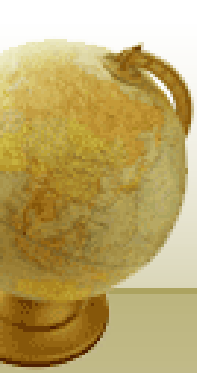


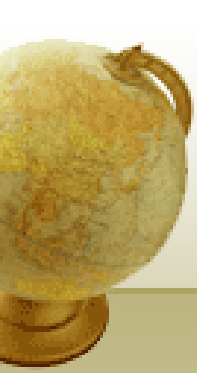


European Imperialism



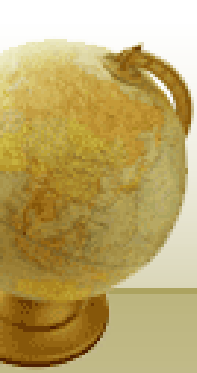
“Old Imperialism”

- Occurred between 16th and 18th centuries
- European powers did not usually acquire territory (except for Spain in Americas and Portugal in Brazil) but rather built a series of trading stations
- Respected and frequently cooperated with local rulers in India, China, Japan, Indonesia, and other areas where trade flourished between locals and European coastal trading centers.
- Economic penetration of non-European regions in the 19th century



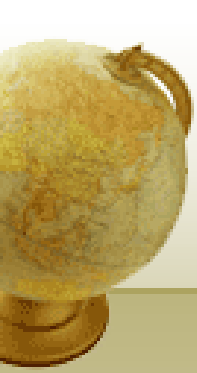
The New Imperialism: Motives and Methods

- The New Imperialism was a tremendous explosion of territorial conquest
- The imperial powers used economic and technological means to reorganize dependent regions and bring them into the world economy as suppliers of foodstuffs and raw materials and as consumers of industrial products
- In Africa and in other parts of the world, this was done by conquest and colonial administration



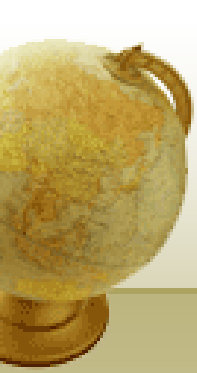
The Tools of the Imperialists

- The Industrial Revolution provided technological innovations that made it possible for Europeans and Americans to build the “New Imperialism.”
- Steamships, the Suez Canal, and submarine cables gave European forces greater mobility and better communications than Africans, Asians, or Latin Americans.
- The discovery that quinine could be used to prevent malaria allowed Europeans to enter Africa in large numbers for the first time.
- The invention of the breech loader, smokeless powder, and the machine gun widened the firearms gap and made colonial conquests easier than ever before.



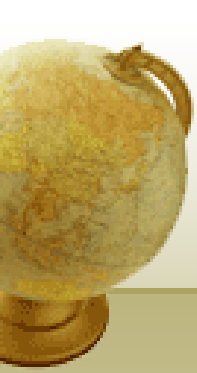
Imperialism and the Industrial Revolution

- The Industrial revolution brought about a great need for raw materials.
- As a result many European countries began to seek raw materials from the continents of Asia, Africa, and South America.
- While seeking out these raw materials the Europeans established their rule on these continents expanding an empire. (colonialism)
- Western imperialism was not new; Europeans had been influencing or conquering parts of the world since the 1400's.
 - Columbus
 - Spanish
 - U.S. grew from coast to coast during 1700's.



