

Announcements

# Announcements

- Yesterday 13.3 take home quiz & tomorrow 13.5 take home quiz- will count for Quarter 3
- Unit 13 Test on Friday (counts for quarter 4)

Lesson Objectives and Standards

# Lesson Objectives and Standards

- 
- Explain the reasons for the New Imperialism.
  - Identify on a map the major areas of colonization by Britain, Belgium, Japan, France, Russia, and the United States.
  - Identify key events and individuals in the expansion of the British Empire.

Let??s review some words broken down??

## Let's review some words broken down...

- **Automobile**

Auto + mobile  
(self- moving vehicle)

- **Apparatus**

- Do you think any of our Innovators we have looked at designed an apparatus?

- **Combustion**

- Lenoir came up with the internal combustion engine

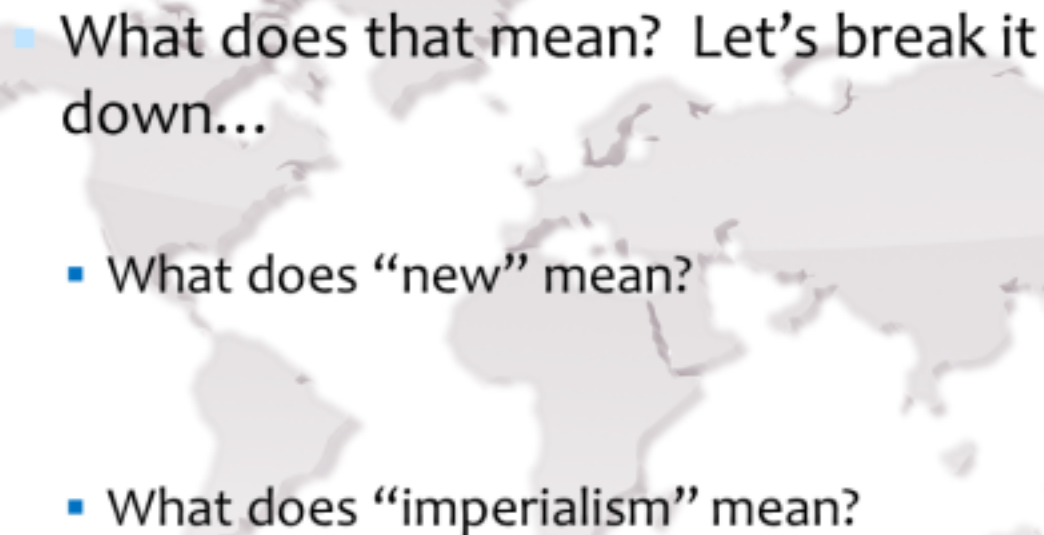
cooperate

coordinate

coworker

??New Imperialism??

# “New Imperialism”

- 
- What does that mean? Let's break it down...
  - What does “new” mean?
  - What does “imperialism” mean?

What does Webster say?

# What does Webster say?



- New
  - Having recently come into existence
  
- Imperial
  - The practice of extending power of a nation



The grab for territory from 1870's to about 1910 is called the New Imperialism.

Putting it all together??

## Putting it all together...

- The grab for territory between 1870 and 1910 is called the New Imperialism.
  - It's called "new" to distinguish it from the earlier empire-building activities of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- The "New Imperialism" was primarily motivated by a need for raw materials, fuel, and markets



British Imperialism - Who??s Who?

# British Imperialism - Who's Who?



Benjamin Disraeli

Statesman who encouraged British imperialism.



