#35—Crash Course World History-- Imperialism

1. When last we checked in, China was a thriving manufacturing power about to be overtaken by Europe but still heavily involved in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially as an importer of silver from the Spanish Empire. Europeans had to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they didn’t really produce anything else the Chinese wanted.
2. But then Europeans, especially the British, found something that the Chinese would buy: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. By the 1830s British free trade policy unleashed a flood of opium in China, which threatened China’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Commissioner Lin Zexu drafted a response that contained a memorable threat to cut off trade in “Rhubarb, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_… all valuable products of ours, without which foreigners could not live.”
5. So the Chinese made like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, confiscating a bunch of British opium and chucking it into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Treaty of Nanjing, stated that Britain got Hong Kong and five other treaty ports, as well as the equivalent of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in cash. Also, the Chinese basically gave up all sovereignty to European “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” wherein Europeans were subject to their laws, not Chinese laws.
7. You might think the result of this war would be a shift in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Britain’s favor, but that wasn’t immediately the case.
8. In fact, the British were importing so much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from China that the trade deficit actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more than $30 billion.
9. But eventually, after another war (and one of the most destructive civil rebellions in Chinese and possibly world history, the Taiping Rebellion) the situation was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Europeans, especially the British became the dominant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China.
10. Europeans had been involved in Africa since the 16th century when the Portuguese used their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take control of cities on coasts to set up their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. But in the second half of the 19th century, Europe suddenly and spectacularly succeeded at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basically all of Africa.
12. The biggest reason that Europeans were able to extend their grasp over so much of the world was the same reason they wanted to do so in the first place: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ played its part, of course: But it was mostly about controlling the means of production.
14. Europeans wanted colonies to secure sources of raw materials, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, copper, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and rubber, that were used to fuel their growing industrial economies.
15. And in addition to providing the motive for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, European industrialization also provided the means.
16. First, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made it possible for Europeans to travel inland bringing supplies and personnel via Africa’s navigable rivers.
17. Even more important was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sometimes in the form of tonic water mixed into refreshing, quintessentially British gin and tonics.
18. But, of course, the most important technology that enabled Europeans to dominate Africa was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By the 19th century, European gun technology had improved dramatically, especially with the introduction of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which allowed Europeans to wipe out Africans in battle after battle.
19. Alright so, here is something that often gets overlooked: European imperialism involved a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. It’s very, very important to remember that Africans did not meekly acquiesce to European hegemony: they resisted, often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but ultimately they were defeated by a technologically superior enemy.
21. So, by the end of the 19th century, most of Africa, and much of Asia, had been colonized by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
22. Notable exceptions include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -- which was happily pursuing its own imperialism—Thailand, Iran, and of course \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
23. In most cases Europeans ruled their colonies with the help of, and sometimes completely through, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and collaborators.
24. For the most part Europeans could almost always rely on their superior military technology to coerce local rulers into doing what the Europeans wanted and they could replace native officials with Europeans if they had to, but in general they preferred to rule \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
25. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” as it is sometimes known, is really at the heart of the imperialistic impulse: Industrialized nations push economic integration upon developing nations, and then extract value from those developing nations, just as you would from a mine or a field you owned.