

Warm up -

Answer these questions about the following image.

- 1. Describe what you see in the picture: (be specific)*
- 2. What do you think this picture represents?*
- 3. What country do you think the person in the picture is from?*
- 4. Do you think this is a positive or negative cartoon?*



Source: <http://www.boondocksnet.com> (adapted)



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THE DEVILFISH IN EGYPTIAN WATERS.



# European Motives for Imperialism

- Economic
  - Industrial Revolution: need for labor, raw materials, new markets
- Nationalism
  - Ethnocentrism: people of Europe thought their culture and way of life was superior, i.e. *The White Man's Burden*
  - Competition: prestige of having colonies was important in the power race among nations
- Military
  - Placement of military bases around the world, recruitment of soldiers from the colonies
- Population Pressure
  - Europe overpopulated – 55 million migrated to African and Asian colonies
- Humanitarian and Religious
  - Established schools, hospitals, vaccinations, and attempted to convert the population to Christianity

# The New Imperialism, 1850–1914

## Causes

- **Nationalism**  
To gain power, European nations compete for colonies and trade.
- **Economic Competition**  
Demand for raw materials and new markets spurs a search for colonies.
- **Missionary Spirit**  
Europeans believe they must spread their Christian teachings to the world.

## IMPERIALISM

Europeans exert influence over the economic, political, and social lives of people they colonize.

## Effects

- **Colonization**  
Europeans control land and people in areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
- **Colonial Economics**  
Europeans control trade in the colonies and set up dependent cash-crop economies.
- **Christianization**  
Christianity spreads to Africa, India, and Asia.

From 1850 to 1914, the strong, industrialized nations of Europe used imperialism to seize colonies & dominate the local

gov'ts & economies in Africa & Asia

# Why did the industrialized nations of the world imperialize?

## The New Imperialism 1875-1914

### Causes

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### IMPERIALISM

Europeans exert influence over the economic and social lives of the colonies they colonize.

Nationalism in Europe meant that each nation wanted to become the most powerful.

Having a lot of overseas colonies showed power.

This turned into an all-out race for the best & most numerous colonies in Africa & Asia

# The

## Causes

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The Industrial Revolution led to a huge demand for raw materials so countries could make more factory-produced goods

The Industrial Revolution caused a huge demand for new overseas markets to sell their finished

Having numerous colonies in Africa & Asia helped fuel the Industrial Revolution



## Causes

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- **Economic Competition**

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Christian missionaries wanted to convert the “uncivilized” natives in the world by

Europeans believed in an idea called “Social Darwinism” that argued that whites were the most

Europeans believed in the “white man’s burden” that they had a responsibility to civilize the world

# Forms of Imperialism

- Colony
  - Territory ruled directly through officials from the foreign power
- Protectorate
  - Area has its own government, but policies are directed by the foreign power
  - “puppet government”
- Sphere of influence
  - Foreign power holds exclusive trading rights
  - Mostly seen in China

Sphere of Influence: Nations gain exclusive trading rights in territory, dominate all trade, but allow the local gov't to make other decisions

