


IMPERIALISM™

YOU CAME, YOU PLAYED, YOU CONQUERED




African Imperialism
Forms of Imperialism
British Imperialism
Imperialism of Southeast Asia

Division of Africa



- African people were divided into hundreds of groups prior to the arrival of the Europeans.
- Europeans could not enter the interior of Africa because of rapids, cataracts, & drastically changing flows of water
 - steam-powered riverboats help with exploration
- Europeans decide to explore Africa because of the adventure & excitement being reported their

Motives Driving Imperialism



- Imperialism = the take over of a country or territory by a stronger nation with the interest of dominating the life of the people of that nation
- Europe needed raw materials to improve their economy
- Europe viewed an empire as a measure of a nation's greatness = NATIONALISM
- European believed they were better than others based on their advanced technology = RACISM
- Social Darwinism = survival of the fittest

Motives for Imperialism

European Motives	External Forces	Internal Forces
Nationalism	Guns	Variety of cultures & languages
Economic Competition	Railroads & Steamships	Lower level technology
Missionary Impulse	Cure for malaria	Ethnic Strife

The Berlin Conference

Berlin Conference:

- Europeans feared war between each other because of competition
- Berlin Conference – to lay down rules for the division of Africa
- Outcome of the Conference:
 1. Any country can claim land as long as they notify other countries of their intentions
 2. No African tribal leaders were at the conference

3 Groups Clash Over South Africa

- The history of South Africa is a history of Africans, Dutch, & British clashing over land and resources
 - Why the conflict?
 1. Diamonds
 2. Gold
 3. Trading Industry
 4. Shipping Industry





Forms of Colonial Control

- **Colony:**
 - Characteristics = a country or a region governed internally by foreign power
 - Example = Somaliland in East Africa was a French colony
- **Protectorate:**
 - Characteristics = a country or territory w/ its own internal government but under the control of an outside power
 - Example = Britain established a protectorate over the Niger River delta

Forms of Colonial Control

- **Sphere of Influence:**
 - Characteristics = an area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges
 - Example = Liberia was under the sphere of influence of the United States
- **Economic Imperialism:**
 - Characteristics = independent but less developed nations controlled by private business interest rather than by other governments
 - Example = The Dole Fruit company controlled pineapple trade in Hawaii

Patterns of Imperialist Management

- **Indirect Control** = use of local government officials by imperialistic countries to control colonies
- **Direct Control** = foreign officials were brought in to rule over the colonies

Indirect vs. Direct Control


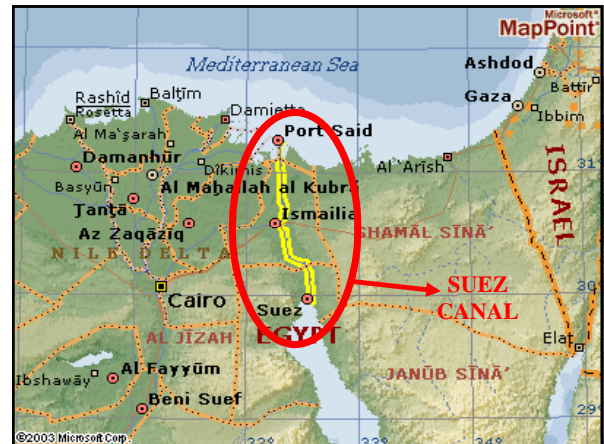
Indirect Control	Direct Control
• Limited self-rule	• No self-rule
• Goal: to develop future leaders	• Goal: assimilation = in time, the locals would become absorbed into their culture
• Government institutions are based on European styles but may have local rules	• Government institutions are based only on European styles
Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British colonies such as Nigeria, India, Burma • U.S. colonies on Pacific Islands 	Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French colonies such as Somaliland, Vietnam • German colonies such as Tanganyika • Portuguese colonies such as Angola

Impact of Colonialism

- **The Good Stuff**
 1. Reduced local warfare
 2. Raids between rival tribes were reduced
 3. Improved sanitation & hospitals
 4. Life spans and literacy rates increased
 5. Economic Expansion
 6. Technological growth = telephones, railroads, & dams
- **The Bad Stuff**
 1. Africa lost control of their land & independence
 2. Many people died of new diseases (smallpox)
 3. Many died resisting the Europeans
 4. Famine
 5. Lose of traditional cultures
 6. Divided the African Continent

Europeans Grab Territories


- **Geopolitics** = an interest in or taking of land for its **strategic location** or products
- Russia wanted access to the Black Sea (went after the Ottomans)
 - * **Crimean War** = Russia vs. Ottomans for the Crimean Peninsula
- Egypt = had access to the Mediterranean Sea & the Red Sea
 - * Ottomans build the **SUEZ CANAL** = connected the Mediterranean & the Red Sea

British Imperialism in India

- British have been in India since the 1600's but were held under control by India
- Britain was interested in India mainly for its potential, but that changed
- India was a major contributor of raw materials to Britain
- Britain viewed India as the brightest "jewel in the crown" = the most valuable of all British colonies


Impact of British Colonialism



- **Benefits** =
 - laying of the world's 3rd largest railroad network
 - unity to Indian regions
 - established a modern economy
 - sanitation improvements
- **Negatives** =
 - British held most of the political & economic power
 - restricted Indian-owned industries

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

- **Pacific Rim** = countries that border the **Pacific Ocean**
- had a **strategic location** along the trade routes with China
 - * **DUTCH** = Sumatra, Borneo, & Bali
 - * **BRITISH** = Malaysia, Burma, & Malay Peninsula (Singapore)
 - * **French** = Indochina (Laos, Cambodia, & northern Vietnam)



Colonial Impact on Southeast Asia

1. **Economic Grew** = cash crops, tin, rubber
2. **Technology** = railroads, harbors, roads
3. **Education, Health, & Sanitation** improve
4. **Unification of areas** using local leaders
5. **Migration** changed the social makeup of the area

U.S. Acquires Pacific Islands

- Spanish-American War of 1898
 - * U.S. acquires **Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, & Guam**
 - * U.S. grants **Philippines independence**

A cartoon illustration of Uncle Sam with a top hat, whose body is composed of red tentacles. He is holding several islands labeled 'EGYPT', 'INDIA', and 'CANADA'. The background shows a map of the world.

Hawaii Becomes a Republic

- U.S. established **sugar cane plantations on the islands in the early 1800's**
 - * accounted for **75% of Hawaii's wealth**
- Sugar prices become to high because of the **McKinnley Tariff Act**
 - * made sugar produced in Hawaii the same price as sugar produced elsewhere
- Wanted to annex Hawaii = make it part of U.S.
- Hawaii was annexed in 1898

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The New Imperialism, 1850-1914

CAUSES	EFFECTS
<p>Nationalism To gain power, European nations compete for colonies & trade</p>	<p>Colonization Europeans control land and people in areas of Africa, Asia, & Latin Amer.</p>
<p>Economic Competition Demand for raw materials and new markets spurs a search for colonies</p>	<p>Colonial Economics Europeans control trade in the colonies and set up dependent cash-crop economies</p>
<p>Missionary Spirit Europeans believe they must spread their Christian teachings to the world</p>	<p>Christianization Christianity is spread to Africa, India, & Asia.</p>

Europeans exerted influence over the economic, political, & social lives of people they colonized

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