Imperialism—means empire building. From approximately 1850 to 1914, Western Europe, US, Russia, & Japan engaged in building colonial empires around the globe. The British referred to it as Jingoism.

Belgians in the Congo
- Their stated goals were to spread Christianity & to abolish slavery in Africa.
- Their real purpose was to harvest natural resources like the sap from rubber plants.
- They used brutal tactics to force the Africans to work in harvesting natural resources.

In the 1880s, Cecil Rhodes and his DeBeers Diamond Mines help renew interest in African colonization.

Berlin Conference
- 1884 meeting of 14 European nations to partition Africa.
- Partition means to divide.
- They wanted to prevent war over the plentiful natural resources of Africa.
- Belgian King Leopold II referred to it as a magnificent cake.
- By 1914 only Ethiopia and Liberia remained independent.

Reasons for Imperialism
- Social Darwinism—philosophy used from Charles Darwin’s idea of natural selection to explain why some are rich and some are poor.
- Social Gospel—philosophy that wealth & talent should be used to improve the quality of life in other less fortunate nations.
- Westernization—philosophy that European and American culture are superior and others must assimilate into these cultures.
- Christianization—philosophy of spreading Christianity as the dominate religion; missionaries were used to do this.
- Geopolitics—political philosophy of controlling regions or resources for their strategic political or military value.

Views of imperialists on conquered people
- Assimilation—force the conquered people to adopt the conqueror’s culture.
- Paternalism—conqueror should treated the conquered people like children.

Forms of Imperialism
- Colonies—regions completely ruled by a distant mother country.
- Protectorates—regions that has another distant country as an advisor.
- Spheres of influence—regions that are economically controlled by a distant country.
World History Chapter 11 and 12 Age of Imperialism Notes

British in South Africa
- **Diamonds** and **Gold** were the two real reasons that the British wanted to control
- **Zulu Wars** were fought to gain control of lands from the powerful **Shaka Zulu** and his tribe of warriors
- **Boer Wars (South Africa Wars)** were fought to gain control of disputed lands from the Dutch farmers (**Boers**) of South Africa

British in the Middle East
- **Suez Canal** was built connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea giving Britain quicker access to its Indian colony
- 1882 Great Britain takes control of **Egypt** to protect its Suez Canal interests
- **Persia** (Iran) granted Great Britain **oil** rights to gain economic prestige

British India (**India & Pakistan**) had a large **Hindu** religious majority and a **Muslim** religious minority.

Mutiny of 1857
- British indirectly ruled India through the **British East India Trading Company**
- British military employed Indian soldiers (**Sepoy**) to defend its colonial interests
- Sepoy will mutiny over the British use of pig/beef fat on the tips of their rifle cartridges
- Sepoy will massacre British civilians
- British will retaliate killing Indian civilians
- British government must put down the mutiny
- British government will take direct control over India (**Raj**)
- Indian independence groups like the **Indian National Congress** will grow

Southeast Asia
- French will control **Indochina** (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) for its natural resources & geopolitical value
- Dutch will control Indonesia (**Dutch East Indies**) for its resources of tin, oil, & rubber sap
- After the **Spanish American War** in 1898, Philippines led by **Emilio Aguinaldo** will try to again independence from the US

United States annexes Hawaii
- 1887 the US is granted a naval base (**Pearl Harbor**)
- US businesses will gain huge economic interest with **pineapple** and **sugar plantations**
- When **Spanish American War** breaks out, US business pressures Congress to annex Hawaii
- **Queen Liliuokalani** will refuse to allow it
- 1898 Congress will annex to protects its interests
Opium Wars
- British were trying to use the narcotic opium to gain unbalanced trade agreements with China
- Chinese government tried to stop the opium trade by seizing British ships
- British defeat the Chinese
- Britain is given extraterritorial rights to the island city of Hong Kong (1842-1999)

Taiping Rebellion
- Because of the corruption and greed of the Imperial Chinese Dynasties, the “great peace” nationalist rebellion occurred
- It was led by Hong Xiuquan in an attempt to share China’s wealth
- Chinese government aided by foreign governments will put it down

Boxer Rebellion
- Caused by the fear of foreign governments gaining too much control over Chinese people
- Boxers (Chinese nationalist terrorist group) will attempt to kill off the white devils spreading Christianity and Western culture
- European nations will put the rebellion down

Fearing tension created by European unbalanced treaties with China, United States Secretary of State John Hay proposed the Open Door Policy which would grant all nation’s equal trade access to China.

Japan and Western culture
- Seeing how China was treated, Japan refused to allow Western nations access to its ports
- 1853 US Commodore Matthew Perry brought his fleet into Tokyo Harbor as a show of strength
- Impressed by this show, the Japanese opened relations with the United States

Russo-Japanese War
- Russia and Japan both wanted Manchuria (province in northeastern China) for its coal & iron ore deposits
- Russian military is unprepared for the strength of the Japanese military
- US President Teddy Roosevelt negotiates the Treaty of Portsmouth ending the war
- Both nations leave Manchuria
- Korea gets the Korean Peninsula
- Teddy Roosevelt wins the Nobel Peace Prize

Spanish American War
- Fought in 1898 and lasting 113 days, it was called the Splendid Little War
- The underlying causes were:
  - Spanish mistreatment of Cubans
World History Chapter 11 and 12 Age of Imperialism Notes

- **Yellow journalism** (exaggerated news stories to sell papers)
- Sinking of the **USS Maine** in Havana Harbor
- US business investments in Cuba (sugar plantations)
- **De Lome letter** insulting President McKinley

**Two major battles**
- **San Juan Hill** fought by Teddy Roosevelt and his **Rough Riders** (cowboys, athletes, lawmen, miners) aided by the **10th Cavalry** (all black unit) which helps US take Santiago (capital of Cuba)
- **Manila Bay** was a major naval battle in the Philippines in which the US completely destroys the Spanish navy

- **Germany** aided Spain with artillery and munitions
- US gains territories from the war
  - Annexed Hawaii
  - Puerto Rico
  - Philippines
  - Cuba as a protectorate

**United States and Imperialism**

- **Roosevelt Corollary** is an addition to the **Monroe Doctrine** stating the US would intervene to prevent European interference in the West; it was first used when the **Dominican Republic** refused to pay debts owed
- **Big Stick Policy** was President Teddy Roosevelt’s foreign policy that the US was the police force of the World; the US navy was referred to as the **Great White Fleet**
- **Dollar Diplomacy** was President Taft’s foreign policy that the United States would use financial aid in dealing with Latin American nations

**Panama Canal**

- Started by the French
- United States will help Panama gain its independence from Columbia because Columbia refused to let the US build the canal
- US will finish the Panama Canal in 1914 just in time for World War I

**Francisco “Pancho” Villa**

- Mexican guerilla bandit who raided towns in New Mexico killing 17 Americans
- President Woodrow Wilson will send **General John J. “Black Jack” Pershing** and 5000 troops to Mexico to capture
- World War I outbreak will prevent Pershing from capturing