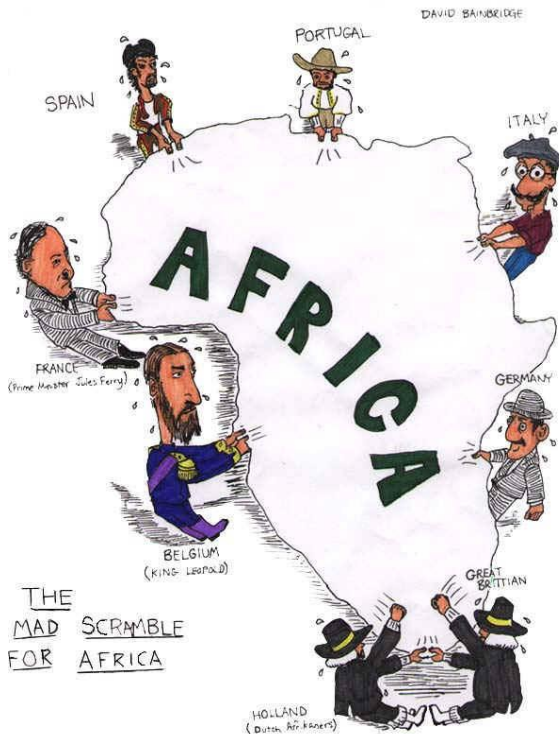


THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM

(1800 – 1914)



IMPERIALISM: During the 19th and early 20th centuries, Western powers divided Africa and colonized large areas of Asia. At the Berlin Conference in 1884-1885, European nations established rules for the division of Africa with little concern about how their actions would affect the African people. Industrialization increased the need for raw materials and new markets.

Western imperialists were driven by this need as they looked for countries to acquire. Three different forms of imperialism developed: colonies, protectorates, spheres of influence. Resistance to imperialism also took many forms including armed conflict and intellectual movements.

GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION: Great Britain, other European nations, the US and Japan sought political and economic influence over other countries. Imperialism brought new religions, philosophies and technological innovations to East Asia and Latin America. People in these areas resisted some Western ideas and adopted or adapted

others. Both China and Japan struggled to deal with foreign influence and to modernize. Mexico underwent a revolution that brought political and economic reforms.

Terms and Concepts

People

Boers
East India Company
Indian National Congress
Livingstone, David
Commodore Matthew Perry
Rhodes, Cecil
Tokugawa Shogunate
Zulus
Maori
Aborigines

Places

Panama Canal
Suez Canal
Manchuria
Korea
South Africa
Indonesia
Buganda
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Concepts & Terms

Imperialism
Colonies
Protectorate
Sphere of influence
Assimilation
Paternalism
Social Darwinism

Events



Boer Wars
Boxer Rebellion
Berlin Conference
Japanese expansion
Japanese industrialization
Meiji Restoration
Monroe Doctrine
Opium Wars
Russian expansion
Russo-Japanese War
Scramble for Africa
Sepoy Rebellion of 1857
Sino-Japanese War
Taiping Rebellion
Spanish American War
Mexican Revolution


Essential Questions

- Why did the spread of industrialism to Europe and the United States accelerate colonialism and imperialism?
- Why did European countries participate in imperialism and a race for colonies?
- What were some responses of colonized peoples to European imperialism?
- How did industrialized societies seek to manage the cultural transformations resulting from the pressures of industrialization, nationalism, revolution, and social change?
- In what ways did European migration and the establishment of “neo-Europes” alter the cultural landscape of the world?
- How did the global variations in the characteristics of 19th century imperialism differ from earlier forms of imperialism?
- What new forms of nationalism and colonial resistance emerged as a result of imperialism?
- How did the characteristics of 19th century imperialism shape the spatial distribution of political power in the 20th century

VOCABULARY

Write the definition for each word AND draw an illustration or picture of the word.

