

CHAPTER  
**25**  
SECTION 2

# Note Taking Study Guide

## IMPERIALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

**Focus Question:** How did industrialized powers divide up Southeast Asia, and how did the colonized peoples react?

*As you read this section, complete the flowchart below to identify causes, events, and effects of imperialism in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.*

The flowchart consists of three rectangular boxes stacked vertically. The top box is labeled "Effects" on the left side. It contains ten vertical lines for writing, with a dot at the bottom of each line. The middle box is labeled "Events" on the left side. It also contains ten vertical lines for writing, with a dot at the bottom of each line. The bottom box is labeled "Causes" on the left side. It contains ten vertical lines for writing, with a dot at the bottom of each line. An upward-pointing arrow is located between the "Events" box and the "Effects" box. Another upward-pointing arrow is located between the "Causes" box and the "Events" box.

By the 1700s, European merchants had gained footholds in Southeast Asia, but most of the area was still independent. In the 1800s, however, Westerners colonized much of Southeast Asia. The Dutch, for example, expanded to dominate the Dutch East Indies (now

Indonesia). The British expanded from India into Burma and Malaya. The Burmese resisted British rule and annexation but suffered

disastrous defeats. The French invaded Vietnam, seeking more influence and trade markets. The Vietnamese fought fiercely but lost to

superior European firepower. The French eventually took over all of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and referred to these holdings as

**French Indochina**. Meanwhile, the king of Siam, **Mongkut**, accepted some unequal treaties to keep Siam from becoming a European

colony. By the 1890s, Europeans controlled most of Southeast Asia, where they introduced modern technology and expanded commerce

and industry.

The Philippines had been under Spanish rule since the 1500s. In

1898, the **Spanish-American War** broke out. During the war, U.S.

battleships destroyed the Spanish fleet stationed in the Philippines.

Filipino rebel leaders declared independence and joined the

Americans against Spain. In return for their help, the Filipino rebels

expected the United States to recognize their independence. Instead,

in the treaty that ended the war, the United States gave Spain \$20

million in exchange for control of the Philippines. Bitterly disap-

pointed, Filipinos renewed their struggle for independence, but the

United States crushed the rebellion. The United States, however, did

promise Filipinos a gradual transition to self-rule sometime in the

future.

In the 1800s, the industrialized powers also began to take an

interest in the Pacific islands. American sugar growers, for example,

pressed for power in the Hawaiian Islands. When the Hawaiian

queen **Liliuokalani** tried to reduce foreign influence, American

planters overthrew her. In 1898, the United States annexed Hawaii.

Supporters of annexation argued that if the United States did not take

Hawaii, Britain or Japan might. By 1900, the United States, Britain,

France, or Germany had claimed nearly every island in the Pacific.

## Review Questions

1. How did the people of Burma and Vietnam respond to European attempts to colonize them?

2. Why did Filipino rebels renew their struggle for independence after the Spanish-American War?

## READING CHECK

Which countries made up French Indochina?

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## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *transition*

mean in the underlined sen-

tence? Note that the word

begins with the prefix *trans-*,

which means "across or

through." Use this knowledge to

help you learn what the word

*transition* means.

## READING SKILL

**Identify Causes and Effects**

Identify the causes and effects

of Liliuokalani's attempts to

reduce foreign influence in

Hawaii.

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