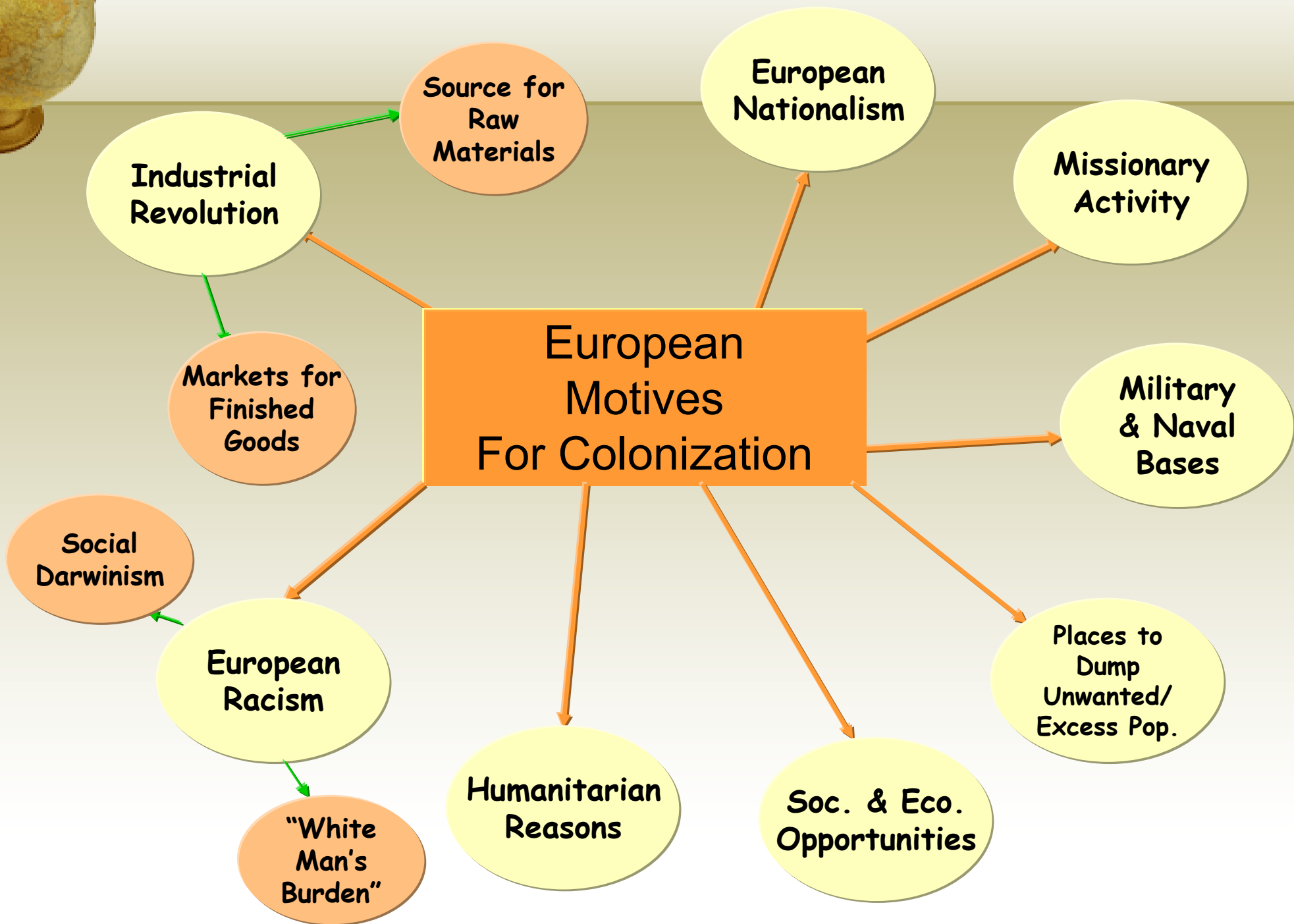
Imperialism

- Imperialism: process through which a state attempts to control the economic and/or political and cultural makeup of another state.
- Colonialism: the most developed form of Imperialism whereby the controlling state invades another state/region so as to exploit its resources and/or for the purposes of large-scale
- Between 1815-1914 the West (Europe and America) increased their control of the world's land mass from 35%-85%.

