

Bellringer

- Write down three things you learned about the Industrial Revolution.
- We will be studying Imperialism today. Imperialism is the state of an industrialized nation dominating (usually economically) another, lesser developed nation.
- On your own paper...
- How does this relate to the Industrial Revolution?

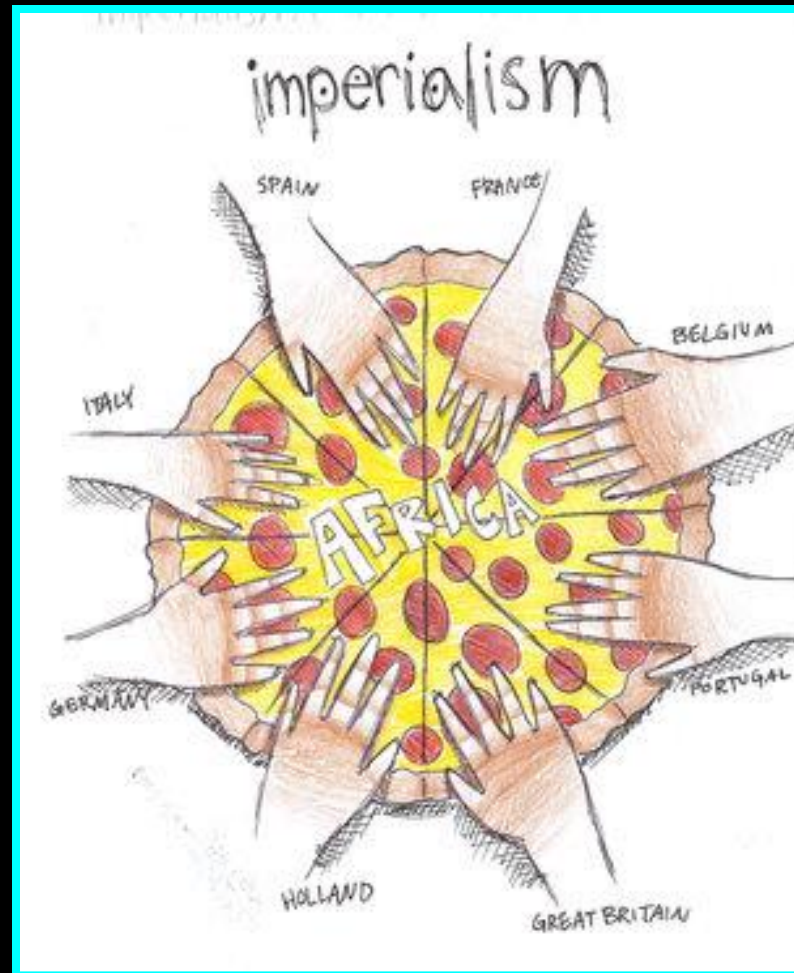
Dear Algebra,

Stop asking us to find your x .
She's not coming back.
We don't know "y", either.

