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Europeans were preoccupied with happenings on the European continent and in the existing European colonies. American Revolution French Revolution Napoleonic Wars Latin American Wars for Independence Growth of Nationalism Industrial Revolution

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"NEW" IMPERIALISM *Beginning circa 1875 *Renewed race for colonies *Spurred by needs created by the Industrial Revolution *New markets for finished goods *New sources of raw materials *Nationalism *Colonies = economic and political power *Social Darwinism = racist justification

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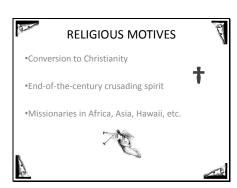


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*SOCIAL MOTIVES *Surplus population *Japanese in Korea *Italians in Africa *"White Man's Burden" *Rudyard Kipling's poetry and prose *Whites morally obligated to bring the "blessings of civilization" to "backward" peoples *Cecil Rhodes – imperialism is "philanthropy—plus five percent"

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*Social Darwinism *Interpreted Darwin's evolutionary theory in terms of powerful nations *"Only the strong survive" *Powerful nations able to develop areas and resources being "wasted" by native peoples *Racism *Increased feelings of white superiority *Increased feelings of Japanese superiority *Eugenics developed as a branch of science



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CONCESSION IMPERIALISM

- •Economic privileges and rights given for a specific purpose
- •U.S. and British oil concessions throughout the Middle East
- •Ottoman Turks granted Germany permission to build Berlin-to-Baghdad Railroad

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SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IMPERIALISM

- •Exclusive or special control over an area
- $\bullet \mathsf{Examples}$
 - •British trading rights in China's Yangtze valley
 - •French trading rights in southeastern China
 - •Japanese trading rights in Korea

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*Lease over an area *Suez Canal Corporation *Suez Canal built by French in 1860s *Controlled by British shortly thereafter until 1968 *Panama Canal *United States *Germans in Kiachow *French in Kwangchow *British in Weihaiwei

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*Territory annexed and turned into a colony under the complete control of a foreign power *German colonies in east and southwest Africa — until 1918 and the end of World War I *French Indochine (Vietnam) — until 1955 *British Burma — until 1948

*Slide 19 MANDATE IMPERIALISM *Victors of World War I gained control over German possessions under mandates granted by the League of Nations *German East Africa → Great Britain *Pacific islands north of the equator → Japan *Syria → France

TRUSTEESHIP IMPERIALISM

•Victors of World War II gained control over Japanese mandates plus the newer Japanese and German colonies under trusteeships granted by the United Nations

 $\hbox{$^{\bullet}$United States} \rightarrow \hbox{Okinawa and Caroline Islands}$

 $\circ \mathsf{Italy} \to \mathsf{Somalia}$

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REVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1. Describe three motives for imperialism.
- 2. Describe three types of imperialism.
- 3. Which nations became imperial powers?
 - 4. Which nations were controlled by imperial powers?
 - 5. How did imperial powers justify their control over foreign nations?

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