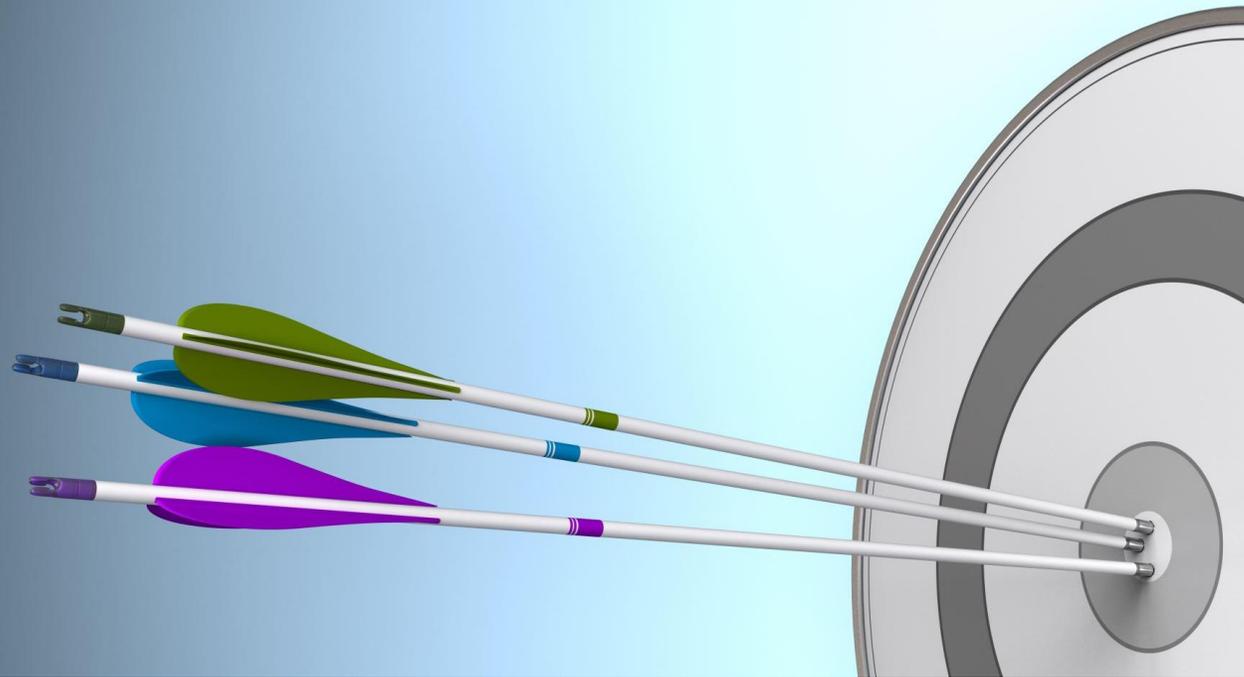


# THE IMPERIALIST VISION

Chapter 5 Lesson 1  
Day 1  
USH Honors



## LEARNING TARGETS:

- 1) Define imperialism and explain its significance for late 19<sup>th</sup> 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

