

Exercise walk-through

6.2

State Expansion from 1750 to 1900

AP World History: Modern

Compare who controls the territory

Strengthened colonial control

States could take direct control of territories previously held by non-state entities. The Congo passed from Leopold II to the Belgian state; the Dutch state took over former company territories.

Different expansion processes

European states, the United States and Japan acquired territory while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined. **Warfare and diplomacy** both shaped expansion.

Settlement and neighbouring territory

Settler colonies

New Zealand is the CED's example of settler colonialism. Settlement involved displacement of Indigenous populations.

Contiguous expansion

The United States, Russia and Japan expanded into neighbouring territories. Geography distinguishes this from distant overseas colonies.

Forms can overlap. Do not rank harm from the administrative label alone.

Your turn: control versus influence

Original practice — attempt before the check

Compare the Congo transfer with British firms supporting the Port of Buenos Aires. What changed in political control in the first case? What kind of influence does the second illustrate?

Check: formal rule and economic influence

Congo

The transfer changed the authority formally ruling the territory, from Leopold II to the Belgian government. Colonial rule continued.

Buenos Aires

British firms' investment supported port construction and economic influence. This did not make Argentina a British colony.

The distinction is political authority versus an economic mechanism; economic influence can also involve coercion.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Name the two methods used to expand in Africa.

[2]

2.2 State what happened to Spanish and Portuguese influence.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

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2.1

- warfare and diplomacy
-

2.2 State what happened to Spanish and Portuguese influence. [2]

2.2

- it declined while European states, the United States and Japan acquired territories

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Some states expanded overland.

(a) Name the three the CED gives.

[3]

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[3]

(a)

- the United States; Russia; Japan

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Some states expanded overland.

(b) State what makes a settler colony distinctive.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Some states expanded overland.

(b) State what makes a settler colony distinctive.

[1]

(b)

- it brings a permanent settler population

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Expansion in this period is best described as

[1]

☐

A only an increase

B a redistribution as well as an increase

C entirely peaceful

D entirely European

3.2 The states that expanded into neighbouring territories include

[1]

☐

A the United States, Russia and Japan

B Portugal and Spain

C the Ottoman Empire alone

D none

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Expansion in this period is best described as

[1]

- ☐ **A** only an increase
B a redistribution as well as an increase
C entirely peaceful
D entirely European

3.1 B

- some influence rose and some declined

3.2 The states that expanded into neighbouring territories include

[1]

- ☐ **A** the United States, Russia and Japan
B Portugal and Spain
C the Ottoman Empire alone
D none

3.2 A

- the CED's own list

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A state expands by treaty rather than by battle.

(a) State whether this is still expansion.

[1]

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[1]

(a)

- yes

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A state expands by treaty rather than by battle.

(b) Explain why the CED names both methods.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A state expands by treaty rather than by battle.

(b) Explain why the CED names both methods.

[2]

(b)

- the outcome is the same transfer of control, so an account of only warfare would miss much of how empires actually grew