negotiating a deal with the new government.

On November 6, 1903, the United States recognized the Republic of Panama, and the U.S. was granted exclusive and permanent possession of the Panama Canal Zone. In exchange, Panama received \$10 million and an annuity of \$250,000 beginning nine years later. The United States commenced building a canal across a 50-mile stretch of the Panama isthmus in 1904. The canal, which was completed in August 1914, is one of the two most strategic artificial waterways in the world, the other being the Suez Canal. Ships sailing between the east and west coasts of the United States shorten their voyage by about 8,000 nautical miles.

- DRAW and label the Panama Canal, 1904 on your map.
- DRAW the trade route from New York to San Francisco crossing through the Panama Canal.