**Form**

Colony

Country or a territory  
governed internally by a  
foreign power

**Example**

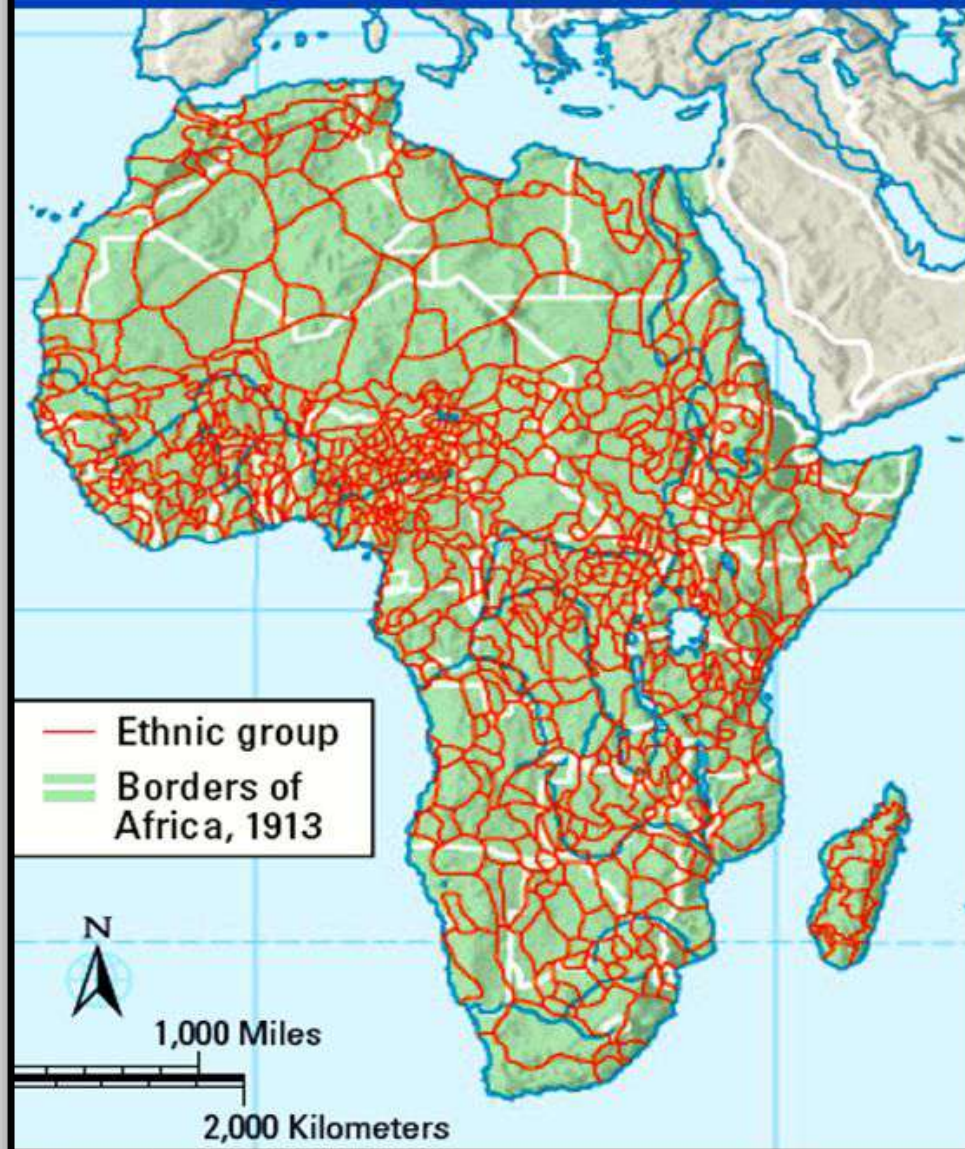
Somaliland in East Africa was  
a French colony.

Colony: Europeans seize a  
territory & rule it directly by  
sending governors to the  
colony

Protectorate: Local gov't exists,  
but Europeans make all real  
decisions in order to protect their  
trade



## Traditional Ethnic Boundaries of Africa



The arrival of Europeans changed Africa

Before Europeans, Africa was divided into tribal *clans*

# African Imperialism

- Possessed abundant resources
- Weak due to a lack of technology and diminished population

## 1885 – Partition of Africa

- 14 nations met at the Berlin Conference and divided Africa among themselves
- By 1914, 90% of Africa was claimed (Ethiopia, Liberia)
- British and French became the most dominant



- Effects on Africa

- Economic: low wages and heavy taxes, European domination of natural resources and industry
- Education: Africans taught they were inferior
- Brutality was common
- Loss of culture and religion
- Government continued to be unstable after independence
- Lack of experience w/ democracy
- Combined ethnic groups into new nations

