

Constructive Response Question
What role did imperialism play in Europe prior to World War I?



Imperialism to Independence

Outcome: Consequences of Imperialism

1. Setting the Stage:

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

2. Unrest in the Balkans

- a. Rivalries in Europe caused many nations to _____ with one another leading to a rise in _____.
- b. _____ were formed between countries in case of armed conflict
- c. Competition for _____ and _____ grew and territorial disputes became more intense
- d. The Berlin Conference was meant to keep European countries from _____ over Africa but _____ and militarism back home were causing tensions to rise
- e. The _____ region of Europe in the _____, saw many groups struggling to free themselves from the declining _____.
- f. _____ was growing in Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, and among other ethnic groups who _____.
- g. Austria-Hungry _____ Serbia's attempts at _____.
- h. 1908 Austria _____ or took over Bosnia and Herzegovina with large Slavic populations and threatened to crush any Serbian effort to undermine its authority
- i. 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 _____.
- j. Austria-Hungary _____ on Serbia and the alliance system brought all of Europe into War by August 1914; _____ had begun



Constructive Response Question

What role did imperialism play in Europe prior to World War I?

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

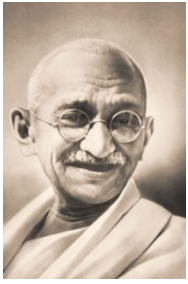


- Located in _____ and formerly controlled by _____ and the _____
- Civilians have been _____, tortured, _____, _____, & homes burnt
- Since 2003, _____ men, women, and children have died and _____ million have been displaced from their homes and live in refugee camps
- The _____ of Sudan and the Janjawid 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

Constructive Response Question

Describe what happened in Rwanda and how it was connected to imperialism:

5. Gandhi Uses Civil Disobedience in India



- a. Over 1 million Indians _____ in the British army during _____
- b. 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 _____
- c. The British passed the _____ that allowed them to imprison dissenters without a trial for up to 2 years
- d. 10,000 Hindus and Muslims flocked to city of Amristar to protest; British opened _____ and killed ___ Indians and wounded 1200. Known as _____
- e. _____ encouraged the Indian National Congress to follow a policy of noncooperation with the British by use of _____
- f. Civil Disobedience: _____



- g. Gandhi organized _____ of British goods, government schools, and refusal to _____
- h. Encouraged Indians to _____ their own cloth and not buy British cloth
- i. Demonstrations often turned to _____, despite Gandhi's pleas; Thousands of Indians _____ for strikes and demonstrations
- j. Gandhi organized the _____; Indians marched _____ miles to the coast to collect _____, let it evaporate, and collect the _____ to _____ government taxes on salt
- k. Another march to a salt processing site saw the British attack peaceful demonstrators with _____-_____ clubs. _____ arrested including Gandhi. The demonstration was carried in _____
- l. 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 _____.

Constructive Response Question

Who was Mahatma Gandhi and what events in India caused him to take action?