**Unit 6-Nationalism, Industrialization, and Imperialism**

Nationalism motivated European nations to compete for colonial possessions. European economic, military, and political power forced colonized countries to trade on European terms. Industrially produced goods flooded colonial markets and displaced their traditional industries. Colonized peoples resisted European domination and responded in diverse ways to Western influences.

**Forms of imperialism**

• Colonies

• Protectorates

• Spheres of influence

**Imperialism in Africa and Asia**• European domination

• European conflicts carried to the colonies

• Christian missionary efforts

• Spheres of influence in China

• Suez Canal

• East India Company’s domination of Indian states

• America’s opening of Japan to trade

**Responses of colonized peoples**

• Armed conflicts (e.g., events leading to the Boxer Rebellion in China)

• Rise of nationalism (e.g., first Indian nationalist party founded in the mid-1800s)