

HISTORICAL GLOBALIZATION AND IMPERIALISM

To what extent was imperialism a beneficial force?

Imperialism

- The policy of one country extending political, economic, or military control over another
- When a strong country takes over a weaker country or region and dominates its economic, political, or cultural life
- In the late 19th century, Europeans took over vast regions of the world. They engaged inhabitants in economic partnerships





DRIVING IMPERIALISM

What historical forces and attitudes led to imperialism?

Empire Building



- Imperialism is sometimes called empire building
- European imperialism had its roots in early **mercantilism**
 - *They increased trade and exploration around the world—brought people into contact*
- The word imperialism came into use in the mid-1800s **when the world saw a great surge of empires led by European countries**. By 1815, most European countries were increasingly industrialized.

Empire Building cont'd



- They needed two things to keep their industrialized economies going:
 - Raw materials to make goods to sell*
 - Markets to sell products and services to*
- Europe was running out of raw materials and resources
- They used their armies to take over territories all over the world (cheaper/more abundant in raw materials)

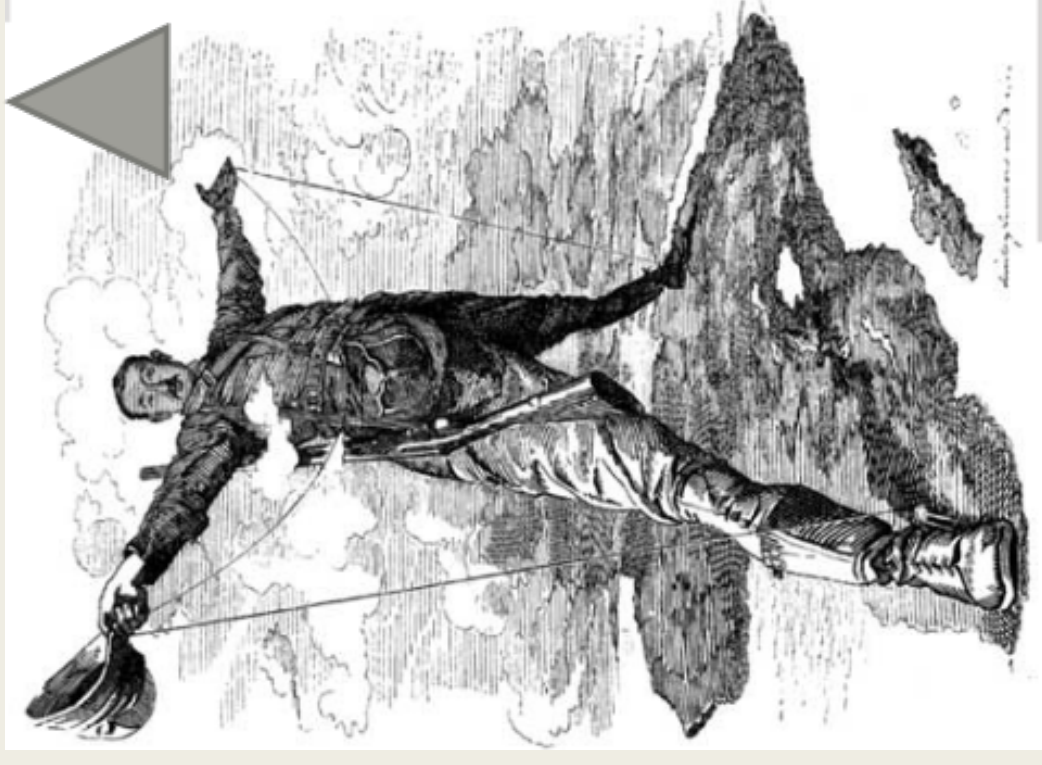
Motives of Imperialism

- Europeans had 3 main reasons they used to justify imperialism:

