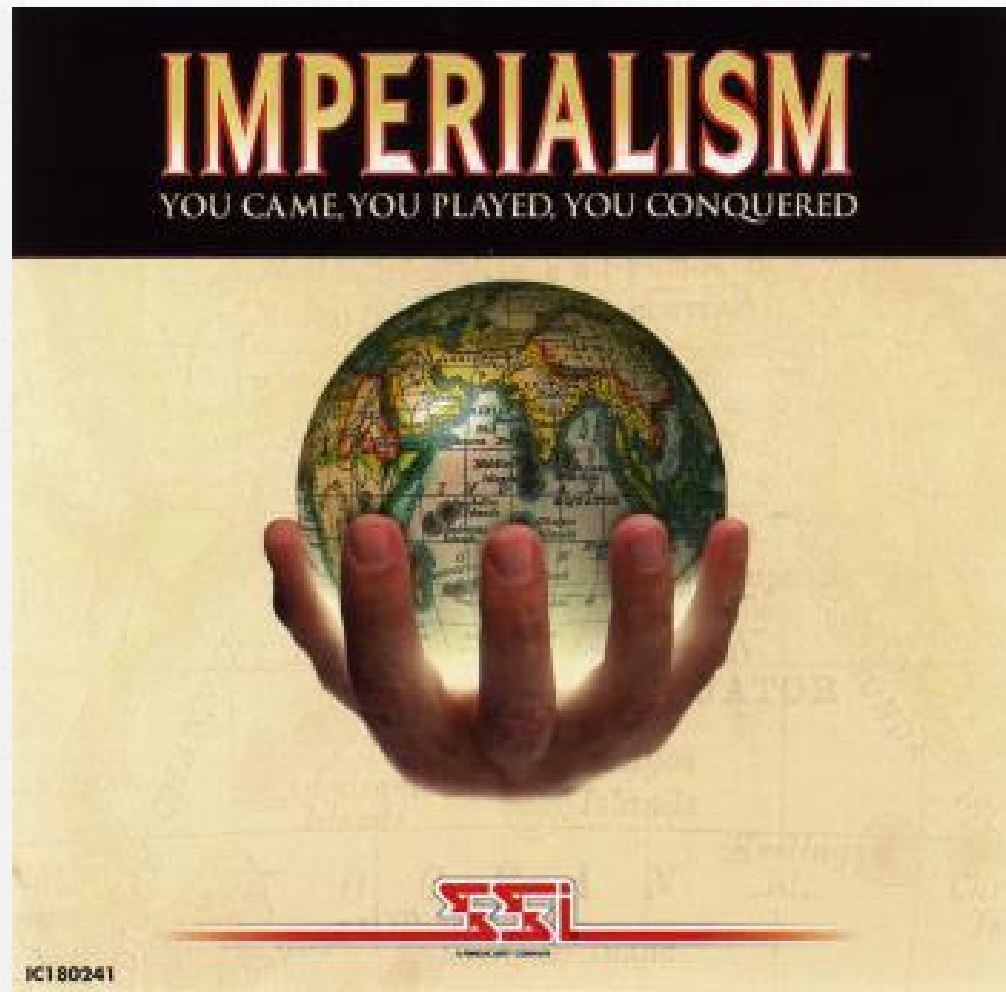


# Age of Imperialism



IC180241

# Definition

- One country's domination of the political, economic, and social life of another country
  - Stronger taking over weaker

# 3 Key Factors Leading to Imperialism

- o 1) Nationalism – prompted rival European nations to build empires in their competitive quests for power
- o 2) Industrial Revolution – created a demand for raw materials and need for expanded markets – need new territories

# 3 Key Factors Leading to Imperialism

- o 3) Religion and Racism – spread “superior” religion and customs
  - o Missionaries want to spread Christian message
  - o Spread Western culture
  - o Change people’s beliefs/practices – “better” world
  - o White Man’s Burden – duty to civilize them

# What allowed Imperialism?

- o Technology, better military
- o Colonies – wide variety of cultures = no unity, ethnic fighting, little technology

