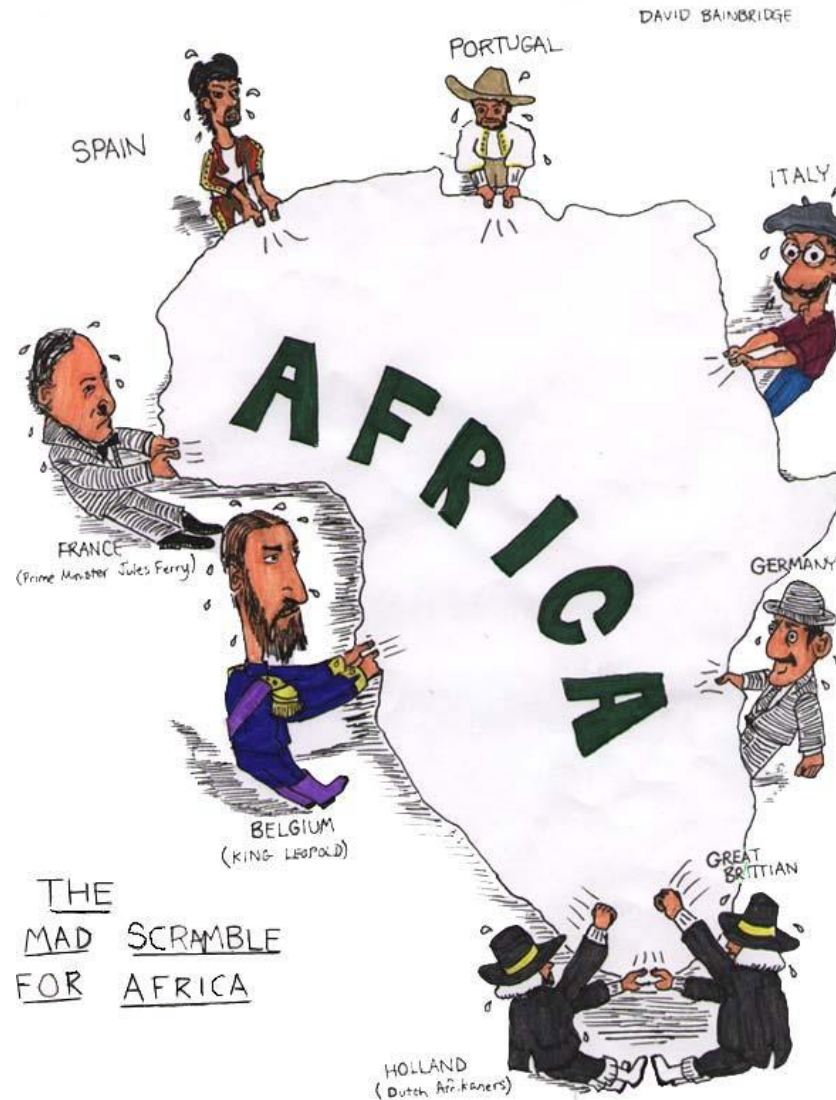


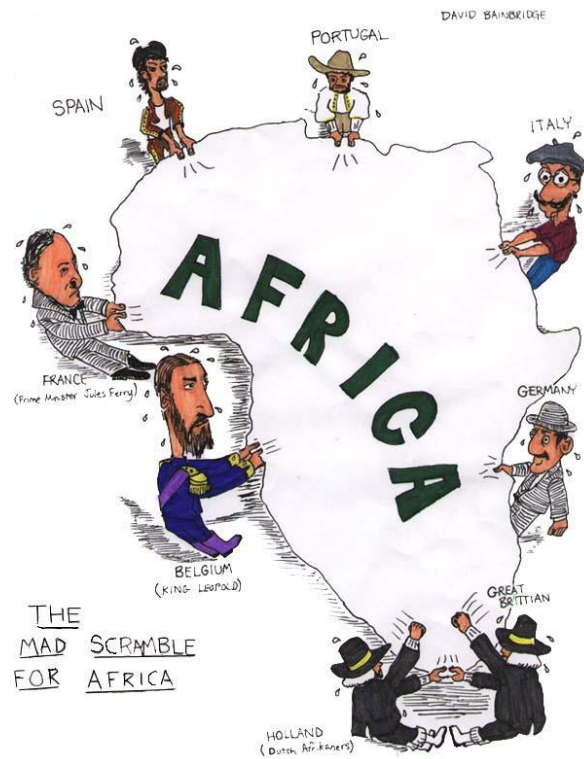
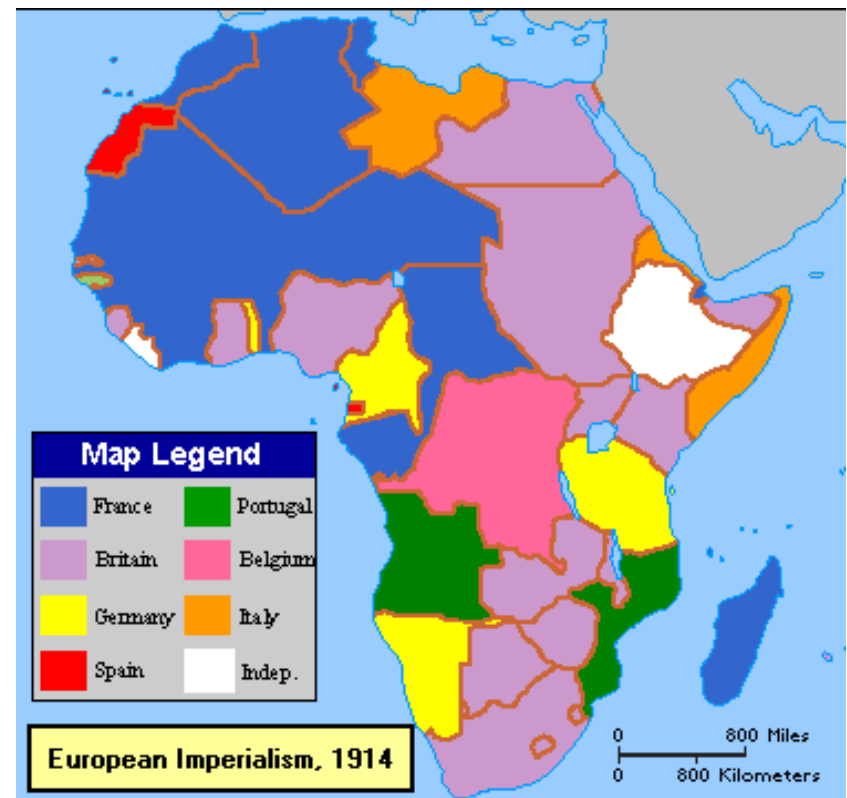
Age of Imperialism 1850-1914



Section 1

Scramble for Africa

- Ignoring the claims of African ethnic groups, kingdoms, and city-states, Europeans establish colonies.



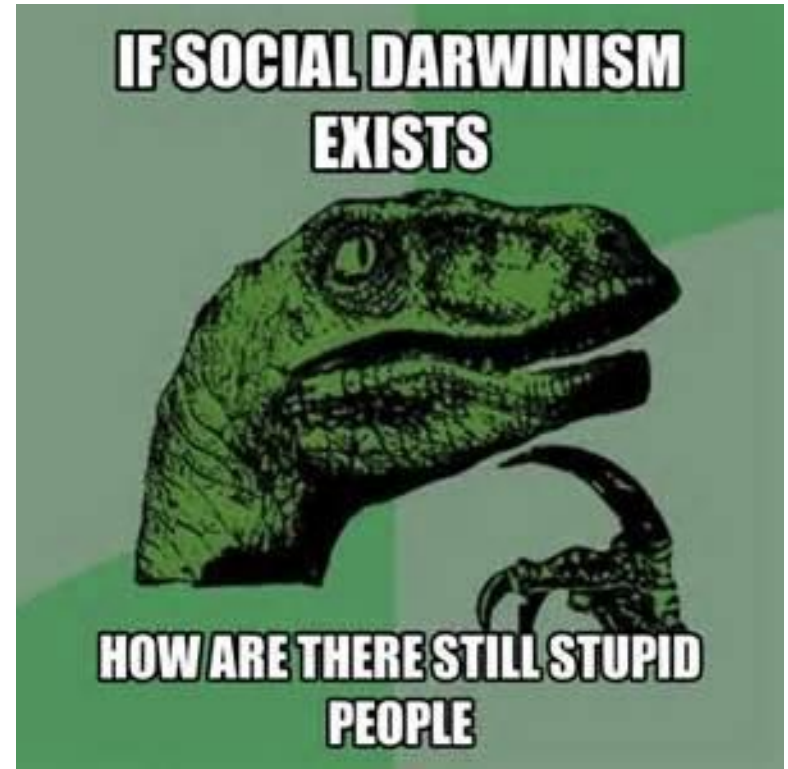
Nations Compete for Overseas Empires

- Imperialism
(New Imperialism)
 - seizure of a country or territory by a stronger country
 - controlling a country or territory politically, socially, and economically
- Missionaries, explorers, humanitarians reach interior of Africa



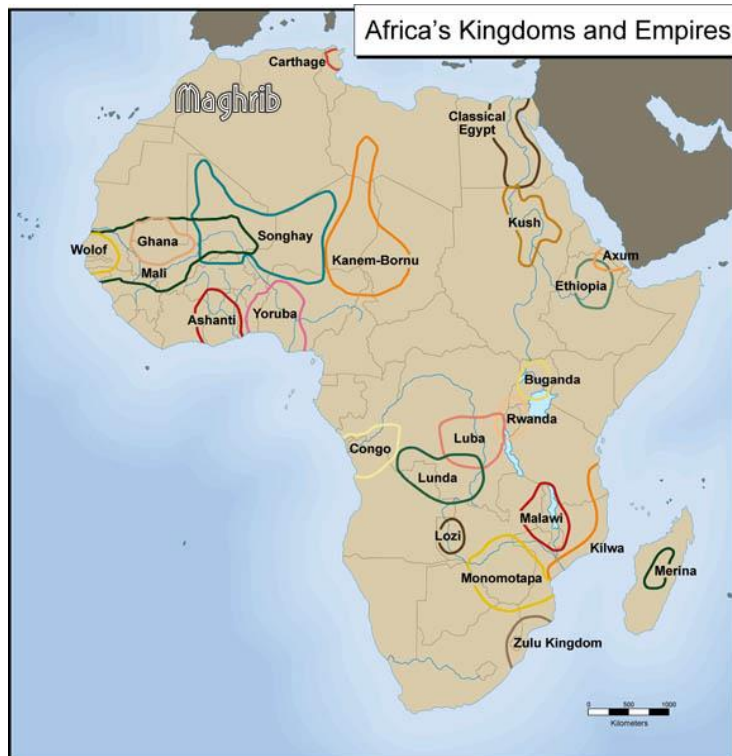
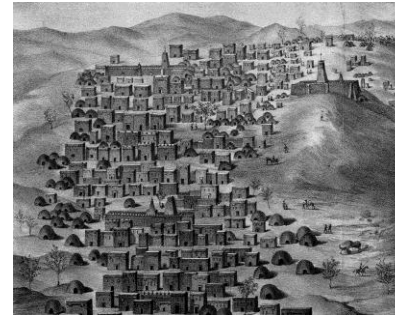
Forces Driving Imperialism

- Economic Competition
 - Need raw materials for machines and a market to sell finished goods
- Missionary Spirit
- Belief in European Superiority
 - Race for colonies grow out of national pride
 - Try to avoid wars in continental Europe after Napoleonic Wars
 - Racism
 - Belief that one race is better than others
 - Social Darwinism
 - Natural selection applied to society
 - “only the strong survive”
 - “survival of the fittest”



