Global Impact of Industrialization

Global Impact of Industrialization
- Moved through Europe and to the US
- More demand for products motivated colonization to gain raw materials

Global Impact of Industrialization

1.) ______________________
- Industrialized WEST vs. “ALL THE REST”
- Great _______ and military inequalities

2.) Transformation of Society
- Great economic power of _____________
- More wealth overall
- Better opportunities for education and democracy

Imperialism –
- The takeover of a country or territory by a stronger nation with the intent of dominating the:

Imperialism Focus

“The Sun Never Sets on the British Empire”
Africa Before Imperialism

- Before 1880, only ____% of Africa was controlled by European nations.
- Politically they ranged from large empires to independent villages.

Motives Driving Imperialism

1. New Markets & Raw Materials (I.R.) = ________ !
2. Nationalism – sense of national ______________________ with other nations
3. Religion – missionaries sent to convert native peoples to ______________________
4. Racism – idea that one’s race is superior to others
   a. ______________________
   b. Civilize the “savages”

Motives for Imperialism

- Missionary Impulse
  - Desire to Christianize people
  - Believed European rule was the:

Social Darwinism

- Social Darwinism is the theory that the evolutionary concept of “survival of the fittest” can be applied to social change.

For example, Europeans believed that because non-Europeans lacked the ___________ that they possessed, these cultures were inferior culturally & physically –

Cecil Rhodes

- British business man & staunch supporter of imperialism in Africa
- Founder of De Beers Corporation, 1888
- Responsible for ______________________ the South African workers in his diamond mines

“The Rhodes Colossus”

Cartoon created to illustrate Cecil Rhodes’s dream of a telegraph line from “Cape Town to Cairo”
Forces Enabling Imperialism in Africa

### External Forces
1. European technology
   - Maxim gun
   - Railroads/Steamships
   - Cure for malaria
2. The Steam locomotive, steamship, & communication cables
   - Makes for easier dominance and penetration
3. Medicine

### Internal Forces
1. Variety of cultures & languages in Africa
2. Low level of technology
3. Ethnic strife

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**Imperialism**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>External Factors</th>
<th>Internal Factors</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Maxim gun</td>
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**White Man’s Burden**

- Debate over U.S. imperialism at the turn of the twentieth century occurred not only in newspapers and political speeches, but in poetry as well. In 1899, the British novelist and poet Rudyard Kipling wrote the poem "The White Man’s Burden," which urged the U.S. to take up the "burden" of empire, as had Britain and other European nations. Theodore Roosevelt, soon to become vice-president and then president, copied the poem and sent it to his friend, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, commenting that it was "rather poor poetry, but good sense from the expansion point of view." Other authors, by contrast, wrote parodies and critiques of Kipling’s poem and the imperial ideology it espoused. "The Black Man’s Burden" and "The Poor Man’s Burden," by H.T. Johnson and George McNeil, respectively, were two such parodies.
The white man’s burden - The Journal, Detroit 1899

The Berlin Conference 1884-1885
- Competition surrounding the race for African lands gets so fierce that a conference is called in Berlin
- 14 European nations represented there

Berlin Conference
- ____________ is given to African culture & traditions at the conference
- Land is divided by the European boundaries and as a result families, cultures & ancient lands become separated
- Any European nation could claim land in Africa – they simply had to:

Imperialism: Partition of Africa

Partition of Africa 1885-1914

Resources to be had in Africa
- Minerals: Copper, Tin, Gold,
- Cash-Crops: Rubber, Peanuts, Palm Oil, Cocoa

Forms of Imperialism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indirect Control</th>
<th>Direct Control</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>government officials were used</td>
<td>____________ brought in to rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited self-rule</td>
<td>Goal: assimilation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal: to develop future leaders</td>
<td>Government institutions are based only on European styles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government institutions are based on European styles but many have local rules</td>
<td>Examples: British colonies such as Nigeria, India, Burma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Examples: French colonies such as Somaliland, Vietnam</td>
<td>Examples: German colonies such as Tanganyika, Portuguese colonies such as Angola</td>
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