

Name _____

Date _____

IMPERIALISM IN SOUTHERN AND EASTERN ASIA

European countries began fighting for control of Asian trade as early as the 1500s. But the most intense struggle took place in the late 1800s and early 1900s. By 1914 much of Asia was controlled by outside powers.

*Use a marker to do the following on the **Asia** map.*

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1. Portugal was the first European nation to have colonies in eastern Asia.
 - a. Underline Portugal's label on the map.
 - b. Stronger European countries had taken away most of Portugal's colonies by 1914. One that remained was the tiny colony of Macao. On China's southern coast just west of Hong Kong, underline Macao's label. (Macao will remain Portuguese territory until 1999.)
 2. During the **imperialist** era, the United Kingdom had vast possessions all over the world, including southern Asia.
 - a. Underline the United Kingdom's label.
 - b. One of its smaller colonies was Hong Kong, next to Macao. Print UK beside Hong Kong's label, and underline the label.
 - c. India was Britain's most important colony. Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka were parts of British India back then. Find these four countries.
 - d. Print UK in the middle of India and draw arrows to the other three countries it included back then.
 - e. Also print UK on Burma, east of Bangladesh.
 - f. Print UK on Malaysia, southeast of Burma.
 - g. The British also held the southern half of Papua New Guinea, a small part of which shows at the right edge of the map. Print UK on the southern coast of this island at the edge of the map.
 3. Not all the imperialist nations were European. After the Spanish American War, the United States took over some of Spain's former colonies.
 - a. Print US in the middle of the Philippines.
 - b. Also print US below Guam, the Pacific island near the east edge of the map.

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4. In 1914 Japan was the most industrialized country in Asia. It also was the only Asian country that was an imperialist power.

- a. Underline Japan's label.
- b. Japan controlled Korea. Mark a J on Korea, west of Japan. (Korea was not divided at the time.)
- c. Japan also held the southern half of Sakhalin Island. Mark a J on the part of the island nearest Japan.
- d. Mark a J on Taiwan, the island southwest of Japan.

5. France's main Asian colony was called French Indochina.

- a. Underline France's label.
- b. Indochina included what are now Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Draw a line around them and mark the region with an F.

6. The Netherlands still held the Dutch East Indies.

- a. Underline the abbreviated label for the Netherlands.
- b. Print an N above the label for Indonesia.
- c. Draw an arrow west to the large island of Sumatra and another east to the region of Irian Jaya on western New Guinea.

7. Germany's Asian possessions were relatively small.

- a. Underline Germany's label.
- b. Germany controlled the northern half of Papua New Guinea. Label it with a G.
- c. Germany controlled all the islands except Guam that are east of the Philippines, north of New Guinea, and south of the Tropic of Cancer. Write G within this area.

8. The imperialist nations did not have actual colonies in China. But several of them did have **spheres of influence**, areas in which they had special powers and trading privileges.

- a. One of the countries with a Chinese sphere of influence was Russia. Add the label RUSSIA near Moscow.

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- b. Russia's sphere of influence was in northeastern China. Mark it with an R just north of the Manchurian Plain in that region.
- c. Circle the R to show that this is a sphere of influence, not a Russian colony.
- d. Japan had a sphere of influence just south of the Russian one. Mark it with a **J**.
- e. Japan had another sphere of influence on the Chinese coast opposite Taiwan. Mark a **J** there.
- f. Mark the German sphere of influence with a **G** on the coast opposite Korea.
- g. The United Kingdom's sphere of influence extended from the coast inland along the Yangtze River. Mark a **UK** near Shanghai, along the East China Sea.
- h. Most of southern China was within the French sphere of influence. Mark an **F** near French Indochina.

9. Use the map as you have marked it to answer the questions below.

- a. Which European nation had the largest Asian colonies in 1914? _____
- b. Which eight imperialist powers in Asia are named on your map?

- c. Which countries were once included in French Indochina?

- d. Which country in Southeast Asia was free from imperialist control? _____
- e. Which was the only Asian nation that was itself an imperial power in 1914? _____
- f. In which country did the imperialist nations have spheres of influence? _____

★ 10. The Industrial Revolution was a factor in European imperialism. What were the industrial nations of Europe seeking in Asia?