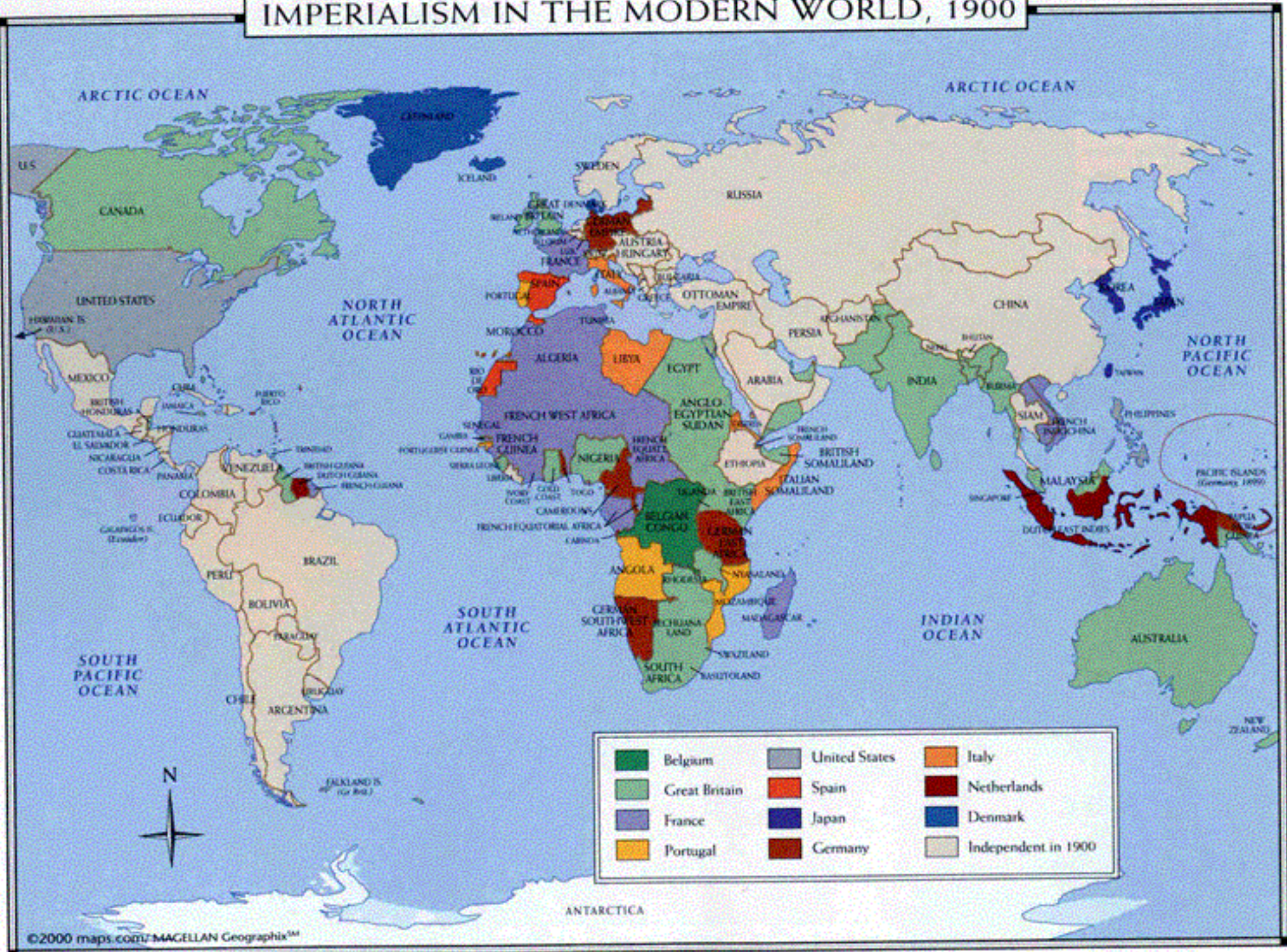


New Imperialism

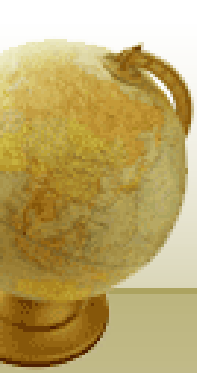
- Began in 1870s → colonized Asia and Africa by using military force to take control of local governments
- Exploiting local economies for raw materials required by Europe's growing industry
- Imposing Western values to benefit the “backwards” colonies.



IMPERIALISM IN THE MODERN WORLD, 1900

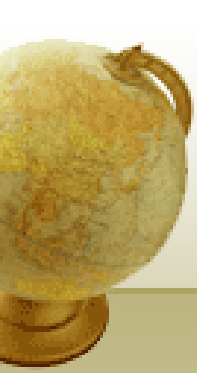


 Belgium	 United States	 Italy
 Great Britain	 Spain	 Netherlands
 France	 Japan	 Denmark
 Portugal	 Germany	 Independent in 1900



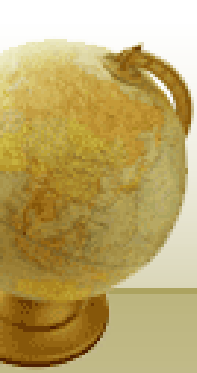
Causes of Imperialism

- Economic
 - Industrialization gave the West the ability to conquer other parts of the world, but more reasons to do so, too.
 - Large-scale industrial production made Western factories demand more raw materials, which could be seized from less powerful nations.
 - Also, Western nations needed markets for goods produced.
 - Colonies would serve as potential markets.
 - Immense wealth allowed Western world to conquer far-flung places.



