

IMPERIALISM

Part 2

Complete your Guided Notes while we go through the lesson!

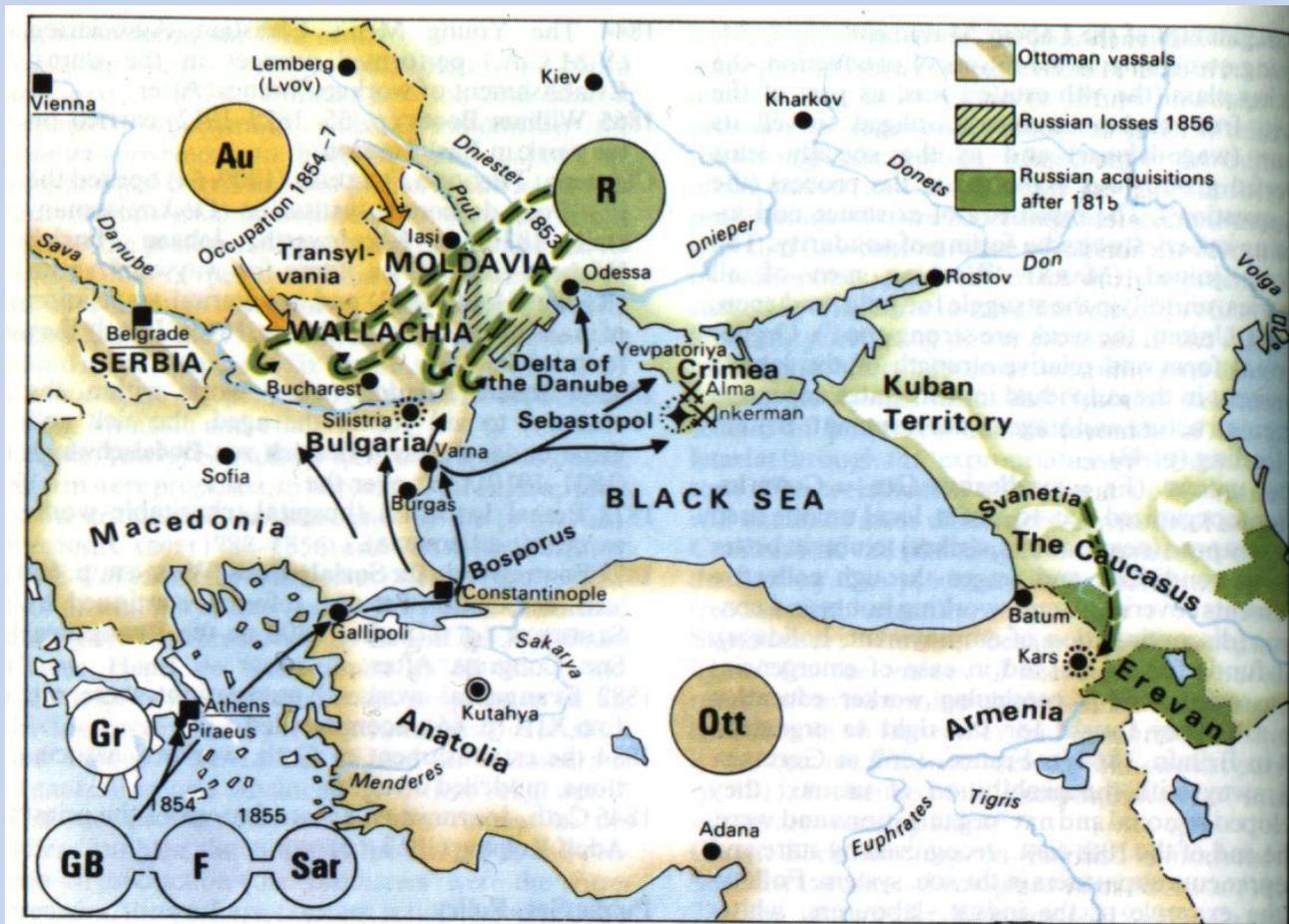
Why did Europeans want control of
Ottoman territories?

- Europeans wanted control of strategic locations that would give them access to the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Sea trade.
- They also wanted oil that was in Persia and the Arabian Peninsula.



What were the causes, consequences and significance of the Crimean War?