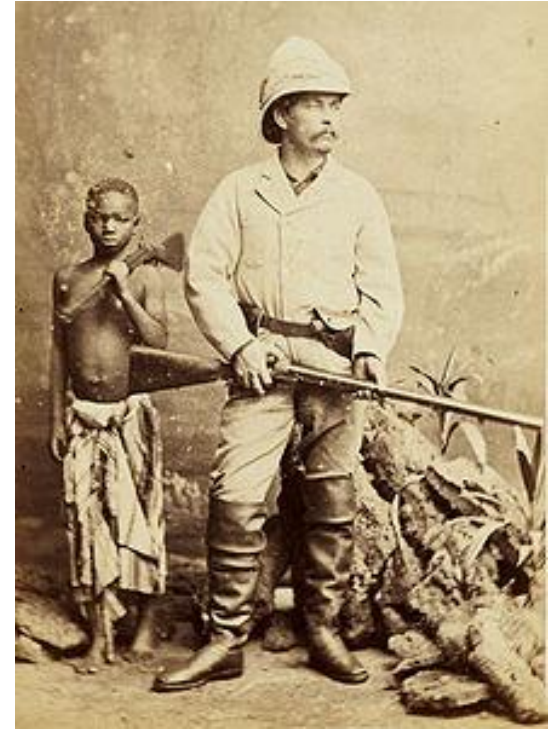
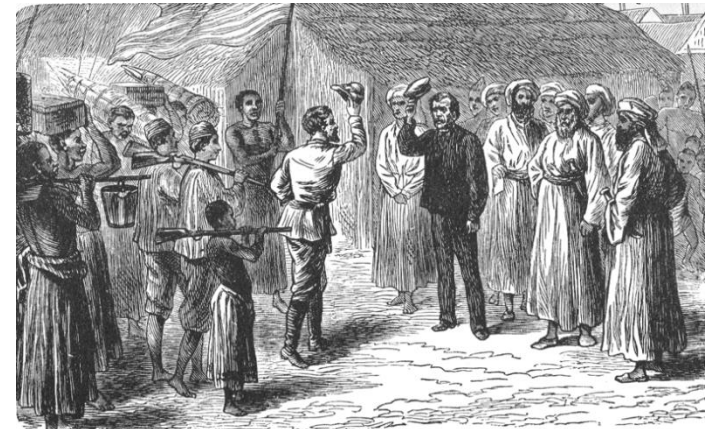
Africa Before European Domination

- Armies, rivers, disease discourage exploration
- Kingdoms
- Established cities



Congo Sparks Interest

- Henry Stanley helps King Leopold II of Belgium acquire land in Congo
- Leopold brutally exploits Africans, millions die
- Belgian Government takes colony away from Leopold
- Much of Europe begins to claim parts of Africa



Factors Promoting Imperialism in Africa

- Technological inventions like steam engine (steam ship/riverboat), Maxim gun help conquest
- Perfection of quinine protects Europeans from malaria
- Within Africa, Africans are divided by language and culture
 - Remember that Africa is a continent not a country

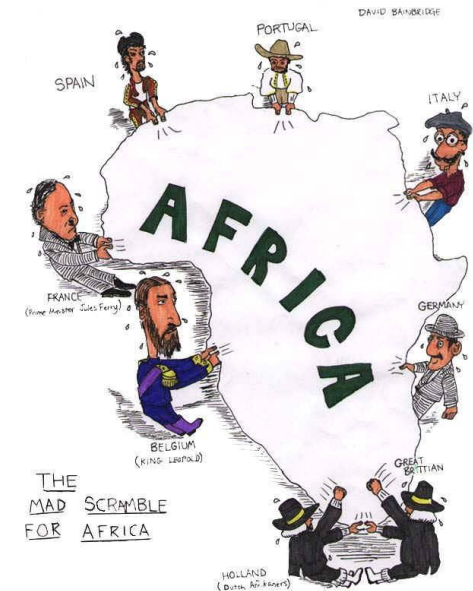


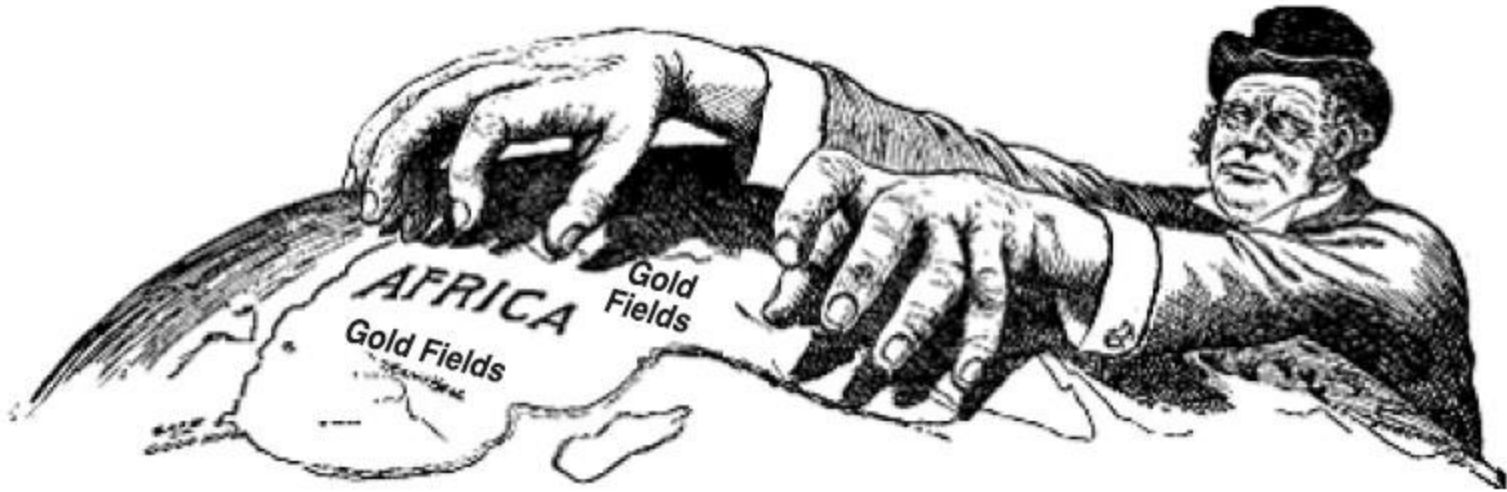


Division of Africa



- Lure of Wealth
 - Discovery of gold and diamonds increases interest in colonization
- Berlin Conference Divides Africa
 - Berlin Conference
 - 14 nations agree on rules for division
 - Countries must claim land and prove ability to control it
 - No African representatives present
 - By 1914, only Liberia and Ethiopia are free of European control



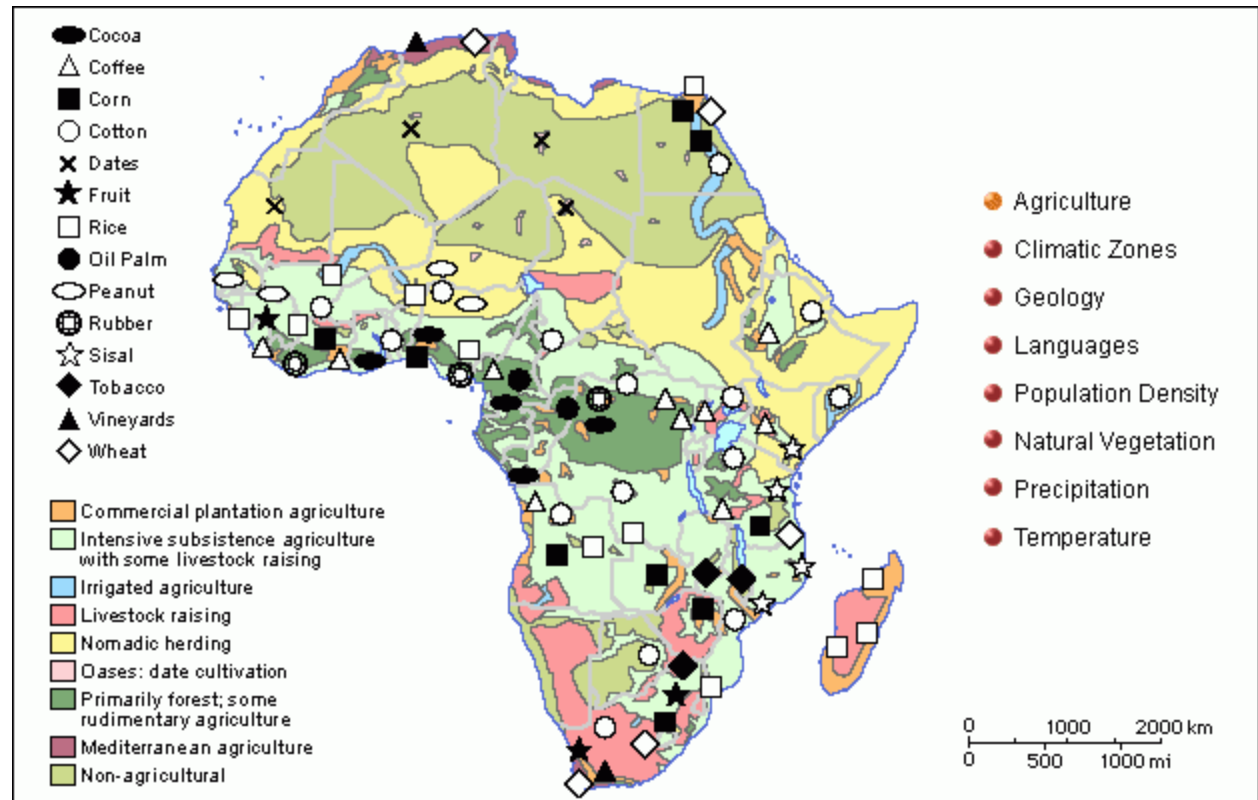


Source: <http://www.boondocksnet.com> (adapted)

- **A- Author**- Who created the source? What do you know about his/her point of view? How might this affect the source's meaning?
- **C- Context**- When and where was the source created? How might this affect its meaning?
- **A-Audience**- For what audience was this source created? How might this affect its meaning?
- **P- Purpose**- For what reason was this source created? How might this affect its meaning?
- **S- Significance**- What can be learned or inferred from this

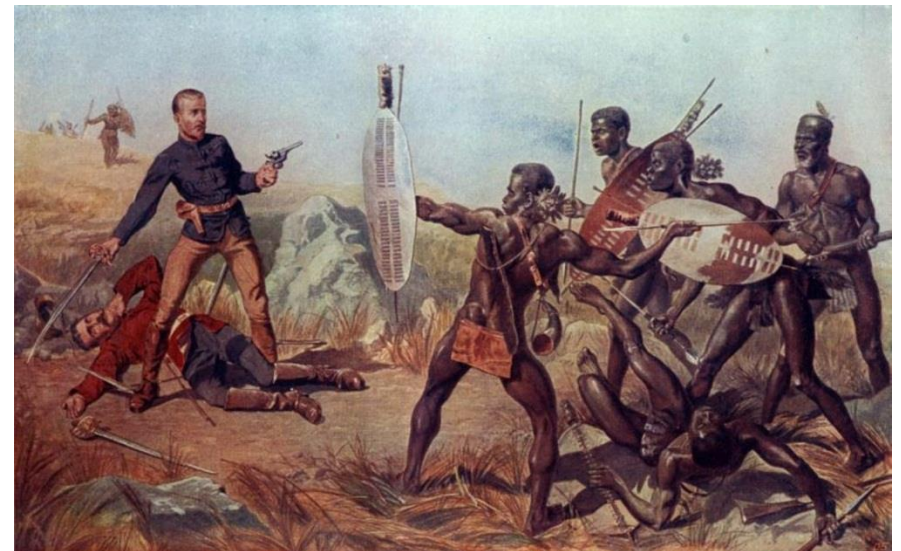
Demand for Raw Materials Shapes Colonies

