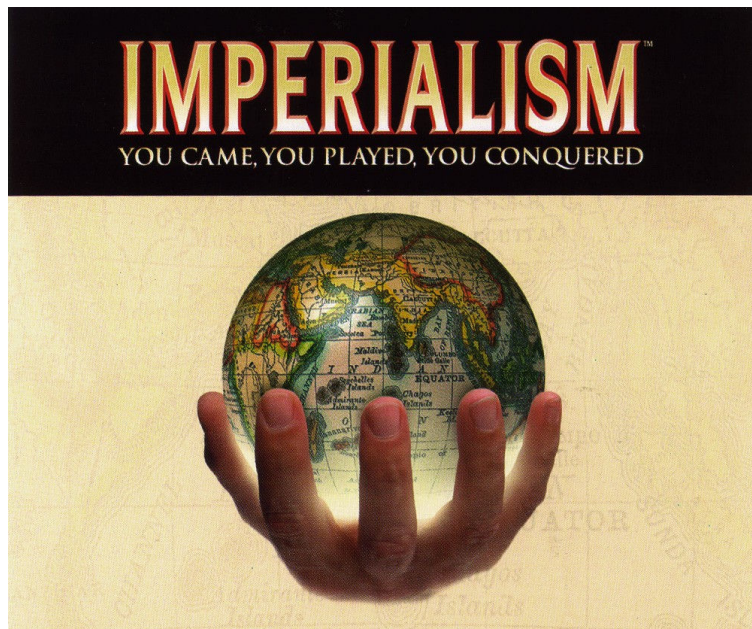




# The Age of Imperialism



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 \_\_\_\_\_ of water  
- \_\_\_\_\_ help with exploration
- Europeans decide to explore Africa because of the \_\_\_\_\_ excitement being reported their

## Motives Driving Imperialism:

- Imperialism = the take over of a \_\_\_\_\_ 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 = \_\_\_\_\_.
- European believed they were better than others based on their \_\_\_\_\_ = **RACISM**
- Social Darwinism = survival of the fittest

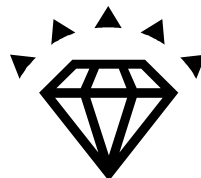
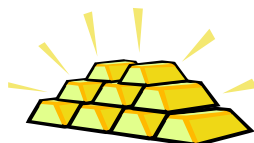
European Motives	External Forces	Internal Forces
• Nationalism	• Guns	•
•	• Railroads & Steamships	• Lower level technology
• Missionary Impulse	•	• Ethnic Strife

## Berlin Conference:

- Europeans feared war between each other because of competition
- Berlin Conference = \_\_\_\_\_ for the division of Africa
- Outcome of the Conference:
  1. Any country can claim land as long as they \_\_\_\_\_ other countries of their intensions
  2. No African tribal leaders were at the conference

## 3 Groups Clash over South Africa

- The history of South Africa is a history of \_\_\_\_\_ clashing over land and resources
- Why the conflict?
  1. Diamonds
  2. Gold
  3. Trading Industry
  4. Shipping Industry



## Forms of Colonial Control:

Forms of Imperialism	Characteristics	Example
Colony	A country or a region governed _____ by a foreign power	Somaliland in East Africa was a French Colony
_____.	A country or territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power	Britain established a protectorate over the _____ delta
_____.	An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges	_____ was under the sphere of influence of the _____.
Economic Imperialism	Independent but less developed nations controlled by _____ interests rather than by other governments	The Dole Fruit company controlled pineapple trade in Hawaii

### Patterns of Imperialist Management

- \_\_\_\_\_ = use of local government officials by imperialistic countries to control colonies
- \_\_\_\_\_ = foreign officials were brought in to rule over the colonies

Indirect Control	Direct Control
• Limited self-rule	• No self-rule
• Goal: to develop _____.	• Goal: _____ = 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 _____ styles
Examples: • British colonies such as Nigeria, India, Burma • U.S. colonies on Pacific Islands	Examples: • 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. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Life spans and literacy rates increased
5. \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Technological growth = telephones, railroads, & dams

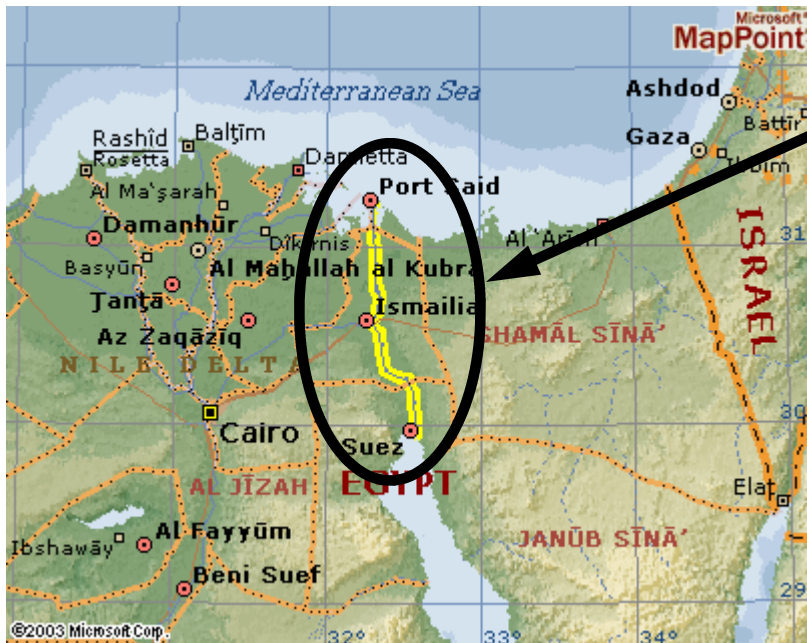


- The Bad Stuff

1. Africa lost control of their land & independence
2. Many people died of new diseases (smallpox)
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Lose of traditional cultures
6. Divided the African Continent

# Europeans Grab Territories

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



Suez Canal

# 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 \_\_\_\_\_ to Britain
- Britain viewed India as the brightest “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” = the most valuable of all British colonies



## Impact of British Colonialism:

- Benefits =
  - laying of the \_\_\_\_\_ network
  - unity to Indian regions
  - established a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - sanitation improvements
- Negatives =
  - British held most of the power
  - restricted Indian-owned industries

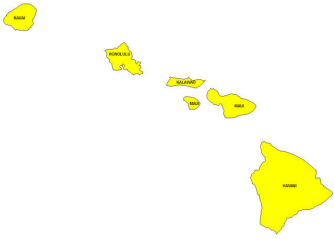


## Imperialism in Southeast Asia

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

## Colonial Impact:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ = cash crops, tin, rubber
2. Technology = railroads, harbors, roads
3. Education, Health, & Sanitation improve
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Migration changed the social makeup of the area



## U.S. Acquires Pacific Islands

- Spanish-American War of 1898
  - \* U.S. acquires \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & Guam
  - \* U.S. grants Philippines independence

## Hawaii Becomes a Republic

- U.S. established \_\_\_\_\_ on the islands in the early 1800's
  - \* accounted for 75% of Hawaii's wealth
- Sugar prices become too high because of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - \* make sugar produced in Hawaii the same price as sugar produced elsewhere
- Wanted to annex Hawaii = \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hawaii was annexed in 1898

# The New Imperialism, 1850-1914

## CAUSES

### Nationalism

### 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

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

## EFFECTS

### Colonization

Europeans control land and people in areas of Africa, Asia, & Latin Amer.

### Colonial Economies

Europeans control trade in the colonies and set up dependent cash-crop economies

### Christianization