

Unit 11: Imperialism

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11.1: Imperialism Overview

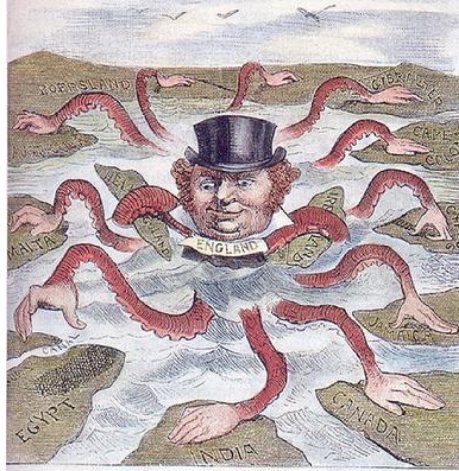
Learning Target & Success Criteria:

I can define _____ and describe economic, political, and religious _____ for imperialism.

Imperialism

Definition:

The conquering of foreign _____ by powerful countries for natural _____ and markets.



Forms of Imperialism

Colonization: Powerful country establishes direct _____ over a territory by sending _____ and imposing its laws and governance

- Example: Great Britain colonized _____, established political and economic control through the British _____

Protectorate: Stronger country offers military _____ and political guidance to a weaker nation while allowing it some internal decision-making _____

- Example: United States established a protectorate over _____ after the Spanish-American War, US provided security and influenced Cuban affairs

Sphere of Influence: Foreign power gets exclusive _____ without political control

- Example: European countries carved out economic zones in _____ with control over trade and resources in the late 1800s

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Africa Before Imperialism

- Over _____ languages spoken across a vibrant and diverse continent
- Known for valuable natural resources such as gold, _____, and salt
- Trade routes like the trans-_____ route connected civilizations in Eastern and Western Africa to the Middle East and Northern Africa
- Very little _____ contact for over 400 years outside of missionaries

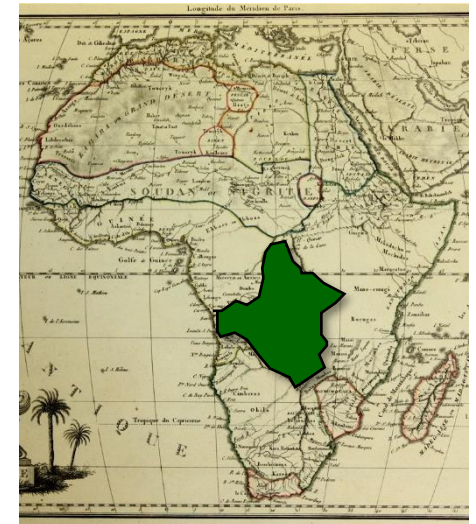
Belgian Congo

- King Leopold II of _____ hired an explorer, David Stanley, to explore and claim the _____ in Central Africa
- At the _____ Conference in 1884, European leaders agreed that Belgium could control the Congo as long as they _____ the lives of the people living there

- Leopold ignored this directive and _____

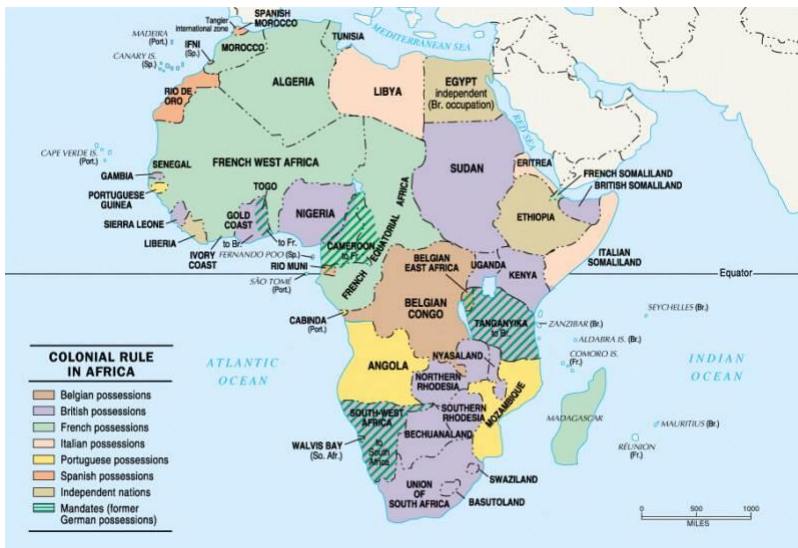
_____ the land and forced the people to harvest the natural resources such as ivory and rubber for his own fortune through the use of murder and torture under the Force _____

