

Imperialism

WHY? (did European powers want to dominate other countries?)

GOLD

GLORY

GLORY

Social Darwinism in Action

- Application of theory of natural selection and survival of the fittest to human societies.
- European argument:
 - European races were superior to all others
 - Imperial domination of the weaker races was ‘simply nature’s way of improving the human species’.
- Result:
 - Millions of people around the world were robbed of their cultural heritage.

WHY in the 1880's?

- The aftermath of the **Industrial Revolution**
- Great Britain was the first to industrialize
 - Because it is an island, they needed to go somewhere else to find more materials, workers, and customers.

What did the industrialized nations get out of colonization?

- More workers
- More machines
- More money
- More factories
- Raw materials
- More customers

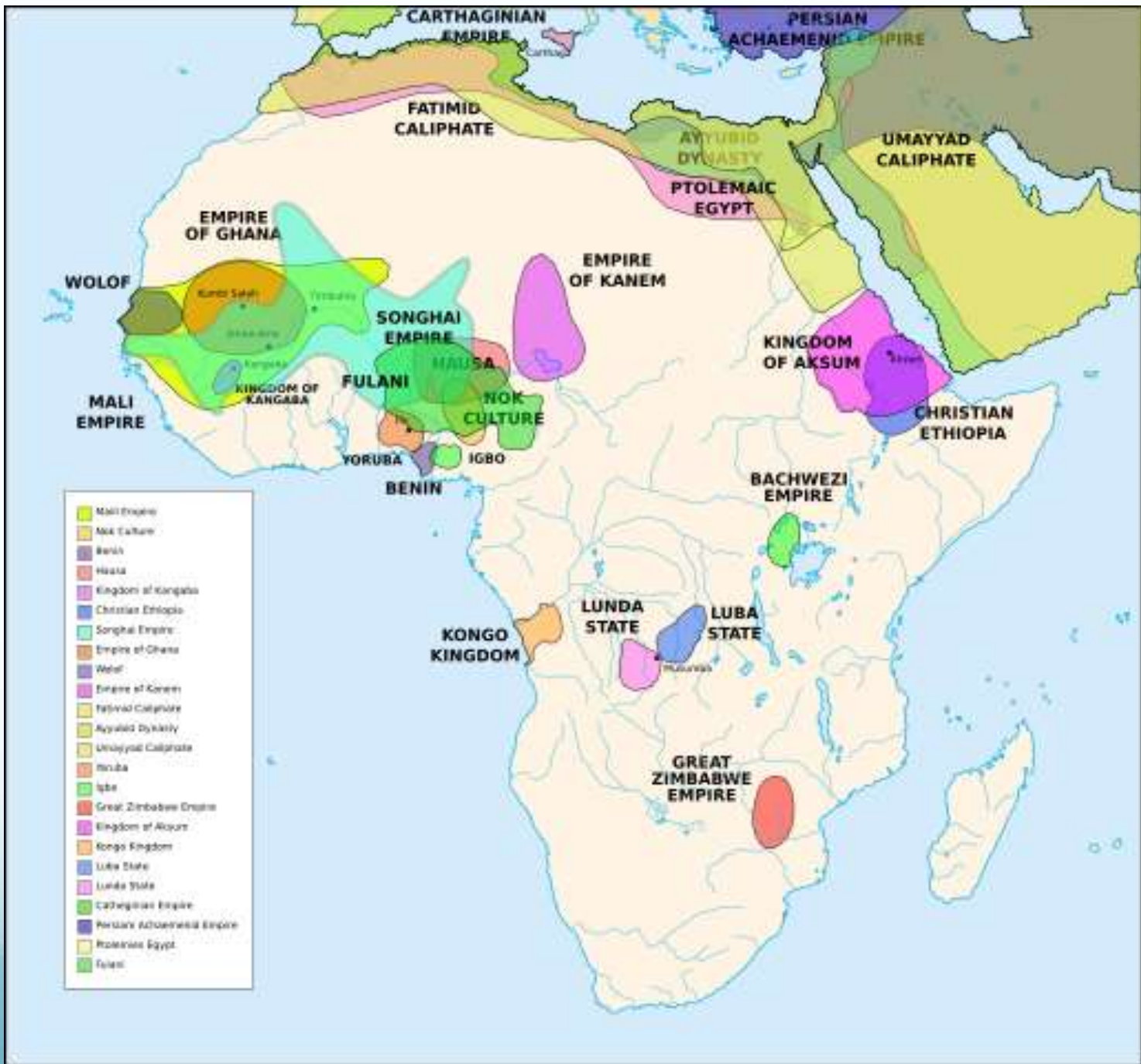
HOW were they able to dominate other countries?

