

Imperialism PowerPoint Guided Questions

1. Where did European nations compete for colonies in the 19th and 20th centuries?
 - a. Africa and Asia
2. What is **imperialism**?
 - a. the practice of forming and maintaining an empire
3. Describe the three types of imperialism.
 - a. **Colony**: an area under the complete control of another country and settlers from the mother country come to the colony to live.
 - b. **Protectorate**: a country that is independent (sovereign), but under the protection of another country.
 - c. **Sphere of Influence**: a region where one country dominates trade with that area (the area does not officially belong to another country)
4. What country had spheres of influence on China?
 - a. France, Britain, Germany, Japan, Russia
5. **Why** do countries practice imperialism?
 - a. Countries practice imperialism to get raw materials and markets for their finished goods.
6. What does the phrase "The sun never sets in the British Empire."
 - a. England conquered so much land across the globe that the sun was always shining somewhere in the empire
7. What are 4 reasons why Europeans wanted to colonize Africa?
 - a. New markets
 - b. Raw materials
 - c. Cheap and profitable labor
 - d. Cheap and profitable land
8. How did Europeans justify colonizing so many people?
 - a. Europeans used racist views like Social Darwinism to justify imperialism. They told themselves that Asians and Africans were inferior and needed Europeans to help them become "civilized."
9. What was the main factor that made it possible to colonize so many people?
 - a. Technological advances
10. What was Africa like during Imperialism?
 - a. Africa was divided without concern for the native groups; places were given European names
11. What was the **Berlin Conference**?
 - a. European powers got together and decided who got what parts of Africa

12. How was Africa affected politically by Imperialism?

- a. Africans lost their land and independence, the boundaries drawn by Europeans united rival groups or split up groups, and leaders were replaced

13. Name 3 ways Africa was affected socially and culturally.

- a. Life spans and literacy increased.
- b. Hospitals and schools were built, only a very small percentage of Africans were able to get an education.
- c. Sanitation improved in some places.
- d. Many died from new diseases like smallpox.
- e. Thousands of Africans died resisting Europeans.
- f. Famines resulted from the changes in. (Europeans grew cash crops in the place of food crops)
- g. Many Africans struggled with their identity because they were taught by Europeans that “white” culture was better than “black” culture.
- h. Families suffered as fathers were forced to leave their villages to go and work for Europeans.

14. How was Africa affected **economically** by imperialism?

- a. Europeans built railroads, phone lines, etc. for their own benefit and African men had to leave their families to work for the Europeans

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1. Why did Europeans want control of the Ottoman territories?
 - a. Trade routes and oil
2. What was the **Crimean War**?
 - a. Russia fought the Ottomans for control of the land, but the British and French helped defeat the Russians.
3. What is the **Suez Canal** and why was it so important to Europeans?
 - a. A man made waterway that connects the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, built in 1869. This gave Europeans quicker access to Asia and Eastern Africa
4. Why was India called the “Jewel” of the British Empire?
 - a. It had many raw materials and a lot of people which meant a large market
5. How was China affected by Europe’s desire for their goods?
 - a. Opium Wars, Britain controlled Hong Kong, Europeans did not have to obey Chinese laws
6. What was the “**Open Door Policy**” and why did the U.S. propose it?
 - a. The US said China could not be colonized, and if it was, they would cut trade with China.
7. What was the purpose of the **Monroe Doctrine**?
 - a. The US said Europe should not try to colonize Latin America. Europe agreed since Latin America was its largest trading partner
8. What was the **Roosevelt Corollary** and what was its purpose?
 - a. An amendment to the Monroe Doctrine saying the US had the right to intervene in Latin American economic affairs if they were not able to pay their debts
9. Name 3 positive and 3 negative effects of imperialism.

Positive	Negative