

Chapter 12 Section 1
Colonial Rule in Southeast Asia

I. The New Imperialism

- A. _____ had set up colonies and trading posts in North _____, South America, and _____ by the sixteenth century.
- B. The _____ of the late nineteenth century, called the "new imperialism" by some historians, was different.
1. Earlier, European states had been _____ to set up a few trading posts where they could carry on trade and perhaps some _____ activity.
 2. Now they sought _____ less than _____ control over vast territories.
- C. _____ begin to increase their search for colonies for several reasons.
1. The West was looking for both markets and _____ materials such as rubber, oil, and _____ for their _____.
 2. _____ were also a source of national _____.
 - a. To some people, a nation could not be great without _____.
- D. Imperialism was tied to Social _____ and _____.
1. Social Darwinists believed that in the struggle between _____.
 - a. Racists _____ believe that particular _____ are superior or inferior.
- E. Some Europeans took a more religious and _____ approach to imperialism.
1. Europeans had a moral _____ to civilize primitive people.
 - a. "White Man's Burden." To bring the _____ message to the "_____."

II. Colonial Takeover

- A. 1819 Great Britain sent Sir Thomas Stamford _____ to establish Singapore ("_____").
- B. The British will next move into _____.
1. Britain wanted control of Burma in order to protect its possessions in _____.
 2. Land route through Burma into southern _____.
- C. France was especially alarmed by British attempts to monopolize _____.
1. To stop any British movement into _____, the French forced the Vietnamese to accept French _____.
 - a. _____ - A political unit that _____ on another government for its protection.
- D. In the 1880s, France extended its control over neighboring _____, Annam, Tonkin, and _____.
1. Renamed its new possessions _____.
- E. _____ was the only remaining free state in Southeast _____.
1. British and the _____ threatened to place Thailand under colonial _____.
- F. King _____ and his son, King _____ prevented colonialization.

1. In 1896 Britain and France agreed to maintain Thailand as an _____ buffer state between their _____ in Southeast Asia.
- G. Spanish-American War, U.S. naval forces under Commodore George _____ defeated the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay in the _____.
1. _____ decided to turn the Philippines, into an American colony.
- H. Many Filipinos did not wish to be under American control. Emilio _____ was the leader of a movement for _____ in the Philippines.
1. Aguinaldo revolted against both the _____ and _____.

III. Colonial Regimes

- A. Western powers governed their new colonial empires by either _____ or _____ rule.
1. Their chief goals were to _____ the natural resources of the lands and to open up _____ for their own manufactured goods.
- B. _____ rule allowed local rulers were allowed to _____ their authority and status in a new colonial setting.
1. Indirect rule was _____ and affected local culture less.
- C. However, indirect rule was not always _____.
1. Some local elites resisted foreign _____.
 2. _____ rule is where the local elites were _____ with Western officials.
- D. The _____ powers did not want their colonists to develop their own _____.
1. Colonial policy stressed the exportation of raw _____.
- E. Benefits of colonial rule in Southeast Asia.
1. A modern _____ system.
 2. Colonial governments built _____, highways, and other structures.
 3. Created an _____ class in rural areas.

IV. Resistance to Colonial Rule

- A. Many subject peoples in Southeast Asia _____ colonization.
1. Resistance came first from the existing _____ class.
- B. Sometimes resistance to _____ control took the form of peasant revolts.
1. Peasants were often driven off the land to make way for plantation _____.
- C. Early resistance movements were _____ by Western powers.
1. In the early 1900s, however, a new kind of resistance emerged that was based on _____.
 2. The leaders were often from a new class that the colonial rule had created: Westernized _____ in the cities.
 - a. They were the first generation of _____ to embrace the institutions and values of the _____.
 - b. Many were educated in the _____, spoke Western _____, and worked in jobs connected with the colonial _____.