- The Belgian government heard what was happening and took the land away from the King, but the rest of Europe realized the potential _____ Africa offered and wanted in _____



Scramble for Africa

- Europeans feared _____ might break out over land claims in Africa
- Otto Von Bismarck organized the _____ Conference in 1884 with 14 of the European nation's leaders
- The European leaders divided up _____ without any regard for the African people
- The land claims were _____ upon to avoid war between the European nations, but each of these nations would _____ the African regions and export natural resources
- European colonial control would last about _____ years before African nations would begin to retake their autonomy and self-governance
- Liberia and Ethiopia were the only areas in Africa that remained _____
 - _____ would remain independent due to its being founded by freed American slaves that had returned to Africa
 - _____ would successfully fight off an Italian attempt to take over and remain independent



The White Man's Burden

- Rudyard Kipling (author of The Jungle Book) wrote a _____ called The White Man's Burden
- The poem stated that it was Europeans and Americans _____ to take over regions and spread Christianity, civilize and _____ the people living there, and end the _____ trade
- This poem spun a positive light on _____ and ruling over foreign territories, although this belief is _____ (to evaluate other people and cultures according to the standards of one's own culture) as the message was that the people are _____ from being ruled over and their _____ changed to align to the European and/or American way of life

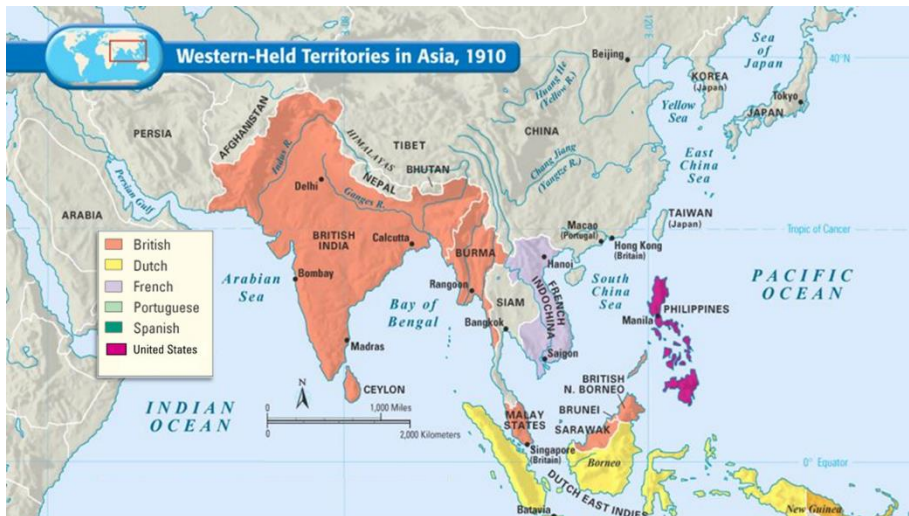


Conflict in Africa

- Many _____ groups fought against European control and _____
- Shaka led the _____ against British rule in the early 1800s
- _____ Wars were fought between Dutch settlers and the British in South Africa in the 1890s
- Emperor Menelik II successfully fought off the Italians and protected _____ independence in 1896

Imperialism in Asia

- The Dutch East India Company was created in 1602 and was the first _____, as big as any company around today
- It controlled _____ in Southeast Asia and South Africa and could make decisions as a _____ would in the colonies that it controlled



Imperialism in Asia: China

- China fought the _____ Wars against England in the mid-1800s to stop the British from bringing the opium trade to China (opium is a highly addictive _____) and making massive amounts of money from selling the drug to the Chinese
- After the first Opium War, China was _____ in 1842 and forced to sign the Treaty of _____ which ceded (_____) the island of Hong Kong to the British
- This created a _____ port for the British
- After the second Opium War, China was again _____ in 1860 by the British and the French and China was forced to open more trading ports to the _____
- Hong Kong grew to be a large city with millions of inhabitants and very _____
- The British gave Hong Kong back to China in _____, but with the understanding that it would have a _____ government and economic system from the _____ mainland China

Imperialism in Asia: Japan

- Japan had been ruled by powerful _____ who wished to keep foreign _____ out of their country
- Japan was forced open as a trading port by the _____ in 1853 after centuries of isolation by “_____ diplomacy” (open to trade or else)