David Livingstone

Scottish missionary and explorer

The first European to cross the African continent

Tried to abolish the slave trade

British Imperialism

# British Imperialism



“The sun never sets on the British Empire”

The empire is so vast that some part of it was always in daylight. At the time of writing of this, Sunlit territories included New Zealand, India, Malaya, Hong Kong, and large parts of Africa

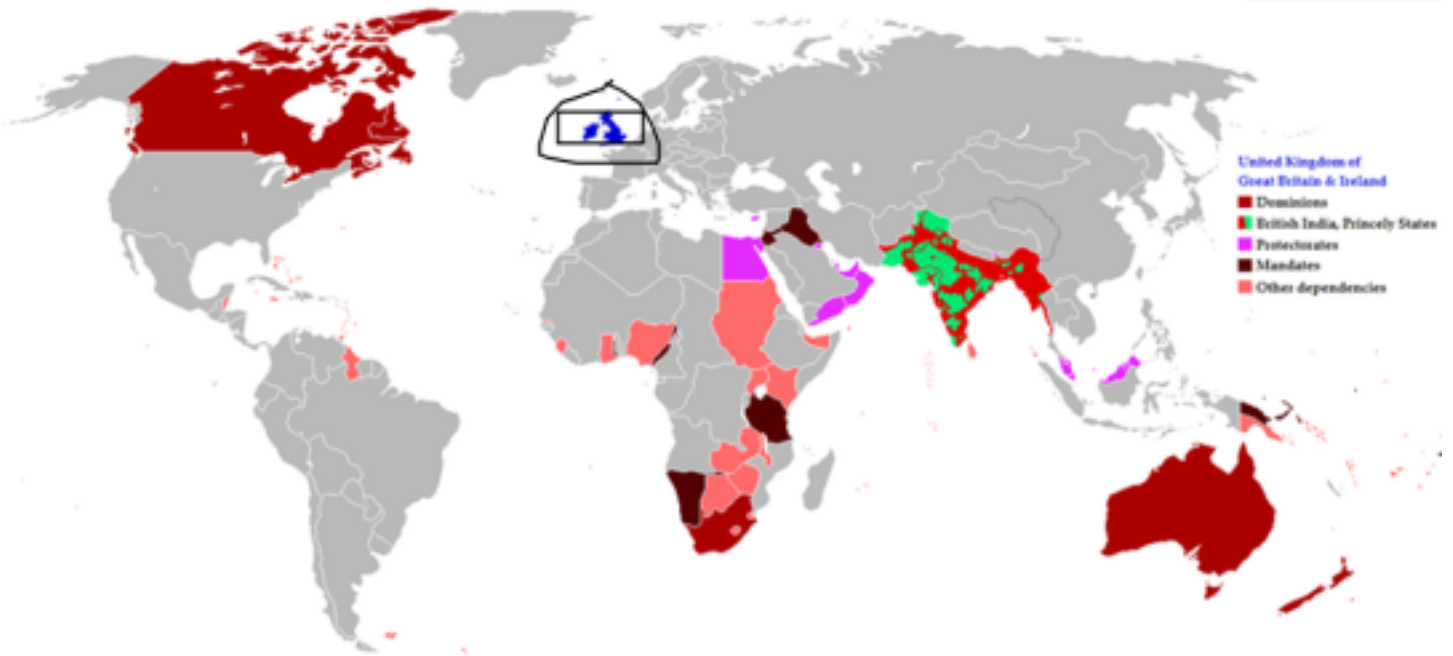
What does that quote mean?





Slide11

Can someone point out where Great Britain is on this map?



Territory once controlled by Great Britain

## British rule in India

# British rule in India



- The British East India Company established trading posts in India in the 1600s
- The company started to control more in India than just trading/business matters
  - Collected taxes, redistributed land, organized Indian troops – giving them uniforms and guns
  - Did not respect the beliefs of the people (mostly Hindu and Muslim)
- The Sepoy Mutiny

Slide13



## Slide14



After two years of brutal conflict, the British government shut down the East India Company and starting ruling India directly.

British rule in India

# British rule in India

- Improved the communications systems in India
- Expanded the railroad and irrigation networks



Quick Check ?? True or False?

