

## Unit 8: Imperialism

Unit Standard: *SSWH15: Describe the impact of industrialization, the rise of nationalism, and the major characteristics of worldwide imperialism.*

EQ: What was the basis of the imperialist movement?

Vocabulary: racism, social Darwinism, Boers, Suez Canal

Imperialism is a policy in which one country seeks to extend its authority by conquering other countries or by establishing economic and political dominance over other countries.

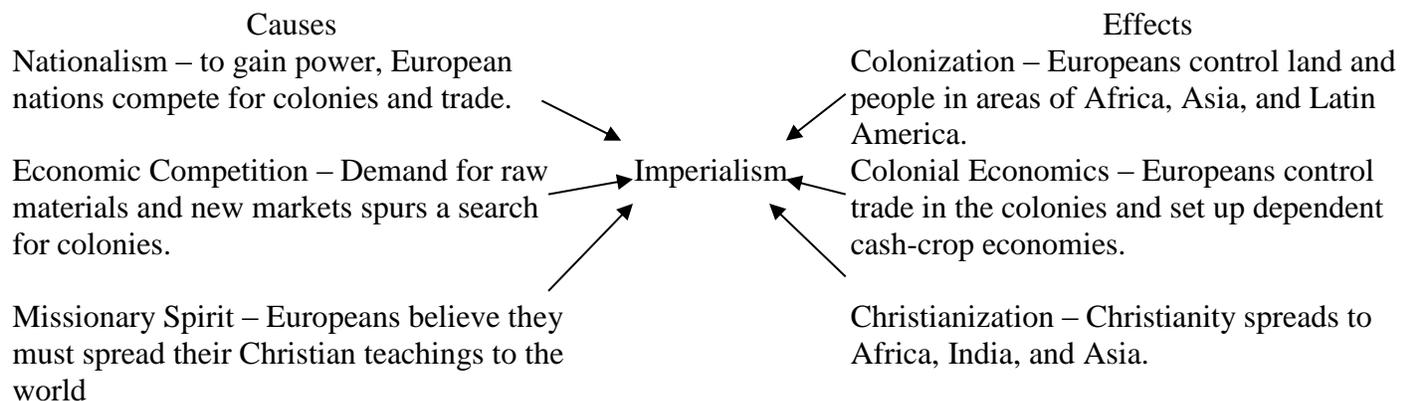
### Forms of Imperialism

Colony – A country or a territory government internally by a foreign power.

Protectorate – A country or a territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power.

Sphere of Influence – An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges.

Economic Imperialism – An independent but less-developed country controlled by private business interests rather than other governments.



### Social Darwinism

- Based on the ideas of Charles Darwin's work the *Origin of Species*.
- English businessman Cecil Rhodes applied Darwin's theory to support imperialism.
- Wealth was a measure of one's value and those who had it were the most "fit."
- Did not believe in helping the poor.
- Racism is the name for the belief that one race is superior to others.

### The clash over South Africa

- The first Europeans to settle in South Africa were the Dutch. They were called the Boers.
- The Boers, also known as Afrikaners, clashed with the Zulu and other African groups as they moved North to escape the British.
- The Boer War, fought between the Dutch and British, was won by the British who est. the Union of South Africa.

- The history of South Africa is a history of Africans, Dutch, and British clashing over land and resources.
- Around 1816, Shaka, a Zulu chief used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large centralized state in southern Africa.
- In 1879 the Zulus, using spears and shields against British guns, were defeated and by 1887 fell under British control.

#### African Resistance

- Africans resisted the Europeans with whatever forces they could raise and often surprised the Europeans with their military ability.
- With the exception of Ethiopia, all resistance attempts failed.
- Menelik II, leader of Ethiopia, exploiting imperialist rivalries between European nations by building up a modern arsenal that helped to gain independence for his people.
- National boundaries that existed in Africa at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century were unnaturally imposed by imperialistic powers.

#### Europeans Claim Muslim Lands

- The powers of Europe set their sights on the lands bordering the Mediterranean owned by the Ottoman Empire.
- Geopolitics, an interest in or taking land for its strategic location or products, played an important role in the fate of the Ottoman Empire.
- The Crimean War fought between the Ottomans and Russians was won by the Ottomans only with the help of Britain and France.

#### Egypt Initiates Reforms

- Egypt initiated political and social reforms, in part to block European domination of its land.
- Egypt's strategic location at the head of the Red Sea appeared valuable to France & Britain.
- Egypt's greatest achievement during this time was the creation of the Suez Canal.

#### Europe in Asia: India

- British East India Company in control by 1857.
- Due to revolts, the British and the East India Company send a viceroy to rule as the monarch's representative.
- Sepoys, or Indian soldiers, served as a private army for the East India Company.
- Made India the "jewel in the crown."
- Due to the value of the raw materials found there, India was known as the "jewel in the crown."

#### Nationalism in India

- In 1850 the Sepoys revolted due to religious beliefs, resentment of British rule, and a rise in nationalism.

- The final straw that caused the Sepoys to revolt was the rumor that the cartridges of the rifles were sealed with beef and pork fat.
- In 1850 the Sepoys revolted due to religious beliefs, resentment of British rule, and a rise in nationalism.
- The Sepoy Mutiny inspired rebellions across the country and required England to send more British troops to tighten British control over India.
- The Indian National Congress in 1885 and the Muslim League in 1906 helped spread nationalism throughout India.

#### U. S. Imperialism in the Pacific Islands

- The United States acquired the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, and Guam as a result of the Spanish American War.
- Emilio Aguinaldo, a Filipino nationalist, said the U.S. had promised the Philippines immediate independence as soon as the Spanish American War ended.
- Aguinaldo led a group of Filipino nationalists against U.S. forces in the Philippines.
- By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, American sugar plantations accounted for 75% of Hawaii's wealth.
- Queen Liliuokalani, the last monarch of Hawaii, called for a new constitution, which would've given her more power.
- Sanford B. Dole, an American businessman, led a group of wealthy sugar plantation owners who overthrew the Queen.
- Dole, once named president of Hawaii, asked for the annexation of Hawaii and it was granted in 1898.