

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

APWH|Unit 6 “Imperial Migration from 1750 to 1900” Reading Questions

UNIT 6.3|Indigenous Response to Industrialization (Native Resistance)

Five Key Ideas

1. **Nationalist Movements Challenged Imperial Rule** – Inspired by **Enlightenment ideals**, indigenous leaders led **rebellions and independence movements**.
2. **The Balkans Gained Independence from the Ottoman Empire** – Nationalism fueled **Wars of Independence** that freed several Balkan nations.
3. **Colonized Peoples Resisted European Control in the Americas, Africa, and Asia** – **Native Americans, Africans, and Asians** fought back through **Wars, rebellions, and cultural resistance**.
4. **Religious and Cultural Movements Played a Role in Resistance** – Movements like the **Ghost Dance and the Mahdist Revolt** combined **spiritual beliefs with anti-colonialism**.
5. **Some Resistance Movements Led to Lasting Independence, While Others Were Crushed** – While some groups gained **sovereignty**, many were **defeated by superior military power**.

Key Concepts

- **Nationalism** – The belief in a shared cultural identity that motivated resistance against foreign rule.
- **Sepoy Rebellion** – A major uprising of **Indian soldiers against British rule** in 1857.
- **The Ghost Dance** – A **Native American spiritual movement** that sought to drive out white settlers.
- **The Mahdist Revolt** – A Sudanese **Islamic resistance movement** against British-Egyptian rule.
- **The Yaa Asantewaa War** – A West African rebellion against British colonization, led by a **female warrior queen**.

Intro

1. What inspired indigenous resistance to imperialism?
2. How did colonial subjects use Western education against their rulers?

Summary: Colonial subjects, often Western-educated, used Enlightenment ideas to fight for independence. Indigenous leaders in Africa, Asia, and the Americas organized rebellions, nationalist movements, and resistance wars against European imperialism.

Nationalist Movements in the Balkans

3. How did nationalism lead to independence in the Balkans?
4. What role did Russia play in the Balkans’ struggle for independence?

Summary: By the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire was losing control of its European territories. Inspired by French Revolutionary ideals, Serbia (1815) and Greece (1832) gained independence after long wars. The Russo-Turkish War (1877–1878) freed Bulgaria, Romania, and Montenegro but placed Bosnia and Herzegovina under Austria-Hungary’s control.

Resistance and Rebellion in the Americas

5. How did indigenous groups resist European expansion in the Americas?
6. What was the impact of the Indian Removal Act and forced relocations?

Summary: Indigenous peoples in North and South America fought to protect their lands but faced displacement and violence from European and U.S. expansion.

South Asian Movements

7. What caused the Sepoy Rebellion?
8. How did Britain respond to the rebellion?

Summary: Indian sepoys (soldiers) revolted against British rule (1857) after being forced to use rifle cartridges greased with cow and pig fat, offending Hindu and Muslim beliefs.

Southeast Asian Resistance

9. How did Vietnam and the Philippines resist European control?

Summary: Resistance to French and Spanish rule led to failed rebellions but inspired future independence movements.

Resistance in Australia and New Zealand

10. How did indigenous peoples in Australia and New Zealand resist British colonization?

Summary: Both the Aboriginal Australians and Maori resisted British expansion, but British settlers overpowered them.

African Resistance

11. How did African groups resist European imperialism?

12. Why did many resistance movements fail?

Summary: African resistance movements were often military-based but struggled against superior European weaponry.