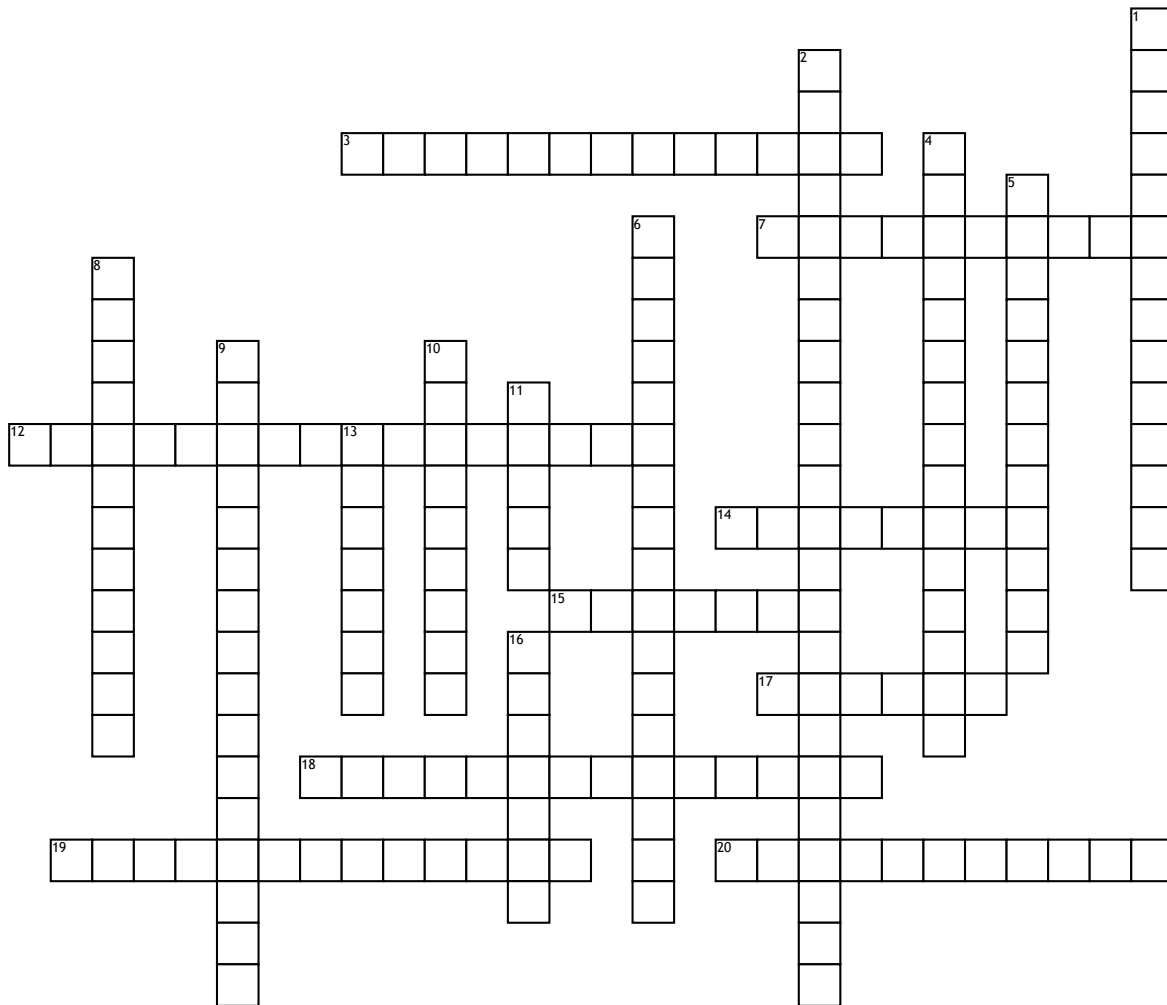


New Imperialism



Across

- 3. Belgian ruler who gained control of Congo
- 7. sending officials and soldiers from France to administer a colony
- 12. meeting that decided the parts of Africa that European countries could colonate and control
- 14. conflict between the Chinese and the British because the British refused to stop selling opium; British won because they had better weapons
- 15. to join or attach, as in joining of a new territory to an existing country
- 17. belief that particular races are superior or inferior

- 18. blamed foreign people and institutions for the loss of the traditional Chinese way of life; "Boxers" were traditionally skilled fighters that attacked Westerners, beginning with Christian missionaries
- 19. announced that he was the Mahdi, Mahdi and followers fiercely resisted British expansion into the region
- 20. domination of one country

Down

- 1. an American foreign policy opposing interference in the Wester hemisphere from outside powers
- 2. given control of India and was directly accountable to Parliament after Seven Year's War
- 4. belief that only the fittest survive in human political and economic struggle

- 5. local rulers expected to follow advice of European advisers
- 6. outside power claimed exclusive investment or trading privileges
- 8. used local rulers, chiefs, and sultans to rule for them
- 9. when one state threatens another state with a nearby navy to force a treaty or unfair privileges
- 10. connects the Mediterranean and the Red Sea for travel between Europe and Asia
- 11. indian soldier's who protect the company's interests in the religion
- 13. military leader of the Shona in Zimbabwe; Asante ruler
- 16. fought over the continued independence of Boer republics; resulted in British victory