- Raw materials are greatest source of wealth in Africa
 - Tin
 - copper
- No market for goods however
- Businesses develop cash-crop plantations
 - Peanuts, palm oil, cocoa, rubber



3 Groups Clash over South Africa

- Zulus fight the British
 - Shaka Zulu chief- created centralized state around 1816
 - British defeat Zulus and gain control of Zulu nation in 1887
- Boers and British settle in the cape
 - Boers, Dutch farmers, take African's land, establish large farms
 - Boers clash with British over land, slaves
 - Move north to escape British

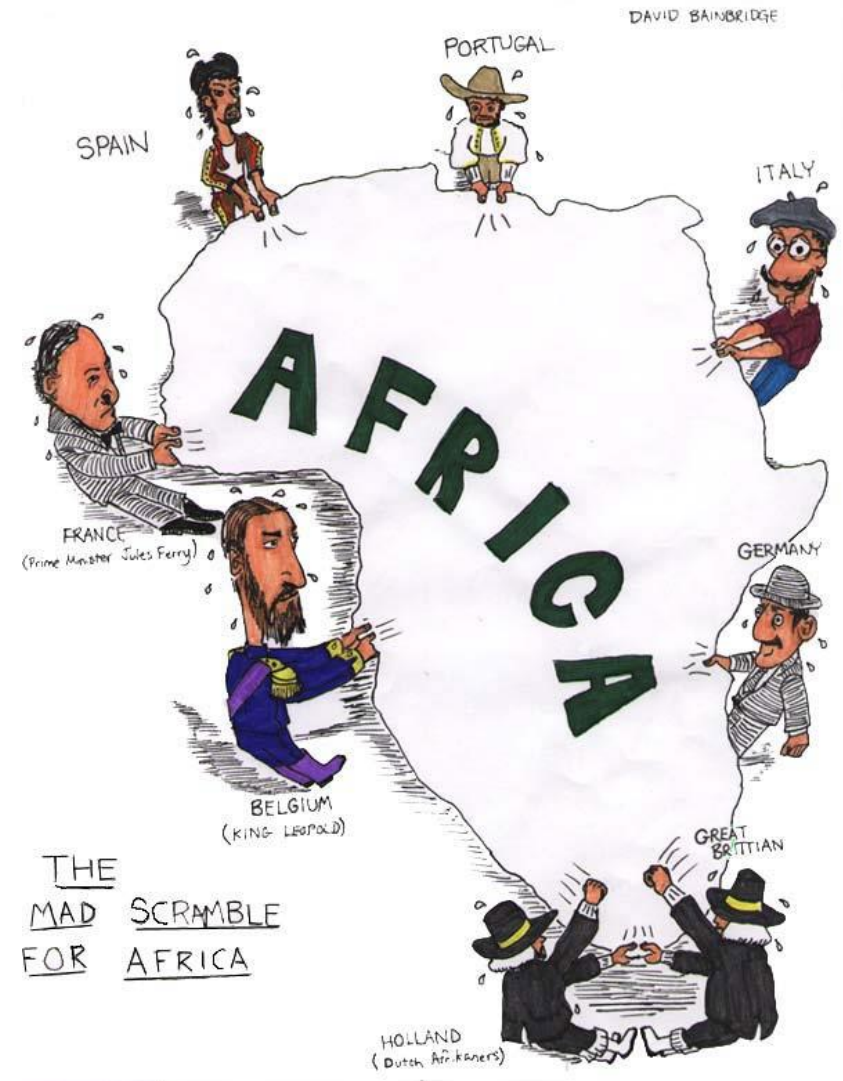


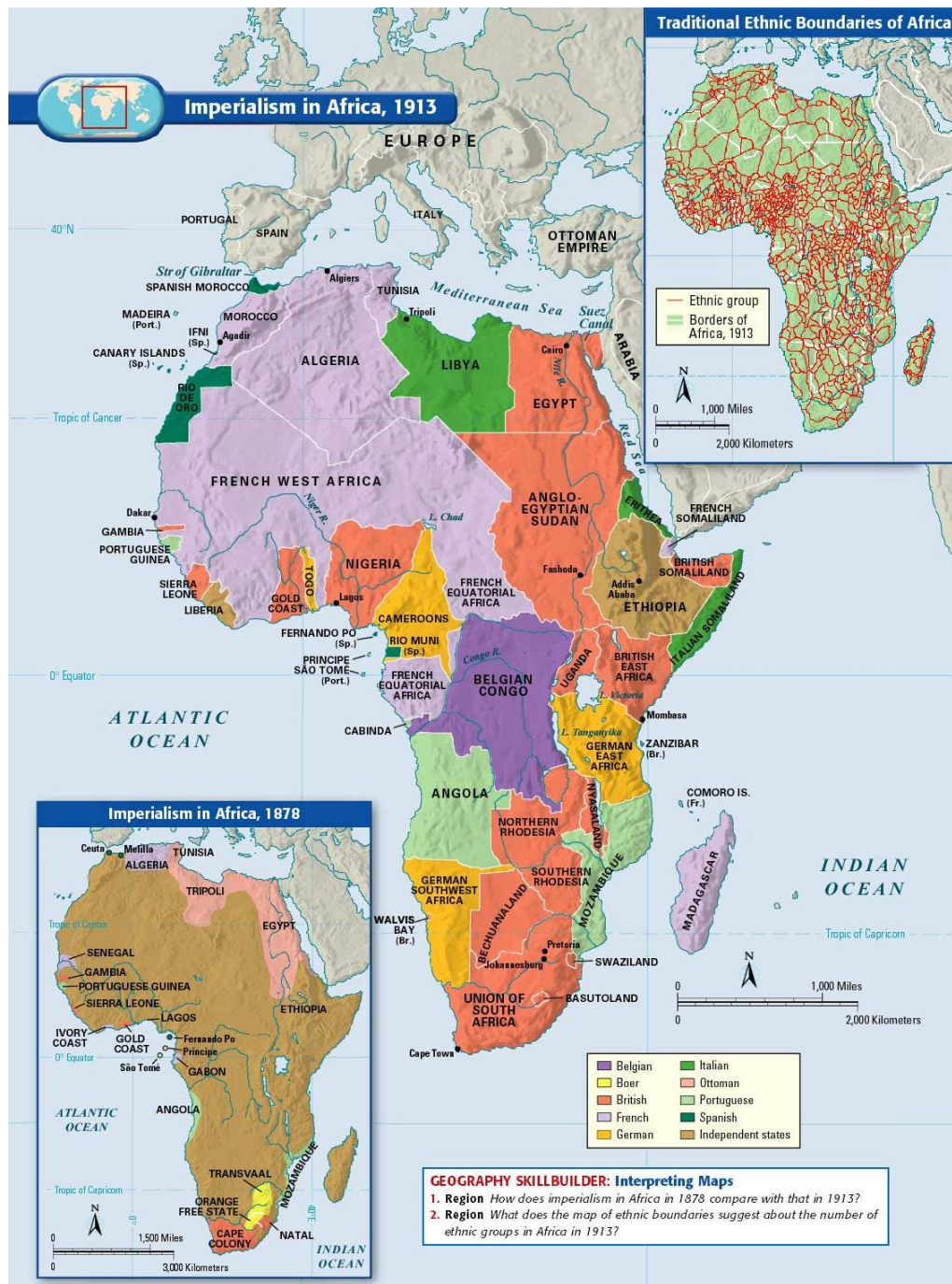
Boer War

- Boer War between British, Boers begins in 1899
- First total war
- British win, Boer republics united in Union of South Africa (1910)



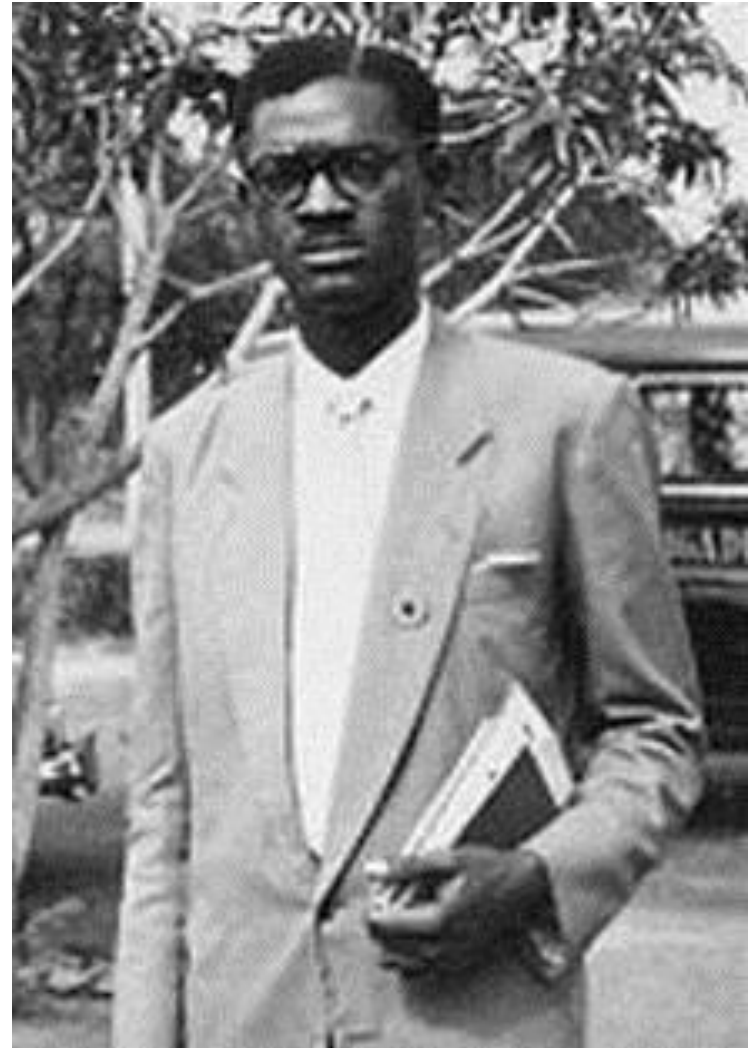
- **A- Author-** Who created the source? What do you know about his/her point of view? How might this affect the source's meaning?
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- **S- Significance-** What can be learned or inferred from this





Dawn in the Heart of Africa – Patrice Lumumba

- **A- Author-** Who created the source? What do you know about
- his/her point of view? How might this affect the source's
- meaning?
- **C- Context-** When and where was the source created? How
- might this affect its meaning?
- **A-Audience-** For what audience was this source created? How
- might this affect its meaning?
- **P- Purpose-** For what reason was this source created? How
- might this affect its meaning?
- **S- Significance-** What can be learned or inferred from this



..., you, Africa, suffered like a beast
Your ashes strewn to the wind that roams the
desert,
Your tyrants built the lustrous, magic temples
To preserve your soul, preserve your suffering.
Barbaric right of fist and the white right to whip,
You had the right to die, you could also weep.

--Patrice Lumumba, "Dawn in the Heart of Africa"

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--Patrice Lumumba, "Dawn in the Heart of Africa"

This African poem is discussing the evils of

- Imperialism
- Communism
- Nationalism
- Regionalism

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This African poem is discussing the evils of

- Imperialism
 - Communism
 - Nationalism
 - Regionalism
-
- **Explanation:** Native Africans suffered tremendously due to European imperialism which caused the Slave Trade, and forced many to choose between their native culture and the practices of European colonizers.

1. Why did Europeans control such a small portion of Africa in the 1800s?
2. What were some of the internal factors that contributed to imperialism in Africa?
3. Why did the Boers and the British fight over southern Africa?
4. What can you infer about the Europeans' attitude toward Africans from the Berlin Conference?
5. Why do you think Africans weren't interested in buying Europeans products?
6. What problems might result from rearranging groups of people without regard to ethnic or linguistic traditions?