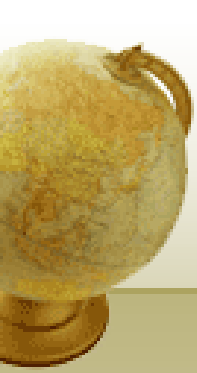
Causes of Imperialism

- Military Factors
 - Industrialization bestowed new weaponry of all types upon the armies and navies of the West:
 - Ocean-going fleets
 - Modern rifles and rapid-fire artillery.
 - Occasions were rare that native populations could resist Western military forces.
 - Growing need of Western nations to maintain bases & coal/oil stations around the world for naval & civilian fleets.
 - Ships required repairs and refueling stations at strategic locations globally.



Causes of Imperialism

- Social Factors
 - Europe's rapid population growth during the 1800's-played a role in prompting imperial activity.
 - Emigration to the Americas was an outlet.
 - Millions came to the Americas.
 - Another outlet was to leave home for colonial life.
 - Ambitious or desperate families attempted to make their fortunes this way.



Causes of Imperialism

- Role of Science & Technology
 - Instrumental in allowing West to conquer & colonize.
 - Knowledge was power.
 - Advances in transportation, communication, and warfare brought by the Industrial Revolution enabled Western nations to build empires.
 - New wave of exploration allowed for better knowledge of the geography of the world.
 - Medical advances
 - Made possible for Europeans and Americans to press into tropical regions.
 - Quinine helped relieve symptoms of malaria & yellow fever.



