

Name:

Packet Due:

Block:

Unit 7:

The Age of Imperialism

Directions: color the map below to show which countries colonized what parts of the world. Make sure to create a key for yourself.



U. Kingdom	France	Spain	Belgium	Italy	Turkey
U. States	Portugal	Netherlands	Russia	Germany	Independent

Notes: Motives of Imperialism

- Think about it: Based on this image, what is Imperialism?
- Think about it: Based on this image, why would Europeans want to Imperialize?
- Think about it: Based on this image, what would the impact of Imperialism be?
- What is imperialism?
- Industrialism helps fuel Imperialism - What three things can Imperialism provide for industrialism?
- What do you think is the message of this political cartoon?
- What are the four types of Imperialism?
 - _____: Governed by foreign power. **Examples:**
 - _____: Governs itself, but under outside control. **Examples:**
 - _____: Outside power controls investments & trading. **Examples:**
 - _____: Private Business interests assert control. **Examples:**
- How is Economic Imperialism different from the other three?
- What are the two main methods for managing colonies?

- What are the two types of Direct Rule?
- In your own words, what does direct rule mean?
- In your own words, what does Indirect rule mean?
- What are the five motives of Imperialism?

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5 Motives for Imperialism

Directions: Read the information in the articles about the motives of Imperialism. Summarize in your own words how each motive helped fuel Imperialism.

Motive	Importance to Imperialism

Explain how Great Britain imperialized using at least two of the motives of imperialism.

Analyzing Imperial Motives

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ECONOMIC motives included the desire to make money, to expand & control foreign trade, to create new markets for products, to compete for investments and resources, and to export industrial technology and transportation methods.

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POLITICAL motives were based on a nation's desire to gain power, to compete with other european countries, to expand territory, to exercise military force, to gain prestige by winning colonies, and to boost national pride and security.

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RELIGIOUS motives included the desire to spread Christianity, to protect European missionaries in other lands, to spread European values and moral beliefs, to educate people of other cultures, and to end slave trade in Africa.

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EXPLORATORY motives were based on the desire to explore "unknown" or uncharted territory, to conduct scientific research, to conduct medical searches for the causes and treatment of diseases, to go on an adventure, and to investigate "unknown" lands and cultures.

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IDEOLOGICAL motives were based on cultural values such as the belief that the white race was superior, other cultures were "primitive," Europeans should "civilize" peoples in other parts of the world, great nations should have empires, and only the strongest nations survive.

Placard	Describe what you see	Symbol of Motive	Why you chose this motive
A			
B			
C			

D			
E			
F			
G			
H			
I			
J			
K			
L			
M			
N			

Analyzing Imperial Motives

Directions: Using the chart on the previous pages, answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Which motivation appeared the most?
2. Why do you think that was the most common motivating factor?
3. What similarities did you see between the different sources?
4. What perspective was missing from all of the sources?

What Was the Driving Force Behind European Imperialism in Africa?

Before the 19th century, Europeans knew very little about the interior of Africa. Between 1500 and 1800, European presence in Africa was mostly about buying and selling slaves from local chiefs. Slave ships would arrive, trade their pots, cloth and guns for West African slaves, then set sail for the Americas. These ships anchored off the African coastline and their crews seldom left the ship because of the risk of catching **malaria** or other tropical diseases. Europeans were so vulnerable to these diseases that the west coast of Africa, from the Senegal River to Angola, became known as “the white man’s grave.”

In 1807, the British outlawed the **trans-Atlantic slave trade** and in 1833, slavery itself. With the end of slavery, European interests in the continent shifted to **imperialism** and seizing colonies. Serious exploration began. Scotsman Mungo Park gave his life in 1806 while investigating the Niger River region in West Africa. In 1840 David Livingstone began more than thirty years in the interior of central Africa. Whereas maps of Africa drawn in 1800 had left great holes in the continent’s center, by 1850 some of the blanks were filling in. Still, as late as 1870 only 10% of Africa was under European control, and most of that was along the edges – French Algeria, British Sierra Leone, Portuguese Angola.

