Chapter 17 Section 1

THE ROOTS OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM
MODERN IMPERIALISM

- **Imperialism:**
  - One country takes over another country
  - Political, economic, & social reasons for imperialism
- Years 1870 – 1914 were the height of imperialism
  - Not a new idea however
TYPES OF CONTROL

- **Settlement colonies**: large groups of people from one country living in a new place
  - Ex. Australia for G.B.
- **Dependent colonies**: few officials from Europe ruled over the non-Europeans
  - Ex. India for G.B.
- **Protectorates**: native ruler kept title, but Europeans really had control over the area
  - Other nations were kept out
NATIONAL RIVALS

- Nations thought they would be respected more if they had colonies
- Saw colonies as a place to get more troops for army
- Large navy was also important
  - Protect colonies & merchant ships
- Tiny islands became coaling (refueling) stations
  - Often object of fierce competition
  - LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION
- Imperialism led to bitter rivalries (there will be war)
Industrialization encouraged imperialism
Industrialized nations needed raw materials
Led to controlling regions that had the raw materials they needed
Industrialist looked for new markets to sell to
So as far as changing habits (convinced Africans to wear shirts & ties)
CULTURAL MOTIVES

- It was their duty to spread Western knowledge & ideas
- “White Man’s Burden”
  + Poem from Rudyard Kipling
  + Also wrote the Jungle Book
- Non-Westerners were primitive, they must help them
"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."
(Adapted to Rudyard Kipling.)
CULTURAL MOTIVES

- Churches sent people to colonies
- Main goal was to convert natives to Christianity
- Also built schools & taught in them
- Also set up & operated hospitals
- Education, knowledge of medicine, hygiene, sanitation was spread along with Christianity