

## CT27 Comparing Imperialist Styles, 1850–1900

Use this transparency to discuss imperialist styles and methods of control exercised by Western powers.

### BACKGROUND

After 1850, a new kind of empire building called imperialism—the control by one powerful nation over the political and economic affairs of another nation or region—became widespread. Although colonies were established, settlement was not the chief goal of this period of expansion. European nations scrambled to divide up Africa and Southeast Asia. Britain made India “the jewel in her crown,” while the United States added island territories and other overseas possessions.

### Questions and Activities

1. **Comparing and Contrasting** Use this chart to examine different imperialist styles employed during this period and compare how imperialism affected different peoples around the world. As students study the chart, encourage them to elaborate with details and specific examples. Remind students to look for similarities and differences. For example, students may mention that the British ruled Nigeria indirectly through local rulers while the French governed Indochina more directly through their bureaucracy.
2. **Analyzing Motives** In what ways were imperialist ambitions related to the Industrial Revolution? (Possible answers: The new factories needed raw materials, and colonies gave them a way of controlling supplies; capitalists needed markets for their manufactured goods and places to invest their profits.)
3. **Recognizing Effects** What were some of the costs and benefits to colonial nations of Western imperialism? (Possible answers: The imperialist powers built roads and railroads to move goods to market. They also exploited people, favoring cash crops over basic food crops, which caused famines.)
4. **Identifying Problems** Why did the British method of ruling Nigeria lead to problems between the many ethnic groups found there? (Possible answer: The British created artificial boundaries, which tended to worsen rivalries among the ethnic groups.)
5. **Analyzing Motives** Why was the United States interested in the Pacific Islands? (Possible answer: The Philippines were acquired during wartime. Its strategic location made it a good fueling station and naval base. Americans established plantations on the islands and were interested in sugar and pineapple trade.)

## CT28 Patterns of Resistance, 1830–1914

Use this transparency to discuss ways in which peoples of East Asia and Latin America responded to imperialism.

### BACKGROUND

The forces of imperialism that swept through Africa in the 1800s brought profound changes to East Asia and Latin America. In the 17th century, China and Japan voluntarily isolated themselves. Once outside contact was restored, both nations struggled to deal with foreign influences and to modernize while trying to maintain traditional values. Though remaining politically independent, countries of East Asia and Latin America were affected by such less direct forms of imperialism as economic imperialism or spheres of influence.

### Questions and Activities

1. **Comparing and Contrasting** Use this chart to examine the impact of Western imperialism upon Latin American and Asian societies during the 19th century. Ask students to study the chart and look for similarities and differences in the responses of these nations.
2. **Clarifying** How successful were these nations in resisting Western economic imperialism? (Possible answer: Western powers succeeded in dominating the business and trade of both China and Latin America. Only Japan resisted domination by restructuring its government and building a modern nation.)
3. **Analyzing Issues** What role did the United States play in preventing European nations from carving China and Latin America up into formal colonies like Africa? (Possible answers: European nations gained footholds in China by establishing spheres of influence. Britain backed the U.S. Open Door policy, which guaranteed open access to China. The United States proved its willingness to intervene in Latin America to defend the Monroe Doctrine during the Spanish-American War.)
4. **Making Inferences** Why were China’s and Latin America’s reform efforts less successful than Japan’s? (Possible answer: Most of Japan’s internal problems stemmed from its feudal social structure, which the Meiji revolution overturned. Caudillos and the Dowager Empress resisted change, whereas the Japanese emperor actively supported it. China and Latin America had to deal with problems of political instability, land reform, corruption, hunger, and addiction before they could begin to modernize their economies or educational system.)