Word	Definition	illustration
<i>Social Darwinism</i>		
<i>Boer OR Afrikaner</i>		
<i>Paternalism</i>		

<i>Assimilation</i>	.	
<i>Geopolitics</i>		
<i>Annexation</i>		

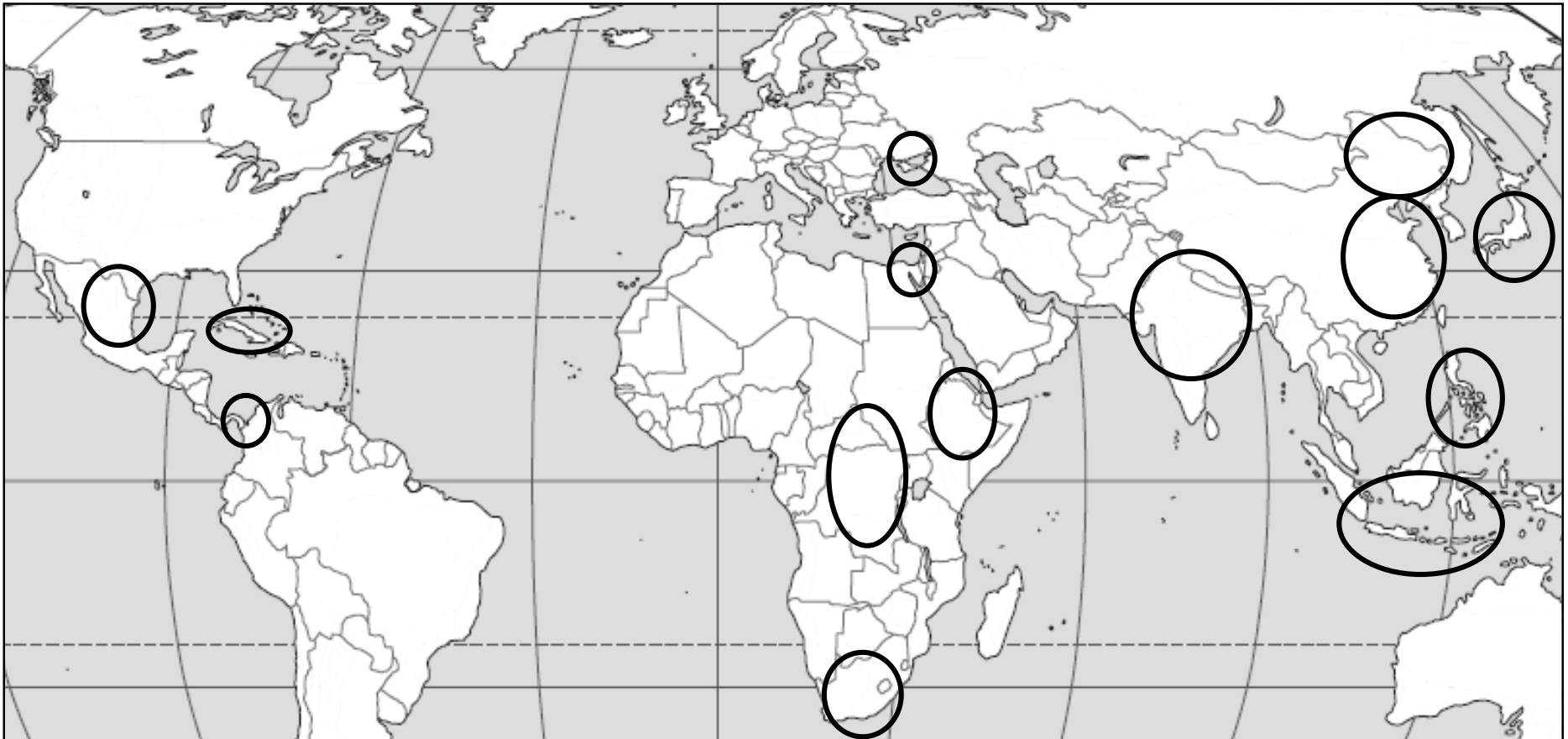
VOCABULARY TASK: Write a story about Imperialism using at least 5 vocabulary words from the vocabulary list (either above or on page 2), OR create a cartoon strip with captions using at least 5 vocabulary terms. Underline each term that you use.

GEOGRAPHY – World Regions: For this unit, you must understand the transformation of the world taking place as a result of imperialism. On the map below, write the LETTER of the term/person/event that next to the CLOSEST circle.

