

UNIT 10.4: IMPERIALISM

10.4 STANDARDS

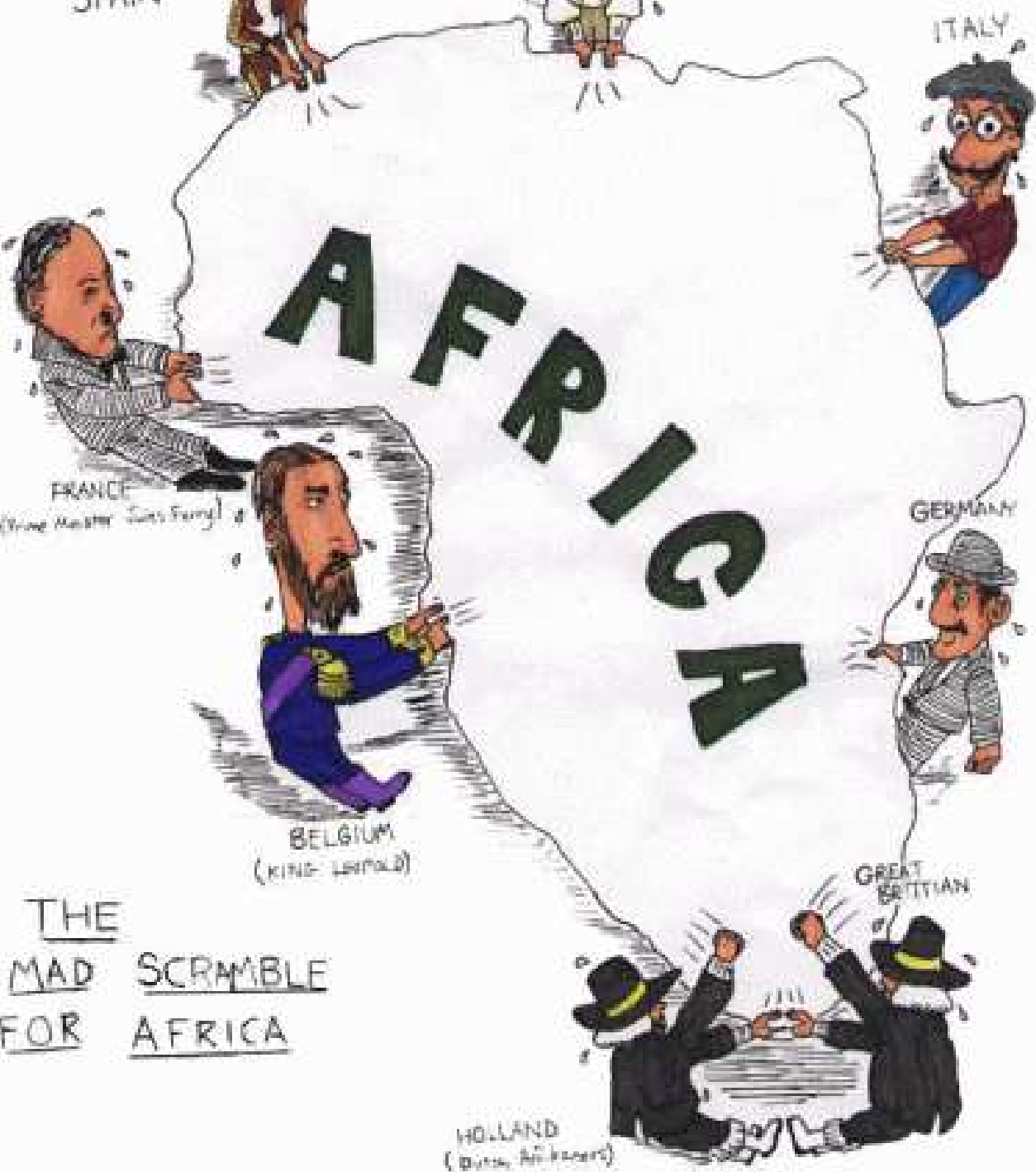
10.4: Students analyze patterns of global change in the era of New Imperialism in at least two of the following regions or countries: Africa, Southeast Asia, China, India, Latin America, and the Philippines



- **10.4.1:** Describe the rise of industrial economics and their link to imperialism and colonialism (eg. The role played by national security and strategic advantage; moral issues, raised by the search for national hegemony, Social Darwinism, and the missionary impulse; material issues such as land, resources and technology).
- **10.4.2:** Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.
- **10.4.3:** Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by people under colonial rule
- **10.4.4:** Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in china, and the roles of ideology and religion. India and their leader Gandhi.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Students will be able to explain the beginnings of Imperialism and what motivated the European nations to colonize.



WHAT DO YOU SEE?

- Looking at the political cartoon ..
 - What do you think the political cartoon means?
 - How would you respond to someone trying to exert control over you?
 - How would you react?

What are some words associated with it?

