Name: Quang Huynh

**Indigenous Responses to State Expansion**

Complete the chart below using the *Ways of the World* textbook. Use additional sources when needed.

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|  | When and Where | Describe resistance | Outcome |
| Sepoy Rebellion p. 798-799 | India, 1857 | The Indians used troops because the British used animal fat on their rifles. | It led to more direct British control over India and the institution of the Raj. |
| Zulu Resistance / Boer War p. 794 | South Africa, 1879 | The British had invaded Zululand, and the native people of Zululand used many counter tactics to battle back. | The Zulu’s had lost and British established South Africa as their colony. |
| Maji Maji Rebellion p. 804 | Tanzania, 1905-1907 | A military revolt against the Germans in Tanzania. | The outcome of this was more strict German regulations and also horrible environmental damage, such as a famine that resulted from the war. |
| Battle of Adowa p. 850-851 | Ethiopia, 1896 | The Ethiopians defeated the Italians, and this was important since it allowed Ethiopia to still be independent. | The Treaty of Wuchale is signed by the Italians and Ethiopians. Ethiopia thought they were being granted a small piece of land to Italy. Then, Italy thought they had control almost all of Ethiopia and the right to control all of their foreign affairs. |
| Boxer Uprising p. 843 | China, 1899 | The Boxers went about around China and massacred Christian missionaries in China since the Boxers thought the ideas, beliefs and ideals were contaminating the Chinese belief. | The Boxers were not very successful in their rebellion but ended up killing a lot of missionaries and ruined Chinese Catholic Churches. |