

**Co-op 13**  
**Weeks 28-29**  
**March 17, 2022**

**Accountability Questions:**

1. Please read the definitions of the following terms found in this week's reading. Many of these words we use today. Remember definitions can change over time, and sometimes we use them incorrectly.

Definitions from Oxford Languages

watershed: *noun*

1. an area or ridge of land that separates waters flowing to different rivers, basins, or seas.
2. an event or period marking a turning point in a course of action or state of affairs.  
"these works mark a watershed in the history of music"

liberal: *adjective*

1. willing to respect or accept behavior or opinions different from one's own; open to new ideas.
2. relating to or denoting a political and social philosophy that promotes individual rights, civil liberties, democracy, and free enterprise.

*noun*

1. a supporter of policies that are socially progressive and promote social welfare.
2. a supporter of a political and social philosophy that promotes individual rights, civil liberties, democracy, and free enterprise.

conservative:

1. averse to change or innovation and holding traditional values.
2. (in a political context) favoring free enterprise, private ownership, and socially traditional ideas.

radical:

1. (especially of change or action) relating to or affecting the fundamental nature of something; far-reaching or thorough. "a radical overhaul of the existing regulatory framework"
2. advocating or based on thorough or complete political or social change; representing or supporting an extreme or progressive section of a political party.

free trade: international trade left to its natural course without tariffs, quotas, or other restrictions.

"an agreement intended to introduce free trade in marine products"

imperialism: a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force.

"the struggle against imperialism" historically, ruled by an emperor

bombastic: high-sounding but with little meaning; inflated.

bellicose: demonstrating aggression and willingness to fight.

**status quo:** the existing state of affairs, especially regarding social or political issues.

"they have a vested interest in maintaining the status quo"

**franchise** (as with voting - not a Chick fil A franchise, though that is an interesting use of the word!): the right to vote. "the franchise was limited to Estonian citizens" ; the rights of citizenship. "the bishop's authority was deployed to extend the franchise of civilized Christian living"

**expediency:** the quality of being convenient and practical despite possibly being improper or immoral; convenience.

"an act of political expediency"

**borough:** a town or district which is an administrative unit.

- **BRITISH**  
a town (as distinct from a city) with a corporation and privileges granted by a royal charter.
- **HISTORICAL-BRITISH**  
a town sending representatives to Parliament.

**civil service:** the permanent professional branches of a government's administration, excluding military and judicial branches and elected politicians.

**boycott:** withdraw from commercial or social relations with (a country, organization, or person) as a punishment or protest.

"we will boycott all banks which take part in the loans scheme"

2. In Great Britain, many areas of society were reformed from 1850 to 1890. Think about the types of reforms that were being made. What areas did Britain struggle with as she grew, industrialized, and became increasingly urbanized?

3. Be sure to look at a map that shows the results of the Scramble for Africa this week. There is one at the end of this file. Also included is a map before the scramble and from 1913. Take careful note of the place where each European country had control. List the European countries that controlled territory in Africa.

4. What two African states remained free of European domination?

5. Why was a congress called in Berlin in 1884-1885 regarding settlements in Africa?

### Thinking Questions:

1. What did the Reform Act of 1867 do, and why was it a watershed event in British politics?

2. The names, political contributions, and legacies of the four major British statesmen of this period—Palmerston, Gladstone, Disraeli, and Salisbury—are as well known to British students as are Lincoln and Grant to Americans. From your assigned reading, pick one of these men and sketch his personality and general political contributions.

3. What does the term "Orientalist" mean? Does it remind you of other ways of thinking that you have encountered in your Year 3 studies?

4. How was it that Europeans thought that they had the right to take over African and Asian lands from those who had lived there for centuries?

5. Watch for the relationship between private industries and governments during the Age of Imperialism. No need to write anything, but consider the roles each played in colonized countries.

BONUS: The situation in Russia is very interesting - particularly pertinent to today. See if you can read at least a little about this and watch for these questions. Even just reading the questions gives you a lot of the picture of what was happening!

1. What were conditions like in Russia at the turn of the nineteenth century?
2. What problems with the system of serfdom in Russia confronted Alexander II as he took the throne?
3. Under what general conditions, and with what results, did Alexander emancipate the serfs?
4. How did Alexander II reform local governments in Russia, and with what results?
6. How was the judicial system reformed in 1864?
7. How was the army reformed in 1874?
8. When did Russia industrialize, and who was its leader and financier? What were conditions like for factory workers in government factories?
9. How was Alexander II repaid for his reforms, and why?
10. Summarize the policies of Alexander III. Why did he adopt these policies?

### Readings

#### WEEK 26:

☐ The Age of Nationalism and Reform, 1850-1890, by Norman Rich (940) p. 145-183

☐ The Victorian Internet, by Tom Standage (384) chapter 7

#### SUPPLEMENTAL:

☐ Dreams of Iron and Steel, by Deborah Cadbury (909) chapter 4 (Week 3 of 4)

**Mary Slessor**

**Africa**

#### WEEK 27:

☐ Imperialism: A History in Documents, by Bonnie Smith (325) p. 39-73 (start at "Grounds for Conquest")

☐ The Victorian Internet, by Tom Standage (384) chapter 8

# COLONIZATION OF AFRICA



