

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

APWH Notes | Imperialism (Pairs with AMSCO 24)

Missed Something:

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Outcomes:

At the conclusion of this section, students will have:

- 1) Defined the term “imperialism” and determined the forces behind it
- 2) Analyzed the POLITICAL/SOCIAL/ECONOMIC/TECHNOLOGICAL impact of imperialism

Big Idea:

Beginning in the early 19th century, Western European powers began to extend their reach further into Africa and Asia. After succeeding in colonizing the Americas, a series of revolutions loosened Europe’s grip on the continents, forcing nations such as Britain, France, and Germany to find new sources of fuel, food, and fortune,. Building upon the foundation set by the trading companies created in the previous centuries, Western Europe began forming empires that stretched over both continents and oceans - reshaping the world as it was known.

Notes:

1. Imperialism	<p>A. What is imperialism?</p> <p>Also called: _____</p> <p>Peaked during: _____</p>
2. Formation of Empires	<p>A. Until the late 18th century Europe had not sought settled empires outside of Europe and the Americas - where did they get their profits?</p> <p>B. Early in the 19th century, Belgium, France, Germany, and Britain compete for industrial dominance using imperialism: what forces allowed them to do this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____: key to competition (access to resources, markets)• _____: pushed countries to colonize• _____: allowed access to more areas

C. Example: British Control of India

- 1. What allowed for the British to take control of the Indian subcontinent?

- 2. What was the government structure like after the British took control of India?
 - _____: British controlled Indian government
 - Controlled three _____, policed by military made up of _____ (Indian soldiers)
 - _____: local rulers allowed to stay with British presence

- 3. What was the impact of British colonization on Indian society?
 - European customs begin to:

 - Examples:
 - Practice of _____ (self sacrifice of widows) outlawed
 - _____ begin to appear
 - Political and social structures resemble that of _____
 - Rapid westernization causes what:

D. What was the Scramble for Africa?

3. Patterns of Dominance

A. What/where were settlement colonies (that are later called White Dominions)

B. What/where were dependent colonies? How were Europeans able to control these colonies?

C. To what extent did Europeans face resistance in the dependent colonies?

4. Changes in Interactions

A. Why/how did the relationship between European (the colonizers) and the natives in the colonies change throughout the 19th century?

- Became based on racial superiority (_____)
 - _____ and other “scientific” theories used to justify imperialism. How?
- Europeans become _____ from locals
- _____ with indigenous people becomes _____ in many colonies (especially Africa).

B. What sort of economic changes took place in the colonies as Europe gained tighter controls over their colonies?

APWH | Challenge Questions: Imperialism

1. Explain how the following political cartoon illustrates the idea of imperialism.



2. Explain the point of view of the image below about the Berlin Conference.



3. What issues could arise from the way in which European powers divided Africa?

4. Explain the difference between Settlement Colonies and Dependent Colonies.

5. Explain Social Darwinism (big fish eats the little fish) and how it relates to imperialism.
(Yes, that is Nemo as Sushi).