King Leopold of Belgium broke this pattern. In the early 1880s he acquired a private “country” of 900,000 square miles in central Africa. Leopold called his estate Congo Free State. Leopold’s Congo was 95 times the size of Belgium and his purpose was to make money by taking out ivory and rubber. Over the next twenty years Leopold’s managers proceeded to kill, through **forced labor**, horrible mistreatment,

and the introduction of disease, as many as 10,000,000 people. It was not a good beginning for European imperialism in Africa.

During the same years that Leopold was buying the Congo, other European leaders were becoming very aware of two things: First, Africa was filled with incredible natural resources; second, a scramble for these riches could lead to war among the European powers. Otto von Bismarck of Germany proposed that a conference be held in Berlin in 1884 and 1885 to divide up Africa in a reasonable and peaceful manner. No Africans

were invited to attend. At the conference, the European nations (all except Switzerland attended) divided up the African continent by claim and by the **rule of occupation**. It was not enough, for example, for England to claim Nigeria. England also had to prove that it had treaty agreements, buildings, soldiers, and administrators on the ground to support their claim. At Berlin, the European nations also agreed to certain principles regarding coloni-

zation. These included **free trade**, the elimination of slavery, respect for each other’s territorial claims, and improving the “moral and material well-being” of Africans. They did not, however, consider the land claims of Africans.

This short background brings us to the question asked by this Mini-Q. For more than three centuries Europeans had avoided the African interior. Now, powers like England, France, and Germany showed a fresh interest in getting and holding large pieces of the African continent. But why this new interest? More specifically, in the late 19th Century, *what was the driving force behind European imperialism in Africa?*



Imperialism in Africa Reading Questions

Directions: Using the reading on the previous page, answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Between 1500 and 1800 what was the main reason Europeans did not enter the interior of Africa?
2. What is the difference between ending the slave trade and ending slavery?
3. What is the connection between a man like Mungo Park and imperialism?
4. What percentage of Africa had been colonized by 1870?
5. What likely explains the poor standing of Leopold II among historians today?
6. When was the Berlin Conference and what did it do?
7. What place were Africans given at the conference table in Berlin?

Who built Great Zimbabwe? And why?

Directions: Watch the following episode of TEDed (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=quzjmZ-7s6w>) and answer the following questions.

1. What is Great Zimbabwe?
2. What does Great Zimbabwe's name in Shona, madzimbabwe, mean?
3. Great Zimbabwe was a major urban center in southern Africa with an estimated population of at least 18,000. What enabled Great Zimbabwe's growth as an urban center?
4. What trade items were important to Great Zimbabwe's economy?
5. What evidence from archeologists indicates Great Zimbabwe was part of an intercontinental trade network?
6. What likely led to Great Zimbabwe's decline?
7. How did the colonial government try to hide the fact that local Africans built Great Zimbabwe?
8. Who built Great Zimbabwe?
9. What symbol of Great Zimbabwe is featured on the Zimbabwean flag today?

The Scramble for Africa Notes

- What was Africa like before European Colonization?
- During the Age of Exploration, where did Europeans take control in Africa?
- What was triangle trade? How did it affect Africa Nations?
- How did European Industrialization lead to the colonization of Africa?
- How did ethnocentrism lead to the colonization of Africa?
- What is the “White Man’s Burden?”
- Why did the European nations decide they need to have a conference about Africa?
- What was the Berlin Conference?
- Who participated in the Berlin Conference?
- Who was missing from the conference?
- What did European Countries have to do to create a colony according to the agreements at the Berlin Conference?
- What happened if they didn’t meet those requirements?
- What were some of the immediate effects of the Berlin Conference?
- What were the long term effects of the Berlin Conference?

Guns, Germs, and Steel

Episode 3: Into the Tropics

Directions: As you watch the episode, Into the Tropics from Guns, Germs, and Steel, answer the following questions. Each note will be worth two points. Be ready to discuss and reflect on your notes and the video.

