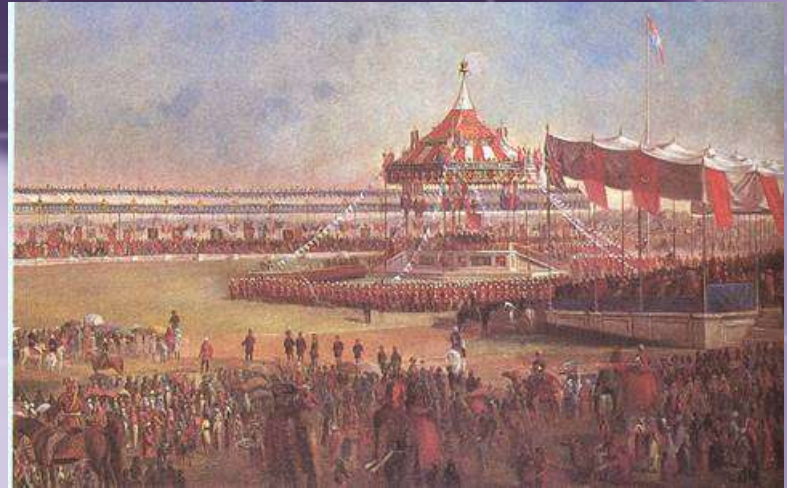


The Age of Imperialism

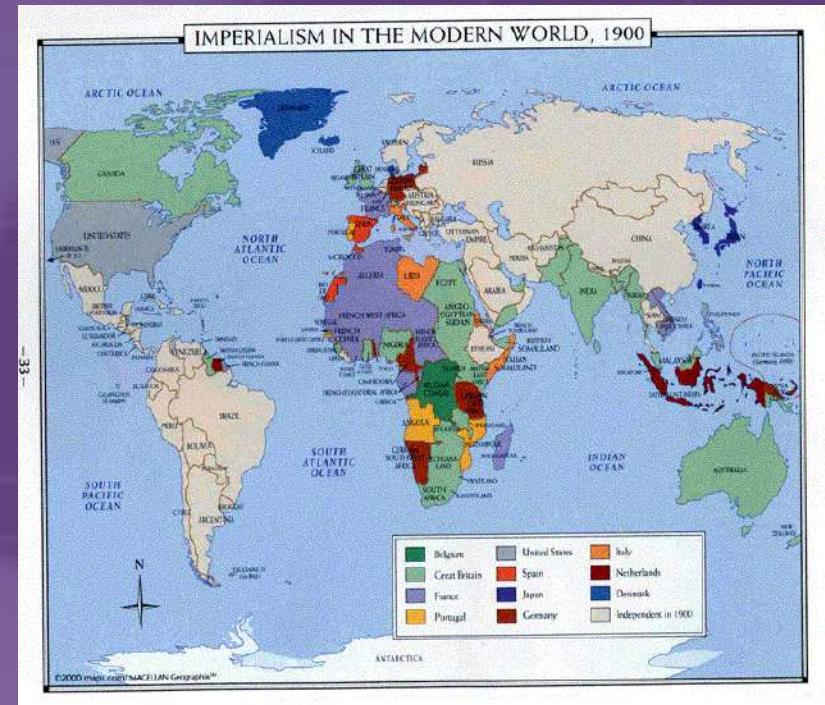
1875-1914

Red-coated British soldiers stand at attention around a royal pavilion during a ceremony in India. Britain's Queen Victoria took the title Empress on India in 1876.



The Age of Imperialism

- Imperialism = a policy of conquering and ruling other lands



Nations competed for overseas empires. Britain's lead was challenged.

- In the mid-1800s, Britain was the most powerful nation in the world.
 - It's factories produced more good than those of any other country.
 - The British Navy guarded the oceans so that those goods could be shipped safely to ports around the globe.
 - British banks loaned the money needed to build factories, mines, and railroads worldwide.
- By the late 1800s, however, Germany and the United States were challenging Britain's economic leadership.
- Faced with possible decline, Britain looked increasingly to its colonies for markets and resources.

Nations competed for overseas empires. Imperialism fostered rivalries.