Section 2

Imperialism

- Europeans embark on a new phase of empire building that affects both Africa and the rest of the world.

New Period of Imperialism

- Deeper into territories
- Affect daily lives
- Control politically, socially, and economically

Forms of Control

Form	Definition	Example
Colony	A country or a territory governed internally by a foreign power	Somaliland in East Africa was a French colony
Protectorate	A country or a territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power	Britain established a protectorate over the Niger River delta
Sphere of Influence	An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges	Liberia was under the sphere of influence of the U.S.
Economic Imperialism	An independent but less-developed country controlled by private business interests rather than other governments	Dole Fruit company controlled the pineapple trade in Hawaii

Methods of Management

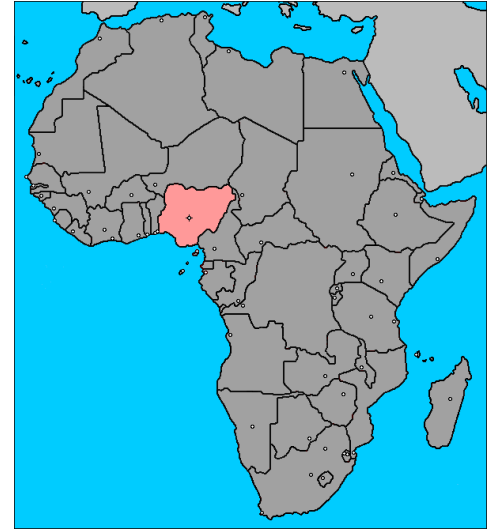
Indirect Control	Direct Control
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Local government officials used-Limited self-rule-Goal: to develop future leaders-Government institutions are based on European styles but may have local rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Foreign officials brought in to rule-No self-rule-Goal: assimilation-Government institutions are based only on European styles
<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Britain colonies such as Nigeria, India, Burma-U.S. colonies on Pacific Islands	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-French colonies such as Somaliland, Vietnam-German colonies such as German East Africa-Portuguese colonies such as Angola

Direct Control Terms

- Paternalism- Europeans provided basic needs but giving them limited rights
 - Country/territory treated like a child
- Assimilation- adopt European controlling country's culture

Case Study: Nigeria

- Britain used both military and diplomatic means
- Royal Niger Company gained control of palm-oil trade
- Eventually all of Nigeria is taken over
- Not enough troops and diverse ethnic groups led to Britain using indirect control



African Resistance

- Most Africans could not compete because of European superior firepower
- *Maji-Maji*
 - Refusal to grow cash crops and attended to food crops leads to rebellion that caused many deaths from gunfire but famine as well
- Ethiopia- Successful Resistance
 - Menelik II played Europeans against each other
 - Defeats Italians thanks to stockpiling of weapons



Legacy of Colonial Rule

- Negative Effects
 - Loss independence, lives, culture, creation of artificial boundaries still a problem today
- Positive Effects
 - Reduced local warfare, improved infrastructure with creation of hospitals, schools, roads, railroads



1. What idea is the policy of assimilation based on?
2. Why were African resistance movements usually unsuccessful?
3. How did colonial rule cause a breakdown in traditional African culture?
4. Do you think Europeans could have conquered Africa if the Industrial Revolution had never occurred? Explain your answer.
5. How was the policy of paternalism like Social Darwinism?
6. Why would the French and Russians sell arms to Ethiopia?

Section 3: Europeans Claim Muslim Lands

- Main Idea
 - European nations expanded their empires by seizing territories from Muslim states
- Why It Matters Now
 - Political events in this vital resource area are still influenced by actions from the imperialistic period.

Ottoman Empire Loses Power

- <http://video.answers.com/learn-about-the-ottoman-empire-38364969>

Ottoman Empire

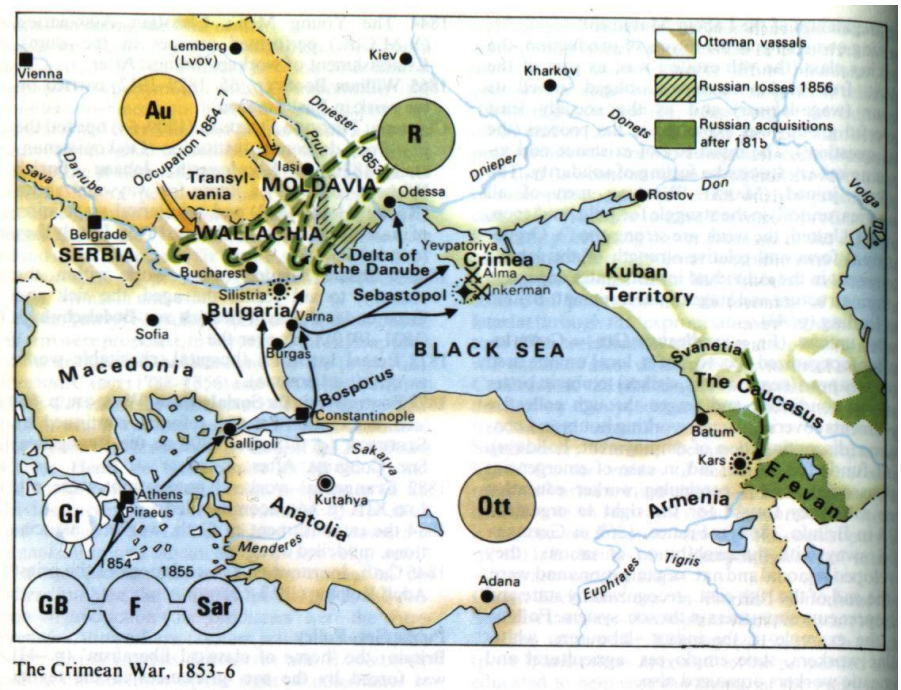
- Suleyman I
 - Last great Sultan
- Ottoman Empire declines after his death
 - Factions, corruption, greed, ineptitude
- Control Mediterranean trade



Europeans Grab Territory

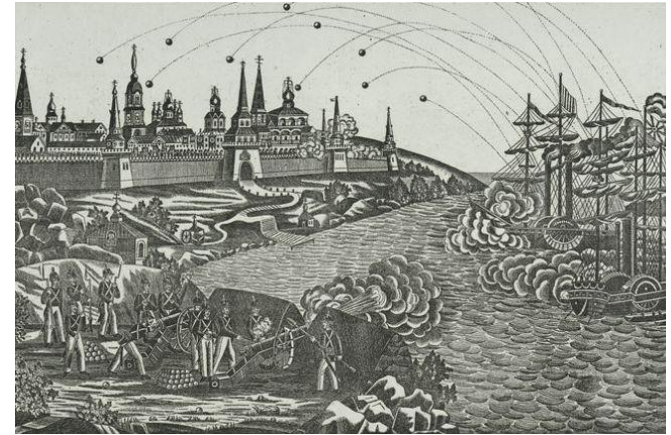
- Geopolitics
 - Interest in or taking of land for its strategic location or products
- Leads to war with the Ottoman Empire and interest in Persia

Crimean War, 1853-1856



Crimean War

- France, Great Britain, Ottomans vs. Russians
 - Russia wanted to obtain a warm water port in the Black Sea
- Considered to be first “modern” war with its usage of telegraphs and railroads
- Florence Nightingale
 - First women used as nurses to care for British wounded
- Newspaper journalists and photographs
- Ottoman Empire greatly reduced to Anatolia(Turkey)







Egypt Initiates Reforms

- Muhammad Ali
 - Broke away from Ottoman Empire
 - Tried to modernize Egypt
 - Switched from food crops to cash crop of cotton
- Isma'il, Ali's son continues modernization with the building of the Suez Canal



Suez Canal

- Built with French money and Egyptian labor
- Opened in 1869
- Egypt could not pay back cost and owed \$450 million
- Britain helps with financial control of the canal and in 1882 takes over



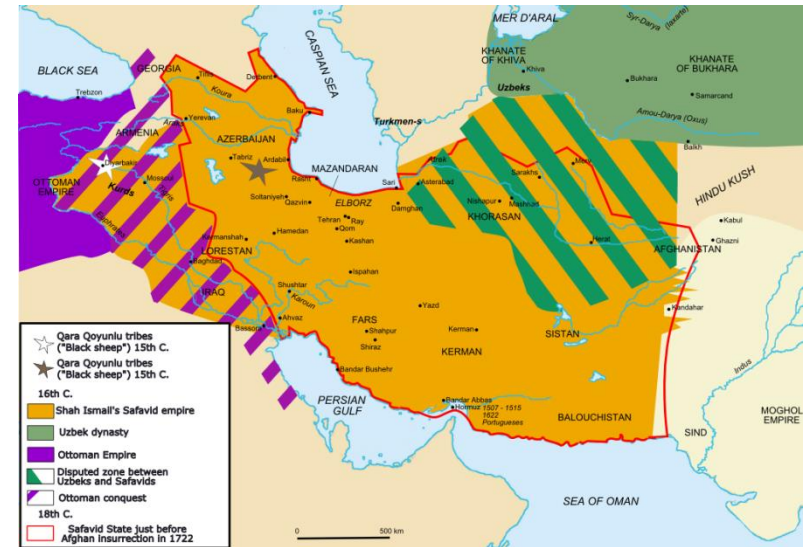
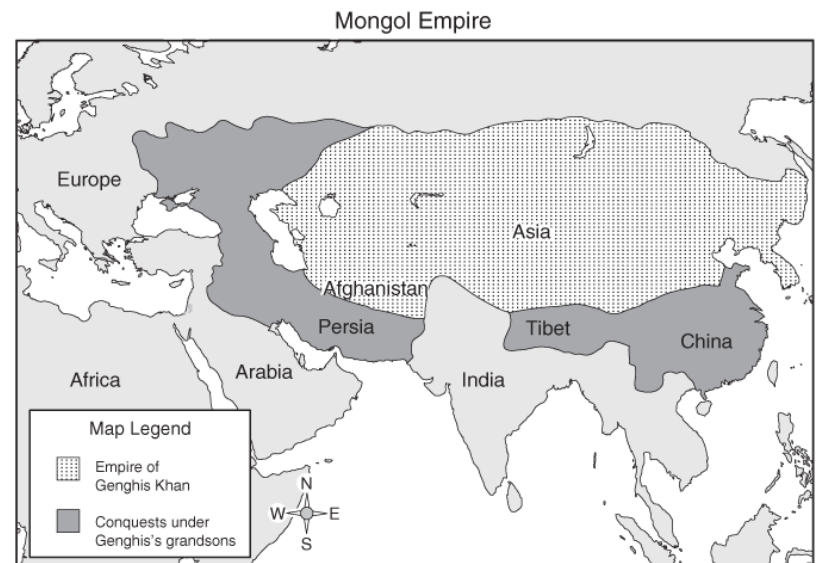
Suez Canal

- Suez Canal
- Connects Mediterranean Sea to Indian Ocean through manmade waterway through Egypt and usage of the Red Sea



Persia Pressured to Change

- Russia is interested in access to Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean
- Discovery of oil in 1908 increases interest
- Since no main capital Persian ruler starts allowing Western businesses to operate and develop



Battle over Tobacco

- First signs of political rulers versus religious rulers
- Religious rulers and the people did not like influence by Westerners
- Boycott of tobacco leads to riots
- Constitution is formed and Western countries are reduced to economic imperialism or spheres of influence

- <http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=DE89B015-654C-43D2-80B3-E7BCF4684613&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US>

Crash Course World History



1. What is geopolitics?
2. Why did Great Britain want to control the Suez Canal?
3. Why did the Persian people oppose their ruler's policy of selling business concessions to Europeans?
4. How were the reactions of African and Muslim rulers to imperialism similar? How were they different?
5. What do you think happened as a result of Muhammad Ali's agriculture reform?