1. According to Jared Diamond, what is the one factor that allowed Europeans to develop the forces necessary to conquer vast portions of the world?
2. Why were the Europeans who settled the South African cape so successful? Describe two reasons.
3. How did disease allow the Europeans to conquer the native populations in the Americas and in the African cape?
4. While the Europeans who were attempting to overtake/settle the tropical areas of the African continent were responsible for introducing killer germs to the native populations, they also suffered from the effects of the germs native to this part of the world. Describe how these germs worked against the European settlers.
5. How did the native Africans protect themselves from the germs that caused diseases such as Smallpox and Malaria? Give specific examples cited in the film.
6. How has the colonization of Africa created countries riddled with disease? Give specific examples from the film.

7. What is the number one public health problem in Zambia, and who are the people primarily affected by this?
8. How has disease contributed to the poverty in many African countries such as Zambia?
9. According to statistics from the film, how has Malaria affected the net growth in Africa over the last 50 years?
10. Describe how other tropical countries such as Malaysia and Singapore have developed rich economies despite having many of the same geographical and health problems faced by African nations.

African Colonies Stations

Directions: read the information for each of the colonies below and answer the questions below. Answer these questions completely, because these will be your notes.

South Africa:

1. What country(s) colonized South Africa?
2. Who were the Boers and where did they first settle?
3. What causes the Anglo-Boer War and what was the result?
4. Who were the Zulus and who was their leader?
5. Why did the Zulus fight against the Europeans?

6. How the the Anglo-Zulu war end?
7. What system of Government did the British institute in south africa once they had won the colony?

Belgian Congo:

1. What leader took the Belgian Congo as his own personal possession?
2. What explorer helped the Belgian leader gain control of the congo?
3. What crops/products were the Belgians making money off of in the Congo?
4. How were the Congolese treated when they did not meet productions goals?
5. How did the Belgian leader maintain control over the Congolese?

Ethiopia:

1. How were the Ethiopians able to keep their Independence during New Imperialism?
2. Who led the Ethiopians during this time?
3. What European country tried to conquer Ethiopia?
4. What was the result of the Battle of Adwa/Adowa?

Colonization in India Notes

- Who controlled India before colonization?
- What is the BEIC? Would the BEIC be considered direct or indirect rule?
- Who controlled the Economy when the BEIC was in charge of India?
- Why did so many Indians starve under the BEIC?
- Who were the Sepoys?
- What was the spark that started the Sepoy Rebellion/Mutiny?
- What was the bigger, underlying cause of the Sepoy Rebellion/Mutiny?
- What happened during the Sepoy Rebellion/Mutiny?
- How did the Sepoy Rebellion/Mutiny end?
- What did the British Government do after the Sepoy Rebellion/Mutiny?
- What was the effect of the Sepoy Rebellion/Mutiny on India?
- What was the British Raj?
- What led to the rise of Indian Nationalism?
- What was the Indian National Congress? What did it do?
- What were some of the Positive Effects of British Colonization in India?
- What were some of the Negative Effects of British Colonization in India?

India Choice Board

Directions:

Your task today is to complete THREE (3) of the tasks below.

You must choose ONE task for each column and only ONE task from each row.

