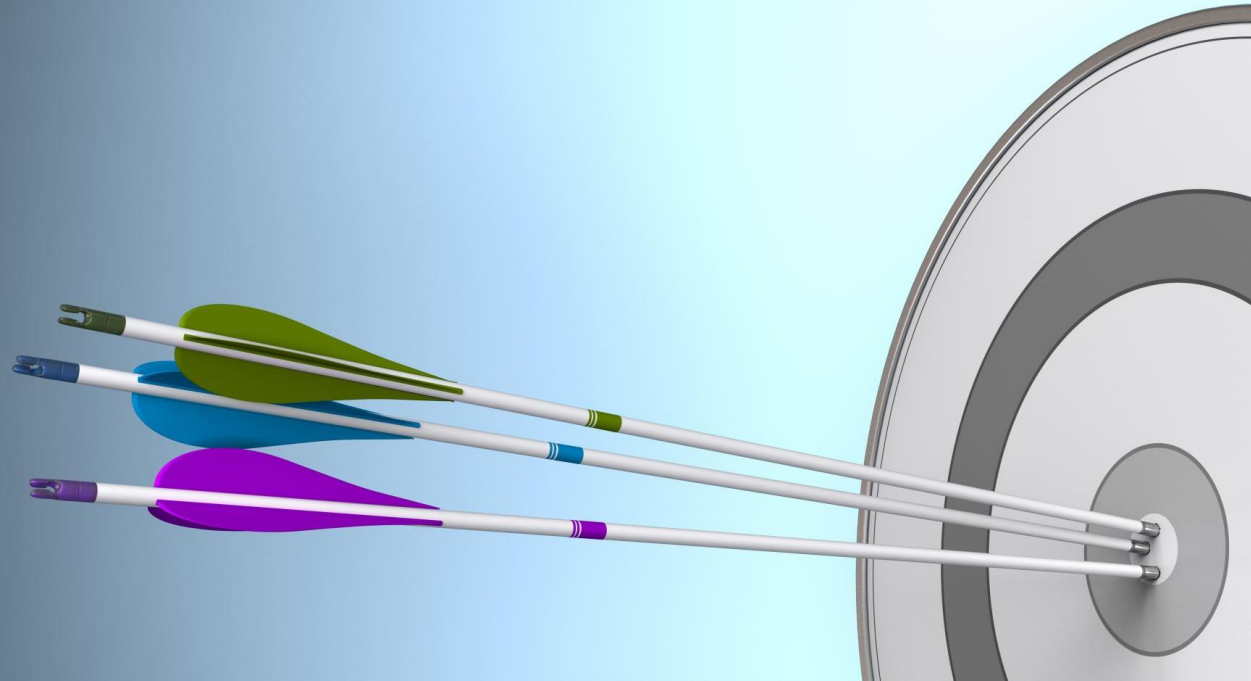


THE IMPERIALIST VISION

Chapter 5 Lesson 1

Day 1

USH Honors



LEARNING TARGETS:

- 1) Define imperialism and explain its significance for late 19th century America.
- 2) Examine the reasons why imperialism appealed to many in the U.S. in the 1890s.
- 3) Evaluate the use of “Manifest Destiny” within U.S. History and its connections to imperialism in the 1890s.
- 4) Compare the competing perspectives regarding imperialism.
- 5) Evaluate the relevance of imperialism in the 1890s to today.

GRADING RUBRIC:

For this lesson, you will be graded using the following rubric:

Points Earned:	Explanation:
4	Student can identify at least <u>3</u> important places where imperialism impacted the world; and student can identify the 3 reasons given for imperialism.
3	Student can identify at least <u>2</u> important places where imperialism impacted the world; and student can identify the 2 reasons given for imperialism.
2	Student can identify at least <u>1</u> important place where imperialism impacted the world; and student can identify the 1 reason given for imperialism.
1	Student can identify at between 1 and 3 important places where imperialism impacted the world; or student can identify between 1 and 3 reasons given for imperialism.
0	Students cannot identify any of the important places where imperialism impacted the world, or the 3 reasons given for imperialism.

WHAT IS IMPERIALISM?

How would you define imperialism?

If we add the following factors involved in the expansion of the industrial nations, how would you revise your definition?

