



IDX G/10 History H
Study Guide Issue Semester 1 Final
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Nationalism

Definition: Nationalism is a political and cultural idea that emphasizes loyalty and identification with a nation. People united by shared language, history, culture, or traditions believe they belong to the same community and often seek political self-rule or greater power for that group.

Causes of Nationalism

- Enlightenment ideas such as liberty, equality, and popular sovereignty encouraged people to challenge absolute monarchies.
- The French Revolution spread the idea that nations should be ruled by their people, not kings.
- Industrialization and urbanization created social changes that pushed people to seek new political identities.
- Cultural movements promoted national languages, literature, and history, strengthening national identity.

Key Events and Developments

- The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of uprisings across Europe that demanded national unity, constitutional government, and political reform. Although most failed, they demonstrated the growing influence of nationalist ideas.
- Nationalism contributed to the unification of Italy and Germany in the mid-19th century.

Case Studies

Italy: The Italian unification movement, known as the Risorgimento, combined diplomacy, warfare, and popular uprisings. Leaders such as Cavour and Garibaldi played key roles in uniting various Italian states under one government.

Germany: German unification was led by Prussia under Otto von Bismarck. Through strategic diplomacy and wars, Prussia unified the German states into a single empire in 1871.

Consequences of Nationalism

- Creation of new nation-states and stronger national governments.
- Increased competition and tension between European powers.
- Growth of nationalist conflicts within multiethnic empires such as Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire.

Imperialism

Definition: Imperialism refers to the policy by which powerful nations extended their control over weaker regions through colonization, political domination, or economic influence. The late 19th century marked a period of intense expansion known as the New Imperialism.

Motives for Imperialism

- Economic motives included the desire for raw materials, new markets, and investment opportunities.
- Political motives involved national prestige, military strategy, and competition among great

powers.

- Ideological motives included beliefs such as Social Darwinism and the idea that imperial powers had a duty to 'civilize' other societies.

Methods of Control

- Indirect rule involved governing through local leaders while maintaining overall control.
- Direct rule placed colonies under the authority of officials from the imperial power.
- Some empires promoted assimilation, while others allowed limited local customs to continue.

Key Events and Examples

- The Berlin Conference of 1884–1885 established rules for European colonization of Africa and accelerated the Scramble for Africa.
- British rule in India became more centralized after the Sepoy Rebellion, leading to increased control by the British government.
- European and American powers expanded influence across Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Effects of Imperialism

- Colonized regions were reshaped to serve imperial economies, often damaging local industries.
- Traditional societies and political systems were disrupted.
- Resistance movements emerged, laying the foundation for later independence struggles.

Review

I. Nationalism in Europe (1815–1914)

Key Terms & Definitions

- **Congress of Vienna (1815)**: International conference to reorganize Europe post-Napoleonic Wars, led by Klemens von Metternich, aiming to restore monarchies and balance power.
- **Klemens von Metternich**: Austrian statesman who led the Congress of Vienna and championed conservatism.
- **Conservatism**: Ideology emphasizing tradition, monarchy, social hierarchy, and opposition to rapid change.
- **Liberalism**: Ideology advocating individual rights, constitutional government, free speech, and limited monarchy.
- **Nationalism**: Belief that a people with shared culture, language, and history should form an independent nation-state.
- **Concert of Europe**: Alliance of European powers (Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain) to maintain peace and conservatism post-Vienna Congress.
- **Revolutions of 1848**: Widespread uprisings across Europe (France, Germany, Italy, Austria) demanding political reform, nationalism, and liberal rights.
- **Frankfurt Assembly (1848–1849)**: Unsuccessful attempt by German liberals to unify Germany under a constitutional monarchy.
- **Realpolitik**: "Politics of reality"—pragmatic, power-driven decision-making (exemplified by Otto von Bismarck).
- **Otto von Bismarck**: Prussian chancellor who unified Germany through war and authoritarian rule.
- **Austro-Prussian War (1866)**: War between Prussia and Austria that established Prussian dominance over German states.
- **Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871)**: War between Prussia and France that completed German unification; France lost Alsace-Lorraine.
- **German Unification (1871)**: Formation of the German Empire (Second Reich) under Prussian leadership, with Wilhelm I as emperor.
- **Italian Unification (1861–1871)**: Unification of Italian states into a single nation-state, led by Cavour (Piedmont-Sardinia) and Garibaldi.
- **Austrian Empire**: Multi-ethnic empire (later Austro-Hungarian Empire) with diverse Slavic, German, and Hungarian populations.
- **Ottoman Empire**: "Sick Man of Europe"—declining multi-ethnic empire facing nationalist uprisings (e.g., Greece, Serbia).
- **Crimean War (1853–1856)**: War between Russia and an alliance (Britain, France, Ottoman Empire) that weakened the Concert of Europe.