The British Raj	The Sepoy Mutiny	Gandhi
<p>Create a small mural (8 ½ x 11 minimum) that depicts the lives of both British and Indian daily life during the British Raj.</p> <p>Your mural should include at least 12 visuals from both the Indian and British perspective, be colorful and of course accurate.</p>	<p>Create a Sepoy Mutiny Memorial Monument. Your memorial should include the following to receive full credit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *A drawing of the memorial – it should be a physical structure *A brief description of what the Sepoy Mutiny. This would be placed on a plaque on the memorial. 	<p>Create a Character Collage of Mohandas K. Gandhi.</p> <p>Your Character Collage should include the following to receive full credit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head – what Gandhi is thinking Heart – what Gandhi is feeling Hands – what Gandhi is doing (2 ex) Feet – where Gandhi is going (2 ex)
<p>Create a Mind Map for each of the following: A British government official and an Indian Servant.</p> <p>Your Mind Map should include 8 phrases/words to describe thoughts/ideas of person.</p> <p>Your Mind Map should also include 4 symbols to represents thoughts/ideas of person.</p>	<p>Write a Newspaper story about the Sepoy Mutiny.</p> <p>Your newspaper story should have the following to receive full credit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *A Banner Headline – make it catchy! *The Who, What, Where, When and Why of the Sepoy Mutiny. 	<p>Write a speech that Gandhi could have given about the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Salt March -Amritsar Massacre -Fasts protesting British rule <p>DO NOT use portions of speeches that Gandhi actually gave – create your own speech based off his thoughts and actions</p>
<p>Create an Indian Bill of Rights. This Bill of Rights should be directed toward the British and include rights the Indians should be allowed.</p> <p>Your Bill of Rights should have at least 8 rights with description included. You may model your Bill of Rights after the American Bill of Rights but you may not use the American Bill of Rights as your Indian Bill of Rights. Rights listed should be appropriate for Indians under the British Raj.</p>	<p>Create an Indictment of the British for their involvement in the Sepoy Mutiny.</p> <p>An indictment is a list of charges against someone accused of a crime. Your indictment will also list reasons for the charges against the British.</p> <p>You should have at least 3 charges/reasons and also specific people you would charge with crimes listed in the indictment.</p>	<p>Create a Song, Rap or Poem about Gandhi and his goals for India. Your song, rap or poem must include at least 5 different actions or opinions of Gandhi. You may use some of his actual words/quotes in your song, rap or poem.</p> <p>The song, rap or poem should have at least 10 lines with different content.</p> <p>*Extra Credit if performed for class*</p>

Scoring Guide:

British Raj	____/15 points
Sepoy Mutiny	____/15 points
Gandhi	____/15 points
Total Points Possible	____/45 points

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

- Burma (_____), Malaysia (_____), Singapore (_____), Vietnam (_____), Laos (_____), Cambodia (_____), Indonesia (_____), The Philippines (_____ → _____), and Timor (_____).
- What did European colonizers believe it took to be a strong country?
- Which country led the way in 19th century colonization?
- Why did Britain take control of Singapore?
- How did France react to British expansion?
- Which countries wanted to colonize Thailand?
- How did their attempts to colonize Thailand end?
- How did the US take control of the Philippines after Spain?
- Why did the US want to control the Philippines?
- What was the main goal of the western powers when colonizing Southeast Asia?
- How did colonizers justify colonization in Southeast Asia?
- Why did Europeans not want to give colonists political rights?
- What were conditions like for indigenous people in Southeast Asian colonies?

Southeast Asia Jigsaw Organizer

DIRECTIONS: Read the articles for each colony and fill out the following chart completely.

	Burma	Indochina	Siam
Political Transformations during the 19 th and early 20 th centuries			
Economic Transformations during the 19 th and early 20 th centuries			
Social Transformations during the 19 th and early 20 th centuries			

1. In what ways are the transformations in Southeast Asia alike and different?

2. Overall, are these transformations positive or negative? Support your conclusions.

3. How did these transformations help begin the process toward nationalism?

Imperialism in China Notes

Opium Wars 1839-42

1. Why did the British refuse to stop selling Opium in China?
2. Why was the Treaty of Nanking unequal?
3. Write down the two most important facts from the Mankind clip.

Taiping Rebellion 1850-64

4. What were the four causes of the Taiping Rebellion?
5. Which do you think is the most important cause of the Taiping Rebellion? Why?
6. How did the Rebellion end?
7. What future movements did this rebellion pave the way for?

Open Door Policy 1899

8. What was happening in China before the open door policy?
9. Why was America worried about China?
10. What is the Open Door Policy?
11. What were the three effects of the Open Door Policy?

