

Imperialism to Independence

Outcome: Consequences of Imperialism



1. Setting the Stage:

- Imperialism often makes one group(s) _____.
- This results in _____, economic _____, and _____.
- Eventually that hatred causes reactions as seen in _____, _____, India, and _____ region of Europe

2. Unrest in the Balkans

- Rivalries in Europe caused many nations to _____ with one another leading to a rise in _____.
- _____ were formed between countries in case of armed conflict
- Competition for _____ and _____ grew and territorial disputes became more intense
- The Berlin Conference was meant to keep European countries from _____ over Africa but _____ and militarism back home were causing tensions to rise
- The _____ region of Europe in the _____, saw many groups struggling to free themselves from the declining _____.
- _____ was growing in Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, and among other ethnic groups who _____.
- Austria-Hungary _____ Serbia's attempts at _____.
- 1908 Austria _____ or took over Bosnia and Herzegovina with large Slavic populations and threatened to crush any Serbian effort to undermine its authority
- Gavrilo Princip, and 19 year old Serbian, decided to shoot Austria-Hungary's heir to the throne Archduke _____ and his wife and point blank range while they were on a visit to Sarajevo on _____.
- Austria-Hungary _____ on Serbia and the alliance system brought all of Europe into War by August 1914; _____ had begun



3. Rwanda Genocide

- Controlled by _____ from 1919 to 1962
- Most of Rwanda's population belong to _____ or _____ ethnic groups
- For 600 years the two _____ business of farming and _____ / _____
- Hutus _____ Tutsis
- When the Belgians arrived, they _____ the _____ as more aristocratic in appearance and drove a political wedge between the two ethnic groups
- Europeans also brought new _____ and _____, which taught the Hutu to see themselves as _____; in 1956 the Hutu rebellion began
- April 6, 1994 the plane carrying Rwanda's president was _____ and was the trigger needed for the Hutus planed ' _____ ' and started the genocide
- _____ with mostly _____ and clubs killing as many as _____



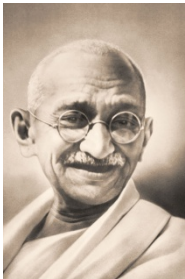
4. Darfur

- Located in _____ and formerly controlled by _____ and the _____
- Civilians have been _____, tortured, _____, _____, & homes burnt
- Since 2003, _____ men, women, and children have died and _____ million have been displaced from their homes and live in refugee camps
- The _____ of Sudan and the Janjawid or _____ are responsible
- Janjawid: term used to describe _____ in Darfur
- In the past, Janjawid have been at odds with Darfur's population over _____ grounds and farmland as rainfall and water became _____
- _____ efforts have been difficult due to the _____ of the area, _____ by armed assailants on aid workers, and roads being under Janjawid control
- The _____ and _____ are attempting to move in and stop the atrocities today but a peaceful political end has not yet been achieved



5. Gandhi Uses Civil Disobedience in India

- Over 1 million Indians _____ in the British army during _____
- They were promised reforms that would eventually lead to _____-government, but when they returned from the war, they were treated as _____ again; lead to acts of _____
- The British passed the _____ that allowed them to imprison dissenters without a trial for up to 2 years
- 10,000 Hindus and Muslims flocked to city of Amristar to protest; British opened _____ and killed _____ Indians and wounded 1200. Known as _____
- _____ encouraged the Indian National Congress to follow a policy of noncooperation with the British by use of _____
- Civil Disobedience: _____
- Gandhi organized _____ of British goods, government schools, and refusal to _____
- Encouraged Indians to _____ their own cloth and not buy British cloth
- Demonstrations often turned to _____, despite Gandhi's pleas; Thousands of Indians _____ for strikes and demonstrations
- Gandhi organized the _____; Indians marched _____ miles to the coast to collect _____, let it evaporate, and collect the _____ to _____ government taxes on salt
- Another march to a salt processing site saw the British attack peaceful demonstrators with _____-_____ clubs. _____ arrested including Gandhi. The demonstration was carried in _____
- 1935, the British Parliament passed the _____ which provided local self-government and _____ democratic elections



Result: The tragic events in Rwanda, Darfur, India, and Europe prove that imperialism can have _____.

6. Israel & Palestine: Conflict Over Land and Religion

- a. Palestine:
 - i. An area that today includes [Israel](#) and the Israeli-occupied [Palestinian territories](#), as well as part of [Jordan](#), and some of both [Lebanon](#) and [Syria](#).
 - ii. Other names include Canaan, Zion, The Holy Lands
- b. Palestinians:
 - i. [Arabic](#)-speaking [people](#) with family origins in [Palestine](#)
 - ii. Mostly Muslim
 - iii. Upset about Israeli control in Israel, West Bank, & Gaza Strip
- c. Israel:
 - i. The world's only predominantly Jewish state, roughly 5.7 million Jews
 - ii. Following the Holocaust, Jewish survivors sought refuge from Germany & Britain and fled south
- d. Conflict over land and religion
 - i. 1948: UN approved a partition of Palestine creating a Jewish and Arab state
 - ii. Instead, the pre-Israel government, The Jewish Agency, declared independence & took control on May 14, 1948 and named their country Israel
 - iii. The following day, the armies of five Arab countries—Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq—attacked Israel, launching the [1948 Arab–Israeli War](#)
 - iv. Jews and Arab Muslims in the region have disliked each other since
 - v. The West Bank and the Gaza Strip:
 1. West Bank was originally called Judea and Samaria
 2. Major cause of conflict due to Israeli occupation since 1967
 3. Islamic group Hamas now rules Gaza Strip. Israel left in 2005