Section 4



British Imperialism In India

Main Idea

- India is Britain's most important colony

As the Mughal Empire declined, Britain seized Indian territory and soon controlled almost the whole subcontinent

Why It Matters Now

-India, the second most populated nation in the world, adopted some of its modern political institutions from the British

British Expand Control over India

- British East India Company
 - Setup in the 1600s
 - With the decline of the Mughal Empire, East India Company increased influence
 - BEIC was not controlled by Britain
- Sepoy
 - Indian hired soldiers led by British officers



Jewel in the Crown

- Britain being the world's workshop, India was a major supplier
- 300 million people offered a huge market for manufactured goods
- Laws prohibited Indian businesses to compete with British
- Opium, tea, cotton, indigo, coffee, and jute



British Transport Trade Goods

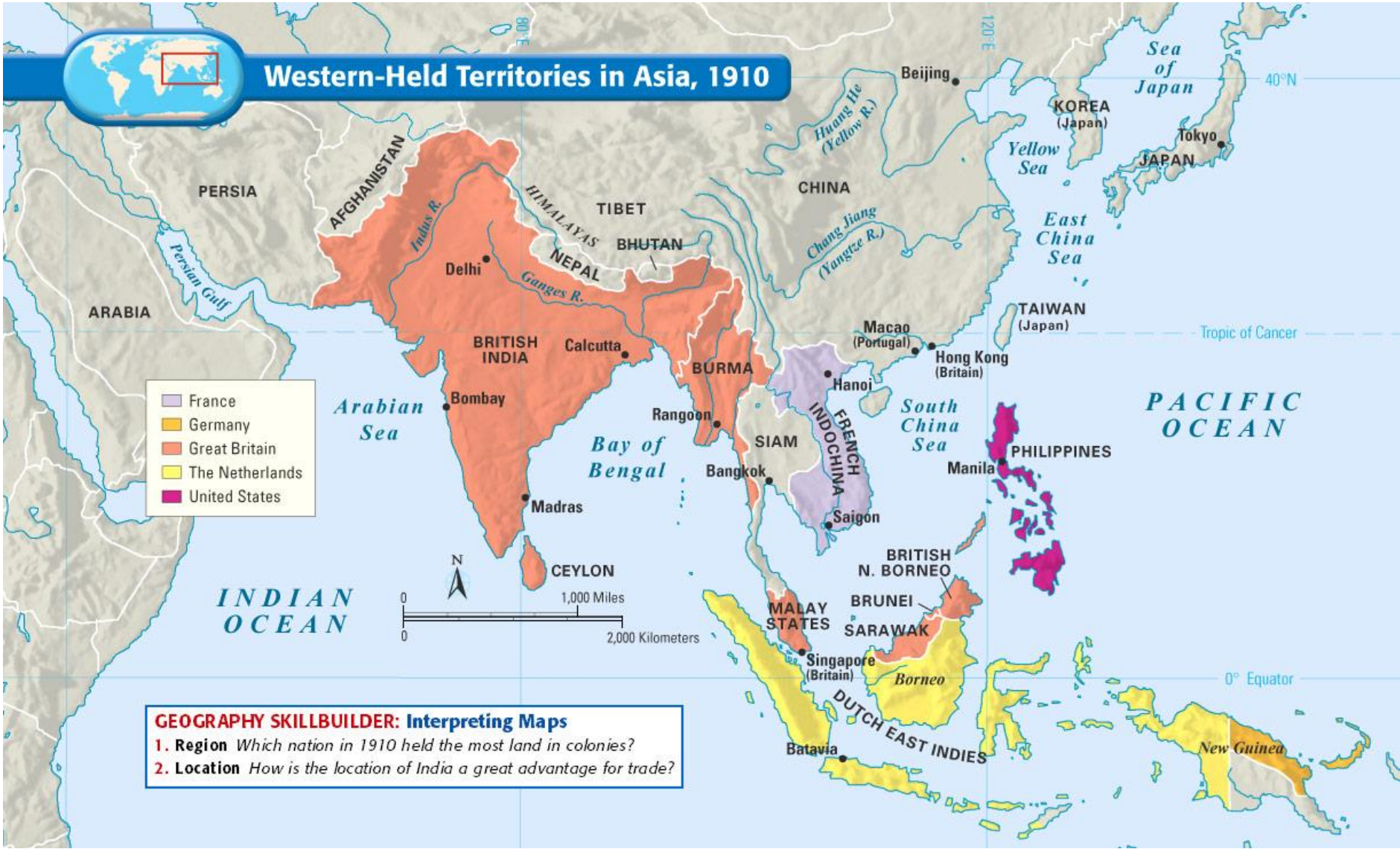
- Railroad industry establishes more importance of India
- World events helped increase need for India to produce
 - Civil War in United States increases cotton production
 - Crimean War causes void in Russian jute production



Impact of Colonialism

- Lack of Indian competition
- Famine
- Britain did not interfere with religion
 - Racist attitudes took care of that
- 3 largest railroad built, roads built, dams, bridges, irrigation canals
- Improve sanitation and public health





This map illustrates the colonial territories held by Western powers in Asia as of 1910. The territories are color-coded: Great Britain (orange), France (light purple), Germany (yellow), The Netherlands (light yellow), and the United States (magenta). The map includes major geographical features such as the Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and the Pacific Ocean. It also shows the locations of major cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Manila, and Tokyo. A legend in the bottom left corner identifies the colors for each nation. A scale bar and a north arrow are also present. An inset map in the top left corner shows the location of the main map area within the world's context.

Western-Held Territories in Asia, 1910

- France
- Germany
- Great Britain
- The Netherlands
- United States

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Region** Which nation in 1910 held the most land in colonies?
- 2. Location** How is the location of India a great advantage for trade?

Sepoy Mutiny

- AKA Great Rebellion
- Refusal to load their guns because bullets were oiled with pig and cow fat
- East India Company could not control and the country had to step in
- High up Indians did not participate in the rebellion because they wanted to keep their status



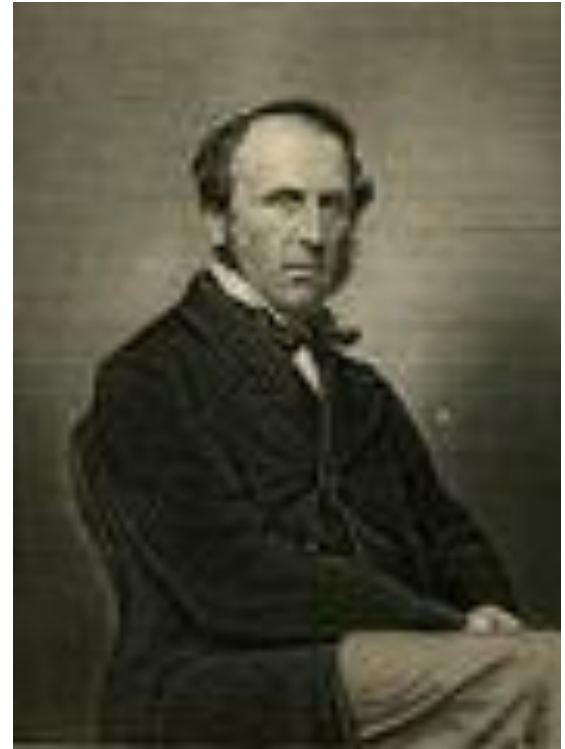


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Raj

- Great Britain takes direct control in 1858
- Time is known as Raj
- Ruled by a viceroy under the direction of Queen Victoria



Nationalism Surfaces in India

- Ram Mohoun Roy
 - Father of modern India
 - Called to adopt to certain western ways
 - Do away with arranged marriages, caste system
- Indian National Congress and Muslim League
 - Formed because of Nationalism
 - Deep devotion for one's nation
 - Wanted self-government
 - Could not get along because of differing views, Hindu vs. Muslim



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

1. Why did Britain consider India its “jewel in the crown?”
2. Why didn’t Indians unite against the British in the Sepoy Mutiny?
3. What form did British rule take under the Raj?
4. What might the decision to grease the sepoy’s cartridges with beef and pork fat reveal about the British attitude toward Indians?
5. How did imperialism contribute to unity and to the growth of nationalism in India?
6. Yellow Book pg. 48 & 50
 1. Change the question and answer into a sentence but be sure to include the letter answer.

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

Section 5

- Main Idea
 - Demand for Asian products drove Western imperialists to seek possession of Southeast Asian lands
- Why it matters now
 - Southeast Asian independence struggles in the 20th century have their roots in this period of imperialism



European Powers Invade the Pacific Rim

- Pacific Rim
 - Areas that border Pacific Ocean that European powers rushed to divide
- Wanted because of proximity to China
- Tropical agriculture, minerals, and oil
 - Sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, rubber, coconuts, bananas, pineapples





Colonies in Southeast Asia, 1895

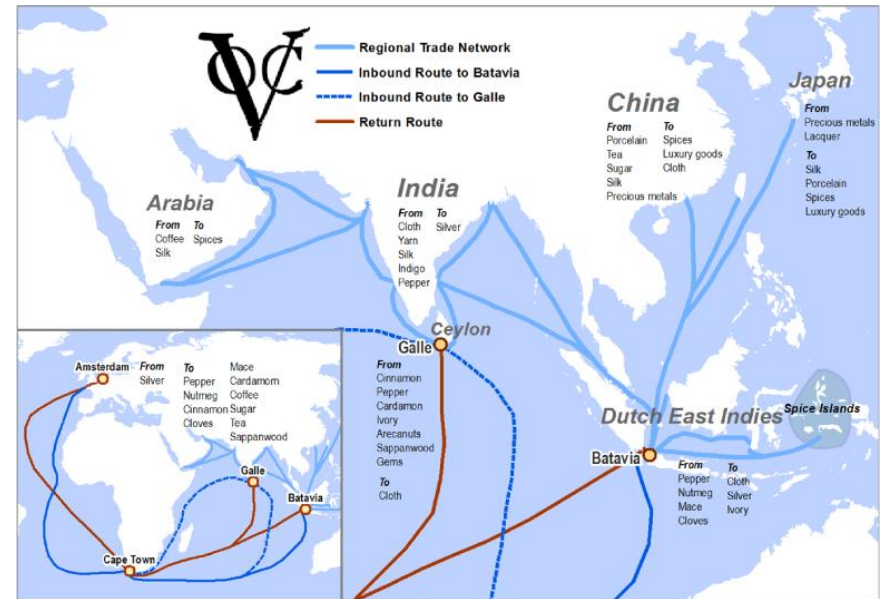


GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Location** What was Siam's location relative to the nearest European colonies?
- 2. Region** Which European country could access both the Indian and the Pacific oceans from its colony?

