IMPERIALISM

PART 1
Fill in your Guided Notes while we go through the lesson!
What do industrialized nations need to expand their economies?
• Industrialized nations need natural resources and markets to expand their economies.
Where did European nations compete for colonies in the 19\textsuperscript{th} and 20\textsuperscript{th} centuries?
European nations competed for colonies in Africa and Asia.
What is imperialism?
Imperialism is the practice of forming and maintaining an empire. The “mother country” uses the colonies in its empire to get raw materials and markets.
A QUIET LITTLE GAME.

CHORUS—“I wonder what card Uncle Sam has in his hand.”—Philadelphia Inquirer.
What are three types of imperialism?
The three types of imperialism are colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence.
• Define the three types of imperialism.
  – Colonies, Protectorates, Spheres of Influence
• **Colony**: an area under the complete control of another country and settlers from the mother country come to the colony to live.

• **Protectorate**: a country that is independent (sovereign), but under the protection of another country.

• **Sphere of Influence**: a region where one country dominates trade with that area (the area does not officially belong to another country).
Was India a colony, protectorate or sphere of influence?
India was a colony controlled by Great Britain.
Was China a colony, protectorate or sphere of influence?
Several countries had spheres of influence in China.
Why do countries practice imperialism?
• Countries practice imperialism to get raw materials and markets for their finished goods.
Which country colonized the most land area?
• England conquered the most land area.
• “The sun never sets in the British Empire.”
Which countries practiced imperialism?
England, France, The Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Russia, The U.S., Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Turkey all practiced imperialism.
Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.
What was Africa like before imperialism?
Africa had hundreds of different ethnic groups, over 1,000 languages, large empires, independent villages, powerful armies, and large trade networks controlled by Africans.
Why did Europeans want to colonize Africa? (What were their motives?)
• Europeans needed **new markets** for their manufactured goods.
• Overproduction and under consumption, in Europe, required Europeans to look for new markets and new consumers.
• Europeans also needed new sources of **raw materials** to support their growing industries. (oil, cotton, rubber, tin, copper, gold)
• Europeans also wanted **cheap and profitable labor**, e.g. Indian laborers growing cotton and opium.
• Europeans wanted **cheap and profitable land**.
• European consumers demanded foods that were not grown in Europe. (coffee, chocolate, tea, bananas, oranges)

**What was the cheapest way for Europeans to get all this stuff?**
Bully the countries that weren’t industrialized and take their resources and force them to stop growing crops to feed themselves and instead grow cash crops and work in mines.
Europeans wanted raw materials to support their industries, some wanted to spread Christianity, all of the countries wanted to increase the power and prestige of their countries. (remember nationalism)
How did Europeans justify colonizing so many people?
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.” (Remember the poem: “White Man’s Burden by Rudyard Kipling”)
The first step towards lightening

The White Man’s Burden

is through teaching the virtues of cleanliness.

Pears’ Soap

is a potent factor in brightening the dark corners of the earth as civilization advances, while amongst the cultured of all nations it holds the highest place—it is the ideal toilet soap.
How were Europeans able to colonize so many people?
Europeans had a **technological advantage** (the maxim gun).

The **Steam Engine** allowed them to travel to the interior of Africa and Asia.

**Railroads** and **cables** made communication easier between the mother country and the colony.

**Quinine** allowed more Europeans to resist malaria.

African unity was difficult because of the many different languages and cultures.

Europeans used African rivalries to their advantage.
These technological changes, important by themselves, were even more significant when the production of armaments was harnessed to industrial power. Not only is the technology better, but the technology can be quickly and efficiently produced in mass quantities, as the result of industrialization.
What was Africa like during imperialism?
• Almost the entire continent of Africa was divided by Europeans without any concern for Africans themselves.
• The new boundaries ignored African land claims and ethnic groups.
• Places were renamed using European names.
Before 1875 – 10% of Africa was under European control
1875 – The Scramble for Africa took place
In 1884–85 – **Berlin Conference** the major European powers (France, Germany, the UK, Belgium, and Portugal) No African rulers were invited to attend the conference, as their opinions and rights were regarded as irrelevant to the proceedings. With the expansion of imperial control, European missionaries and explorers were able to move in, closely followed by the traders and government officials sent to exploit and govern the new empires.

- Italy controlled **Somalia** (from 1889) and **Libya** (conquered 1911),
- Portugal held Angola and Mozambique, and
- Germany controlled **Namibia** (from 1884), **Cameroon** (from 1884), and **Tanzania** (from 1885).
- Belgium held the Belgian **Congo**, a vast area in Central Africa that became the personal property of King Leopold II in 1885. By 1900 most of Africa was controlled by the empires of Europe; only **Ethiopia** and **Liberia** remained free, although Ethiopia had to fend off an Italian invasion in 1896.
THE MAD SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA
12. How was Africa affected **politically** by Imperialism?
Politically

• Africans lost control of their land and their independence.
• Local warfare was reduced.
• Africa was divided by Europeans without any regard to African boundaries.
• These “artificial” boundaries created problems between African ethnic groups that still continue today.
• These boundaries sometimes united rival groups and divided people of the same ethnicity.
• Traditional leaders were replaced.
13. How was Africa affected *socially* and *culturally* by Imperialism? List 3.
Socially and Culturally

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

• Europeans built railroads, dams, telephone and telegraph lines. (but these were built to benefit Europeans)

• The economies expanded, but only for the benefit of Europeans.

• African land and property were taken by Europeans.

• African men were forced to leave their villages to support their families.

• Africans had to work in European mines, plantations, or government projects such as railroads.