BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE:

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the industrial powers of Western Europe swiftly extended their control over vast areas of Africa and Asia. This new imperialism was rationalized by theories of racial and cultural superiority; it was made possible by new technologies of warfare. The United States and Japan, and to a lesser extent Russia, were late arrivals on the imperial stage but soon established themselves as well. Modern imperialism is characterized by the following:

- **Mixed motives.** Imperial powers claimed economic necessity, strategic imperatives, and a high-minded "civilizing mission." Frequently motives were confused, so it became "the white man's burden" to convert Africans to Christianity while at the same time enslaving them.
- **Competition between imperial powers.** The scramble for Africa and later for the Pacific islands illustrates the intense competition among imperial nations. The United States took over the Philippines in order to be on an equal footing with other powers already in China. Japan seized Korea and Taiwan for the same reason.
- **Different models of colonial rule.** In practice, the new imperialism varied considerably; including settler colonies such as Australia, indirect rule as in British Africa, direct rule as in French Indochina, and even the private fiefdom of Leopold II in the Belgian Congo. In all cases, ultimate authority rested with the imperial state, and local rulers had little real power.
- **Economic colonialism.** The purpose of the colony was to supply cheap raw commodities to the imperialist state and to be a market for manufactured goods. All resources, natural and human, were directed to this effort. Forests were transformed into plantations, and workers impressed into service. There was no effort to develop a colonial industry that might compete with the imperial state.
- **Contempt for local cultures.** With few exceptions, the imperial powers regarded colonial people as their inferiors and treated them as such. The French made an effort to convert and educate colonial peoples. The British also employed colonials as soldiers and minor civil servants, but made little provision for education. This disrespect contributed to a growing nationalism in India.

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**Imperial = Empire**

Though imperialism has been part of world history since the days of the earliest ________________, the events of the nineteenth century brought imperialism to a whole new level. Thanks to strong ________________ sentiments used to motivate the populace, ____________’s output of weaponry and technology, and unparalleled ________________ of world regions and people, European imperial powers quickly established their world ________________ (control); by the end of the century, the United States and Japan would join those imperial nations.

Western Europe’s empires were ________________, with territories in the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans. Britain’s territories were so vast, British subjects would claim, "The sun never sets on the British Empire." By the end of this era, Britain’s imperial possessions covered ________________ of the Earth.

**Phase 1**
- 16th and 17th centuries
- The Americas

**Phase 2**
- Late 18th and 19th centuries
- Africa and Asia

lead

__________ and ____________ lead

__________ leads
DEFINITION

- Any form of ________________ exercised by one group of people over another beyond the group’s own _______________; can by political, economic, and/or cultural
  - ________________ Imperialism = direct control of government and the economy
  - ________________ Imperialism = not controlling the government, but controlling the economy by gaining control of trade routes or arranging "unequal treaties"
- By 1914, European countries dominated approximately _____% of the earth’s surface.
- In answering the call of imperialism, Europeans ________________ the way of life on every continent.

CHALLENGING BRITAIN’S LEAD

- In the mid-1800s, Britain was the most powerful nation in the world.
  - Its factories produced ________________ good than those of any other country.
  - The British Navy ________________ the oceans so that those goods could be shipped safely to ports around the globe.
  - British ________________ loaned the money needed to build factories, mines, and railroads worldwide.
- By the late 1800s, however, ________________ and the ________________ were challenging Britain’s economic leadership.
- Faced with possible decline, Britain looked increasingly to its colonies for ________________ and ________________.
- Other countries followed Britain’s lead and came to see colonies as necessary for their economic well-being.
  - The ________________ and ________________ expanded their holdings and by 1900 France had an empire second in size only to Britain’s.
  - ________________ and ________________ attempted to build new empires in Africa.
  - ________________ moved into the Balkans.
  - ________________ expanded into the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Siberia.
- Countries that had no colonies set out to acquire them.
  - ________________, ________________, and ________________ all took over lands in Africa (with Germany also taking an interest in East Asia & the Pacific islands).
- Two non-European countries, the United States and ________________, also became involved in overseas expansion during this period.
  - Both the U.S. and Japan were interested in ________________.
  - The U.S. was also deeply tied to ________________.
- Increasingly, Europeans viewed an empire as a measure of ________________ or ________________.
- Thus, the race for colonies grew out of a strong sense of national pride as well as from economic competition.

