

Motives for Imperialism

Motive	What were the GOALS of the <i>imperialists</i> driven by this motive? [or what were the FORCES that led to Imperialism]	Summarize the quote in your own words.
E_____		
M_____		
P_____		
I_____		
R_____		
E_____		

Imperialism: A stronger nation takes over a weaker nation and dominates it: politically, socially, economically

E

Exploratory

Goals:

- to map new territory
- to locate indigenous (native) people
- to identify natural resources available (animals, plants, & other raw materials for industrial use)

Evidence:

“All great nations in the fullness of their strength have desired to set their mark upon barbarian lands and those who fail to participate in this great rivalry will play a pitiable role in time to come”

- (German historian) Heinrich von Treitschke, 1879



M

Mechanisms

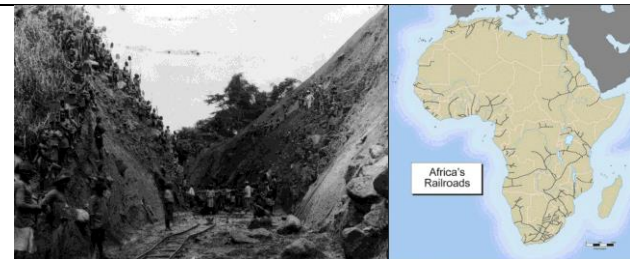
Forces that led to Imperialism:

- technological advances of Europeans gave them the ability to conquer (such as weapons)
- railroads and steam ships allowed Europeans to travel across Africa and control their empires
- discovering a cure for malaria allowed Europeans to travel to the interior of Africa
- cultural diversity in Africa discouraged unity which allowed the Europeans to conquer more easily

Evidence:

“The Maxim gun, invented in 1884, was the world’s first automatic machine gun. European countries quickly acquired the Maxim, while the resisting Africans were forced to rely on outdated weapons... [Also, Europeans] were highly susceptible to malaria, a disease carried by the dense swarms of mosquitoes in Africa’s interior. The perfection of the drug quinine in 1829 eventually protected Europeans from becoming infected with this disease.”

- *Patterns of Interaction*, 1999 (World History textbook)



P

Political

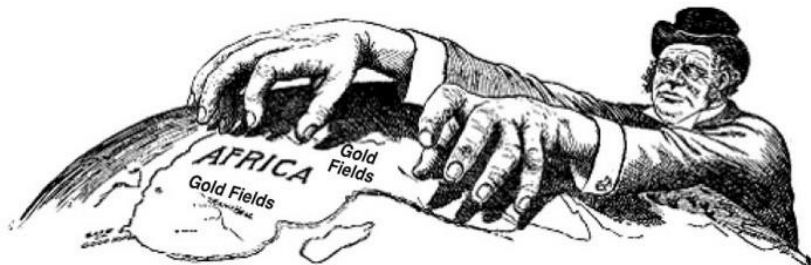
Goals:

- to claim land for the “mother nation”
- to make sure the mother nation had more resources than other countries (competition)
- to increase the sense of nationalism in the mother nation
- to control another nation’s government

Evidence:

“Nations are great in our times only by means of the activities which they develop...(France) out to propagate this influence throughout the world and carry everyone that she can her language, her customs, her flag, her arms, and her genius.”

-Jules Ferry, 1883 (prime minister of France 1880 - 1881 and 1883-1885)



I

Ideological

Goals:

- to “improve” imperialized people’s way of life
- **Social Darwinism** = non-Europeans were considered to be on a lower scale of cultural and physical development because they didn’t have technology (they had the RIGHT and the DUTY to bring their ways to the world)
- to make others more like the mother nation

Evidence:

“I repeat, that the superior races have a right because they have a duty. They have the duty to civilize the inferior races In the history of earlier centuries these duties, gentlemen, have often been misunderstood. . . But, in our time, I maintain that European nations acquit themselves with generosity, with grandeur, and with sincerity of this superior civilizing duty.”

-Jules Ferry, 1883 (prime minister of France 1880 -1881 and 1883-1885)

SOCIAL DARWINISM
MISAPPLYING SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

R

Religious

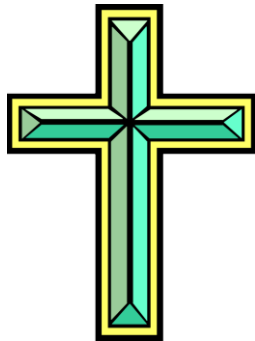
Goals:

- to convert native people to the Christian religion
- to convince native people that their religion is wrong/“evil”
- to change the beliefs of the next generation

Evidence:

“The Catholic faith and the Christian religion be exalted and everywhere increased and spread, that the health of souls be cared for and that barbarous nations be overthrown and brought to the faith itself.”

- Inter Caetera (Papal Bull: official document of the pope), May 3, 1493



E

Economic

Goals:

- to obtain raw materials to produce goods – *supply*(the Industrial Revolution caused European nations to NEED more raw materials)
- to get the native people to purchase the mother nation’s goods and services – *demand*
- to make money!

Evidence:

“The majority of the raw materials were agricultural products produced on plantations. Plantation crops included tea, India, coffee, cotton, and jute. Another crop was opium. The British shipped opium to China and exchanged it for tea, which they then sold in Britain.”

- *Patterns of Interaction*, 1999 (World History textbook)