- Political factors
- Economic factors
- Societal factors

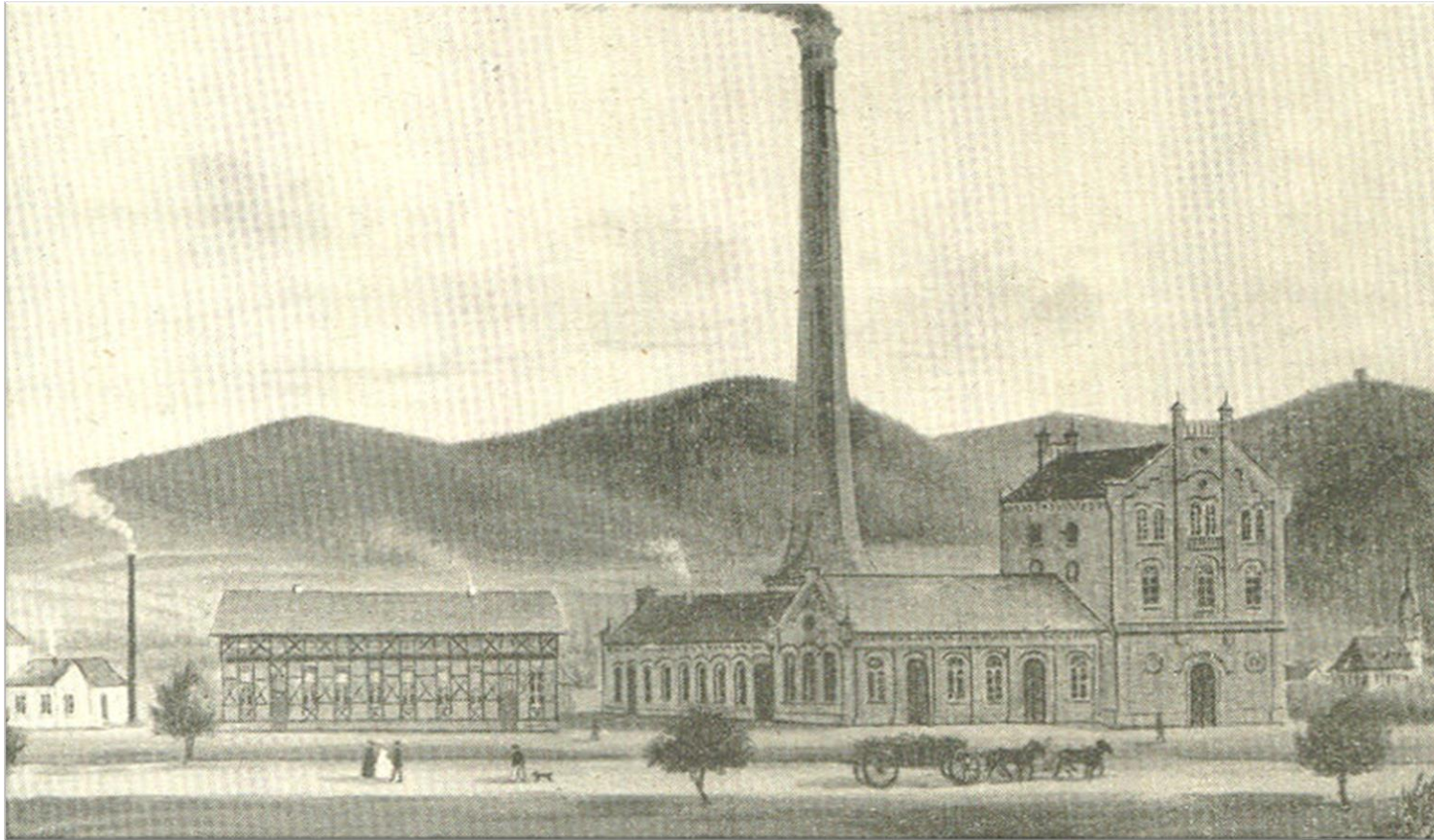
Imperialism

- The quest of empire

Global Imperialism

- The policy in which stronger nations extended their economic, political, and military control over weaker territories.





WHERE DID IMPERIALISM BEGIN?

The Industrial Revolution

- Began in Britain (1780s)
- Coal and Steam replaced water as an energy source

Economic Shift

- Mechanization called for a new organization of human labor.
- Manufacturing by machines and automated factories made work go faster!
- There is a direct need for new resources (raw materials)