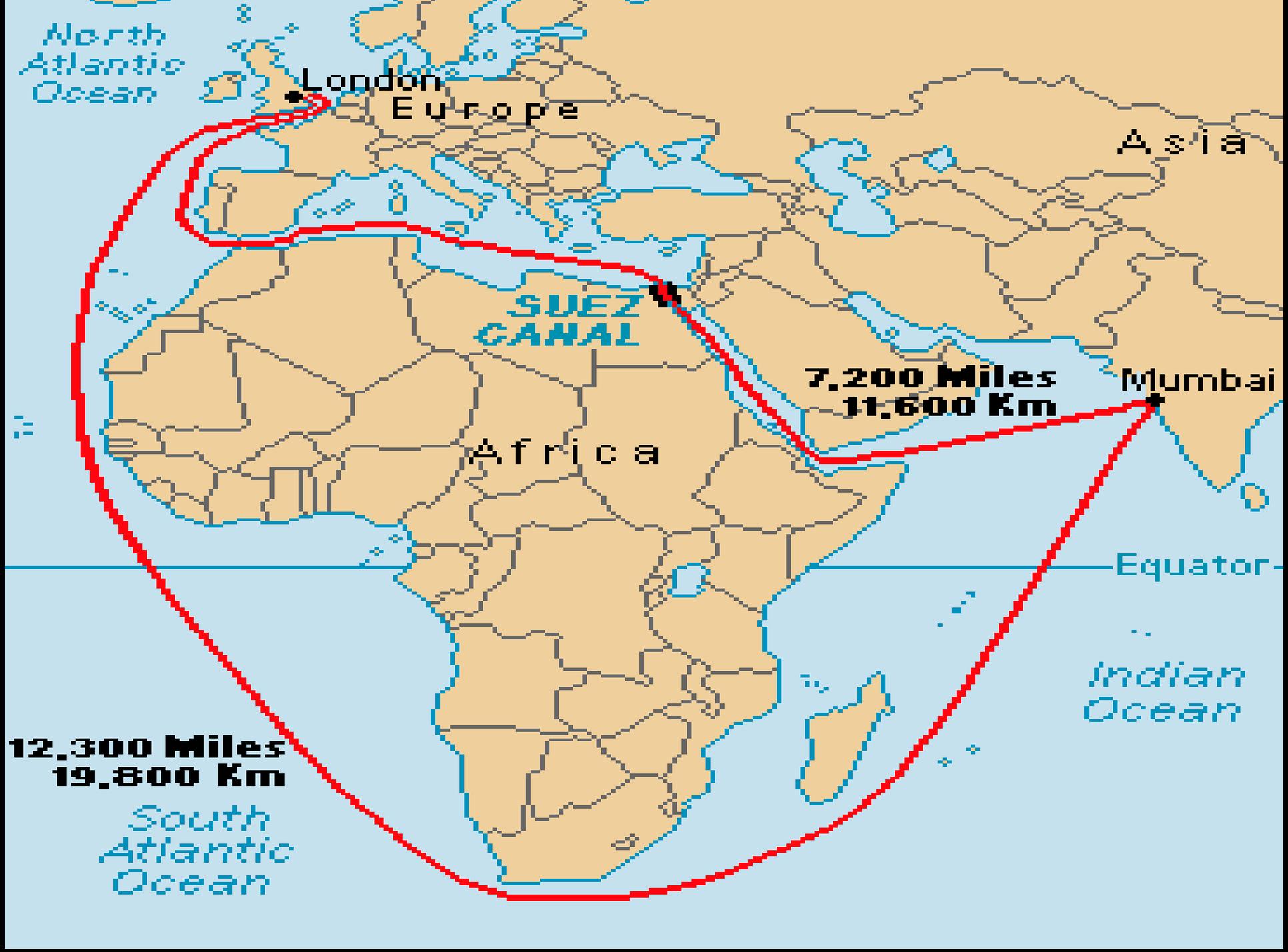
- Russia wanted land on the Black Sea which was controlled by the Ottoman Empire.
- The British and French helped the Ottomans defeat Russia.
- Russia lost because they were not industrialized which caused them embarrassment and led them to industrialize.



The Crimean War, 1853-6

What is the Suez Canal and why was it so important to Europeans?

- The Suez Canal is a man made waterway that connected the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea (1869).
- It gave Europeans quicker access to Asia and Eastern Africa.
- It was known as the “lifeline of the British Empire.”







Why was India called the “Jewel”
of the British Empire?

India was considered the “Jewel” of the British Empire, because it had so much potential for **profit** through its **raw materials** (tea, indigo, coffee, cotton, jute, and opium) and its **large potential market** (population of 300 million).