Sincerely,

Countless Math Students

~ IMPERIALISM ~



20°E 40°E 60°E 80°E 100°E 120°E 140°E 160°E 180°E 100°W 120°W 140°W 160°W 180°W



Mediterranean Sea

Suez Canal

Sinai

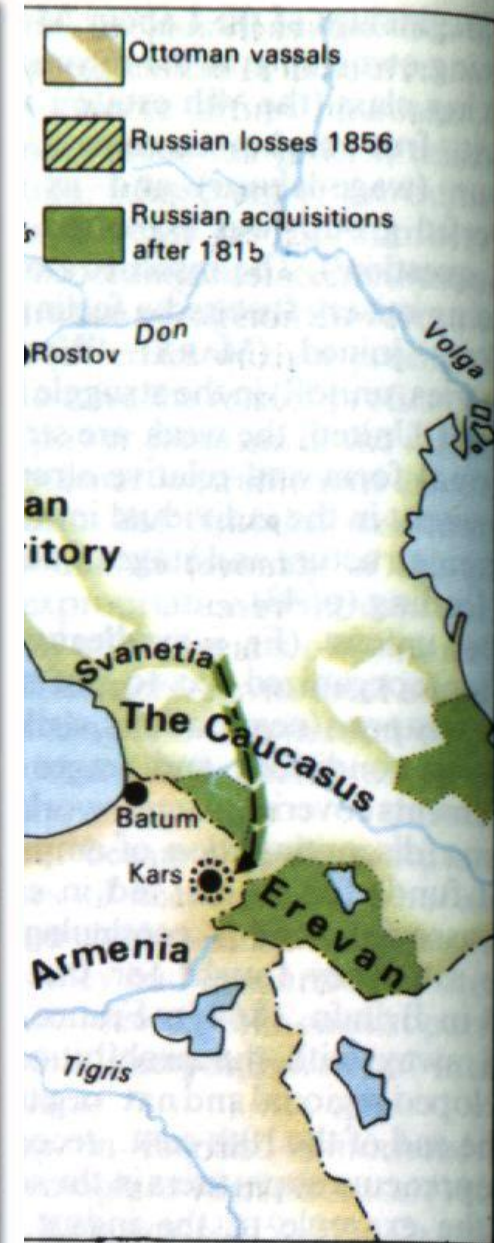
Egypt

Gulf of Suez

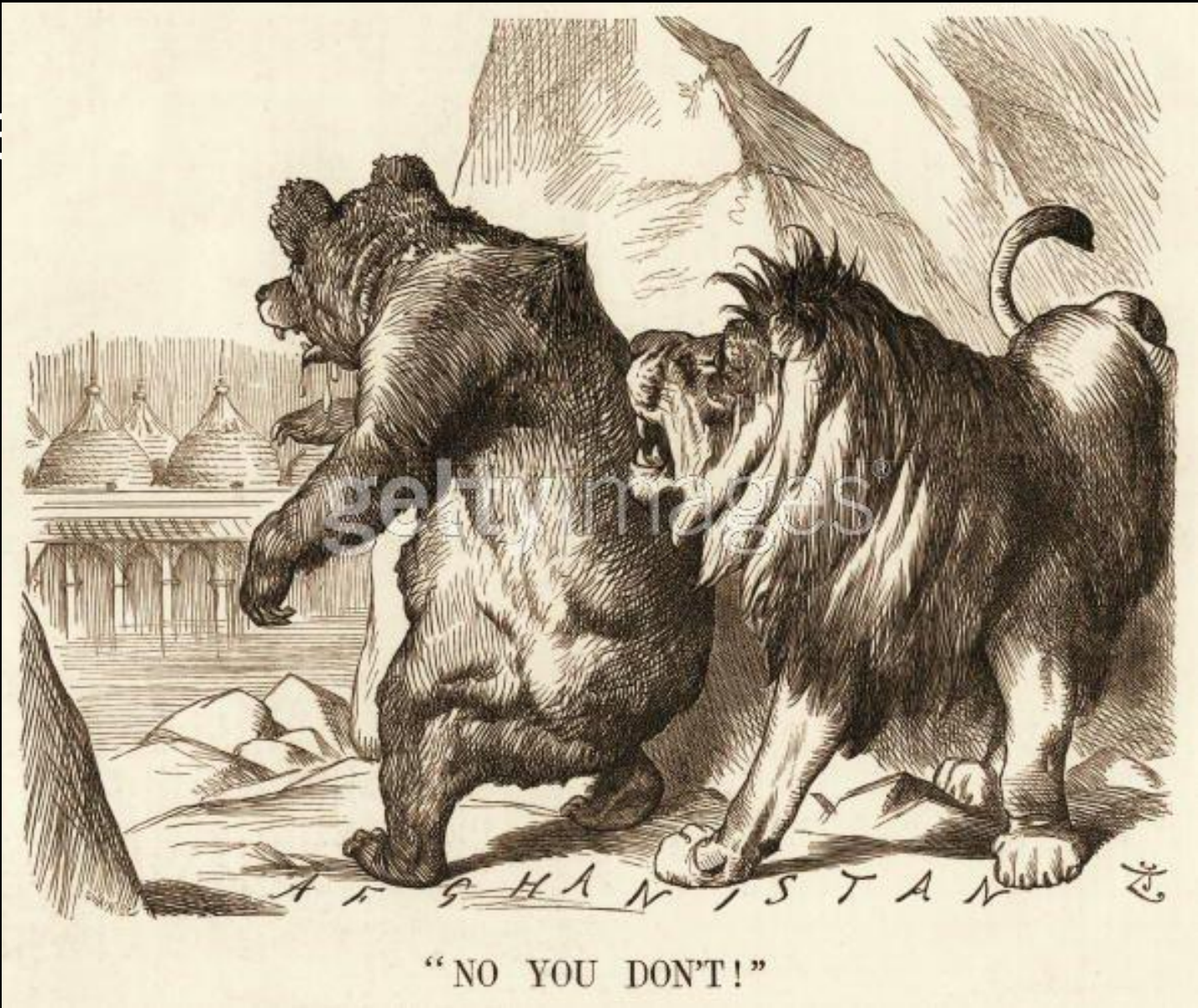




The Crimean War, 1853-6



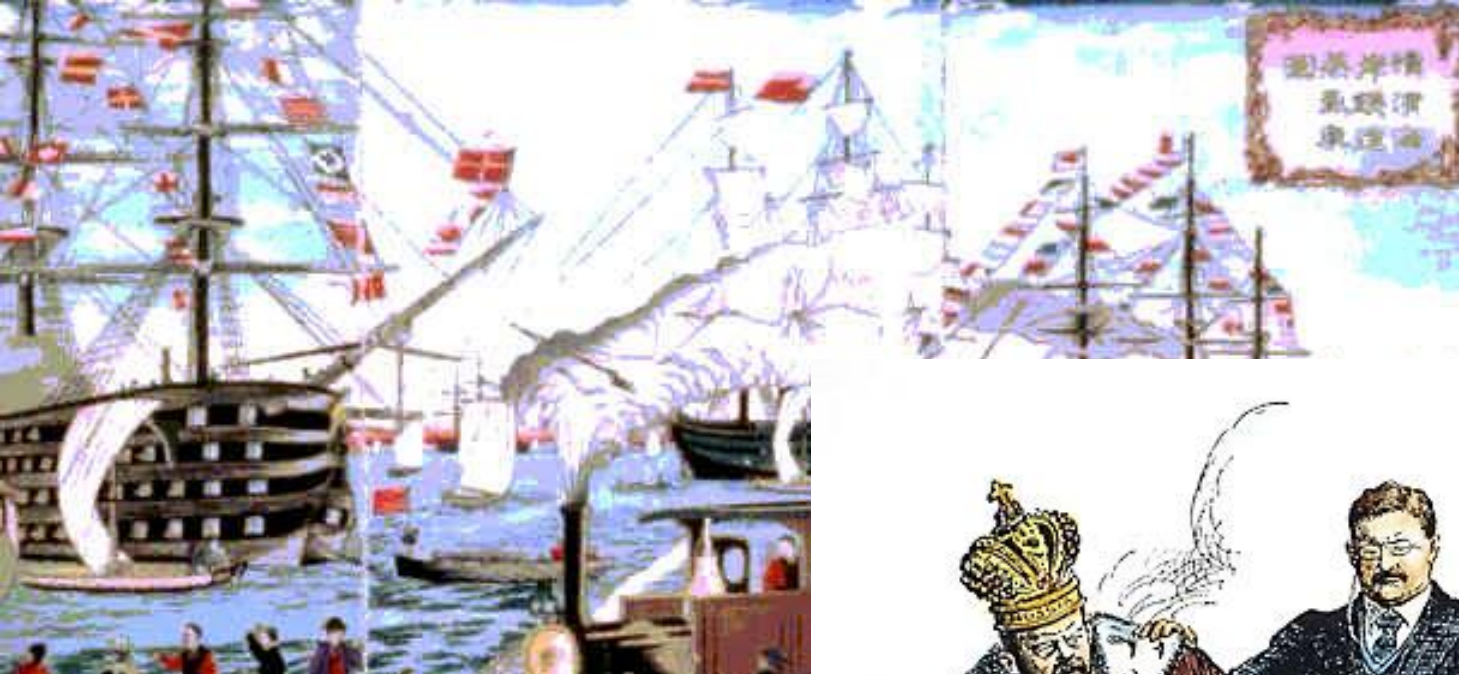
Ce





THE BOXERS.

(to the obstreperous Boxer). "I occasionally do a little boxing myself."





JUSTICE.

August 1903

Reproduction rights obtainable from www.CartoonStock.com



The French Wolf and the Siamese Lamb.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES HAS FOUGHT FOR

(Copyright 1914. By John W. McInerney.)