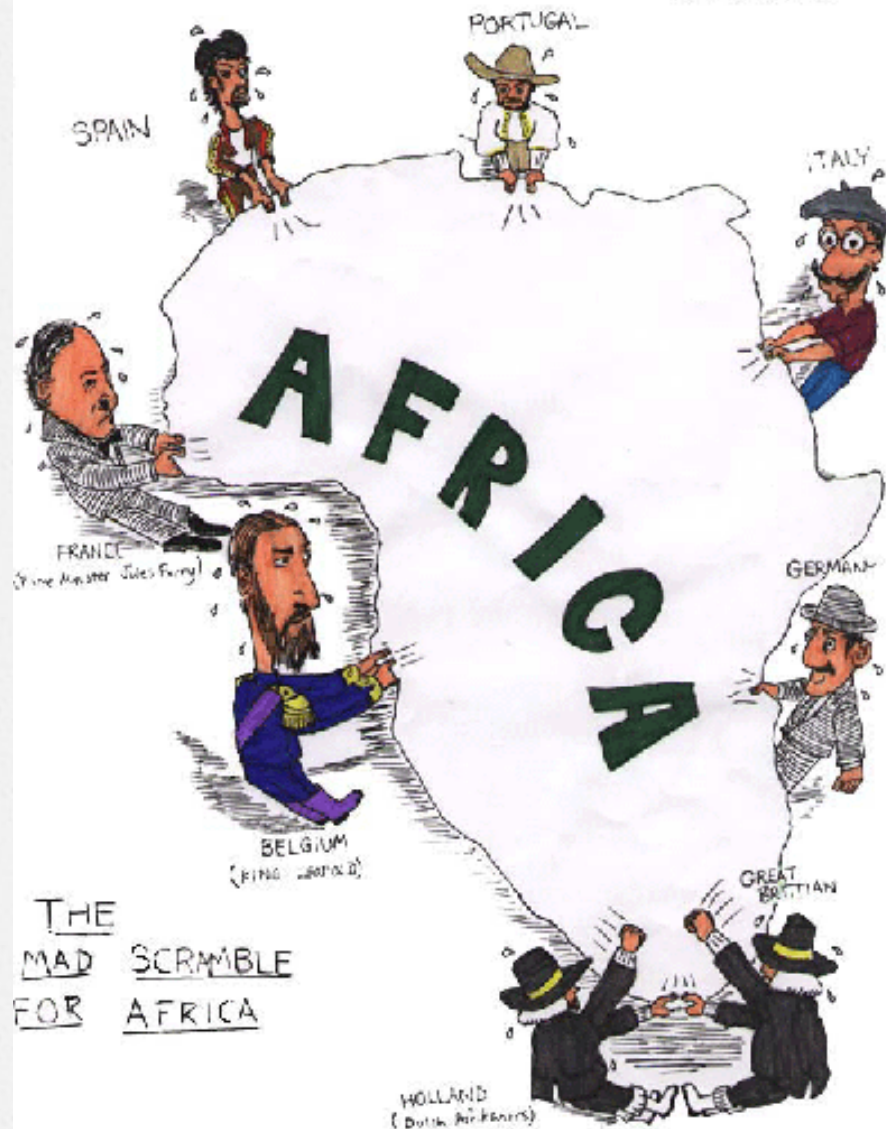
# Direct vs. Indirect Rule

- o Direct – Foreign officials brought in to rule
  - o Goal – Assimilations (absorb into Western culture)
- o Indirect – Local gov't officials used – trained to rule like Europeans/whites
  - o Goal – to develop future leaders

# Areas Imperialized

- o Africa – gold, diamonds, ivory
  - o Coasts because of malaria, discovery of quinine= inland imperialism
- o Asia – gold, silk, tea, porcelain, coffee
  - o Japan not taken over – modernized on its own and took over others
  - o China, Philippines, Indonesia

DAVID SAINBRIDGE





# AFRICA 1914



# Are We?

- o Given the definition of Imperialism (one country's domination of the political, economic, and social life of another country), do you think that America is an imperialistic country?
- o Consider the following:
  - o Where do we get oil?
  - o Putting in place a gov't that is like ours
  - o Do we think other countries should be more like ours?
  - o War with other countries?

# Effects

- o Loss of Independence, land, culture – Neg
- o Christianization – Pos
- o Schools – Pos
- o Hospitals – Pos
- o Reduced local warfare – Pos
- o Gained technology – Pos
- o Nationalism – Pos
- o New diseases - Neg

# Imperialism leads to WWI

- o End of 1800s, lands are all claimed
- o Europeans faced each other with competing claims
- o Europeans battle each other for land = WWI
- o Rivalries among countries = mistrust and military alliances
- o Build up of military – to be a great power
- o WAITING FOR A SPARK!

# Working with the person next to you...

- o Read Chapter 11, Section 2 pg.345-350
  - 1. Notes, Vocab
  - 2. What causes imperialism? What is the justification for it? – brainstorm
  - 3. Types of Imperialism...which is most effective?
    - o Give examples for each form
  - 4. Examples of Imperial Management methods
  - 5. What occurred in Ethiopia?
    - o Who was given credit for their successful resistance and what did he do? What happened?
  - 6. IMPORTANT NOTES: Positive and negative effects of Colonial Rule in Africa
- 
- o HW: Finish TB reading
  - o -Read “History of Apartheid”

# History of Apartheid in South Africa

o Questions to answer from reading...

1. Using the first paragraph of the reading, draw a timeline of events that eventually led to Apartheid.
2. What was the Population Registration Act? How did the Act classify people to be registered?
3. According to the Apartheid laws of 1948 what is the difference between a colored person and a black person?
4. Why did Africans need passports?
5. What was the Bantu Authorities Act and what did it establish?
6. What are “the homelands?”
7. Using the table, give an explanation and examples of how the Whites were given preferential treatment over the Blacks.