## Quick Check – True or False?

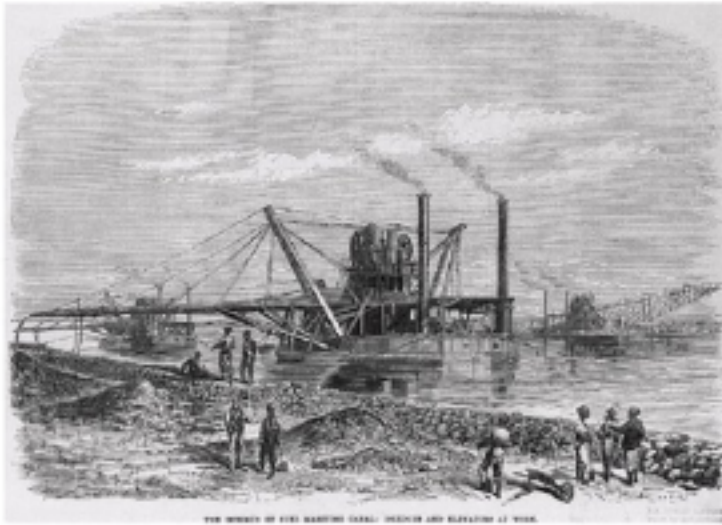
- Imperialism is when one country has control over another country or territory True
- The New Imperialism refers to the 16<sup>th</sup> century when the Age of Exploration was taking place False



East meets West

# East meets West

- Building the Suez Canal



## Building the Suez Canal

# Building the Suez Canal

Europeans were eager to trade with their colonies in Asia, but the trip was very difficult.

How long did the trip take?

Look closely at the map. Do you see a shorter route?





## Building the Suez Canal

# Building the Suez Canal

Ferdinand de Lesseps proposed a shorter route: Sailing into the Mediterranean Sea instead of going all the way around Africa



The Mediterranean Sea almost touches the Red Sea. Almost – but not quite. Lesseps suggested building a canal to connect the two seas

## Building the Suez Canal

# Building the Suez Canal

Do you see the two arms of water (gulfs) in the Red Sea?



Only a tiny stretch of land lies between the Gulf of Suez and the Mediterranean – the sandy Isthmus of Suez

## Building the Suez Canal

# Building the Suez Canal

With French and Egyptian support, Lesseps put his plan into action. However, he did not realize how enormous the task would be.

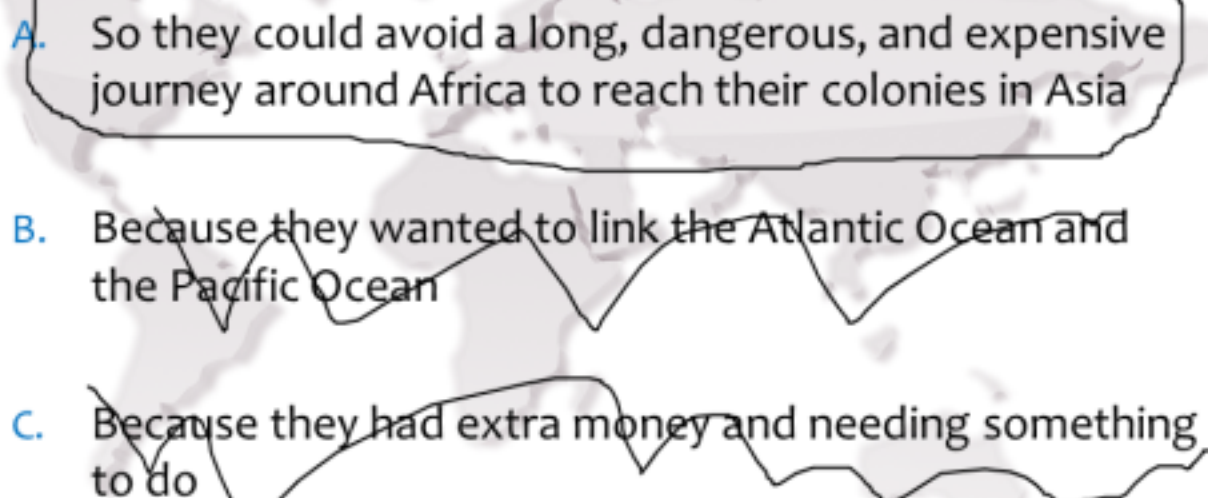
Workers suffered from the brutal heat of the desert, the shortage of drinking water, and deadly outbreaks of cholera



Let??s Review!

