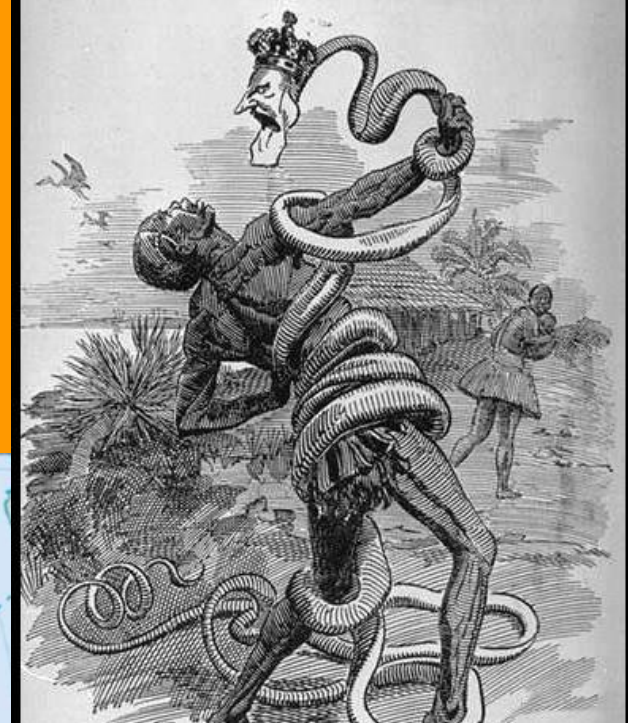




# Station 1: Motives of Imperialism

Based upon this image, what is imperialism?

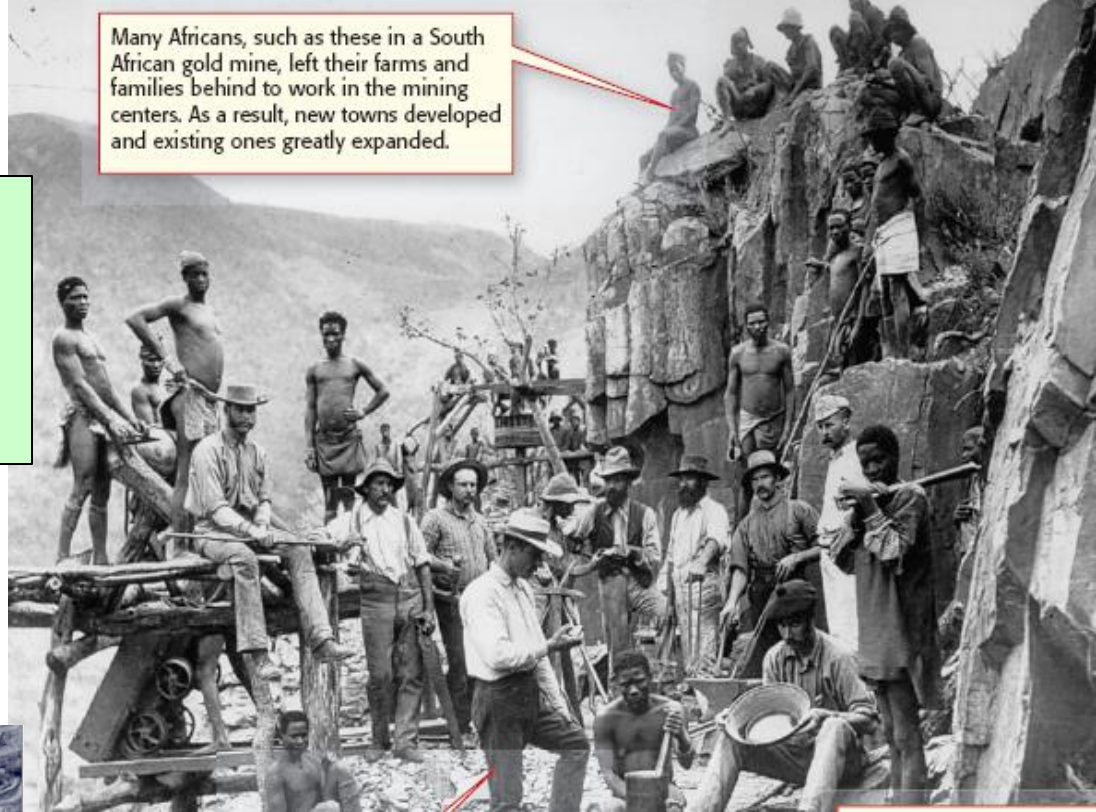


Imperialism: The policy by a stronger nation to attempt to create an empire by dominating weaker nations economically, politically, culturally, or militarily.