Answering the "Understand" Questions

1. **Competition of Ideologies (1815–1848):** Conservatism (backed by monarchs) clashed with liberalism (demanding rights) and nationalism (seeking self-rule). This conflict fueled unrest—liberals pushed for constitutions, nationalists fought for independent states, and conservatives suppressed reforms, leading to revolutions in 1848.
2. **Failure of 1848 Revolutions:** Revolts lacked unified leadership, conservative armies were stronger, and moderate liberals feared radicalism. The failure shifted unification strategies: Germany and Italy abandoned liberal uprisings for authoritarian/pragmatic methods (e.g., Bismarck's Realpolitik).
3. **Collapse of the Concert of Europe:** The Crimean War broke the alliance—powers pursued self-interest instead of collective peace. This allowed Prussia and Piedmont-Sardinia to act unopposed, unifying Germany and Italy.
4. **Ethnic Diversity & Instability:** The Austrian and Ottoman Empires included dozens of ethnic groups (e.g., Czechs, Serbs, Greeks) who demanded self-rule. Nationalist movements destabilized both empires, leading to separatist revolts and gradual decline.
5. **German vs. Italian Unification:**
 - **Germany:** Led by Prussia (Bismarck), used war (Austro-Prussian, Franco-Prussian) and authoritarianism; prioritized power over liberal ideals.
 - **Italy:** Led by Piedmont-Sardinia (Cavour) and Garibaldi's nationalist rebels; mixed diplomacy and popular uprisings; rooted in liberal-nationalist aspirations.
6. **Nationalism & Pre-WWI Rivalries:** Post-1871, nationalism became aggressive—powers (France, Germany, Austria-Hungary) competed for colonies and territory. This led to alliance systems (Triple Entente vs. Triple Alliance) and tensions over the Balkans, contributing to WWI.

II. High Tide of Imperialism

Key Terms & Definitions

- **New Imperialism (1870–1914):** Period of aggressive European colonization of Africa, Asia, and the Pacific, driven by industrialization and power rivalry.
- **Social Darwinism:** Pseudoscientific ideology claiming "superior" races (Europeans) were destined to dominate "inferior" races, justifying imperialism.
- **"Civilizing Mission":** European claim that imperialism was a moral duty to "civilize" non-European peoples (spread Christianity, Western culture, and technology).
- **Assimilation vs. Association:**
 - **Assimilation:** Colonial policy forcing non-Europeans to adopt European culture, language, and laws (e.g., French colonies).

- **Association:** Colonial policy allowing local cultures/laws to continue under European oversight (e.g., British colonies).
- **Direct Rule vs. Indirect Rule:**
 - **Direct Rule:** European officials govern colonies directly, replacing local elites (e.g., French Indochina).
 - **Indirect Rule:** European powers use local elites to govern (e.g., British Raj in India); cheaper and less resistant.
- **British Raj:** British colonial rule in India (1858–1947), replacing the East India Company.
- **East India Company:** British trading company that gained political control over India before 1858.
- **Zamindar System:** British tax-collection system in India, where local zamindars (landlords) collected taxes from peasants for the British.
- **Sepoy Rebellion (1857):** Indian uprising against the East India Company, triggered by religious grievances (e.g., rifle cartridges greased with cow/pig fat); led to the British Raj.
- **Stamford Raffles:** British colonial administrator who founded Singapore, making it a key trade hub in Southeast Asia.
- **French Indochina:** French colony in Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia) under direct rule.
- **Scramble for Africa:** Rapid European colonization of Africa (1880s–1900s) to avoid conflict, European powers divided Africa at the Berlin Conference.
- **Berlin Conference (1884–1885):** Meeting of European powers to divide Africa into colonies; no African representatives were present.
- **King Leopold II & Congo Free State:** Belgian king who ruled the Congo (1885–1908) as a private colony; exploited rubber resources, leading to millions of deaths.
- **Suez Canal:** Waterway in Egypt (built 1859–1869) linking the Mediterranean and Red Sea; Britain took control to secure trade routes to India.
- **Resistance & Responses:**
 - **Armed Resistance:** Violent uprisings against colonial rule (e.g., Maji Maji Rebellion in East Africa).
 - **Collaboration:** Local elites working with colonial powers for power/protection (e.g., some Indian princes under the Raj).
 - **Anticolonial Nationalism:** Movements demanding independence (e.g., Indian National Congress).
 - **Religious Revival Movements:** Using religion to unite against colonialism (e.g., Mahdist Rebellion in Sudan).