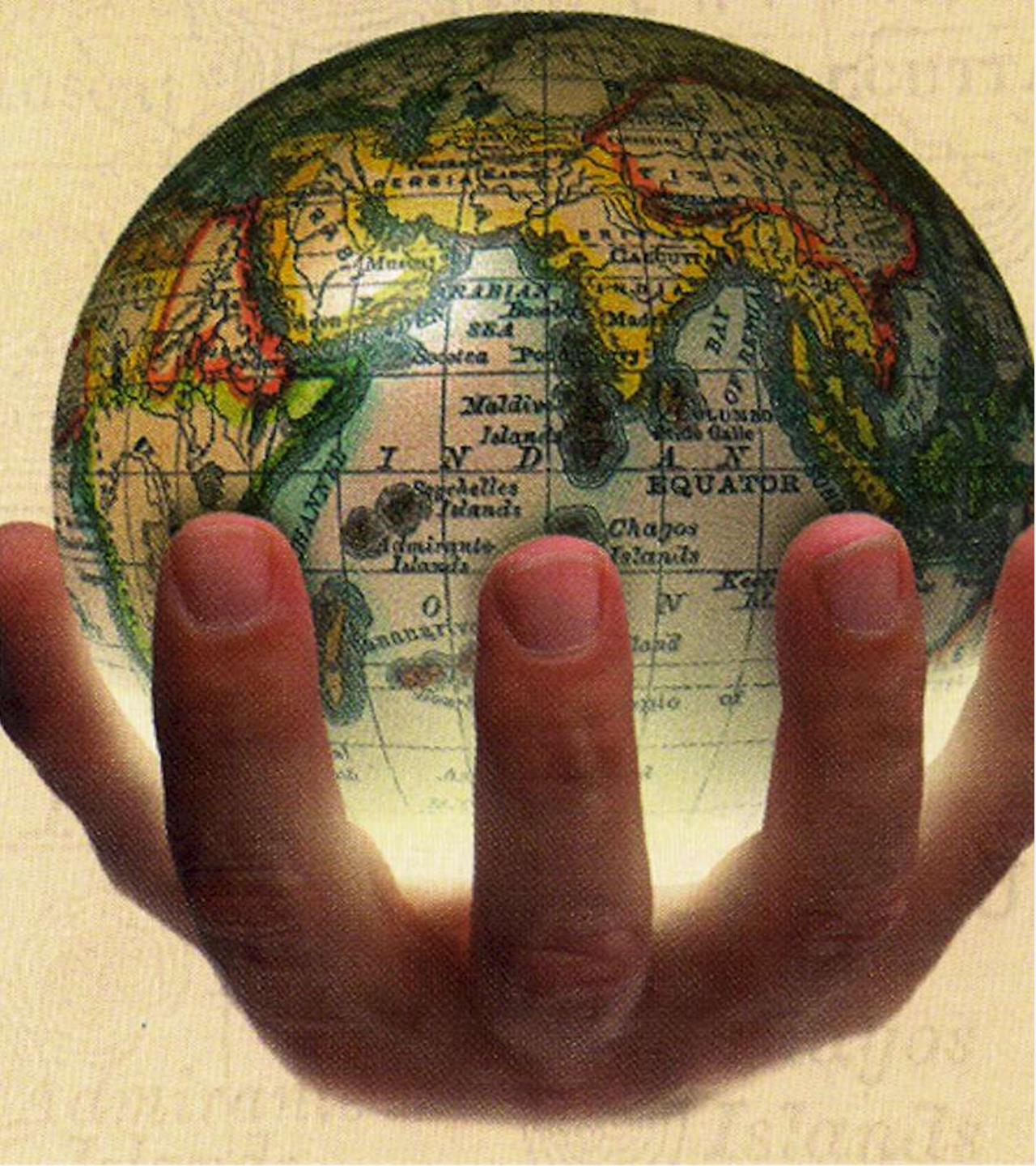
What is it?

Imperialism

Why does it happen?

Who does it affect?





IMPERIALISM

- Imperialism - expansion of one nation's power through occupation & domination
 - ✓ Stronger countries would dominate politically, economically and socially





THE 3 FORMS OF IMPERIALISM

- Colony – territory that an imperial power ruled directly through colonial officials
- Protectorate – own government, but its policies were guided by a foreign power (Puppet)
- Sphere of Influence – region of a country where an imperial power had exclusive investment or trading rights

SETTING THE STAGE FOR IMPERIALISM



As European nations industrialized, the search for new markets and raw materials to improve their economies intensified

- Competition  POWER
- **New opportunities** – Countries needed loyal people to go to these foreign lands to colonize them and this resulted in fresh start for those people
- **Missionary opportunities** - Spread of religions, humanitarian activities
 - Social Darwinism – Survival of the Fittest
 - Racism – attitude that one race is superior than the other
- **Berlin Conference**: European leaders got together to decide rules for colonizing.
-  If you can control territory, you can keep it. No Africans invited.



The New Imperialism, 1850–1914