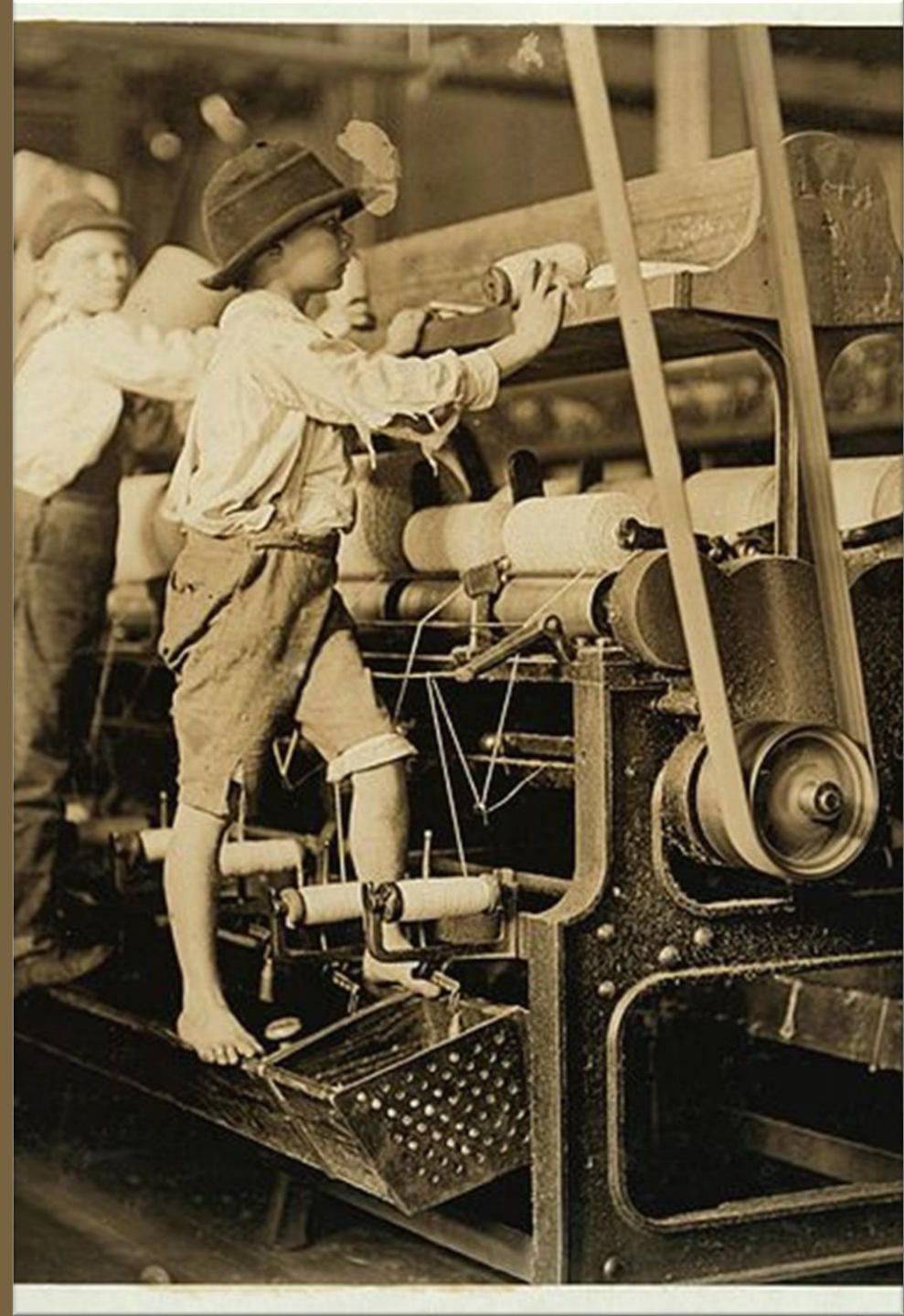
Industrialization spread from Great Britain outward:

- First to Belgium, France, and the German States
- Eventually to the United States

Industrialization transformed western Europe and North America, but it did not spread in a significant way to the rest of the world.

The industrial world needed reliable colonial possessions for raw material sources!

Enter Imperialism!





IMPERIALISM WORLDWIDE

European Imperialism

- Europe had been colonizing for centuries.
- Africa was the primary target for colonization in the 19th century.
 - Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Portugal and Spain competed here.

Asian Imperialism

- While Japanese imperialism was like the West, it differed from Western imperialism in several ways:
 - Japan was the first non-Western imperial power.
 - Japan rose to imperial status after facing colonization by the West.



1800 = 2 societies in Southeast Asia were under effective colonial rule:

- the Spanish Philippines
- the Dutch East Indies

1900 = virtually ALL Southeast Asia was under colonial rule.

British and Dutch governments traded territorial claims.

- East Indies for Malay Peninsula

By 1896, the only independent area in Asia was Thailand:

- Led by King Mongkut and his son Chulalongkorn (See Film: Anna and the King)
- France and Britain signed an alliance to maintain Thailand's independence!

OPPORTUNITIES IN ASIA

WHAT ABOUT AFRICA?

At the beginning of the 1880s, most of Africa was still independent: European rule was limited to the fringes of the continent.

- The Europeans scrambled to take pieces of Africa beginning in the mid-1880s.
- By 1900, virtually the entire continent had been placed under some form of European rule.

Two factors contributed to imperialism in Africa:

- Social Darwinism
- “The White Man’s Burden”

Most nations used the three Cs as reason for taking over:

- Christianity, Commerce, and Civilization

So much land was taken that by 1884 that Europe was in crisis mode...war could happen over land.

To prevent this crisis, German Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck convened the Berlin Conference of 1884



SHORT RESPONSE:

Identify 3 important places imperialism would affect around the world. As you identify these, explain why nations would engage in this practice.

3-5 complete sentences are needed to earn a score of 4!

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