Feelings of material need

Feelings of strong nationalism

Feelings of superiority



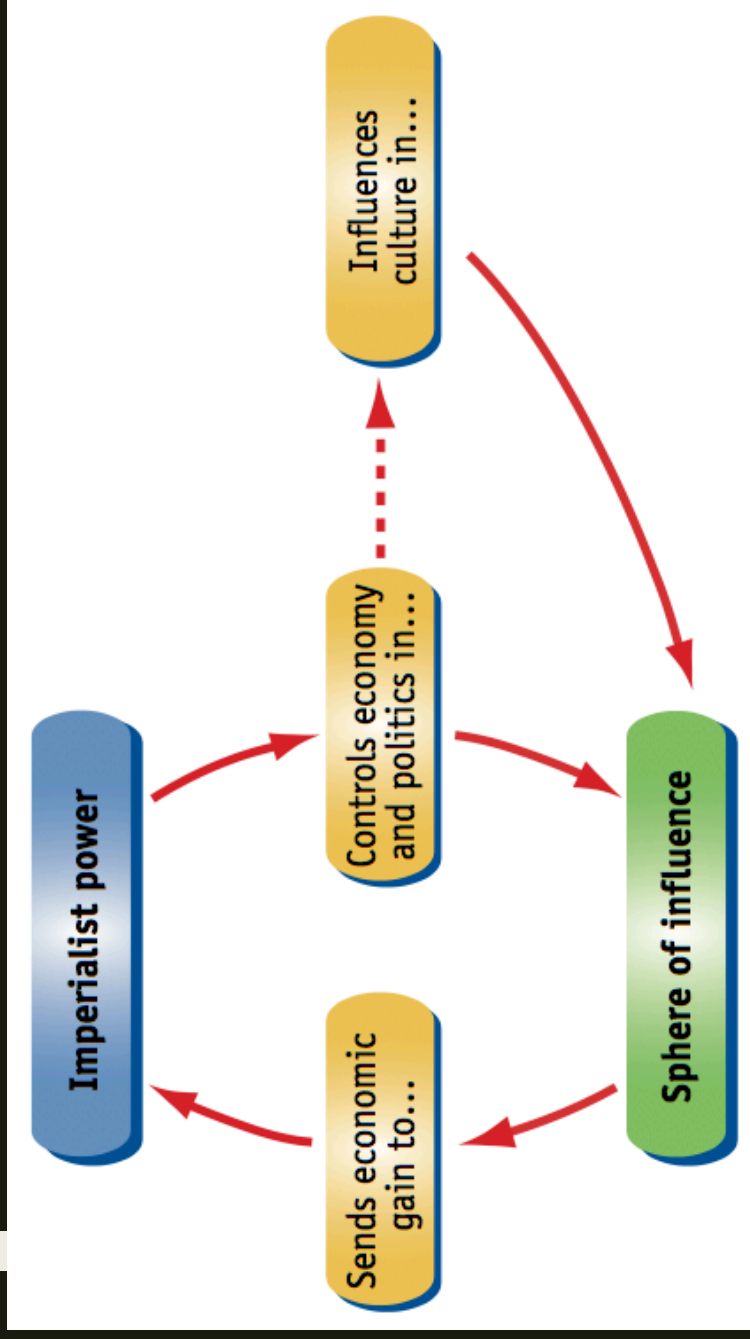
Forms of Imperialism



- **Colony**
 - *A territory claimed and ruled by another country*
- **Protectorate**
 - *An area that ruled itself but was guided by another more powerful country*
- **Sphere of Influence**
 - *A region in which an outside country influences or controls politics and economics for personal gain*

How an Empire Works

- An empire is made up of multiple colonies



Global Connections: Imperialism in China

- By 1800, Britain was well established in India
- The British were buying large amounts of tea from China
- In return, Britain was importing opium to China
- The Chinese government did not like what the opium was doing to their people and tried to stand for themselves
- In the end, the Treaty of Nanking ended the opium wars:
 - *Repay Britain for the cost of fighting the Chinese*
 - *Open ports to British trade*
 - *Provide Britain with complete control of Hong Kong*
 - *Give British citizens exemption from Chinese laws*



JUSTIFYING THE METHODS: EUROCENTRIC VIEWS

What justifications were given for the methods of imperialism?

