

## Notes 4.2

### Different types of Imperialism

- 1) **Colony** -- country or region controlled totally by an outside country  
- Economics, Society, and Government (Politics) are run by the mother country
- 2) **Protectorate** -- country or territory that has some form of self-government, but receives protection from an outside country  
- Puerto Rico is considered a "protectorate" of the United States
- 3) **Sphere of Influence** -- an area or region of a country which an outside power claims exclusive trading/investment rights
- 4) **Economic Imperialism** -- weaker nations that are economically controlled by a private business  
- Hawaii used to be controlled by Dole Corporation

### Different types of Control

#### Indirect Rule

- Local people used to control government
- Goal: Develop future leaders that support the controlling country

#### Direct Rule

- Foreign officials brought in to rule
- Goal: Force locals to adopt controlling countries way of life (assimilation)

**Assimilation =**  
when a group totally abandons its old way of life and adopts the culture of another group

### Impact of Imperialism

#### Positives of Imperialism

- Reduced local warfare (between tribes)
- Schools, hospitals, and other "internal" improvements were brought to colonies
- "Infrastructure" improved (Railroads, roads, dams, and telegraph lines)

#### Negatives of Imperialism

- Natives lost control of their land
  - Natives lost their "traditional cultures", some were forced to assimilate to European culture
  - Boundaries created by Imperialism still cause problems in Africa between rival groups
- \*\* Today almost all of the developing nations (3rd world) in the world were once colonies**

### Africa as the "Dark Continent"

- Hundreds of different Ethnic and Linguistic groups (tribes)



- Geographic Features made it difficult to explore Africa before the Industrial Revolution:

**Deserts** -- Sahara, Sahel, & Kalahari Deserts; acted as natural barriers making it almost impossible to cross



**Rainforests** -- Congo Rainforest; dense vegetation made it uninhabitable and almost impossible to travel through



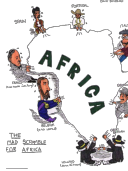
**Rivers** -- All African Rivers start from the interior of the continent and flow outward

**Great Rift Valley** -- Located in Eastern Africa -- Earth's plates are moving apart creating a long, deep trench 4,000 miles long

\*\*\* Until the Industrial Revolution, the only explored section of Africa was the coastline -- Europeans established settlements during the slave trade

\*\*\* The Industrial Revolution gave the Europeans the technology needed to explore Africa (*ex: Steamboats -- travel up-stream into the interior*)

## "Scramble for Africa"



- Western European nations rush to claim land in Africa (1880-1900)
- Before the 'scramble' only a small amount of Africa was under European control
- Caused by the raw materials present in Africa which Europeans wanted to exploit

## Berlin Conference of 1884-85



- Western European nations met to discuss "rules" for taking over Africa
- Meeting called by German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck
- Reason they met: Avoid war with one another over Colonizing Africa
- African leaders were not invited



## White Man's Burden



- Poem written by Rudyard Kipling in 1899
- Put a positive spin on the idea of Imperialism
- The idea that was portrayed in the poem became the excuse by many European (and America) nations to take over parts of Asia and Africa

Take up the White man's burden --  
Send forth the best ye breed --  
Go bind your sons to exile  
To serve your captives' need;  
To wait in heavy harness  
On fluttered folk and wild --  
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,  
Half devil and half child



## Three Groups clash over South Africa

Zulus = Natives of South Africa

"Boers" = Dutch farmers who inhabited South Africa since 1652

British = Colonizers who wanted to control South Africa for location and resources



## Boer War:

British fight Boers over control of South Africa  
- DIAMONDS and GOLD!!!

British win....started to segregate whites from blacks

1948 (after WWII) British establish the policy of **Apartheid**  
- legal separation of whites and blacks in South Africa