Before the United States intervened in behalf of these oppressed people.



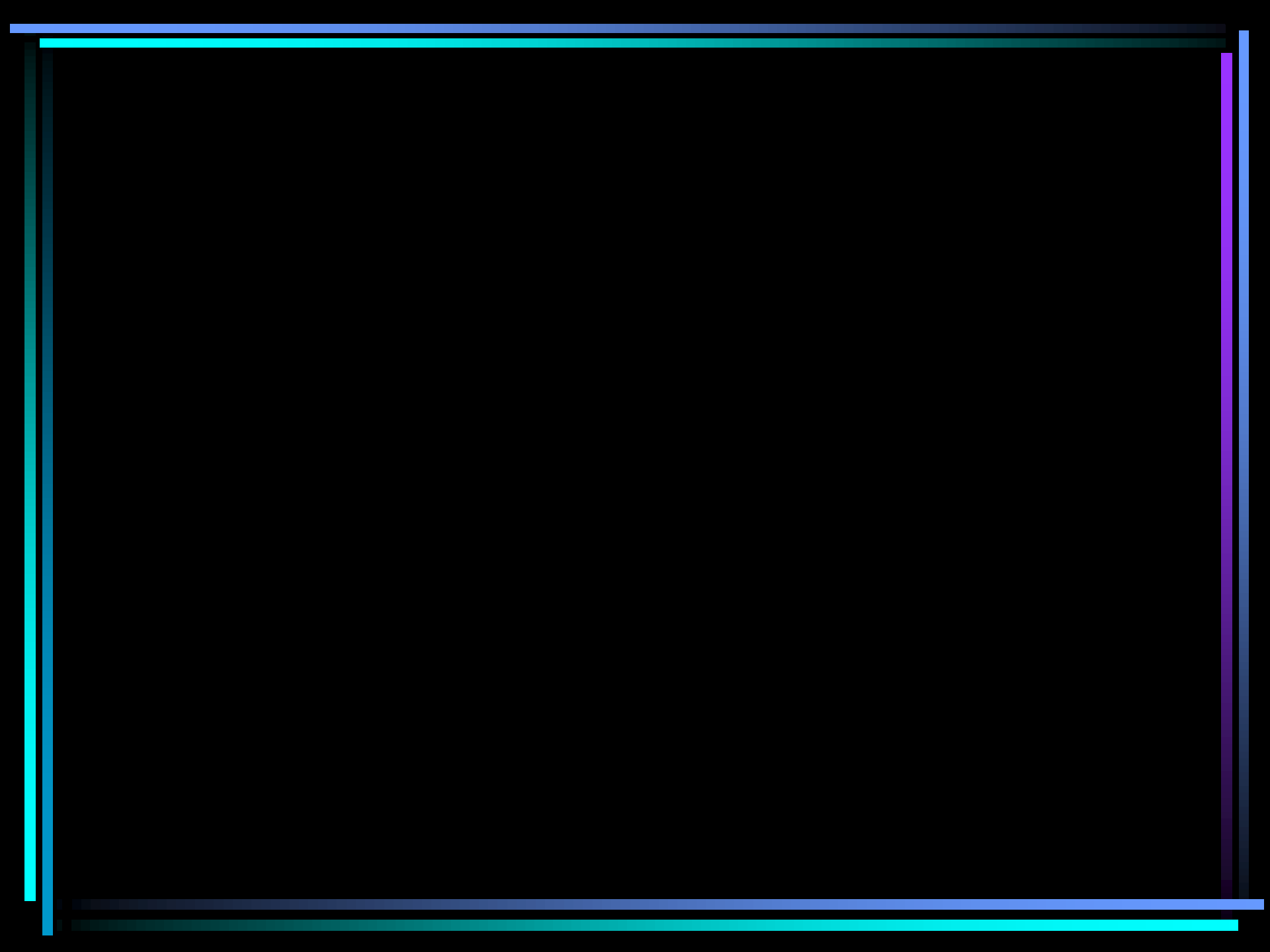
After the United States had rescued them from their oppression.

Modern Imperialism

- **The state of an industrial nation dominating another nation.**
 - Sometimes through military force.
 - **More often through trade, investment, and business.**
- Connected and related to colonialism.