Economic Grounds

- Some early arguments for imperialism were based on economic grounds
- The Europeans needed raw materials

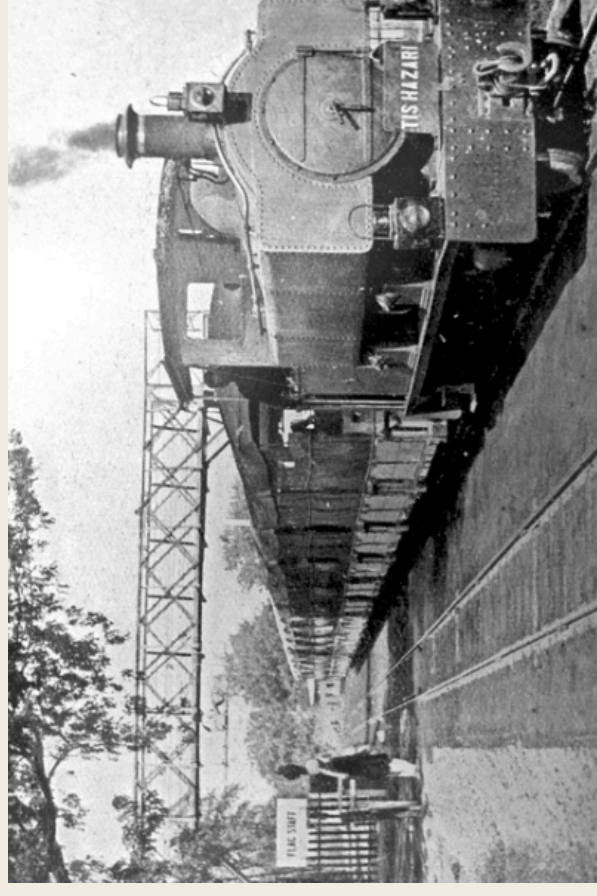
- **Examples:**

1. The British oversaw railway building in India

- *The railway moved troops and raw materials, but was mainly beneficial to Britain*

2. 1950s, Canada moved the Inuit (who were nomadic) into communities with permanent housing

