

1. **"informal" imperialism:** power is shared between local rulers, Stronger state allows weaker state to remain its independence but lessens its power
2. **"new imperialism":** Historians' term for the late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century wave of conquests by European powers, the United States, and Japan, which were followed by the development and exploitation of the newly conquered territories. (p. 726)
3. **"open door" policy:** A policy proposed by the US in 1899, under which ALL nations would have equal opportunities to trade in China.
4. **"scramble for africa":** Sudden wave of conquests in Africa by European powers in the 1880s and 1890s. Britain obtained most of eastern Africa, France most of northwestern Africa. Other countries (Germany, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, and Spain) acquired lesser amounts. (p. 731)
5. **"spheres of influence":** areas in which countries have some political and economic control but do not govern directly (ex. Europe and U.S. in China)
6. **berlin conference:** A meeting from 1884-1885 at which representatives of European nations agreed on rules colonization of Africa
7. **boxer rebellion:** A 1900 Uprising in China aimed at ending foreign influence in the country.
8. **cecil rhodes:** British colonial financier and statesman in South Africa
9. **imperialism:** any instance of aggressive extension of authority
10. **leopold II:** Belgian king who ruthlessly exploited the natives on his African land for personal gain.
11. **meiji restoration:** The political program that followed the destruction of the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1868, in which a collection of young leaders set Japan on the path of centralization, industrialization, and imperialism.
12. **monroe doctrine:** an American foreign policy opposing interference in the Western hemisphere from outside powers
13. **opium wars:** war between Great Britain and China, began as a conflict over the opium trade, ended with the Chinese treaty to the British- the opening of 5 chinese ports to foreign merchants, and the grant of other commercial and diplomatic privileges
14. **panama canal:** a ship canal 40 miles long across the Isthmus of Panama built by the United States (1904-1914)
15. **sepoy mutiny:** discontent with British administration in India led to numerous mutinies in 1857 and 1858
16. **spanish-america war:** A war between Spain and the United States in 1898, as a result of which Spain ceded Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and Guam to the United States and abandoned all claim to Cuba, which became independent in 1902.
17. **suez canal:** a ship canal in northeastern Egypt linking the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea
18. **taiping rebellion:** The most destructive civil war before the twentieth century. A Christian-inspired rural rebellion threatened to topple the Qing Empire.