**Age of Imperialism Vocabulary**

1. **Imperialism-** a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force.
2. **Nationalism-** intense pride in one’s own country; identification with one's own nation and support for its interests and sovereignty, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations.
3. **Settler Colonies-** form of colonialism that seeks to replace the original population of the colonized territory with a new society of settlers
4. **White Man’s Burden-** 1899 poem by Rudyard Kipling about the Philippine-American War, encouraging the U.S. to assume colonial control of the Filipino people and their country; justified imperial conquest as a [mission-of-civilization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civilizing_mission)
5. **Scramble for Africa-** invasion, annexation, division (partition), and colonization of most of Africa by seven Western European powers during the age of New Imperialism (between 1881 and 1914)
6. **Berlin Conference-** regulated European colonization and trade in Africa, resulting in the Scramble for Africa, and coincided with Germany’s sudden emergence as an imperial power as the conference was organized by Otto von Bismarck, the first chancellor of Germany
7. **Congo Free State-** large state and absolute monarchy in Central Africa from 1885-1908 privately owned by King Leopold II of Belgium who was able to [seize the region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonization_of_the_Congo) by convincing other [European](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe) states at the [Berlin Conference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin_Conference) that he was involved in humanitarian and philanthropic work and would not tax trade; government of Belgium later [reluctantly annexed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonial_Charter_on_the_Belgian_annexation_of_the_Congo_Free_State) the state after international pressure due to poor treatment of native population
8. **Anglo-Zulu War-** British 1879 conflict with Zulu kingdom in South Africa; British eventually won and ended Zulu dominance in the region
9. **Boer Wars-** A war between British and Dutch settlers (Boers) in what is now South Africa, fought from 1899 to 1902 and won by the British. The country was united in 1910
10. **Cecil Rhodes-** British politician and mining magnate who served as Prime Minister of the Cape Colony in South Africa from 1890 to 1896; him and his [British South Africa Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_South_Africa_Company) founded the southern African territory of [Rhodesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodesia_%28region%29) (now [Zimbabwe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe) and [Zambia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambia)); Cape to Cairo Railway vision; His diamond company [De Beers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_Beers) had a near-complete domination of the world diamond market, forming a massive monopoly
11. **Suez Canal-** was the property of the Egyptian government, European shareholders, mostly British and French, owned the [concessionary company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suez_Canal_Company) which operated it until July 1956, when President [Gamal Abdel Nasser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamal_Abdel_Nasser) nationalized it—an event which led to the [Suez Crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suez_Crisis) of October–November 1956
12. **Nawabs-** title bestowed by the reigning Mughal emperor to semi-autonomous Muslim rulers to administrate a certain province in South Asia
13. **Battle of Plessy-** decisive victory of the British [East India Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_India_Company) over the [Nawab of Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nawab_of_Bengal) in 1757 under the leadership of [Robert Clive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Clive); helped the Company seize control of [Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal) and over the next hundred years, they seized control of most of the [Indian subcontinent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_subcontinent), [Myanmar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar), and [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan)
14. **Sepoy Mutiny/Rebellion-** major uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown
15. **British Raj-** direct rule of the British Crown on the Indian subcontinent from 1858 to 1947
16. **Indian Civil Service-** higher sector of government in British India in which its members ruled over more than 300 million people; until the 1930s the Indians in the service were very few and not a single Indian was allowed to occupy a high-ranked post
17. **Indian National Congress-** founded in 1885, it was the first modern nationalist movement to emerge in the British Empire in Asia and Africa; eventually led India to independence from the British in mid-20th century and powerfully influenced other anti-colonial nationalist movements
18. **Sino-Japanese War-** conflict between Qing dynasty of China and the Empire of Japan from 1894 to 1895 over influence in Korea; the war demonstrated the failure of the Qing’s dynast’s attempts to modernize its military and fend off threats to its sovereignty, especially compared with Japan’s successful Meiji Restoration (regional dominance in East Asia shifted from China to Japan)
19. **Taiping Rebellion-** massive rebellion or civil war that was waged in China between the Manchu Qing dynasty and the Han, Hakka-led Taiping Heavenly Kingdom from 1850 to 1864
20. **Opium Wars-** two wars waged between the Qing dynasty and Great Britain in the mid-19th century over the dynasty’s campaign against British merchants who sold opium in China. In each war, the European force's modern military technology led to easy victory over the Qing forces, with the consequence that the government was compelled to grant favorable tariffs, trade concessions, reparations and territory to the Europeans.
21. **Self-Strengthening Movement-** was a period of radical institutional reforms initiated in China during the late [Qing dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qing_dynasty) following the military disasters of the [Opium Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opium_Wars); China made substantial progress toward modernizing its heavy industry and military but the majority of the ruling elite still subscribed to a conservative [Confucian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confucianism) worldview, and the "self-strengtheners" were by and large uninterested in social reform beyond the scope of economic and military modernization.
22. **Sphere of Influence-** An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges.
23. **Open Door Policy-** Foreign policy proposed by the U.S. in 1899, under which ALL nations would have equal opportunities to trade in China.
24. **Boxer Rebellion-** Violent [anti-foreign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xenophobia), [anti-colonial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-colonial), and [anti-Christian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-Christian_movement) uprising that took place in [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) between 1899 and 1901 which was motivated by proto-[nationalist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_nationalism) sentiments and opposition to Western [colonialism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonialism) and associated [Christian missionary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_missionary) activity.
25. **The Great Game-** British-Russian rivalry over control of Afghanistan and Centra Asia
26. **Monroe Doctrine-** 1823 U.S. foreign policy of opposing European colonization of the Western Hemisphere.
27. **Spanish American War-** 1898 military conflict between the U.S. and Spain which resulted in the U.S. gaining temporary control of Cuba and ownership of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines
28. **Roosevelt Corollary-** An extension of the Monroe Doctrine asserting that the U.S. has the right to protect its economic interests in Latin America from European interferences, and the U.S. has the right to exercise international police force to restore order
29. **Platt Amendment-** Gave the U.S. the right to intervene in Cuban affairs and put a naval base in Cuba to protect it and the US holdings.
30. **Panama Canal-** Artificial waterway in Central America that connects the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.