- *Destroyed their traditional way of life*



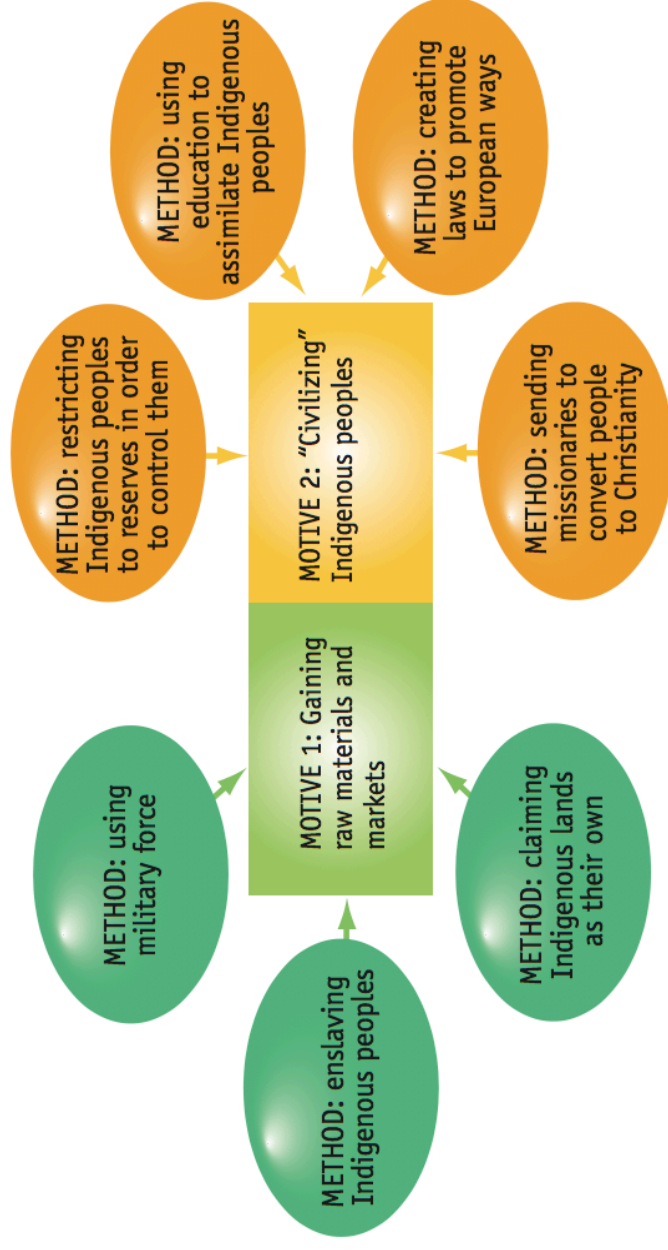
Eurocentric Attitudes



- Europeans felt they were helping countries modernize
- They felt that it was their duty to civilize indigenous people
- Wanted to Christianize the world



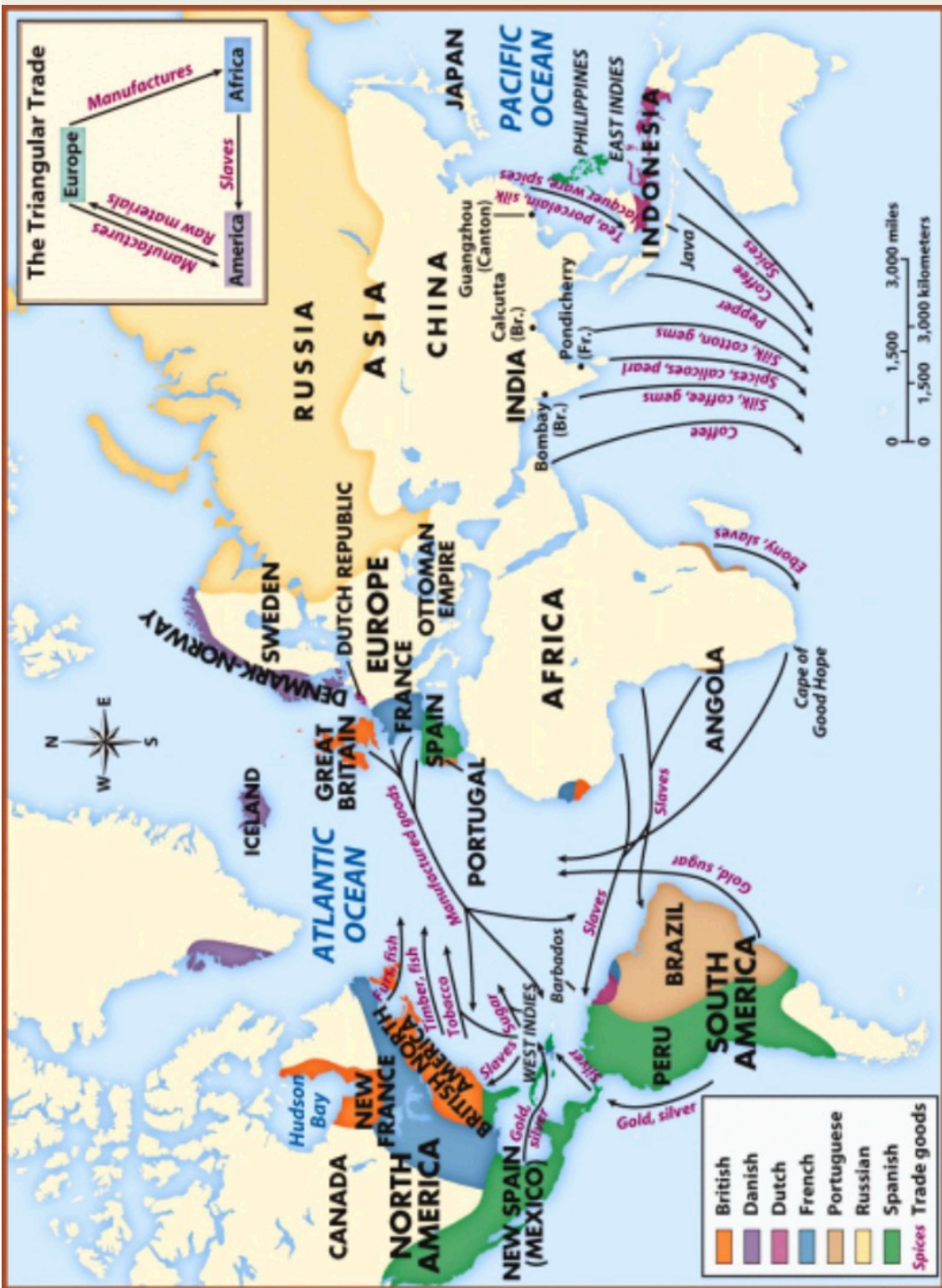
Figure 9-6 This graphic shows an overview of motives and methods used by some imperialist governments around the world. Think about how each of the methods would affect imperialists' economic goals. Think of one example showing that these methods have had an impact on Canada today.