The Three Motives for Imperialism

1. Economic
2. Political
3. Religious



Economic Motives of Imperialism

- **Desire for wealth**
- **Need for raw materials**
- **Need for markets for industrial products**

Political Motives of Imperialism

- Increasing strategic supply points for the military
- Distracting population from internal national problems by using expansion

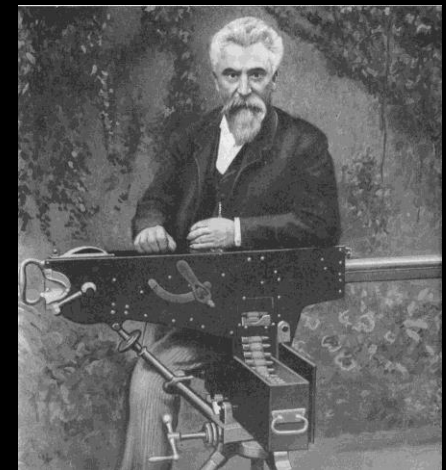
Religious Motives of Imperialism

- Saving the natives' souls
- Taking responsibility for those less civilized
 - The “**white man's burden**”



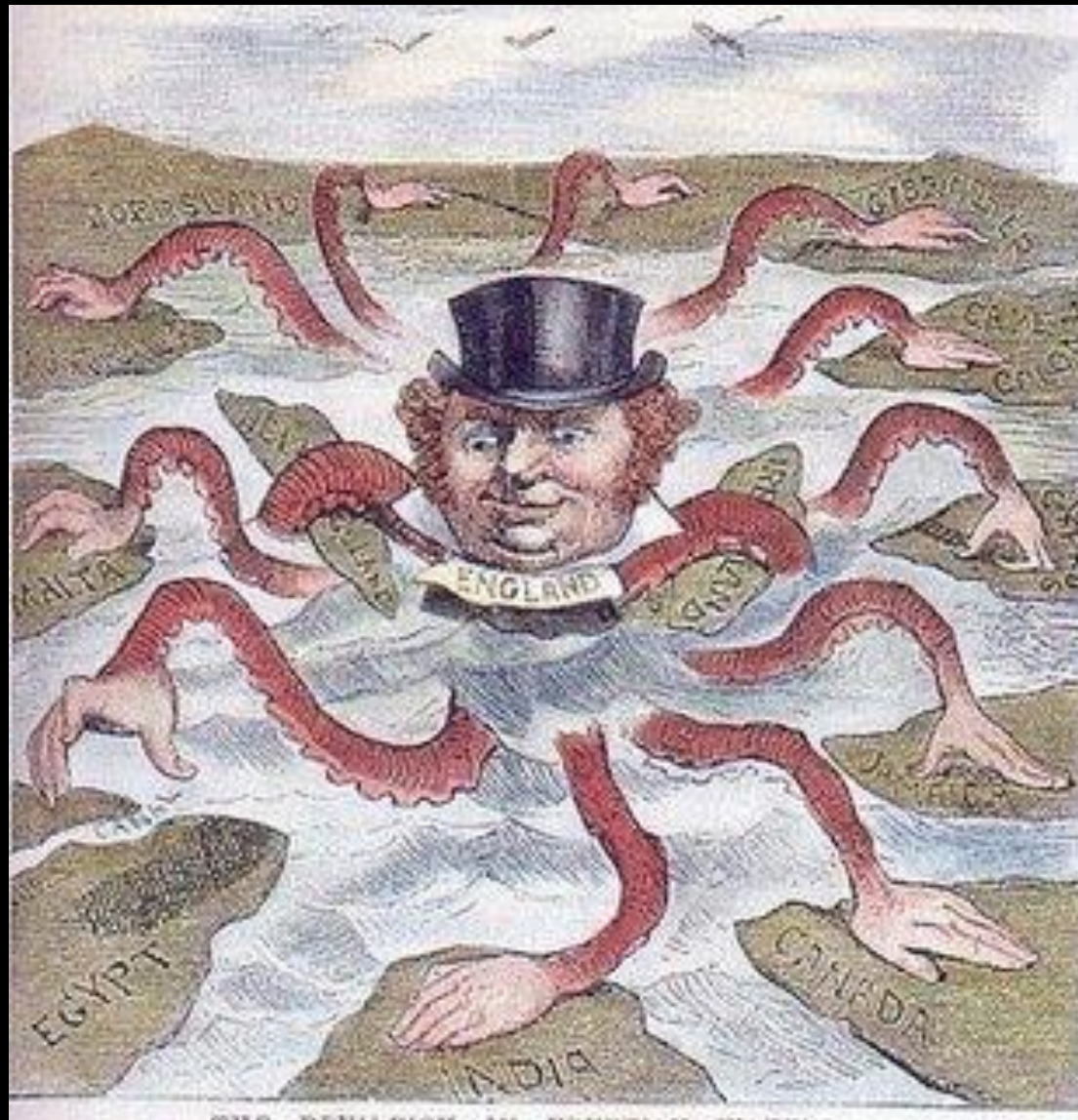
Success due to ...