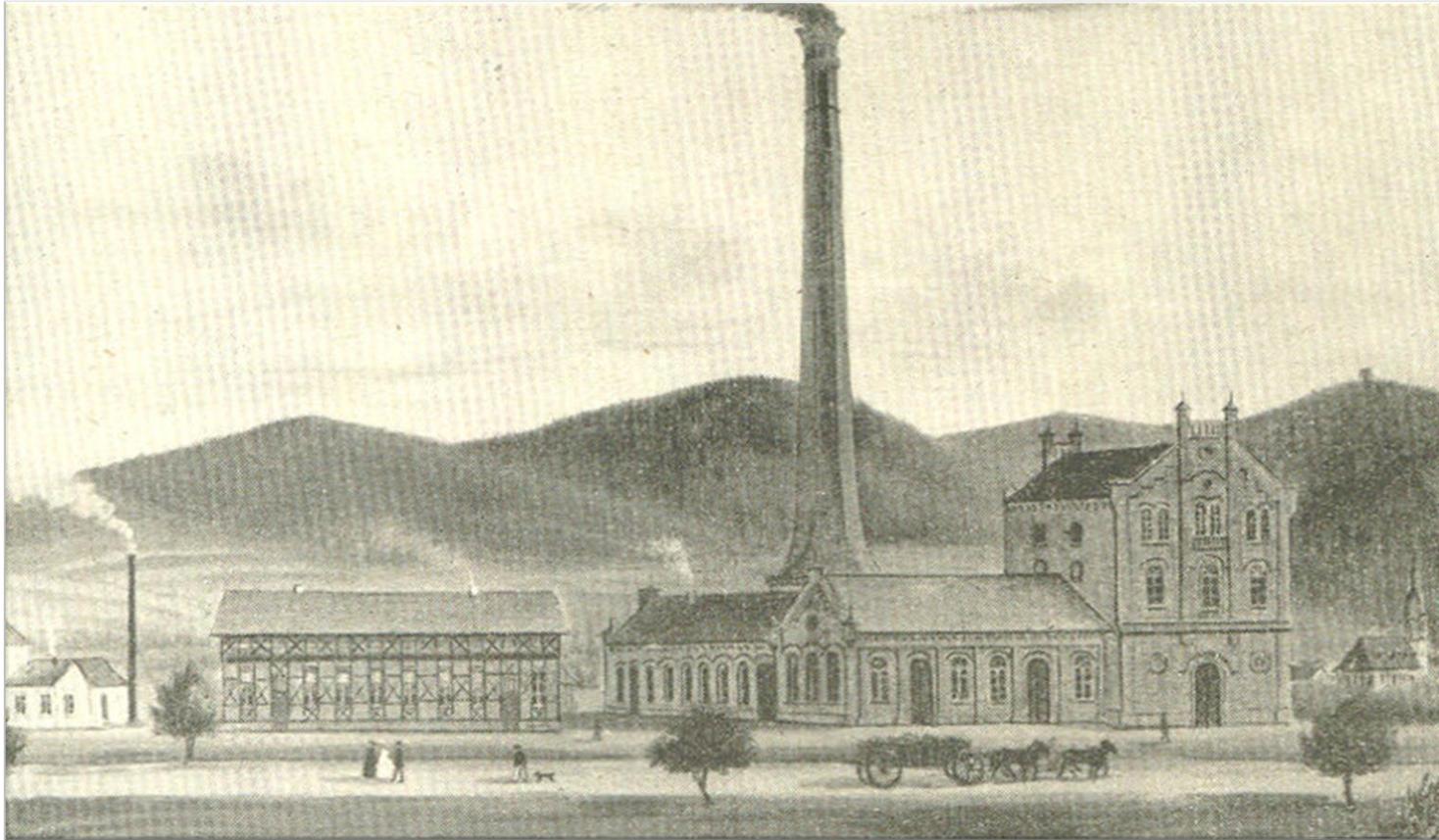
**Imperialism**

- The quest of empire

**Global Imperialism**

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





## *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)

**WHERE DID IMPERIALISM  
BEGIN?**

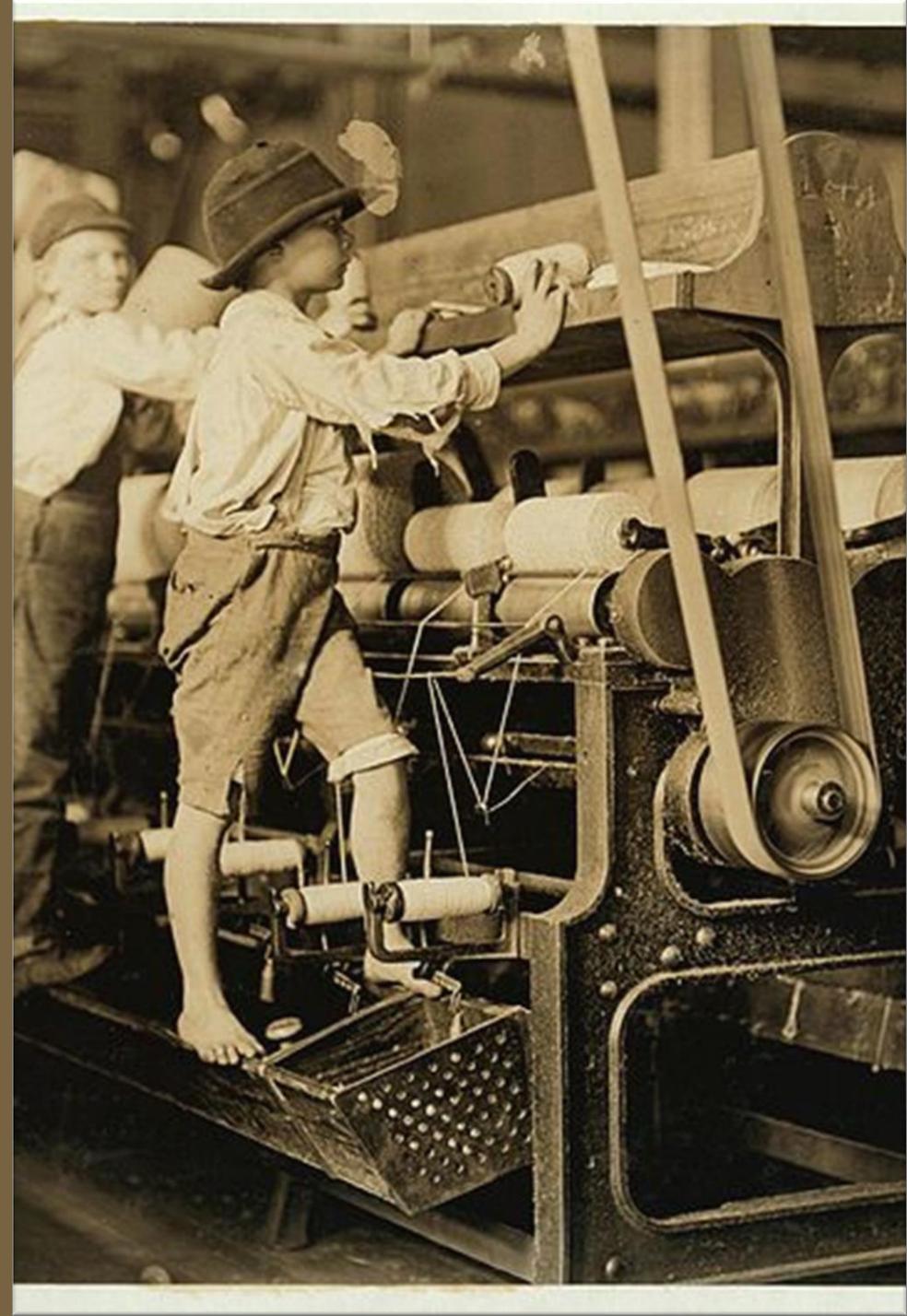
**Industrialization spread from Great Britain outward:**

- 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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!**

<b>Points Earned:</b>	<b>Explanation:</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>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.</b>
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