MOTIVES FOR IMPERIALISM

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**Tools of Empire**

- Powerful __________________ enabled Europeans to impose their rule throughout the world.
  - Rifles, machine guns (Maxim gun), artillery attached to fast-moving ships
- __________________ and __________________ made it easier to stake imperial claims.
- New __________________ made it easier for naval vessels to travel and lowered the cost of trade.
  - Suez Canal (1869) and Panama Canal (1914)
  - Two weeks from Britain to India when it used to take four months
- Rapid communication meant imperial troops could be __________________ in moments and businessmen could _________________ quickly to business and market developments.
  - Telegraph by land (1830s), telegraph overseas (1870)
Assault on Africa: The “Dark” (unknown) Continent

- **Before the 19th century...**
  - Interactions between Europeans and Africa’s Mediterranean coast dates back to the ________________
  - In the 16th century, the ____________________ set up military posts around South Africa’s Cape of Good Hope and along the rim of the Indian Ocean, but they did not establish colonies
  - The Atlantic __________________________ increased interactions but Europeans did not attempt to establish colonies along West Africa’s coast
  - In the mid-17th century, the VOC established a colony at ____________________, South Africa which led to Dutch settlers (“____________”) establishing farms throughout the region and creating _________________ with the African people already in the region

- **Early 19th century...**
  - Britain begins sending settlers into ________________________; conflict with the Boers and greater tensions with Africans
  - 1830 - France becomes a major African colonial power, first in ________________ and then across most of northwest Africa
  - 1880s - Belgium begins the "scramble for Africa" when it grabs control of ______________________ (an enormous area in the "heart" of Africa)

- Africa was relatively ___________ to conquer because of persistent ethnic, linguistic, religious, and geo-physical barriers prevented any _________________ culture or political organization on a large scale

- **The Berlin Conference (1884-1885)**
  - The "Great Powers" _____________ Africa among themselves peacefully
  - No _________________ from anywhere in Africa!
    - If a nation possessed the coast, it had first rights to the interior
    - Had to have administrators and soldiers in place to solidify claims
    - Had to claim within 25 years or would be open for repossession

- **Positive Effects:**

- **Negative Effects:**

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Attach the background pages into your notebook. Highlight the key points. Complete the map activity (you do NOT need to include the instructions in your notebook)
Assault on Asia: Different Methods for Different Circumstances

- No “dark” zones.
- Civilized societies that had desirable _______________ commodities but also governments that were _______________ enough to keep the Europeans at bay
  - _______________ Empire still had a strong military force, _______________ was becoming one of the major powers, and Europeans wanted China’s economic _______________ more than its land

- India (Britain’s "Jewel in the Crown")
  - _______________ lost its foothold in South Asia when it lost the Seven Years' War to Britain in 1763
  - With the help of the _______________, Britain established rule over South Asia
  - After the _______________, the EIC was forced to give up control and Britain began direct control
  - British rule in India was called the _______________, and Queen Victoria was the _______________ of India
  - Britain also extended colonial control to Malaysia, Singapore, and other islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans which were used as _______________ refueling stations for steam-powered military and cargo ships

- China and the Opium War
  - After successfully forming an Indian colony, Britain wanted to colonize China next. During that era, Europeans loved Chinese _______________, _______________, and _______________, and Britain was no exception to these wants. Britain wanted to trade manufactured goods for luxury items from China, but the British _______________ products were of _______________ to the Chinese. Rather, China wanted to be paid in _______________.
  - Britain soon found a solution to the commerce dispute: India, a British colony, had a large amount of arable land. The land allowed for vast _______________ of indigo, cotton, and more importantly, opium. The British traded the Indian opium for Chinese luxury items. As the Chinese population grew _______________ on the drug, Britain was able to gain more of the high-demand Chinese goods.
  - When opium was _______________, demand grew. In order to get Chinese goods, the British East India Trading Company _______________ the Chinese market with cheap Indian-produced opium. By the nineteenth century, opium _______________ the Chinese society through constant reliance on the drug.
After watching the video, respond to the following questions in a summary statement.
Strategically and economically, was Britain’s plan a good one? Morally, was Britain’s plan a good one?

How does the cartoon on the screen reflect imperialism in China?

The Pacific

- Imperialism took two main forms:
  - **Settler colonies**
    - **Australia** – originally for __________ but by 1830, __________ migrants outnumbered the convicts; 1851 discovery of __________ brought another surge
    - **New Zealand** – originally settled by ________________ and ________________ but fertile soil and abundant timber attracted European migrants wanting to ________________ the land
    - ________________ decimated local populations and natives that survived were quickly ________________ – no match for European weapons; often sent to small, poor, isolated rural communities
  - **Commercial bases** (most Pacific Islands)
    - The ________________ included the Pacific Islands
      - France claimed __________, the Society Islands, and the Marquesas for direct rule by 1880.
      - Britain claimed __________
      - Germany claimed the Marshall Islands
      - By 1900, only ________________ remained independent (soon requested British protection from others)

South America

- Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, Spain, Portugal
- In 1800, South America was controlled mainly by the ________________ and the _________________. Most of that continent achieved independence by __________.
- In 1823, the United States issued the ________________ which stated that any attempt by a European power to re-establish control over a rebellious colony in South America would be viewed as a ________________ to the United States. While the Monroe Doctrine may have seemed to ________________ the young nations being created in South America in the 1800s, it also set a precedent for U.S. ________________ in the region.