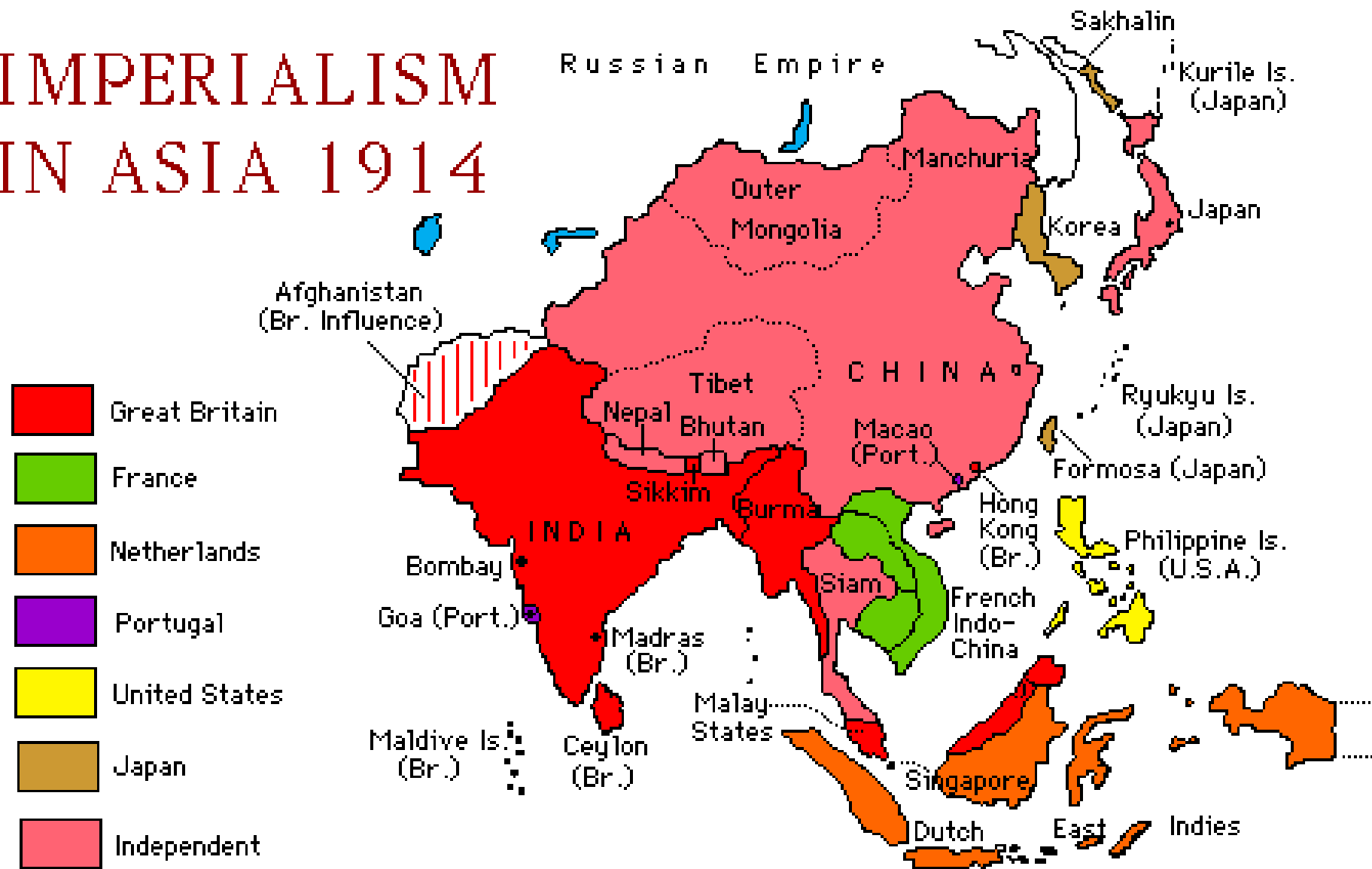


- Effects on Europe

- Wealth, expansion of empires, major cause of WWI

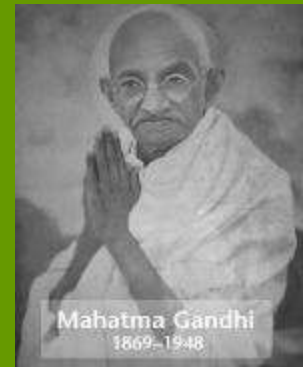


# IMPERIALISM IN ASIA 1914



- India “Jewel in the Crown”
  - Dominated by Britain until 1940s
  - *East India Company* granted control of trade, later extended to political control
  - The Sepoy Rebellion
    - Mutiny of sepoys
    - Caused by the poor treatment of native rulers, harsh land policies, & fear of forced religious conversion
    - Spread throughout India
    - Rebel forces took control of north central India before being suppressed by the British
    - Results: East India Company was abolished,
    - Raj- Britain took direct control
  - Reforms as a result of the rebellion
    - *Indian National Congress* formed representing Indian public opinion

# Asian Imperialism



# China



- Opium Wars
  - Britain tried to force China to trade tea, porcelain, and silk for opium
  - *Results:* began the exploitation of China, Hong Kong was gained by Britain, opium trade legalized, territory lost to other European powers
- Taiping Rebellion
  - Taiping literally means “great peace” Began as rebellion against Qing Dynasty
  - Rebellion occurred from late 1830’s to 1864 when internal fighting and outside assaults finally brought down the Taiping government
  - At least 20 million died
- Spheres of Influence
  - Western powers & Japan gained economic control over regions, U.S. excluded
  - U.S.—declared Open Door Policy in 1899; Stated that China’s doors would be open to merchants of all nations; Roosevelt (Teddy)
- The Boxer Rebellion
  - Poor peasants and workers resented privileges granted to foreigners
  - Formed the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists, aka the Boxers
  - After several months a multinational force defeated the Boxers
- Revolution of 1911: new Chinese republic established



# Japan



- 1853 – U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry went to Japan to open it to trade w/ the west
- Tokugawa Shogunate overthrown by Meiji Restoration
  - Restored emperor to the throne
  - Japan adopts western ways
  - Rapidly industrializes in 50 yrs.
  - Based army on Germany and navy on Britain
  - Became an imperial power to avoid becoming a colony
- Sino-Japanese War: wanted natural resources (Japan defeated China and gained control of Korea)
- Russo-Japanese War: conflict over trading rights (Manchuria), proved Japan's growth to the west; Japan occupies Korea

**SE Asia:** dominated by France; Thailand only country to retain independence, later wars of independence

The Sun Never Sets on the British Empire. What does this quote mean?

