

Motivations for Imperialism

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

- **G** _____
 - Control over African and Asian countries would provide Europe with:
 - _____
 - (coal, diamonds, lumber, etc.)
 - cheap _____
 - a _____ to sell their products
- **G** _____
 - There was intense _____ for _____ among European countries
 - Nationalism: Global empires increased the ' _____ ' of a nation
 - Explorers wanted _____
 - Countries wanted to _____ over others (superiority)
- **G** _____
 - People wanted to spread _____ around the world
 - IDEALOGY: In general, Europeans wanted to _____ their way of _____, believing that they were _____ to those that they colonized.
 - "helping their 'little brothers' beyond the sea"

Social Darwinism in Action

- A sense of _____ superiority.
- Application of theory of _____ and survival of the fittest to human societies.
- European argument:
 - European races were _____ to all others
 - Imperial domination of the _____ races was 'simply nature's way of improving the human species'.

- What it actually is: _____
- Result:
 - Millions of people around the world were _____ of their _____

WHY in the 1880's?

- The aftermath of the _____
- Great Britain was the first to _____
 - Because it is an _____, they needed to go somewhere else to find more _____, _____, and _____

What did the industrialized nations get out of colonization?

- More workers
- More _____
- More _____
- More _____
- _____
- More customers

HOW were they able to dominate other countries?

- European strengths:
 - _____ gun
 - Advanced _____
 - _____ and _____
- Other countries' vulnerability:
 - Variety of _____ and _____
 - Weak _____
 - Lower levels of _____
 - _____ within countries

Forms of Imperial Rule

- _____
 - A territory governed _____ by a foreign power
 - _____ in East Africa
 - Also – the colonies in what eventually became the _____
- _____
 - A territory with its _____ that is _____ the control of an _____ power
- _____
 - _____ power claims _____ investment or _____ privileges
- _____
 - _____ country _____ by _____ interests rather than another _____

Methods of “Management”

1. _____ (preferred by _____)
 - Existing political _____ had to accept the _____ of the European country
 - Country mostly handled its _____
2. _____ (preferred by _____, much of Europe)
 - Colonies _____ according to their _____, but not giving them _____
 - _____ – institutions _____ after those of the _____ country