- A. Boxer Rebellion
- B. Taiping Rebellion
- C. Meiji Era
- D. Panama Canal
- E. Suez Canal

- F. Manchuria
- G. Boer War
- H. Spanish-American War in Philippines
- I. Spanish-American War in Cuba
- J. Crimean War

- K. Sepoy Mutiny
- L. Dr Livingstone & Stanley in the Congo
- M. Zapata & “Pancho” Villa
- N. East Indies
- O. Ethiopia



GEOGRAPHY: Evaluate the impact of imperialism around the world. On the map below, label each area with ONE word from the list.

Resistance Movements

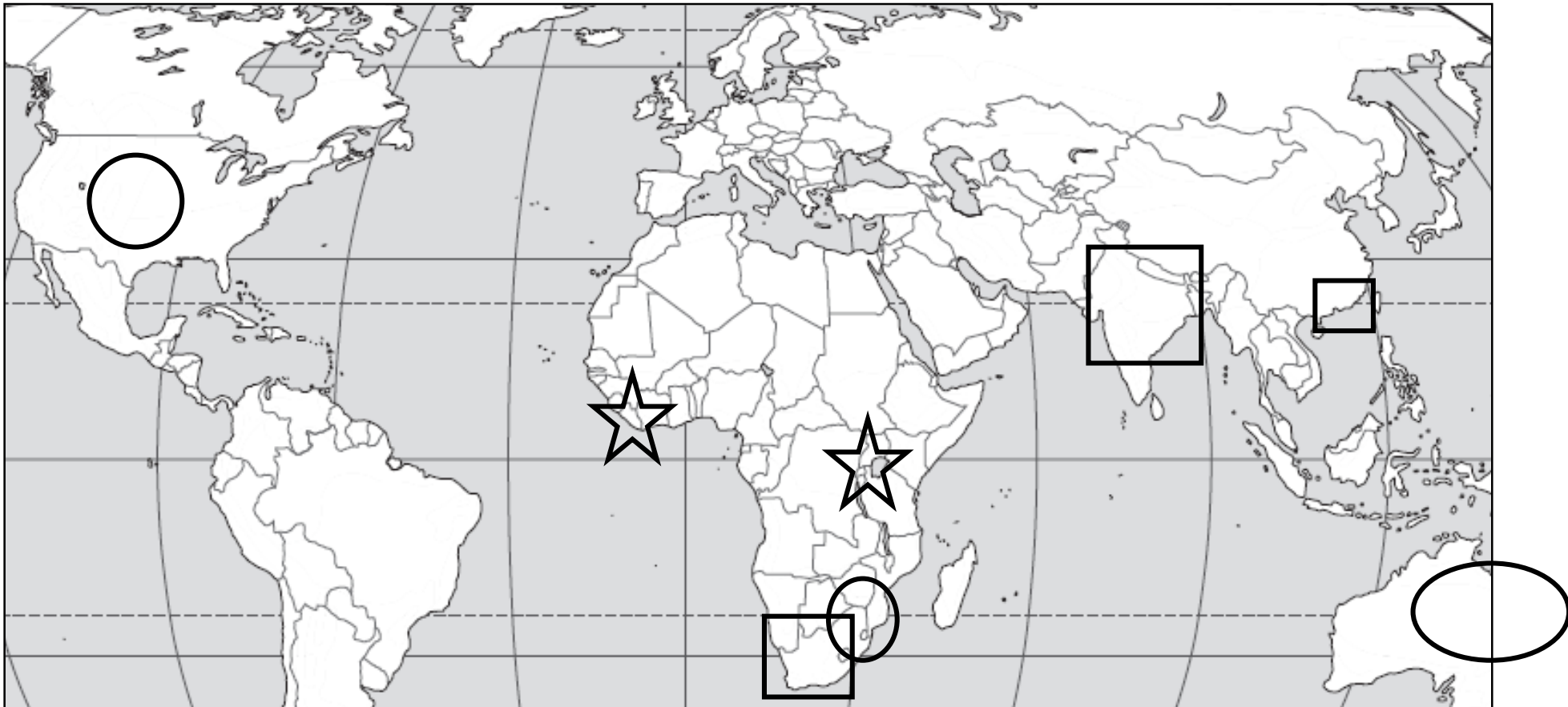
- Zulus Resistance against _____
- Sioux Resistance against _____
- Maori Resistance against _____