- Other countries followed Britain's lead and came to see colonies as necessary for their economic well-being.
 - The French and Dutch expanded their holdings and by 1900 France had an empire second in size only to Britain's.
 - Spain and Portugal attempted to build new empires in Africa.
 - Austria-Hungary moved into the Balkans.
 - Russia expanded into the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Siberia.
- Countries that had no colonies set out to acquire them.
 - Belgium, Italy, and Germany all took over lands in Africa (with Germany also taking an interest in East Asia & the Pacific islands).

Nations competed for overseas empires. Imperialism fostered rivalries.

(continued)

- Two non-European countries, the United States and Japan, also became involved in overseas expansion during this period.
 - Both the U.S. and Japan were interested in East Asia.
 - The U.S. was also deeply tied to Latin America.
- Increasingly, Europeans viewed an empire as a measure of national stature.
- Thus, the race for colonies grew out of a strong sense of national pride as well as from economic competition.

Nations competed for overseas empires. Europe believed in its own superiority.

- Following the Industrial Revolution, Europeans regarded their new technology (weaponry, telegraphs, railroads etc.) as proof they were better than other peoples.
- This attitude is a reflection of racism, the belief that one race is superior to others.
- Europeans believed that they had the right and duty to bring the results of their progress to other countries.

Nations competed for overseas empires. Europe believed in its own superiority.

(continued)

- Some of this push for expansion of the European way of life came from missionaries.
 - One of the most famous of these missionaries was David Livingstone, a minister from Scotland who went to Africa to preach the Gospel and helped to end the slave trade there.



Nations competed for overseas empires.

Imperialism had mass appeal.

- In the late 1800s, Europeans and Americans were eager to read about adventures in distant places.
- Newspapers competed for readership by hiring reporters to search the globe for stories.
 - One of the most famous reporters of the day was Henry Stanley.



- Stanley was hired in 1871 to find David Livingstone who had traveled deep into the heart of Africa and hadn't been heard from in some years.
- Ten months later, Stanley caught up with Livingstone and his account of their meeting made headlines around the world. Stanley became an instant celebrity.

Nations competed for overseas empires. Imperialism had mass appeal.

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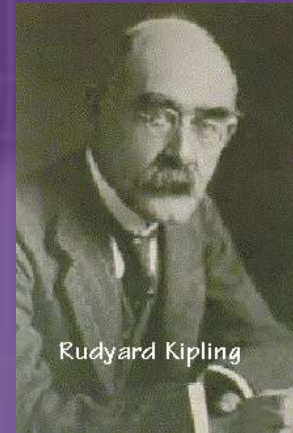
- Novels and poetry also glorified Imperialism .
 - The most popular writer of the day was Joseph Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936).
 - Kipling appealed not only to his readers' sense of adventure but also the their feelings of superiority.
 - He saw imperialism as a mission to “civilize non-Europeans” and urged his readers to:

Take up the White Man's Burden-

Send forth the best ye breed-

Go bind your sons to exile-

To serve your captives' need...



The Age of Imperialism

- In answering the call of imperialism, Europeans altered the way of life on every continent.

The Age of Imperialism

- Questions to Consider

1. (a) What countries challenged Britain's economic leadership? (b) How was the search for colonies a response to Britain's declining share in world trade?
2. What part did each of the following play in imperialism? (a) markets (b) raw materials (c) national pride
3. What attitude did people in industrialized countries have toward other peoples?
4. (a) What part did missionaries play in imperialism? (b) How did newspapers and writers encourage imperialism?
5. Reread the lines from Kipling's poem on pg. 571 in your book. (a) What did he mean by "the White Man's Burden"? (b) What was the exile of which he spoke? (c) What does the word *captives* indicate?

The Age of Imperialism

- Resources

- Krieger, Neill,& Reynolds. World History: Perspectives on the Past, 5th Ed. McDougall Littell, 1997.
- www.personal.psu.edu/.../imperialism.htm
- <http://www.warandpeace.agnostos-theos.net/cartography.html>
- www.bbc.co.uk/.../stan_livingstone.shtml
- www.englisch.schule.de/auster/group5/stanley.htm
- www.theotherpages.org/poems/faces.html

A purple-tinted background featuring a grid pattern. On the left, a globe is mounted on a stand, with a white arrow pointing towards the top-left. The text "The End" is centered in a large, white, sans-serif font.

The End