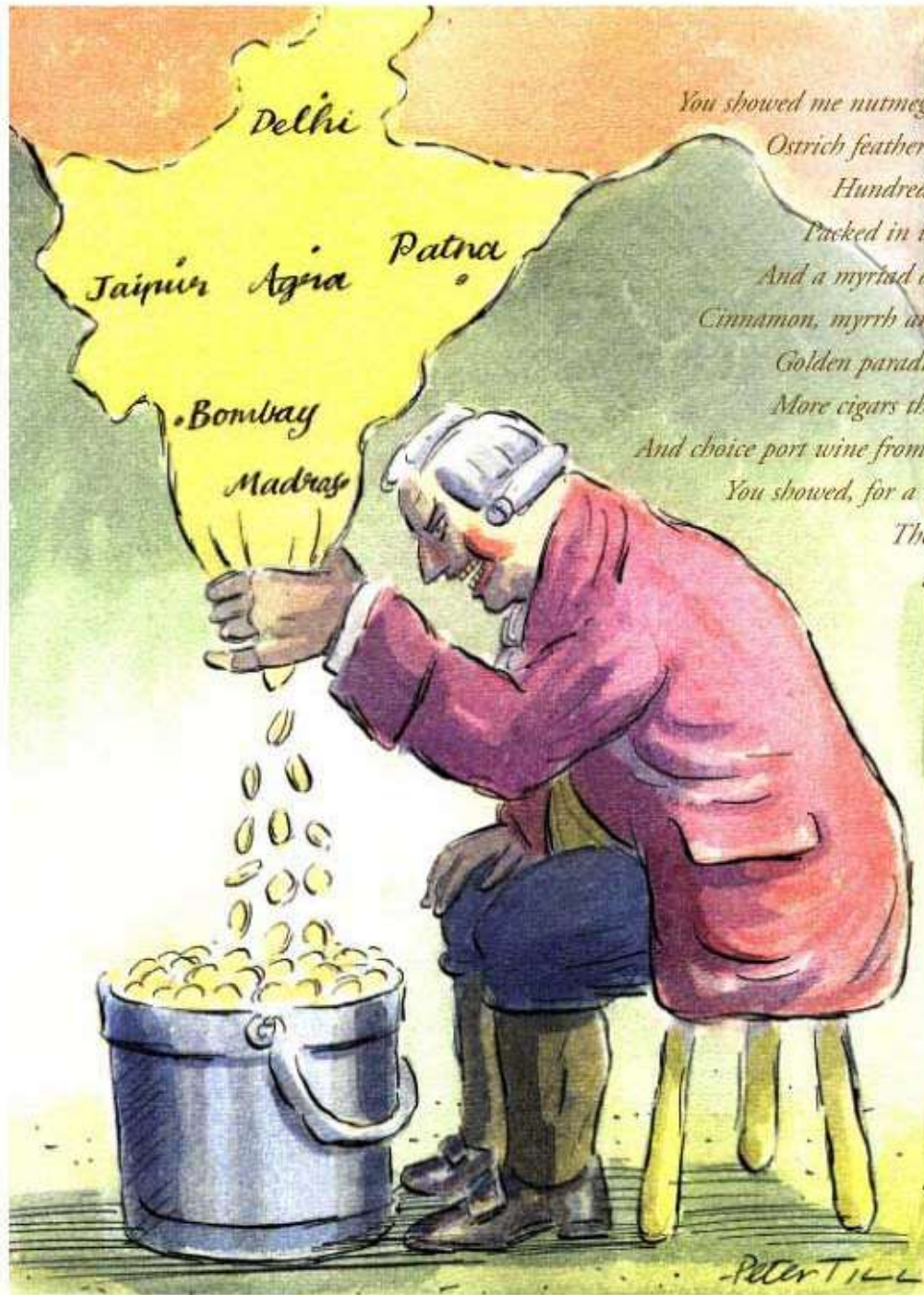
- European strengths:
 - Maxim gun
 - Advanced technology
 - Railroads and steamships



HOW were they able to dominate other countries?