- Much of Imperialism's success was achieved through technology.
- Advanced technology and weaponry were used to conquer the natives and more quickly move people, goods, and information.
 - Quinine
 - Railroad
 - Telegraph
 - Weapons and Tactics



British Imperialism in India

- **Began in 1750s with the East India Company**, a private company with a gov't charter.
- Ruled India w/ small British force and a large army of native troops (sepoys).
- **Sepoy rebellion of 1857 caused British gov't to move in and take control.**
- British Gov't introduced export crops (cash), built railroads and canals, and put up telegraph lines.



If you did not turn in your Industrial Revolution graphic organizer (given out Monday) yesterday, please do so now.

Scramble for Africa

- 1875-1900
- European powers 1st explored, then mapped Africa, and then began to take over the continent.

Berlin Conference of 1884-1885

- European powers set the rules for taking control of Africa.
- By 1900 all of Africa, except Liberia and Ethiopia, were controlled by Europeans.
 - Concessionary companies (like the EIC)
 - Indirect Rule
 - Direct Rule



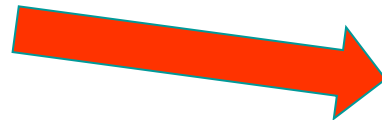
MAP 2: SUPERIMPOSED ETHNIC MAP OF AFRICA
 (Source: Africa Institute and De Blij, 1977: 102)

Internal Forces that helped European dominance

- Variety of cultures and languages
- Low level of technology
- Ethnic Strife



Red Sauce



Menelik II was an successful example of African resistance in Ethiopia

Resistance in Africa



- Shaka applied sophisticated tactics and organization to Zulu resistance
- Shaka assassinated by his 1/2 brothers.
- Zulu resistance ultimately defeated by British discipline and technology.

The East and Oceania

- European imperialism was accomplished differently.
- One single imperial power, such as the Dutch, British, or French, moved into a country and took over.
- This was the case in Indonesia, Burma, and Vietnam.

United States Imperialism

- Intervened in Latin America – 1830s
- Purchased Alaska from Russia – 1875
- **Annexed Hawai'i – 1898**

Spanish-American War – 1898 to 1899

- **Spain's defeat gave the U.S.**
 - **Cuba**
 - **Puerto Rico**
 - **Guam, and the**
 - **Philippines**

Who is this
President?



THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA



Imperial Japan

- **Began expanding in 1870s** by taking over nearby islands (ie. Okinawa)
- Meiji bought British ships, built a navy, and established military academies based on the Western model.
- Imposed unequal treaties on Korea (1876)
- When Chinese moved into Korea, Japan declared war, defeated China and won concessions and territory.
- **Defeated the Russian in the Russo Japanese War of 1904-1905** and became a major imperial power.

日露交戦圖画
我軍定州を占領す



鏡湖堂
印

日露戦争
定州を占領す
我軍の活躍

ЗАВТРАКЪ КАЗАКА.



Вреще, японская натура,
Не вертись въ рукахъ!
Посмотрю, какъ ваша шкура
Рвется на зубахъ...

Будеть помнить родъ твой хилый
Въчно казака
И сражаться съ нимъ, мой милый,
Лишь издадека.

