

Imperialism Begins...

Colonial Rule in Southeast Asia 21.1

(Pages 646-652)

The sun never sets on the British Empire!!



1. Fill in the following chart with specific evidence.

Earlier Imperialism characteristics:	"New Imperialism" characteristics:

2. Describe the 4 motives behind why Westerners began to increase their search for colonies after 1880:

1. Economic	
2. Desire for political power	
3. Sense of racial superiority (social Darwinism)	
4. Moral responsibility to civilize primitive people ("the white man's burden ")	

3. What happened to Southeast Asia between 1800 and 1900?

4. (Skim page 649, and read the section called "Thailand-The Exception"). How was Thailand able to maintain its independence?



King Mongkut

5. Why was the United States interested in the Philippines? How did Filipinos (a person who lives in the Philippines) respond?

6. Explain the difference between **indirect** and **direct rule**:

7. List some of the benefits colonial rule brought to Southeast Asia. Do you think these benefits outweighed the disadvantages? Why or why not?

8. Why were resistance movements often led by natives who had lived and been educated in the West?

9. Initially, what were the goals of these resistance leaders? How did these goals change over time?

Map Section: Using the map on page 649, called “Imperialism in Southeast Asia, 1900”, label and shade in countries (match with your key!).

10. Which two European nations had the most territory in Southeast Asia?

11. Which raw materials seem to have been the most available?

SOUTHEAST ASIA: PHYSIOGRAPHY



- British
- Dutch
- French
- German
- Portuguese
- United States