- Other countries' vulnerability:
- Variety of cultures and languages
- Weak central governments
- Lower levels of technology
- Internal conflicts within countries.





*You showed me nutmegs an
Ostrich feathers an
Hundreds of
Packed in woo
And a myrtad drug
Cinnamon, myrrh and n
Golden paradise b
More cigars than
And choice port wine from a b
You showed, for a mos
The we
and*

Forms of Imperial Rule

- Colony
 - A territory governed internally by a foreign power
 - Somaliland in East Africa (below)
 - Also – the colonies in what eventually became the U.S.



Forms of Imperial Rule

- Protectorate
 - A territory with its own government that is under the control of an outside power



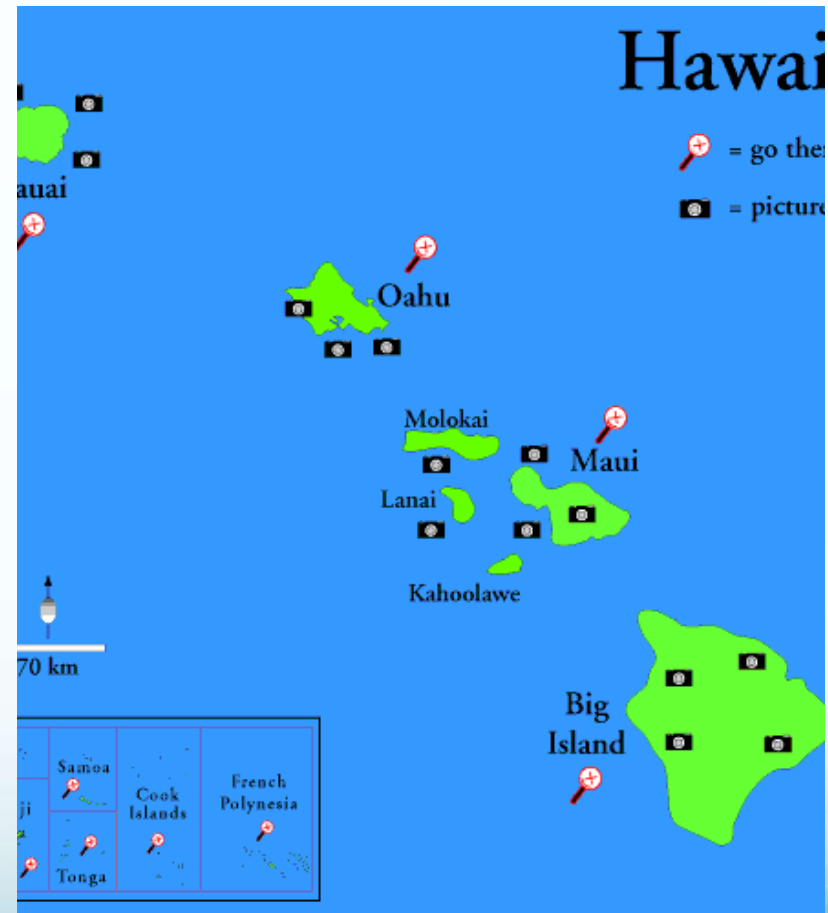
Forms of Imperial Rule

- Sphere of influence
- Outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges



Forms of Imperial Rule

- Economic imperialism
 - Less-developed country controlled by private business interests rather than another government



Methods of “Management”

- 1 - Indirect control (preferred by Britain)
 - Existing political rulers had to accept the authority of the European country
 - Country mostly handled its own affairs

Methods of “Management”

- 2 - Direct control (preferred by France, much of Europe)
 - Colonies governed according to their needs, but not giving them rights
 - Assimilation – institutions patterned after those of the controlling country