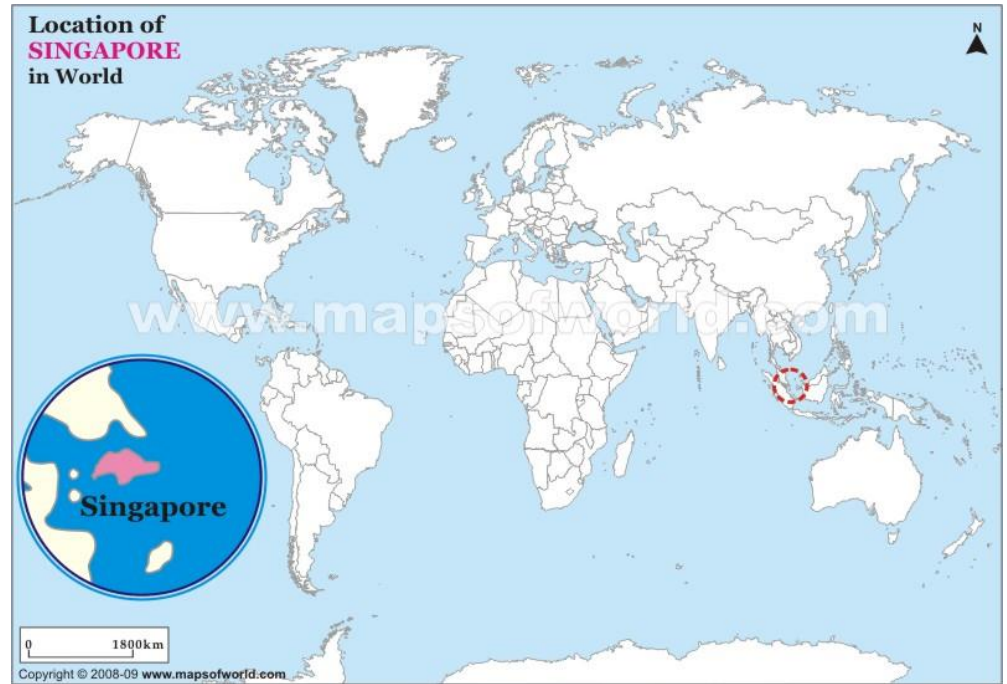
Dutch Expand Control

- Similar to British East India Company
- Will control all of Indonesia
 - Desire for more rubber plantations
 - Oil and tin
- Dutch moved to these locations



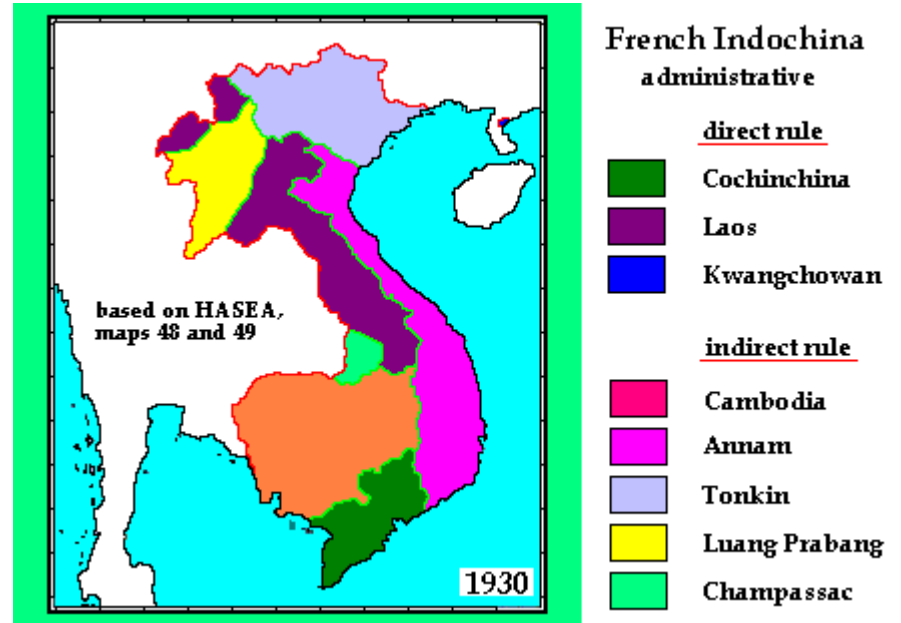
British Take the Malayan Peninsula

- Singapore becomes major port
- British need a place to stop
- Singapore becomes one of the world's busiest ports
- Malaysia large deposits of tin and rubber
- Many Chinese come to Malaysia to work leading to Malaysians becoming a minority



French Control Indochina

- Helped bring the Nguyen dynasty to power in Vietnam
- Emperor Napoleon III invades southern Vietnam
 - Eventually added Laos, Cambodia, and northern Vietnam
 - Combined area was known as French Indochina
- France used direct control



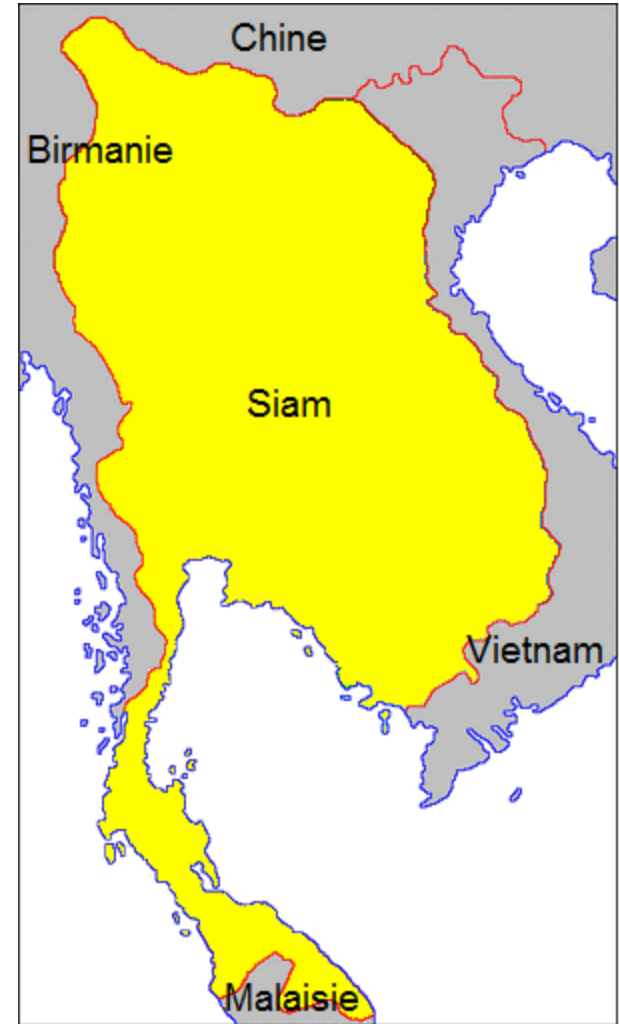
Colonial Impact

- Economies grow
- Education and health improve
- Unified areas but lose local leaders
- Migration leads to cultural change



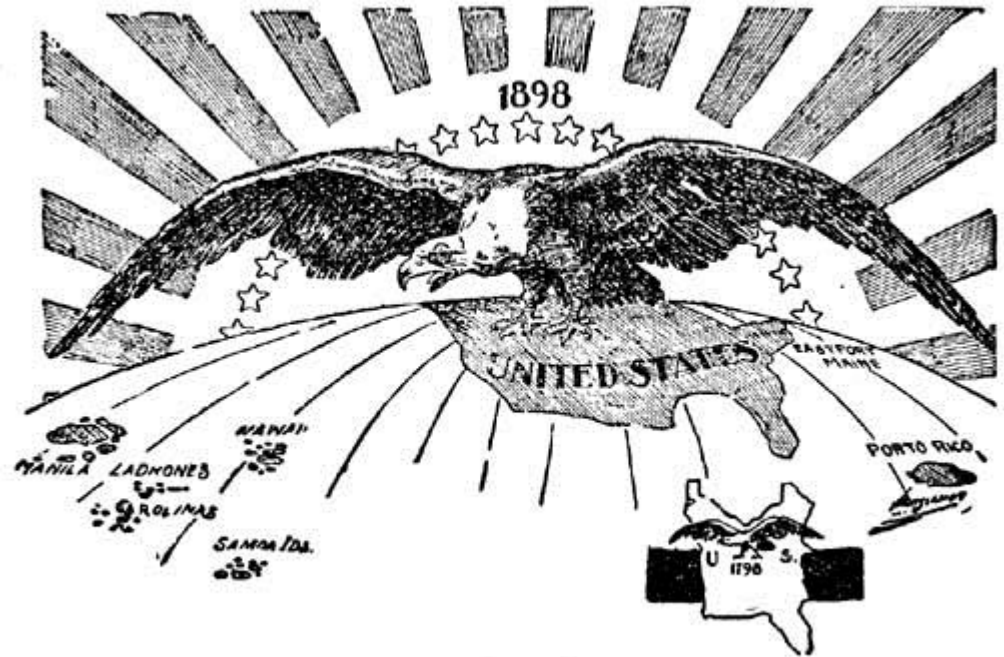
Siam Remains Independent

- Modern day Thailand
- King Mongkut
 - Son Chulalongkorn continued reforms
- Modernized which keeps westerners away
 - Created schools, reformed legal system, reorganized the government
 - Also acted as a buffer zone between British Burma and French Indochina



U.S. Imperialism in the Pacific Islands

- Destined to become a world power
- Many Americans disliked the idea of colonizing as they had broken away from an imperial nation
- Too much money to be made as well as an opportunity to show off nations power



Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.

Philippines Change Hands

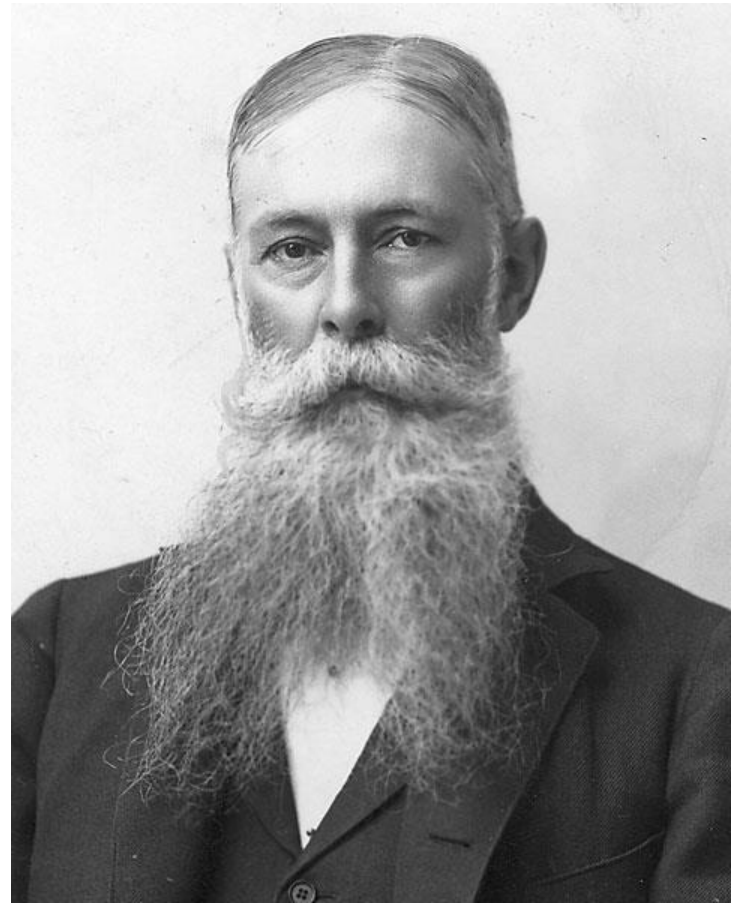
- Spanish-American War in 1898
 - Spain defeated since had to fight a two front war
 - U.S. gains Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam
- Seen as inferior primitive, and irreligious
 - President McKinley
 - “educate Filipinos, and uplift and Christianize them”
- Emilio Aguinaldo
 - Leader of Filipino nationalists
 - U.S. had promised independence and did not give it
 - Fought U.S. from 1899-1902
 - America builds infrastructure and promises self-rule
 - America starts cash crops like sugar, leads to food shortages



Hawaii Becomes a Republic

- Initially used as a port on the way to China and East India
- Sugar plantations accounted for 75% of Hawaii's wealth
- McKinley Tariff Act in 1890 eliminates importing sugar to the U.S.
- Annexation encouraged so that sugar would no longer be imported
- Queen Liliuokalani takes power in 1893
 - Returns power to Hawaiians
 - Removed from power
 - Sanford B. Dole becomes president of the Republic of Hawaii





1. How were the Dutch East India Trading Company and the British East India Company similar?
2. What changes took place in Southeast Asia as a result of colonial control?
3. Why did some groups believe that the United States should colonize like the Europeans?
4. How did the reforms of the Siamese kings help Siam remain independent?
5. What does President McKinley's desire to "uplift and Christianize" the Filipinos suggest about his perception of the people?
6. Why do you think Sanford Dole wanted the United States to annex Hawaii?