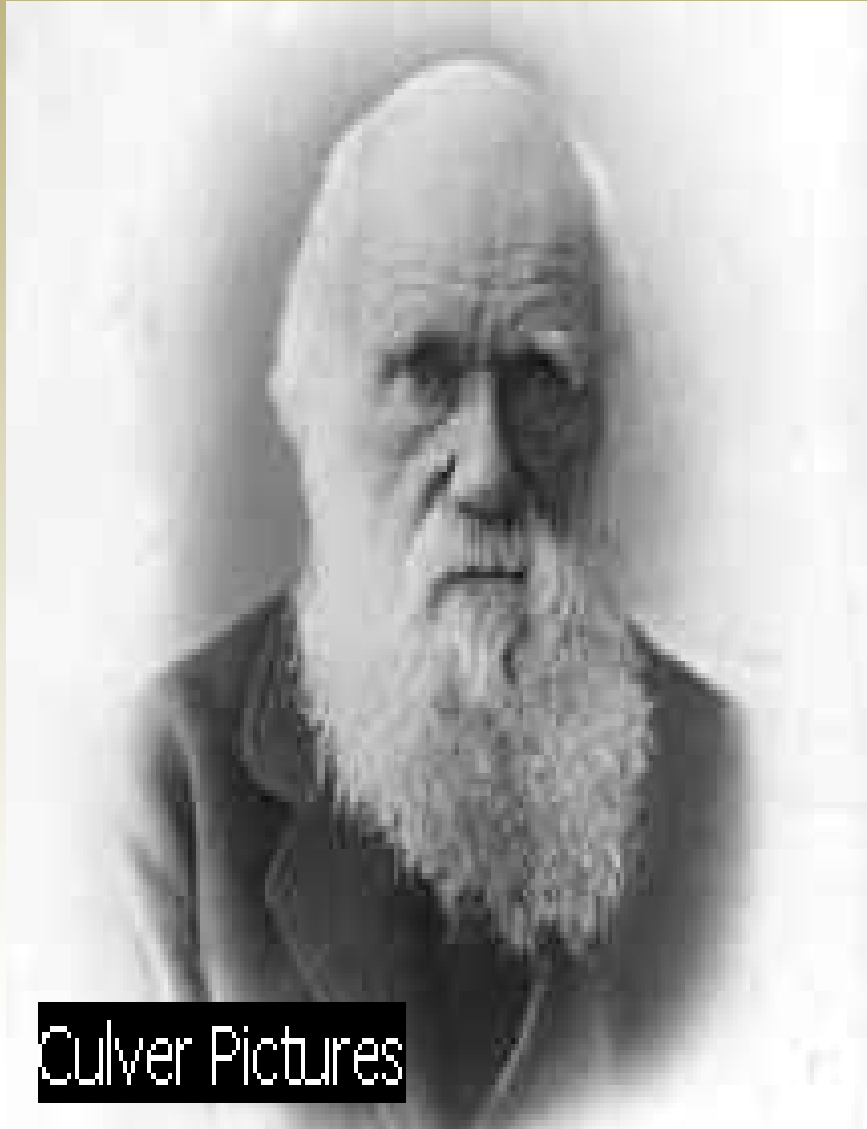
Causes of Imperialism

- Cultural Factors
 - Sense of racial superiority was widespread among Westerners.
 - Created a sense that Western nations were entitled to conquer & colonize areas that appeared “backwards” or “primitive”.
 - Cecil Rhodes, British imperialist, “I contend that we are the finest race in the world, and the more of it we inhabit, the better.”

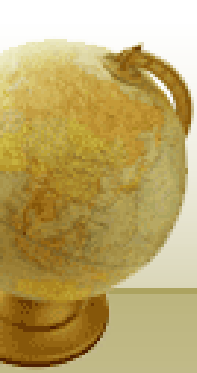




Causes of Imperialism



- Cultural Factors
 - In some cases, the belief was “justified” in crude & prejudiced ways.
 - In other ways, the theory of social Darwinism* was used to argue in favor of imperialism.
 - Misguided application of “survival of the fittest” and natural selection.
 - People who were technologically and culturally advanced were permitted to conquer those who were less.

