

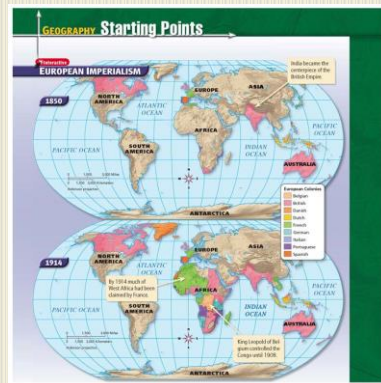
Imperialism (1815-1914)

Chapter 24

Introduction

Imperialism

- process in which a state attempts to control the economic and/or political and cultural makeup of another state...
- 1914- West (Eur. and Am.) control 85% of the world



“Old” v. “New” Imperialism

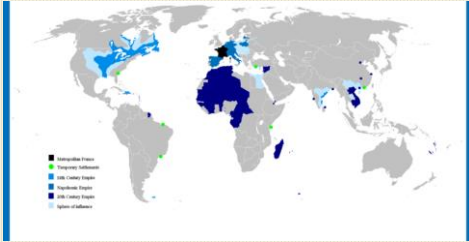
- Old
 - little acquisition of land (trading ports)
- New
 - full on control of continents (Africa)

Empires

- British



French



Dutch



German



Belgium



Types of Imperialism

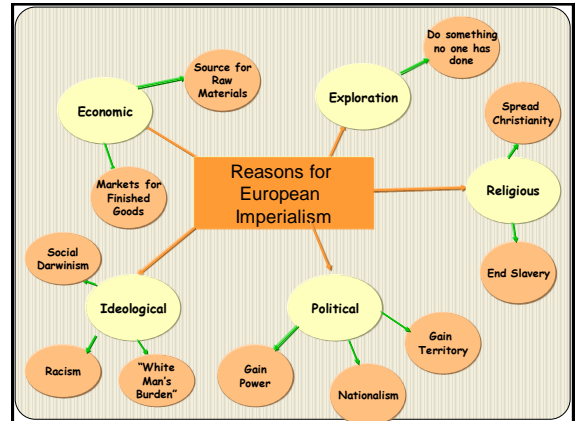
- Existing Colonies
 - British in India
 - Dutch in Indonesia

- Empires in Africa
 - Britain in West Africa
 - Belgium in the Congo

- Settler Colonies
 - British in Australia
 - French in Algeria

- Economic Imperialism (Spheres of Influence)
 - British in China (Opium Wars)
 - United States in Latin America

Causes of Imperialism



Economic

- Industrialization
 - demand for raw materials
 - need for markets for finished goods



Political

- show of power
- nationalism
 - huge empire = national pride
- territory
 - more resources = more power



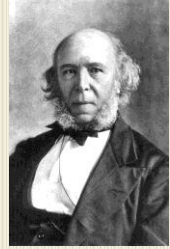
Religious

- conversion of “savages”
 - show them way to heaven
- end African slavery
 - Christians could not be slaves



Ideological

- Social Darwinism (Herbert Spencer)
 - stronger humans (whites) should take over weaker (natives)
 - in order to strengthen the species



- White Man's Burden
 - Rudyard Kipling poem
 - duty of whites to uplift natives



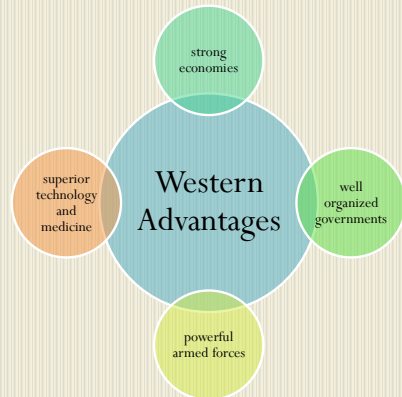
Read this selection from Rudyard Kipling's *The White Man's Burden* (1899) and answer the following questions:

Take up the White Man's burden--
 Send forth the best ye breed--
 Go bind your sons to exile
 To serve your captives' need;
 To wait in heavy harness,
 On fluttered folk and wild--
 Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
 Half-devil and half-child.

1. What does he mean by “the White Man's Burden”?
2. What was the exile of which he spoke?
3. What does the word *captives* indicate?
4. What does this have to do with imperialism?

Exploration

- urge to do what no one has done before



Imperialism Simulation 1

Scenario A

- The freshmen will be without their lockers because the seniors want them. The freshmen lockers are much closer to key areas such as the gym and cafeteria, and the seniors would like better access to those areas.

Scenario B

- Each freshman will be assigned to a senior "buddy." They will walk their senior to class and begin learning how to act. The seniors have a much better sense of how to behave and they must teach the freshmen.

Scenario C

- The freshmen must be willing and able to give the seniors any materials they might need at any time. If a senior does not have a pencil or paper for class, they can take the materials that their freshman buddy has.

D

- The freshmen will be responsible for holding several fundraisers this year with all proceeds going to the senior class. The seniors have used all of their money and have a lot of events to pay for this year.

D

- Since the seniors do not think the freshmen are experienced enough to lead their own class, the seniors will preside as class officers to the freshmen class.

Assessment

- Why might bigger, stronger nations look to be imperialistic and take over smaller, weaker territories? What problems might countries face as they become more imperialistic? What are the advantages and disadvantages for the strong and the weak?