Transformations Around the Globe

Section 6: China Resists Outside Influence

- Main Idea: Western economic pressure forced China to open to foreign trade and influence
- Why it matters now: China has become an increasingly important member of the global community

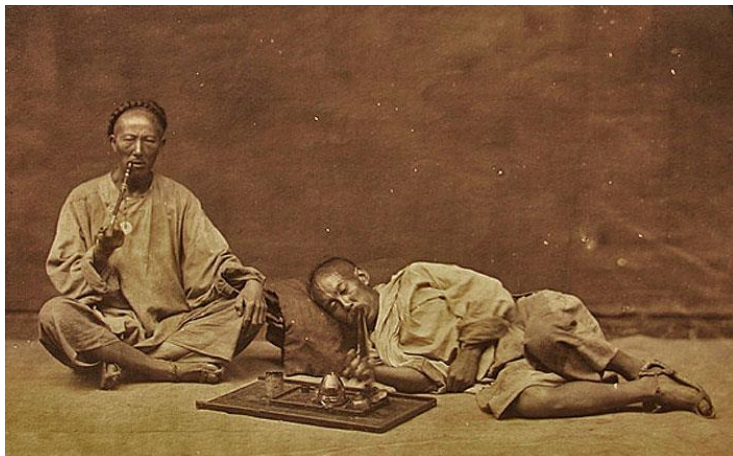


China and the West

- Tea-Opium Connection
 - China had practiced isolationism although there was trading at a few ports
 - Canton System
 - Guangzhou
 - McCartney tried to improve trade balance
 - China was not interested, view itself as being self-sufficient
 - Great Britain will introduce opium to China



- Opium habit addicting drug grown in India by Great Britain
 - Comes from the poppy plant
 - Smuggled in by Great Britain
 - 12 million Chinese became addicted



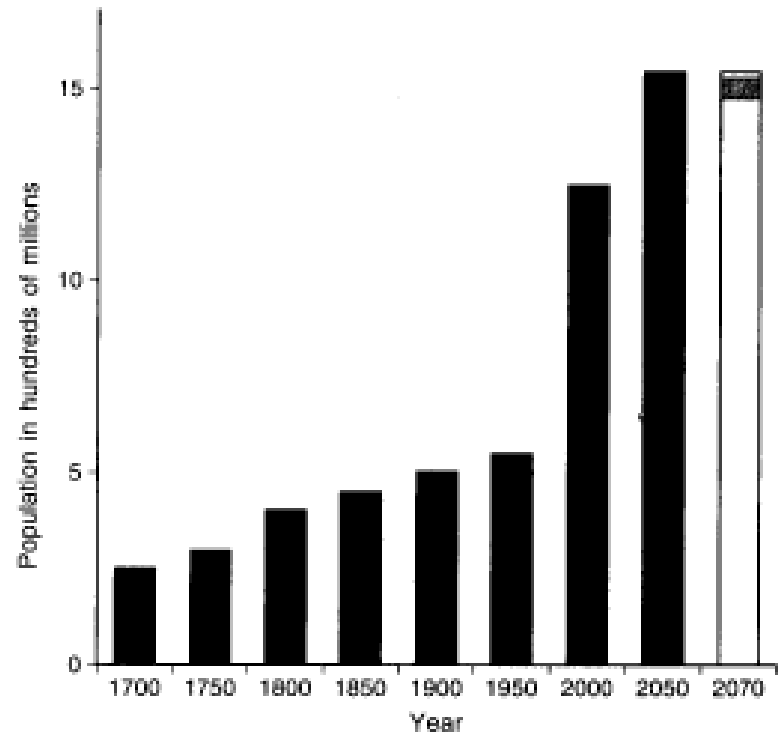
War Breaks Out

- China asks Britain to stop which it does not
- Opium War of 1839
 - Battles mostly at sea
 - Steam powered gunboats destroyed outdated Chinese ships
- Signs Treaty of Nanjing in 1842
 - Great Britain receives Hong Kong
 - Later in 1844 foreign nations get extraterritorial rights
 - Foreigners not subject to Chinese laws
 - Also received trading rights at four other ports other than Guangzhou



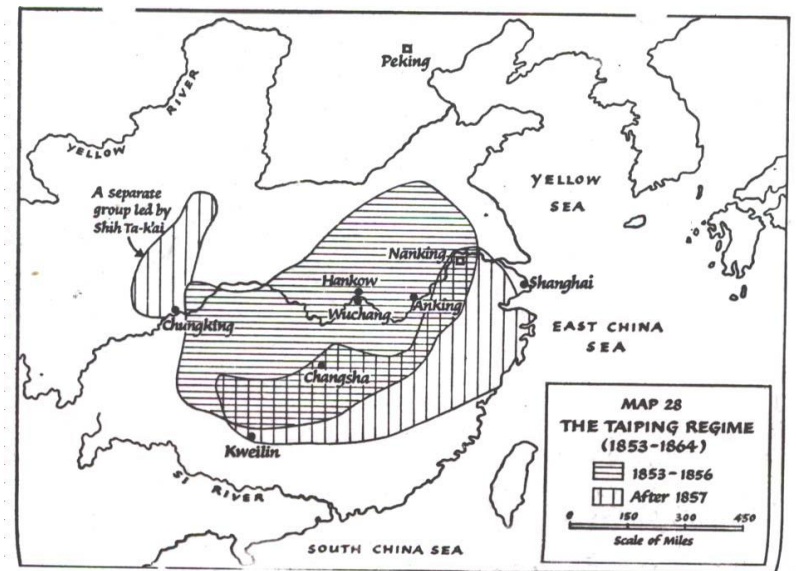
Growing Internal Problems

- Amazingly China still maintained a favorable balance of trade
- Chinese population grew rapidly by 1850
 - About 30% in 60 years
 - Introduction to new crops the Americas
 - Although introduction to new crops food shortages occur



Taiping Rebellion

- Late 1830s Hong Xiuquan leads rebellion
- Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace
- People would share in China's vast wealth and no one would live in poverty
- While he had a lot of support, they could not compete against the combined forces of the Qing, French, and British
 - 1864 the Taiping Government is defeated
- At least 20 million died as a result and some estimates double that



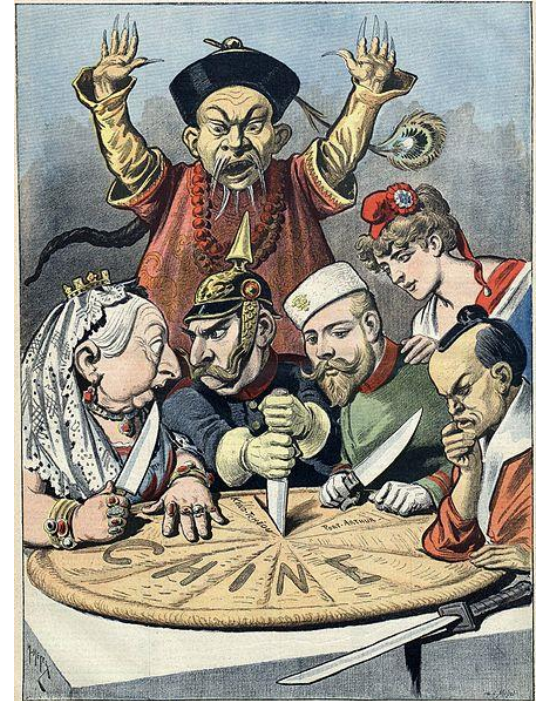
Foreign Influence Grows

- Resistance to Change
 - Dowager Empress Cixi ruled from 1862-1908
 - Cixi pushes for self-strengthening
 - Update education system
 - Military
 - Factories to produce steam-powered gunboats, rifles, and ammunition



Other Nations Step In

- Sphere of influences
 - Many nations setup shop in China
 - Area in which the foreign nation controlled trade and investment
- Open Door Policy
 - 1899 U.S. idea for China to be open to all
 - Helps keep U.S. interests in China and allows China to avoid colonization



Upsurge in Chinese Nationalism

- Young emperor, Guangxu introduces measures to modernize China
 - Qing officials were worried that they would lose power and brought back Cixi
 - Emperor is put under arrest
 - Many Chinese are upset that no reforms are put in place



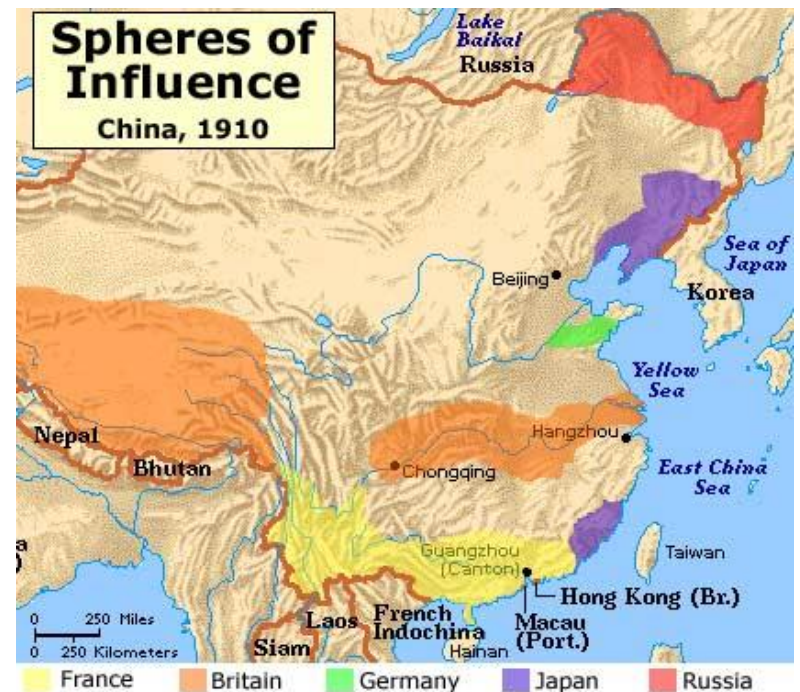
Boxer Rebellion

- Many Chinese resented the special privileges granted to foreigners
- Many Chinese also did not like the Chinese Christian converts
- Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists is formed, aka Boxers
- “death to the foreign devils”
 - Kept the European part of Beijing under control for several months
 - Dowager supports Boxers but does nothing
 - Multinational force defeats the Boxers
 - Nationalism rises in China



Beginnings of Reform

- 1905 Dowager Empress sends Chinese officials to study the world
 - Chinese must restructure its government to compete
- Began to plan for a full constitutional government by 1917
 - Will be interrupted by external and internal threats



1. Why did Chinese have little interest in trading with the West?
2. What internal problems did China face prior to the Taiping Rebellion?
3. Why did Emperor Guangxu's efforts at reform and modernization fail?
4. Why do you think European powers established spheres of influence in China rather than colonies, as they did in Africa and other parts of Asia?
5. What importance did spheres of influence have for China?
6. What were the similarities and differences between the Taiping Rebellion and the Boxer Rebellion?

Section 7: Modernization in Japan

- Main Idea: Japan followed the model of Western powers by industrializing and expanding its foreign influence.
- Why It Matters Now: Japan's continued development of its own way of life has made it a leading world power.

Modernization in Japan

- Japan followed the model of Western powers by industrializing and expanding its foreign influence which allowed it to become a world leader.

