**Imperialism:**

* building empires by
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ territory and gaining colonies

**Economic Origins of Imperialism:**

* The Industrial Revolution
	+ Industrialized nations took control of less developed nations
		- To gain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for industry
			* Cotton, coal, metals, etc.
		- To gain markets for goods
			* Manufactured goods could be sold in the colonies

**Political and Social Origins of Imperialism:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Competition between industrial nations led to a race for overseas empires
* The “White Man’s Burden”
	+ Many believed it was their duty to “civilize” people of other nations by introducing Christianity and Western culture
* Social Darwinism
	+ Many claimed it was natural for “the weak to be taken over by the strong”

**Major Imperial Powers:**

* Great Britain
* France
* Germany
* Russia
* The United States
* Japan

**Imperialized Areas:**

* Powerful industrial nations established empires in:
	+ Africa
	+ Asia
	+ Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, and surrounding islands)

**The Scramble for Africa:**

* During the late 1800s Europeans began exploring the interior parts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* By the 1880s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nations were racing to colonize African lands

**What did this look like?:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Rationale:**

* Think about the last two units (Revolutions, Industrial Revolution) - how did we get here?
* Nationalism - large colonies meant power
* Industrialization - vast access to natural resources and cheap labor
* Humanitarianism - Europeans thought it was their duty to civilize and uplift African people
* Social Darwinism - Survival of the fittest people

**Nationalism (1800-1914):**

* French Revolution and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spread nationalism throughout Europe
* Pride in one’s country was based upon industrial production, military strength, and size of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Industrialization (1750-1900):**

* Increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe
* Great technological advances - military, transportation, and communications
* Continued economic expansion requires more resources and markets

**Humanitarianism:**

* Christian missionaries saw Africa and Asia as fertile ground for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Cultural superiority - Europeans must “save” the rest of the world
* Must stop the Arab slave trade in Africa (still in practice in North/East Africa)

**Scramble for Africa:**

* Prior to the Age of Imperialism, Europeans only controlled port towns
	+ (except for Portugal who had two larger colonies)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_took South Africa, Sierra Leone, and Gambia in the mid-1800s
* Between 1875 and 1900 European control of Africa went from 10% to 90%
* Only two nations, Liberia (home to many freed American slaves) and Ethiopia remained independent

**What is this picture communicating???**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Berlin Conference:**

* European nations met in Berlin, Germany to settle arguments over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lands
* European powers divided all of Africa (except Ethiopia and Liberia) and drew up new borders
	+ Did not consider ethnic or language differences of African tribes
	+ Africans had no say in the decisions

**The Spanish-American War (1898):**

* Causes
	+ U.S. wanted to help Cuba win independence from Spain
		- U.S. had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interests in Cuba
		- U.S. saw Spain’s control of Cuba as a test of the Monroe Doctrine
			* Monroe Doctrine: stated that the Americas were off limits to further European colonization
	+ U.S. wanted to build an empire
		- U.S. needed raw materials and markets for its goods
		- Strong nationalism
			* Americans wanted their nation to be powerful, wealthy, and competitive with the European powers
	+ U.S. newspapers blamed Spain for explosion of USS Maine
* Effects
	+ U.S. quickly defeated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and became a world power
	+ U.S. acquired Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, and Guam
		- U.S. temporarily occupied Cuba and set up a military government
		- Cuba and the Philippines eventually gained independence

**Intervention in Latin America:**

* Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
	+ Declared the U.S. as the police power of the Western Hemisphere
	+ Established U.S. “economic imperialism” throughout Latin America
* Panama
	+ U.S. supported Panama’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Colombia in exchange for the right to build and control the Panama Canal

**Japan Opens Up:**

* Since the 1600’s, Japan had practiced a policy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in which it cut itself off from the outside world
* In the 1850’s, the United States\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forced Japan to open its ports to trade