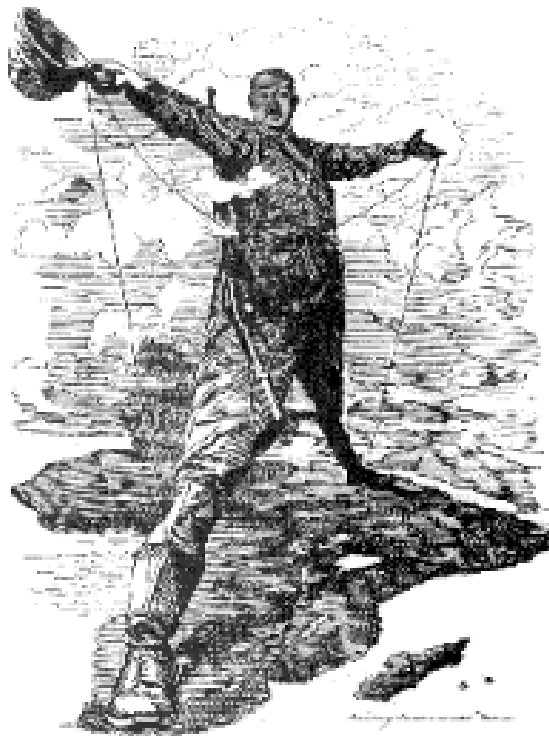
Разъ пришелъ ко мнѣ ты въ гости
— Милости прошу —
Я тобой, совсемъ безъ злости,
Малость закушу...

Изданіе Типо-Литографіи «РУССКАГО ТОВАРИШЕСТВА Печати» и Издатель «Дѣла». Москва, Мельниковъ переулокъ, собственный дворъ.

The Legacies of Imperialism:

- Colonial rule **changed the crops** produced in countries for economic advantage.
- **Large numbers of people**, both free and indentured, **migrated around the globe**, bringing new cultures and traditions to different areas.
- Also resulted in many conflicts and rebellions.
- **Reinforced racism** and social Darwinism, and
- **Spawned both nationalistic and anti-colonial movements**, especially in India.

New Imperialism 1870-1914



- What were the differences between the “new imperialism” and the colonialism of the fifteenth through seventeenth centuries?

Bellringer: Sit in one of the groupings. You have until I finish roll to investigate the following events. Your group knowledge of these events will be “tested” in class today.

- World War I
- Taiping Rebellion ends in China
- Slaves revolt in Haiti
- Tanzimat Reforms in Ottoman Empire
- Crimean War fought
- Sepoy Rebellion in India
- Spanish American War
- Suez Canal opens
- Proclamation of 1763
- Berlin Conference on Africa
- Boxer Rebellion in China
- Russo-Japanese War
- Industrial Revolution Begins
- Napoleon defeated at Waterloo
- British abolish slavery

Unit 4 Review

1750-1914

Interactive Timeline Race

Directions:

- In a moment, I will display 15 events. Your team's job will be to put them in order from earliest to the most recent.
- Teams may check their answers with Mr. Wyka once before making their final attempt.
- The first team to get all of the events in the correct order (or the team with the most events in the correct order after their final attempt) wins. Raise your answer sheet when you are done and want a final check.

Put these events in order from earliest to most recent.

- World War I
- Taiping Rebellion ends in China
- Slaves revolt in Haiti
- Tanzimat Reforms in Ottoman Empire
- Crimean War fought
- Sepoy Rebellion in India
- Spanish American War
- Suez Canal opens
- Proclamation of 1763
- Berlin Conference on Africa
- Boxer Rebellion in China
- Russo-Japanese War
- Industrial Revolution Begins
- Napoleon defeated at Waterloo
- British abolish slavery

Answers

- 1750-Industrial Revolution Begins
- 1763 – Proclamation of 1763
- 1791 – Slaves revolt in Haiti
- 1815 – Napoleon defeated at Waterloo
- 1834 – British abolish slavery
- 1839 – Tanzimat Reforms in Ottoman Empire
- 1853-56 – Crimean War fought
- 1858 – Sepoy Rebellion in India
- 1864 – Taiping Rebellion ends in China
- 1869 – Suez Canal opens
- 1885 – Berlin Conference on Africa
- 1898 - Spanish American War
- 1900 – Boxer Rebellion in China
- 1904 - Russo-Japanese War
- 1914-1918 - World War I

Follow up assignment: Create a Brain Chain linking TEN of the events below, and one event from the Age of Exploration and one event from the Industrial Revolution. Your links must be made out of cause, effect, compare, or contrast.

- World War I
- Taiping Rebellion ends in China
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- Tanzimat Reforms in Ottoman Empire
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