Answering the "Understand" Questions

1. **Industrial Revolution & Imperialism:** Industrialization created demand for raw materials (cotton, rubber, minerals) and new markets for factory goods. European powers colonized to control resources and markets, and secure trade routes.
 2. **Justifications for Imperialism:** Powers used Social Darwinism (racial superiority), nationalism (proving national strength), and the "civilizing mission" (moral duty) to justify exploitation. In reality, colonies were exploited for resources and labor.
 3. **Direct vs. Indirect Rule:** Indirect rule was preferred because it was cheaper, relied on local elites to maintain order, and reduced resistance. Direct rule was used when local elites refused to cooperate (e.g., French Indochina).
 4. **British Rule in India:**
 - **Gains:** Introduced railways, telegraphs, and a unified legal system; reduced local warfare.
 - **Costs:** Destroyed India's textile industry (to protect British factories), imposed high taxes, caused famines (e.g., 1876–1878), and undermined local cultures.
 5. **Colonial Policies in Southeast Asia:** Imperial powers imposed cash-crop agriculture (rice, rubber, sugar) and plantations. Peasants were forced to grow cash crops instead of food, leading to poverty and dependence on global markets.
 6. **Scramble for Africa:**
 - **Causes:** European rivalries (avoiding war over territory), discovery of valuable resources (gold, diamonds), and strategic interests (controlling trade routes).
 - **Consequences:** Artificial boundaries (ignoring ethnic groups) led to future conflicts; African economies were forced to export raw materials; millions died from exploitation (e.g., Congo) and resistance.
 7. **Impact of Imperialism on Africa:** Political structures were replaced with European colonial governments; economies became dependent on cash crops; societies were disrupted (e.g., forced labor, displacement of communities); extreme exploitation occurred in the Congo (rubber plantations, torture, mass death).
 8. **Resistance to Imperialism:** Responses varied by region:
 - **Africa:** Armed resistance (Maji Maji, Zulu Wars) and religious movements (Mahdist Rebellion).
 - **India:** Sepoy Rebellion (armed) and later nonviolent nationalism (Gandhi).
 - **Southeast Asia:** Collaboration (some elites) and armed resistance (Vietnamese rebels against France).
 - Differences depended on local power structures, colonial policies, and access to resources.
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III. East Asia Under Challenge

Key Terms & Definitions

- **Qing Dynasty (1644–1912)**: Last Chinese imperial dynasty, weakened by corruption, population growth, and Western imperialism.
- **Opium Wars (1839–1842; 1856–1860)**: Wars between Britain and China over opium trade; Britain won, forcing China to sign unequal treaties.
- **Lin Zexu**: Qing official who destroyed British opium stocks in Canton, triggering the First Opium War.
- **Taiping Rebellion (1850–1864)**: Largest peasant rebellion in Chinese history, led by Hong Xiuquan (who claimed to be Jesus' brother); aimed to overthrow the Qing Dynasty; killed 20–30 million people.
- **Self-Strengthening Movement (1861–1895)**: Qing reform effort to modernize China's military and industry (e.g., building factories, railways) while preserving Confucian traditions.
- **Extraterritoriality**: Legal right allowing foreigners in China to be tried by their own countries' courts, not Chinese law.
- **Economic Imperialism**: Foreign powers controlling China's economy (e.g., trade, railways, mines) without direct political rule.
- **Boxer Rebellion (1899–1901)**: Anti-foreign uprising by Chinese nationalists ("Boxers") who attacked foreigners and Christians; suppressed by an international army.
- **Sun Yat-sen**: Chinese nationalist leader who founded the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party); led the 1911 Revolution that overthrew the Qing Dynasty.
- **Tokugawa Shogunate (1603–1868)**: Feudal military government of Japan, enforcing isolationism (sakoku) from foreign powers.
- **Commodore Matthew Perry**: U.S. naval officer who forced Japan to open trade with the West via the Treaty of Kanagawa (1854).
- **Treaty of Kanagawa (1854)**: First unequal treaty for Japan; opened two ports to U.S. trade and granted extraterritoriality to Americans.
- **Meiji Restoration (1868)**: Overthrow of the Tokugawa Shogunate; Emperor Meiji took power, launching rapid modernization of Japan's military, industry, and government.

Answering the "Understand" Questions

1. **Qing Decline**: Internal weaknesses (corruption, population growth outpacing food production, peasant unrest) combined with Western imperialism (unequal treaties, economic control) to weaken the Qing. Peasant rebellions (e.g., Taiping) and foreign invasions drained resources, accelerating collapse.
2. **Opium Wars & Unequal Treaties**: Britain sold opium to China to reverse trade deficits (China exported tea/silk, imported little). The Opium Wars forced China to

sign treaties opening ports, ceding Hong Kong to Britain, granting extraterritoriality, and paying indemnities. This undermined Chinese sovereignty and shifted the trade balance in Britain's favor.

3. **Failure of Self-Strengthening Movement:** Reforms focused on military/industrial modernization but preserved Confucian traditions and Qing autocracy. The government lacked funding, local elites resisted, and reforms were superficial—no political or social change (e.g., no democracy, no land reform). Japan's victory in the Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895) exposed the movement's failure.

4. **China vs. Japan's Responses to Western Pressure:**

- **China:** Qing leaders resisted fundamental change, prioritizing tradition over modernization. Reforms were slow and incomplete, leading to continued decline.
- **Japan:** Meiji leaders embraced full modernization ("Enrich the Country, Strengthen the Military"). They adopted Western political systems (constitutional monarchy), industrialized rapidly, built a modern military, and abolished feudalism. Japan became an imperial power, defeating China (1895) and Russia (1905).