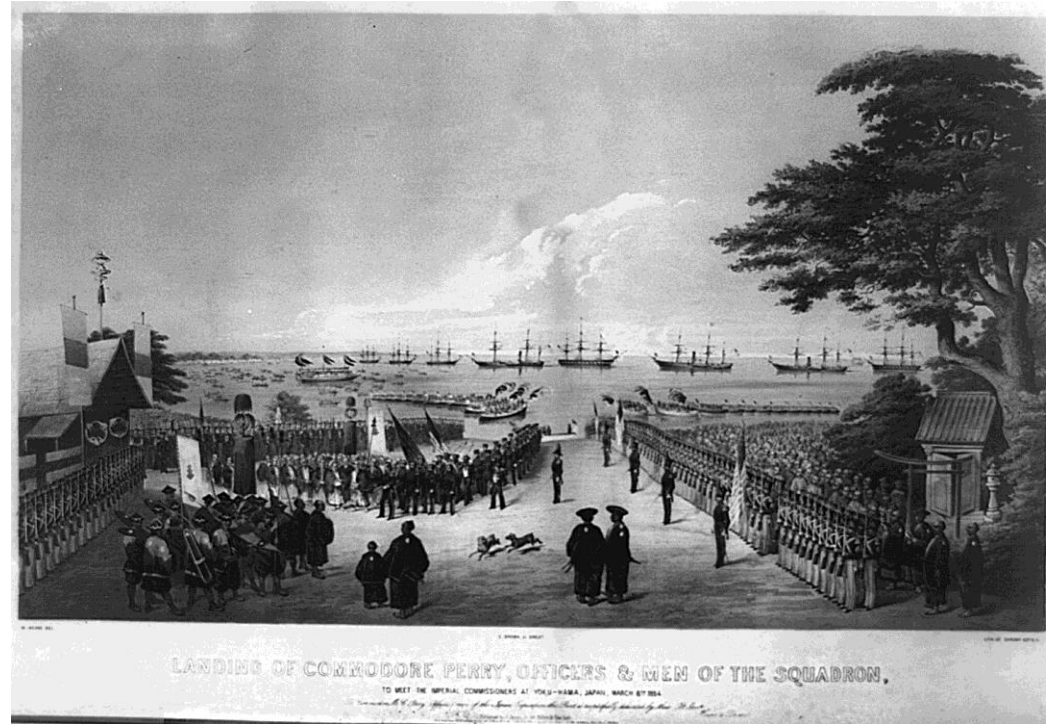


JAPAN---"I SEEM TO HAVE SOME ALLIES."

The war was marked by several accidents to Russian warships, which were blown up by their own mines. Another of Japan's allies was old Boreas, who froze thousands of Russians to death.

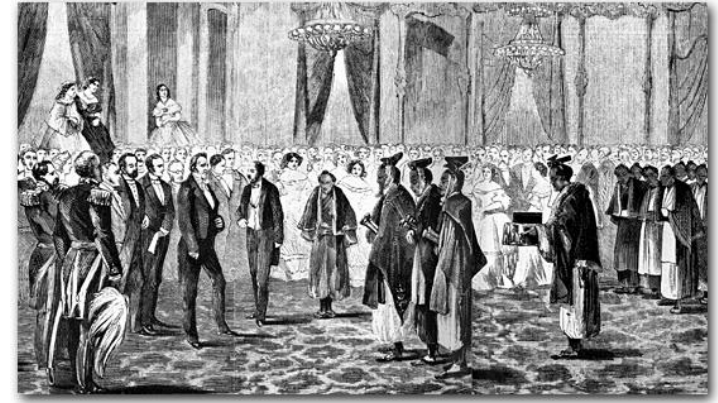
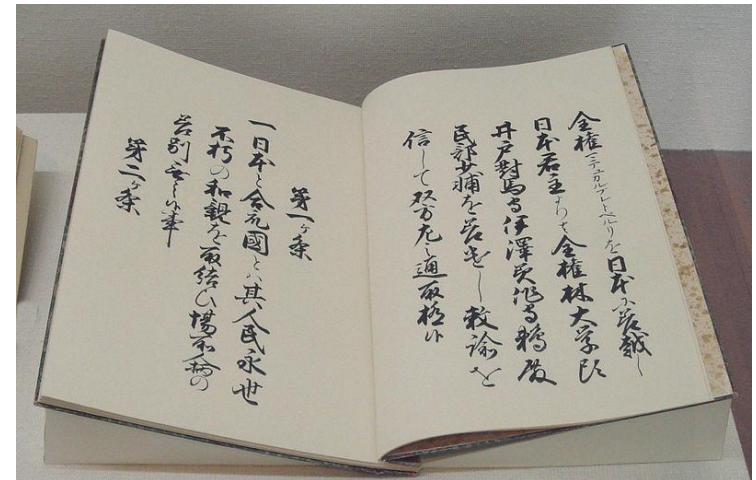
Japan Ends Its Isolation

- Demand for foreign trade
- 1853 Commodore Perry sails to Japan threatening to use force if not open
- President Fillmore demands to trade with Japan



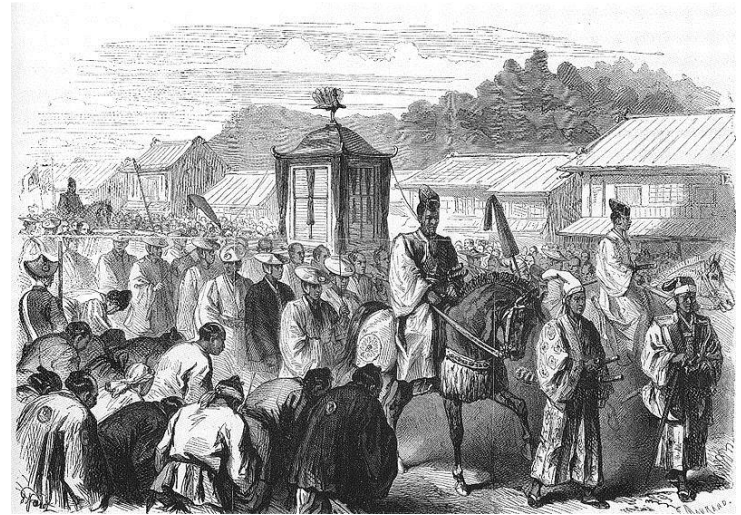
Treaty of Kanagawa

- opening the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate to American trade and permitting the establishment of a U.S. consulate in Japan.
- United States the first Western nation to establish relations with Japan since it was declared closed to foreigners in 1683.
- In April 1860, the first Japanese diplomats to visit a foreign power reached Washington D.C. and remained in the U.S. capital for several weeks discussing expansion of trade with the United States.



Meiji Reform and Modernization

- the birth of modern Japan, patriotic [samurai](#) from Japan's outlying domains join with anti-shogunate nobles in restoring the emperor to power after 700 years.
- young Emperor Meiji and his ministers moved the royal court from Kyoto to Tokyo, dismantled feudalism, and enacted widespread reforms along Western models.
- Government after Germany, Navy after British, and army after Prussia
- The newly unified Japanese government also set off on a path of rapid industrialization and militarization, building Japan into a major world power by the early 20th century.



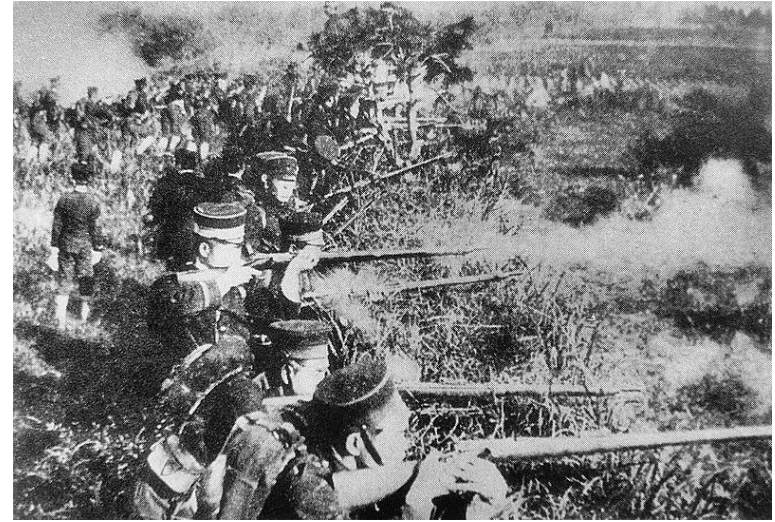
Imperial Japan

- 1890 several dozen warships and 500,000 trained armed soldiers
- Strongest military in Asia
- Abolishes extraterritorial rights
- Now imperialistic
 - Looking to conquer other nations



Japan Attacks China

- 1876 forces 3 Korean ports open
- Hands off agreement with China
- June 1894 China breaks agreement by marching into Korea
- First Sino-Japanese War
- Japan retaliates and removes China from Korea and moves into Manchuria
- Peace treaty 1895 Japan gains Taiwan as colony and Pescadores islands



Russo-Japanese War

- Following the Russian rejection of a Japanese plan to divide Manchuria and Korea into spheres of influence, Japan launches a surprise naval attack against Port Arthur, a Russian naval base in China. The Russian fleet was decimated.
- During the subsequent Russo-Japanese War, Japan won a series of decisive victories over the Russians, who underestimated



Russo-Japanese War continued

- 3 major defeats convinced Russia that further resistance against Japan's imperial designs for East Asia was hopeless
- August 1905 U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt mediated a peace treaty at Portsmouth, [New Hampshire](#).
- Japan emerged from the conflict as the first modern non-Western world power and set its sights on greater imperial expansion. However, for Russia, its military's disastrous performance in the war was one of the immediate causes of the [Russian Revolution](#) of 1905.



Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

- It also declared the intention to create a self-sufficient "bloc of Asian nations led by the Japanese and free of Western powers



Japanese Occupation of Korea

- Start to invade in 1905 and sent in “advisors”
- 1910 officially imposed annexation on Korea
- Took over newspapers and schools
- Koreans are forbidden to go into business, only Japanese
- Rest of the world ignores but is concerned with the “yellow peril”
 - China and Japan bringing down Western wages, taking their jobs, and ruining their civilizations



China and Japan Confront the West



China

- Remains committed to traditional values
- Loses numerous territorial conflicts
- Grants other nations spheres of influence within China
- Finally accepts necessity for reform

Both

- Have well-established traditional values
- Initially resist change
- Oppose Western imperialism

Japan

- Considers modernization to be necessary
- Borrows and adapts Western ways
- Strengthens its economic and military power
- Becomes an empire builder



▲ The Dowager Empress Cixi (1862–1908)

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

1. **Contrasting** According to the diagram, in what ways did China and Japan deal differently with Western influence?
2. **Comparing** What similar responses did each country share despite the different paths they followed?

▲ The Meiji Emperor Mutsuhito (1867–1912)

> Analyzing Political Cartoons

Warlike Japan

Cartoonists often use symbols to identify the countries, individuals, or even ideas featured in their cartoons. Russia has long been symbolized as a bear by cartoonists. Here, the cartoonist uses a polar bear.

Prior to the Meiji era, cartoonists usually pictured Japan as a fierce samurai. Later, however, Japan often was symbolized by a caricature of Emperor Mutsuhito. Here, the cartoonist has exaggerated the emperor's physical features to make him look like a bird of prey.

SKILLBUILDER:

Interpreting Political Cartoons

- 1. Clarifying** *How does the cartoonist signify that Japan is warlike?*
- 2. Making Inferences** *In their fight, Russia and Japan appear to be crushing someone. Who do you think this might be?*



1. Define: Treaty of Kanagawa, Commodore Perry, Meiji Era, Meiji Restoration, Mutsuhito, Sino-Japanese War, Russo-Japanese War, Treaty of Portsmouth, annexation
2. How was the Treaty of Kanagawa similar to the treaties that China signed with various European powers?
3. What steps did the Meiji emperor take to modernize Japan?
4. Whose government did Japan model its government after?
5. Whose military did Japan model its government after?
6. By 1890, who had the strongest military power in Asia?
7. How did Japan begin its quest to build an empire?
8. What influences were most important in motivating Japan to build its empire?
9. In your view, was Japan's aggressive imperialism justified? Support your answer.
10. How did Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War both explode and create stereotypes?
11. Who resided over the war between Russia and Japan?