The Global Trade in People

- Eurocentrism became so extreme to an extent where Europeans felt that they were superior to all other races
- They felt that indigenous people were slaves. By 1900, up to 28 million Africans were sold
- They were traded for goods and the route that the Europeans used was called the “middle passage”







IMPACTS OF IMPERIALISM ON CANADA

How could imperialism affect the political, cultural, and social aspects of a country?

IMPERIALISM

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graph TD; A[IMPERIALISM] --> B["Economic Impacts (for example, the Canadian fur trade created great wealth for European nations)"]; A --> C["Political Impacts (for example, treaties and alliances shift control of the land from First Nations and Inuit to French and British governments)"]; A --> D["Social Impacts (for example, diseases from Europe kill millions of Aboriginal people)"];
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Economic Impacts (for example, the Canadian fur trade created great wealth for European nations)

Political Impacts (for example, treaties and alliances shift control of the land from First Nations and Inuit to French and British governments)

Social Impacts (for example, diseases from Europe kill millions of Aboriginal people)

- France was the first European nation to have its own colony in Canada
- Fur trade between the colony and the First Nations people was very profitable
- The two nations kept a cooperative relationship, and the Europeans became the people of New France
- British settlers also came to Canada for imperialist intentions
- They also started fur trade with the First Nations
- They sailed to Hudson Bay and traded goods with First Nations such as Cree



Creation of a Country



The Canadiens in a British Colony



- At the end of the Seven Year War, New France became a British colony
- The Canadiens were assimilated and they had their rights taken away from them
- In 1774, the Quebec Act was passed
- *Guaranteed the Canadiens their rights in their areas of language, religion and civil law*

The Struggle to Live Together



- The founders of Canada agreed to create a country based on equal partnership between Francophones and Anglophones
- Either French or English could be used in the debates of Canada's parliament and federal courts
- Making this partnership work was difficult, many Francophones didn't have equal rights like the Anglophones
- The struggle of the Francophones to assert their rights eventually led to making bilingualism work

Impacts of Confederation on Aboriginal Peoples



- Aboriginal peoples weren't given the chance to participate in talks leading to the confederation
- All of the decisions were made by politicians that weren't women, poor, or Aboriginal
- Aboriginal peoples were found to be the government's responsibility
- *Ie. The government extracted all of the resources that were on the reserves where Aboriginals lived, placed children in schools run by the Roman Catholic Church*

HOW WAS IMPERIALISM BENEFICIAL?



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s_M4LkYra5k



Review Questions (Chapter 9)

- Explore the Issues
 - #3a, 3b, p. 148
 - #2, p. 151
 - #2a, p. 155
- Voices
 - #1-2, p. 149
 - #1-3, p. 151
 - #1, p. 154