Tea



Cotton



Jute

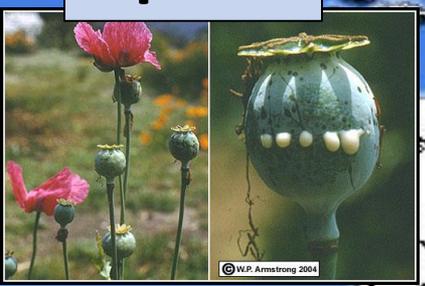


Indigo



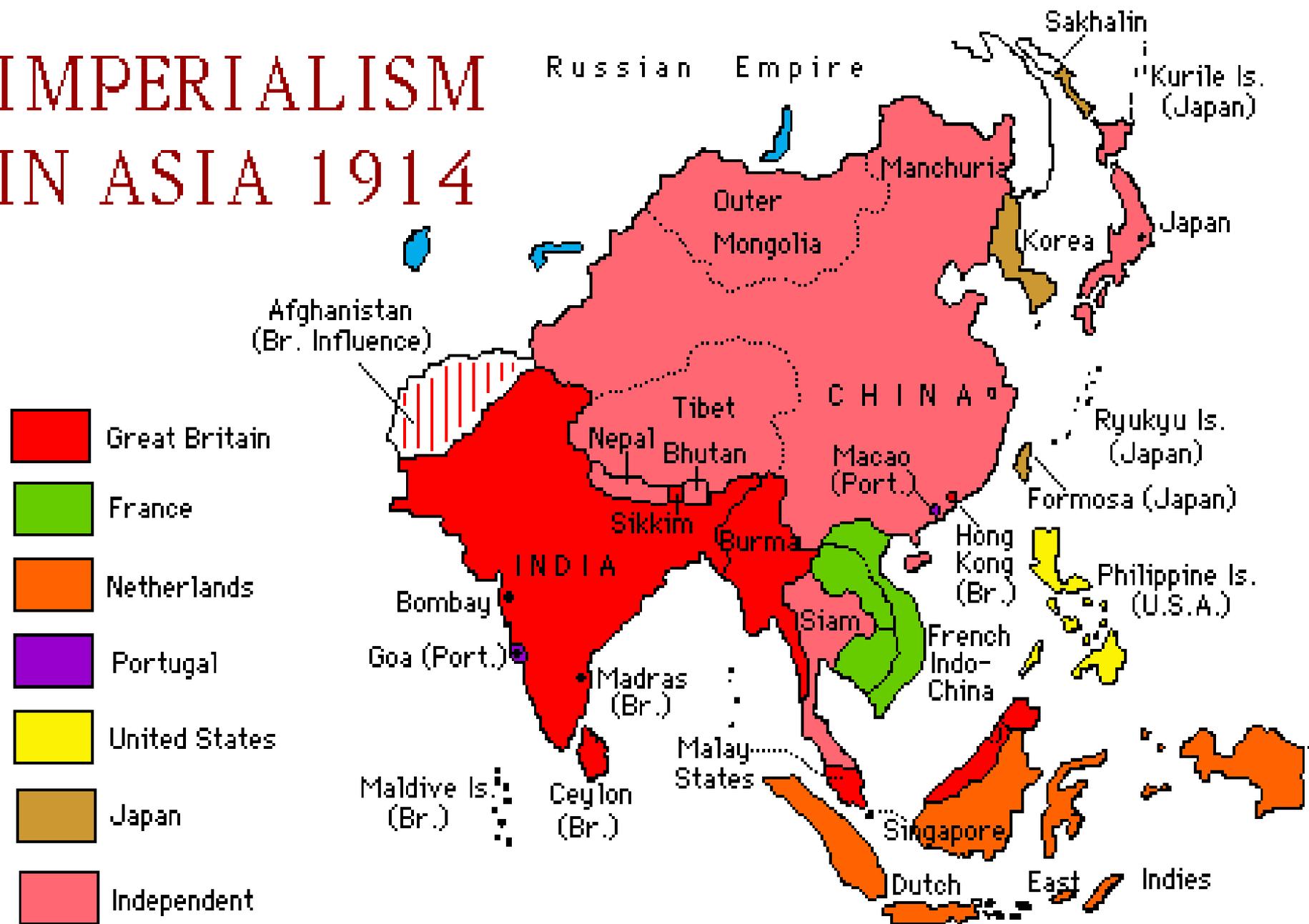
Coffee

Opium



BRITISH EMPIRE - 1905

