Significant People

1. King Mongkut- also known to theatergoers as The King and I, he helped prevent Thailand from gong under colonial rule.
2. King Chulalongkorn- son to King Mongkut, they both promoted Western learning and had friendly relations with other main European powers.
3. Commodore George Dewey- led the US naval forces when they defeated the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.
4. Emilio Aguinaldo- the leader of a movement for independence in the Philippines.
5. Muhammad Ali- an officer of the Ottoman army who seized power and established a separate Egyptian state.
6. David Livingstone- an explorer who trekked through uncharted regions of Africa, however, disappeared for a while.
7. Henry Stanley- a young journalist who was sent to find David Livingstone. To which he did on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika.
8. Zulu- an army who defeated the British at the Battle of Isandhlwana in 1879.
9. Queen Victoria- Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1837 to 1901. Also was granted the title Empress of India in 1876.
10. Mohandas Gandhi- a lawyer from Western India who led a nonviolence resistance movement which later led to an Indian Independence.
11. Jose de San Martin- a member of the creole elite from Argentina who led revolutions with Simon Bolviar throughout South America.
12. Simon Bolviar- a member of the creole elite from Venezuela who led revolutions with Jose de San Marin throughout South America.
13. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna- he ruled Mexico from 1833 to 1855 but, misused state funds, halted reforms, and created chaos.
14. Benito Juarez- son of Native American peasants, who became President Juarez, brought liberal reforms to Mexico.

Significant Terms

1. Imperialism- the extension of a nation’s power over other lands.
2. Protectorate- a political unit that depends on another government for its protection.
3. Indirect Rule- local rules were allowed to maintain their positions of authority and status in a new colonial setting.
4. Direct Rule- local elites were removed from power and replaced with a new set of officials brought from the mother country.
5. Annex- adding territory to one’s own territory by appropriation.
6. Indigenous- people who are native to the region.
7. Sepoy- Indian soldiers hired by the British East India Company.
8. Viceroy- a governor who ruled as a representative of a monarch.
9. Creole- descendants of Europeans born in Latin America and lived there permanently.
10. Peninsulare- Spanish and Portuguese officials who resided temporarily in Latin America for political and economic gain and then returned to their mother countries.
11. Mestizo- people of Native American and European descent.
12. Monroe Doctrine- a guarantee of independence to the new Latin America nations and warned against any European intervention in the Americas.
13. Caudillo- strong leaders who lead by military force and were usually supported by the landed elites.