Based upon this image, why would Europeans want to imperialize?

Many Africans, such as these in a South African gold mine, left their farms and families behind to work in the mining centers. As a result, new towns developed and existing ones greatly expanded.



Based upon this image, what was the impact of imperialism?

# How Did Imperialism Begin?

## The New Imperialism, 1850–1914

### Causes

- **Nationalism**  
To gain power, European nations compete for colonies and trade.
- **Economic Competition**  
Demand for raw materials and new markets spurs a search for colonies.
- **Missionary Spirit**  
Europeans believe they must spread their Christian teachings to the world.

### IMPERIALISM

Europeans exert influence over the economic, political, and social lives of people they colonize.

### Effects

- **Colonization**  
Europeans control land and people in areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
- **Colonial Economics**  
Europeans control trade in the colonies and set up dependent cash-crop economies.
- **Christianization**  
Christianity spreads to Africa, India, and Asia.

From 1850 to 1914, the strong, industrialized nations of Europe used imperialism to seize colonies & dominate the local gov'ts & economies in Africa & Asia

# Why did the industrialized nations of the world imperialize?

## Causes:

**Nationalism** in Europe meant that each nation wanted to become the most powerful.

Having a lot of overseas colonies showed power.

This turned into an all-out race for the best & most numerous colonies in Africa & Asia.

**Economic Competition** led to a huge demand for raw materials so countries could make more factory-produced goods and new overseas markets to sell their finished goods.

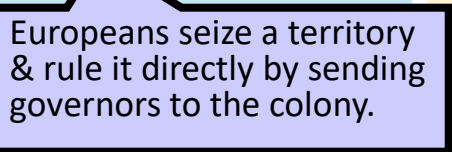
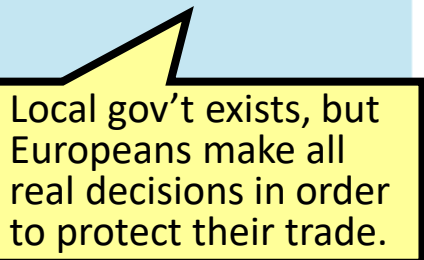
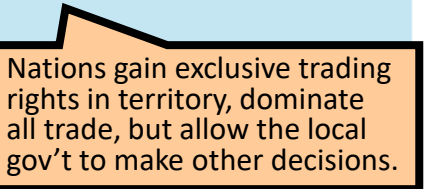
Having numerous colonies in Africa & Asia helped fuel the revolution.

**Missionary Spirit** led to missionaries to convert the “uncivilized” natives to Christianity by creating churches, schools, & hospitals. Europeans believed in an idea called “Social Darwinism” that argued that whites were the most evolved & superior race.

Europeans believed in the “white man’s burden” that they had a responsibility to civilize the world.



# Forms of Imperialism

Form	Definition	Example
<b>Colony</b>  Europeans seize a territory & rule it directly by sending governors to the colony.	A country or a territory governed internally by a foreign power	Somaliland in East Africa was a French colony.
<b>Protectorate</b>  Local gov't exists, but Europeans make all real decisions in order to protect their trade.	A country or a territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power	Britain established a protectorate over the Niger River delta.
<b>Sphere of Influence</b>  Nations gain exclusive trading rights in territory, dominate all trade, but allow the local gov't to make other decisions.	An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges	Liberia was under the sphere of influence of the United States.

# Direct vs. Indirect Rule

European nations chose one of two different paths when it came to colonial rule:

Indirect rule: colonies were given a degree of internal autonomy

Example: Nigeria



Direct rule: the colony was directly administered by the colonizer

Example: Senegal

