<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Religion</th>
<th>Imperialist Action</th>
<th>Local Reaction</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ottoman Empire | In a series of wars, Russia moves against Ottomans and supports Pan-Slavic nationalism. | Turks fight back but are not a match for Russians.  
In an effort to maintain balance of power, Britain and France aid Turks. | Ottoman Empire as “sick man of Europe”  
When Turks defeated by the Russians in 1878, Turks lose large part of Balkans  
Britain and Austria-Hungary unhappy over Russian gains, so they redraw map and take large areas for themselves |
| China | Foreign merchants come to trade  
The opium trade is forbidden, but British import opium from India to China.  
Japan in 1894 moves against China.  
Western influences continue to grow.  
Discontent with Qing Dynasty grows  
Western-educated intellectuals seek reforms, but conservatives refuse. | China allows foreigners to trade and live in limited number of treaty ports  
Opium wars, 1839-1842, 1856-1860  
China is badly defeated in the Sino-Japanese War.  
In an attempt to diffuse reformers, Dowager Empress supports the Boxer Uprising, which attacks foreigners and Chinese Christian converts | China loses wars and is forced to open more ports to foreigners and to grant extraterritoriality, the first of several unequal treaties  
Europeans exploit the situation and divide China into spheres of influence  
U.S., lacking any territory in China and to protect its own trading interests, insists on Open Door Policy.  
European nations, U.S., and Japan defeat the boxers.  
Reforms are implemented, but the provinces begin to secede.  
In 1911, a republic is declared. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Religion</th>
<th>Imperialist Action</th>
<th>Local Reaction</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| India          | • Portuguese, Dutch, English and French vie for control of Indian trade during the Delhi Sultranate and then the Mughal Empire  
• European rivalry spills over into India and the British defeat and French in 1757  
• British East India Company builds and empire in India, introduces reforms, education, civil service. Varying degrees of compliance with policy of nonintervention in Indian affairs. | • British East India Company’s attempts at acquiring territory is met by armed resistance by various states, Marathas and Sikhs, for example.  
• Long-standing issues that Indians had with the East India Company, such as the British attitude toward Indians and British interference with traditional Hindu practices, boiled over in the Indian Mutiny of 1857. | Control of India is removed from the East India Company in 1858 and placed under British Government by the Act for Better Government for India. |
| Japan          | U.S. forces Japan to open its ports to foreign trade in 1854. | • In reaction to the Tokugawa Shogunate’s inability to resist foreign power and to deal with its own internal problems, it is overthrown.  
• The Meiji Restoration occurs.  
• After 1868 under the Meiji, Japan begins a process of modernization and industrialization. | • Feudalism ends.  
• Japan becomes a world power and begins its own imperialist campaign in Asia, at least in part to secure natural resources and markets to satisfy its production capacities. |