Boxer Rebellion 1900

12. What were the three causes of the boxer rebellion?
13. What was the official name of the Boxers?

14. How did the Rebellion end?

15. What were the effects of the Boxer Rebellion?

Imperialism in China Project

By 1800, China was a prosperous country with a highly developed agricultural system. China was not industrialized, but workers in small workshops were able to produce most of the goods the Chinese needed. Because China was practically self-sufficient, its emperors had little interest in trading with Europeans. For decades, Europeans could do business only at the port of Canton. Despite pleas from Britain and other nations, China refused to open other ports to foreigners. The Chinese regarded European goods as inferior to their own and bought few goods from the European merchants at Canton.

European merchants were determined to find a product the Chinese would buy in large quantities. Eventually, the British East India Company discovered such a product - opium. Opium is a habit forming narcotic made from the poppy plant. The Chinese government tried to stop the opium trade by appealing to British royalty. When those pleas went unanswered, the quarrel over opium grew into a war.

The Opium War and the peace that followed led to increased trading rights for Europeans in China. For a time it looked as though a scramble for China might follow the one for Africa...

Assignment

Your group has just traveled back in time to the year 1900. You have arrived in China during a time of great turmoil. The United States has just proposed a policy that will allow equal access to China for all foreign merchants. As a result, a group of Chinese nationalists have taken to the streets and have pledged to rid the country of "foreign devils."

You and your colleagues have been invited to a conference being held at the Chinese Imperial Palace. At this conference, European merchants and Chinese citizens will have the opportunity to present their visions for the future of China.

Members of your group will be participating on both sides of the debate. After completing background research on China's recent history, you will be split up and asked to write a speech arguing either on the side of the European merchants or the Chinese nationalists. Your speeches will help the Empress Dowager Tsu Hsi decide whether the Chinese government should support trade with foreign nations or aid in the fight to again isolate China from foreign influence.

Directions

In groups of four, you will research each of the following topics relating to events in China in the 1800s:

- the Opium War, • The Taiping Rebellion, • The Open-Door Policy, and • The Boxer Rebellion •

The group of four will then be split into two groups of two:

- **Group A** will focus on the European (specifically British) perspective on the events in China during the 1800s and will write a speech from the point-of-view of a British merchant arguing for extended trading rights in China.
- **Group B** will focus on the Chinese (nationalist) perspective on the events in China during the 1800s and will write a speech from the point-of-view of a Boxer nationalist arguing for the expulsion of foreign merchants from China.
- Each group should cite specific examples from their research supporting their argument for or against European trade in China.
- Once the speeches are complete, both **Group A** and **Group B** will design a visual aid to complement their speech.

- Use the following site to get the information for your speech
<http://www.coedu.usf.edu/main/departments/seced/webq/social%20studies/history/jberringer/webquest.htm>

Imperialist Japan Notes

What was Japan like before the age of imperialism?

Who was Commodore Matthew Perry?

Matthew Perry ended what period in Japan?

Why were the Japanese cautious of the West?

What happened to the shogunate?

Who took over Japan?

How does Japan decide to protect itself from the Imperial West?

What was the Meiji restoration?

How did Japan modernize?

What was the impact of Japan's modernization?

Tokyo & the Meiji Restoration Reading Questions

Directions: Read the article and answer the following questions completely.

- 1) Why did the Americans arrive in Edo (Tokyo) Bay in 1853?
- 2) What was the result of the 1853 visit?
- 3) How did the Japanese respond to the intrusion of Westerners?
- 4) What were the goals of the new Japanese government?
- 5) Why was it important for Japan to achieve these goals?
- 6) What changes took place to the city of Tokyo during the Meiji era?

Imperialism & the History Australia

Who were the first Europeans to explore Australia?

Why did they leave?

Who was James Cook? What did he do?

How did the American Revolution impact the colonization of New South Wales?

Why did the British want to use New South Wales as a penal colony?

What Europeans were the first to colonize New South Wales?

How much of the first convicts were female?

What was Port Arthur? Who was sent there?

What was the Island of the Dead?

Why was Australia "The Perfect Colony" for the British?

When did Australia become Independent?

How did the new Commonwealth of Australia try to create a "White" Australia?

Write a Paragraph: How were Aborigines treated in Australia?

How has Australia changed its treatment of Aborigines?