IMPERIALISM IN ASIA 1914



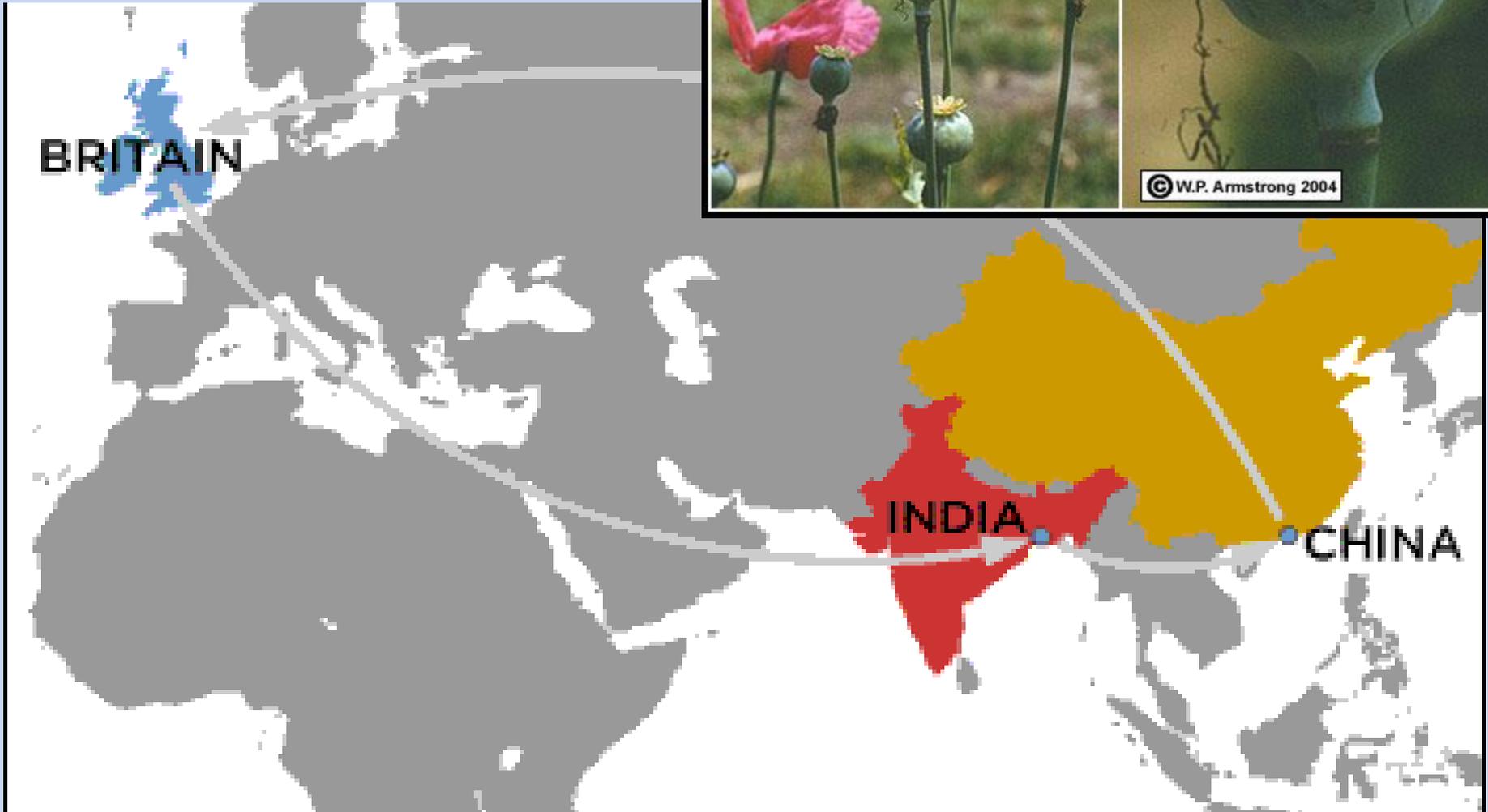
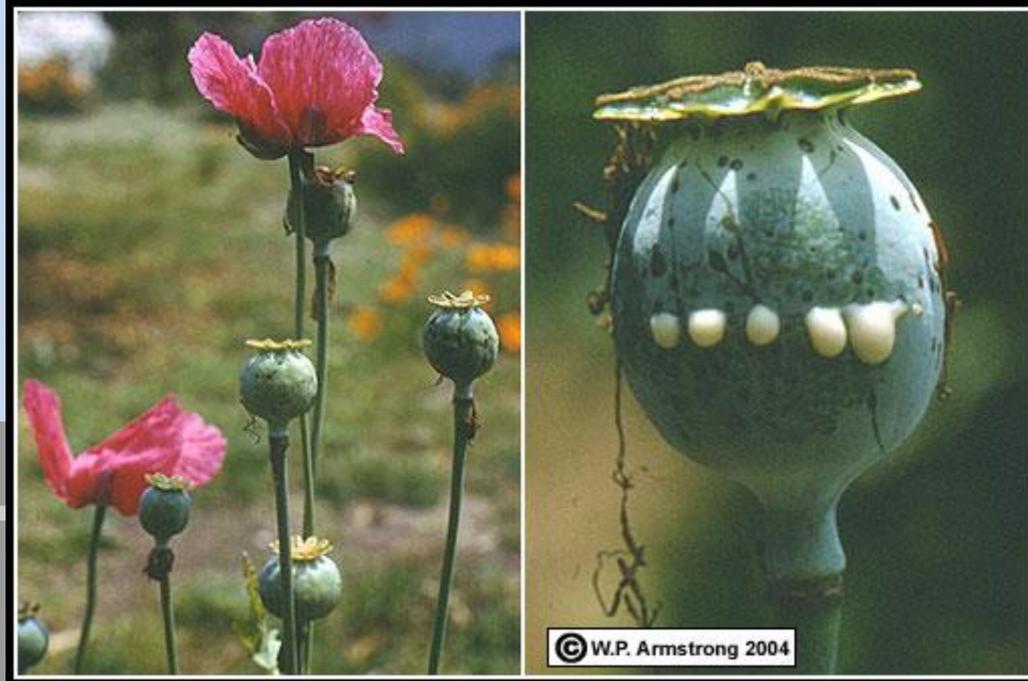
How was China affected by
Europe's desire for their goods?