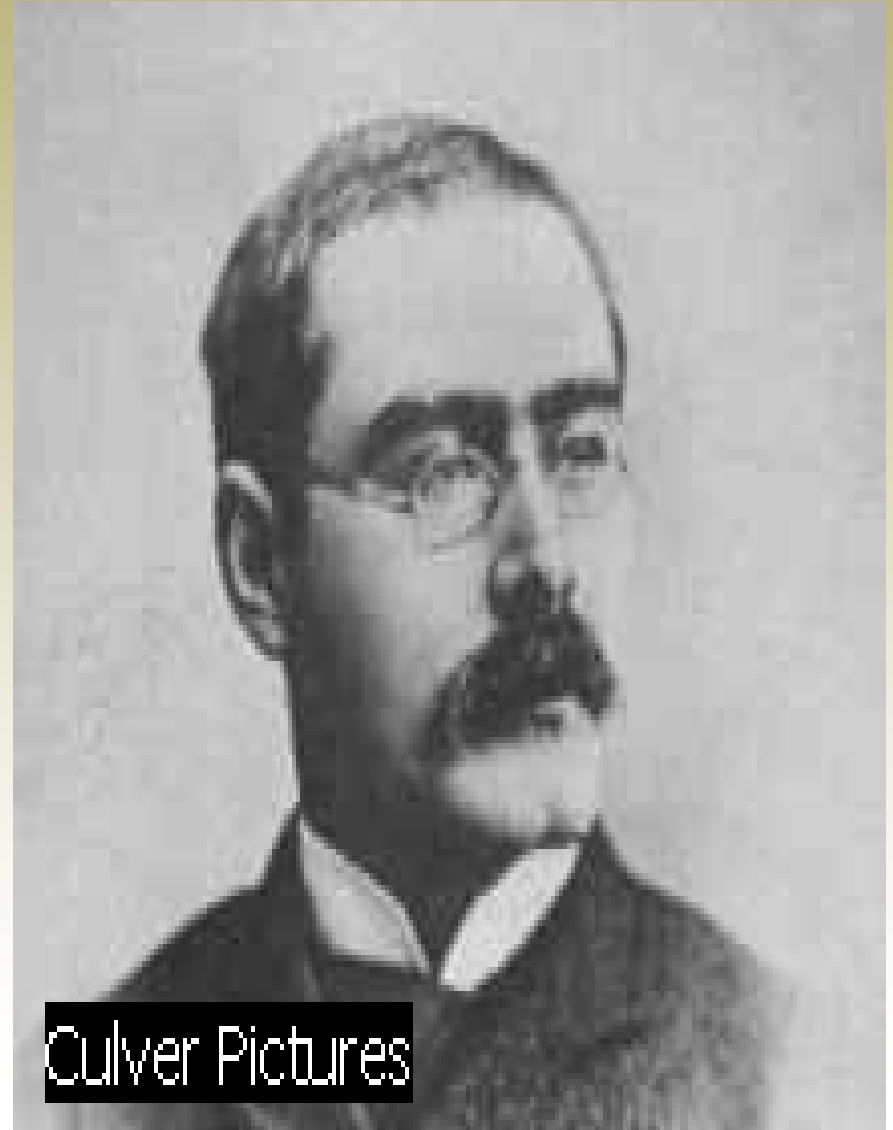


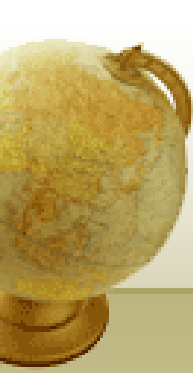
Social Darwinism

- West had a sense of racial superiority
- Darwin's theory of "natural selection" & "survival of the fittest" applied to the human societies
- Destruction & conquest of weaker races was nature's way of improving the species

Causes of Imperialism

- Cultural Factors
 - Genuine conviction that it was the duty of white Westerners to teach & modernize the darker-skinned, supposedly “primitive” peoples of Africa & Asia.
 - English poet Rudyard Kipling, “White Man’s Burden”.
 - Attitude was well-meaning and heartfelt, but also condescending.
 - European & American missionaries, doctors, and scientists, and colonial officials sometimes did much good in the places they visited.
 - Did so out of a subconscious sense of racial superiority, and often trampled on the beliefs and ideas of the natives.

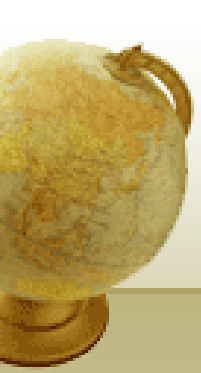




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The White (?) Man's Burden



European Migration

- Between 1815 and 1932 more than 60 million people left Europe
- Migrants went primarily to European-inhabited areas: North and South America, Australia, New Zealand, and Siberia.
- European migration provided further impetus for Western expansion
- Most were poor from rural areas, though seldom from the poorest classes (due to oppressive land policies)



Western advantages

- Strong economies
- Well-organized governments
- Powerful armed forces
- Superior technology and medicine
- Maxim gun
- Quinine



BRIEF INTERLUDE

IMPERIALISM

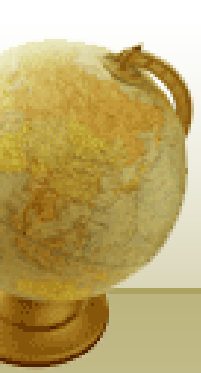
&

THE CAR DEALERSHIP



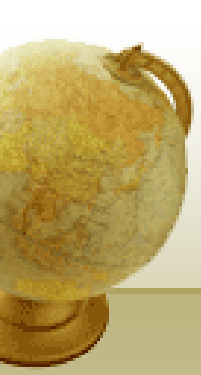
Colony

- Governors and soldiers sent to control the people
- French tried direct rule
- British used indirect rule



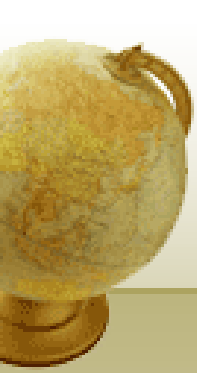
Protectorate

- Local rulers left in place
- Supposed to listen to advice of mother country
- Cost less to run than a colony



Sphere of influence

- An outside power claimed economic (trading) privileges
- China was the best example



Imperialism

the domination by one country of the political and economic life of another country

CAUSES

Economy	Politics & Military	Society	Science & Invention
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need for resources• Need for markets• Place for growing populations• Place to invest profits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bases for trade and navy ships• Power & Security• Nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spread Christianity• Share Western “Civilization”• Belief that WEST is BEST	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New weapons• New medicines• Improved ships

Who?...Where?