Indigenous elites under Colonial regimes

- ☐ India
- ☐ South Africa
- ☐ Hong Kong

Competition between Christianity and Islam

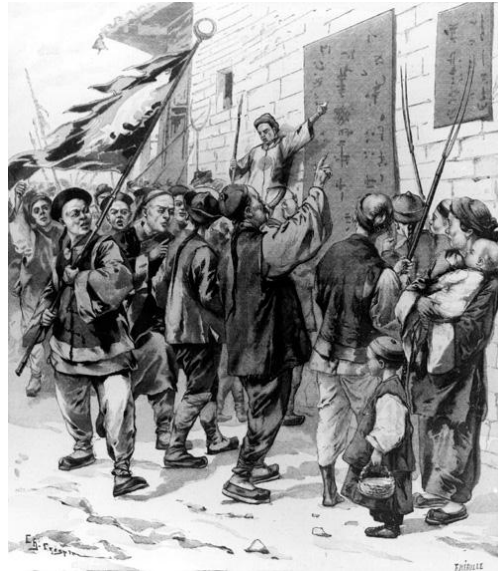
- ☆ Freetown, Sierra Leone
- ☆ Buganda



VISUAL LITERACY:



1. This image depicts E_____ as an octopus seizing control over many countries. It is about to take control of E_____.



1. The B_____ R_____ was a group of peasants and workers who resented Chinese C_____. This group was also called the Society of R_____ and Harmonious Fists.

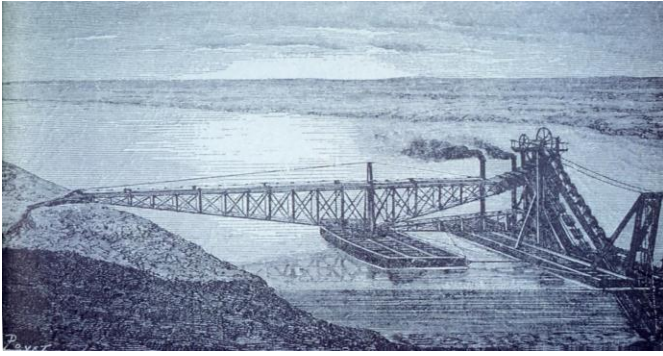


2. In this image the countries of E_____, G_____, and R_____ carve C_____ into pieces. F_____

and J_____ look on with interest.



3. This image depicts King L_____ of Belgium as a rubber s_____ strangling the people of Africa.)



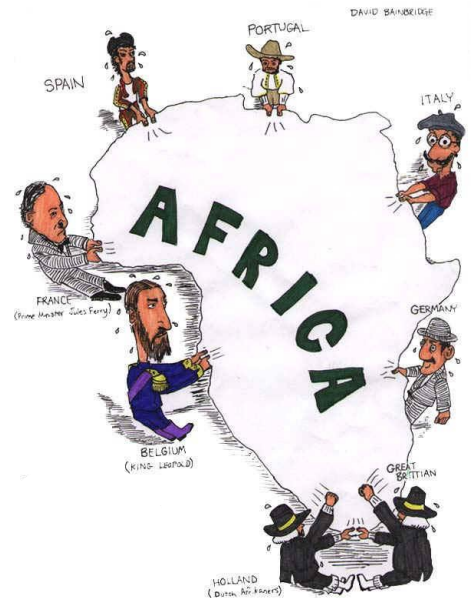
4. The S_____ C_____ was viewed as the "L_____ of the Empire" because it gave Britain better access to its c_____.



5. A successful businessman, C_____ R_____ supported expansion of the B_____ Empire in Africa.



6. This Japanese woodcut depicts US Commodore M_____ P_____ 's black ships as they entered T_____ Harbor. The US forced Japan to open 2 ports and this agreement was known as the Treaty of K_____.



7. To prevent conflict, 14 European countries met at the B_____ C_____ to lay down the rules for the division of A_____.