A shocked mandarin in Manchu robe in the back, with Queen Victoria (UK), William II (Germany), Nicholas II (Russia), Marianne (France), and a samurai (Japan) cutting up a pizza with *Chine* ("China" in French) written on it.

- Opium Wars were fought for the British right to sell opium to the Chinese.
- Britain gained Hong Kong.
- Britain gained extraterritorial rights.
- Europeans did not obey Chinese laws.
- Other Western powers gained spheres of influence in China.

Opium Trade



The Opium War



What was the “**Open Door Policy**” and why did the U.S. propose it?

- The Open Door Policy stated that China could NOT be colonized.
- The U.S. feared that if China was colonized, by Europe, then the U.S. would be cut out of trade with China.



THE BOXERS.

UNCLE SAM (to the obstreperous Boxer). "I occasionally do a little boxing myself."



What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?

- The Monroe Doctrine (1823) was a policy made by the U.S. that stated Europe should NOT try and colonize Latin America.
- The U.S. was not powerful enough to defend this statement, but Britain agreed to back up the doctrine since Latin America was its largest trading partner.





What was the Roosevelt Corollary
and what was its purpose?

- The **Roosevelt Corollary** (1904) was an amendment to the Monroe Doctrine (1823).
- It asserted that the U.S. had the right to intervene in Latin American economic affairs if these countries were not able to pay their international debts.
- The U.S. did not want European powers to gain more economic influence in Latin America.



What were the positive and negative effects of imperialism?

- **Negative Effects on the Colonized**

- Much of the land was taken by other countries. There was little land that belonged to any native Africans.
- Land was expropriated and inhabitants were forced to work to pay tax to the colonialists
- Splitting up ethnic groups into separate countries, combining enemy ethnic groups into the same country
- More powerful weapons introduced to existing warring factions
- Deaths from foreign diseases
- Social division and racial strife
- Countries are left underdeveloped
- Imperial powers created unequal trade; by colonialists using raw materials and cheap labour in Africa then producing the goods back home and selling it back to the Africans= trade deficit. This also led to European countries accumulating great riches and expanding industry, while Africa remained stagnant, mainly getting by on agriculture and mining
- Destruction of traditional culture
- The slave trade and slavery; slave raiding kingdoms traded fellow Africans as slaves in return for European luxuries
- When countries eventually regained their independence, they had no skills to adequately maintain the infrastructure or participate in the global economy in which they were already disadvantageously positioned.
- The destruction and economically weak position resulting from colonialism can never be righted, not that the vastly benefitting countries have offered to right the wrongs of the past
- The ideological conditioning of the Western world as naturally superior and 'civilised'
- The forcing of indigenous people to adhere to Christianity
- The ignorance towards the human rights of African people

- **Positive Effects on the Colonized**

- Development of infrastructure
- Advances in agriculture and mining
- Introduction of modern medicine