# Let's Review!

Why did the French want to build the Suez canal?

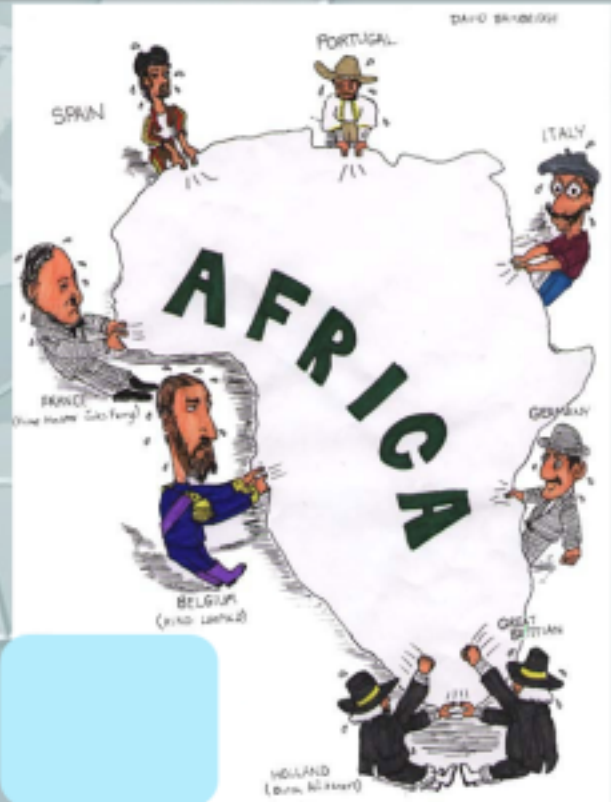
- 
- A. So they could avoid a long, dangerous, and expensive journey around Africa to reach their colonies in Asia
  - B. Because they wanted to link the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean
  - C. Because they had extra money and needing something to do

## Dividing up the Riches

# Dividing up the Riches

- Belgium's King in 1877 was Leopold II
- He said, "We must obtain a slice of this *magnifique gateau africain*" (this magnificent African cake)

What did King Leopold mean by that statement?





## Africa is Divided

# Africa is Divided

Many European nations like Portugal, France, Germany, Belgium and Great Britain tried to gain control of African land and resources. Leaders of the countries decided to meet and talk so they wouldn't fight. The leaders met in Germany and made rules for 'colonizing', or taking over someone else's land. No African people were invited to the meeting even though it affected millions of people in Africa.

Slide25

What did all the different countries want in Africa?

land & resources

Africa is divided

Who wasn't invited to this meeting?

Leaders from Africa



Slide26





## King Leopold &amp; the Congo

# King Leopold & the Congo

King Leopold's Congo Free state had ivory, palm oil, timber, copper & rubber. People in Europe really wanted to use rubber for tires (for bicycles and automobiles). King Leopold set up a company to collect the fluid that was used to make rubber. The King made the people who lived in the Congo Free State pay taxes by collecting rubber.

Slide28

What were the materials that the Congo had?

King Leopold & the Congo



How did people that lived in the Congo 'pay' taxes?



## The Congo Part II

## The Congo Part II

The people who lived in the Congo had to pay taxes to King Leopold( the King of Belgium) by collecting rubber. If people did not do their job they were beat up or killed. Many Congolese people were killed from not following orders, forced labor, disease and starvation. Other countries like Britain and the United States got upset and later the Congo Free State was not directly ruled by King Leopold of Belgium.

Slide30

What happened if people did not collect any or enough rubber ?

## The Congo II

What happened after different countries got upset about how the Congo was being ruled?



Great Work Today!

# Great Work Today!



- Questions?
- Homework: Read pages 573-591 in your textbook & answer Unit 13 Reading Guide HW questions 8-16 (in sapphire)

## The New Imperialism

While you wait for class to begin – look at this picture.

What do you think this picture is about? What is happening in the picture?



# The New Imperialism

Unit 13, Lesson 5 (Day 1 & 2)