Chapter 22
Imperialism, 1871–1914

People
J.A. Hobson: an English reformer who was critical of imperialism as profit-making for investors.
Karl Pearson: a Social Darwinist who saw white Europeans as the superior race.
Jules Ferry: a French Prime Minister who was for public education and who defended imperialism.
Rudyard Kipling: an English writer who glorified the British Empire and the need to “civilize” the world.
David Livingstone: a Missionary and explorer who brought attention to Africa’s interior.
Henry Stanley: the American reporter sent to find Livingston, the lost missionary, and whose stories about the search aroused much interest about Africa.
Helen Hunt Jackson: an American who wrote a best-seller on the brutal treatment of Aboriginals.
Julio Roca: an Argentine General who motivated his troops to take Aboriginal land; was then elected President.
Albert Beveridge: a United States Senator in favour of an aggressively imperialist foreign policy.
Theodore Roosevelt: United States President who said that the United States had the right to police Latin America.

Terms
Imperialism: the quest for possessions in other peoples’ lands; building an empire of control over other regions of the world.
White Man’s Burden: the responsibility to make personal sacrifices to “civilize” non-European people.
“Open Door” policy: American policy to allow foreign traders free access to Chinese markets.
Scramble for Africa: the European powers raced to claim territory before their rivals.
Indian Wars: Aboriginal peoples were forced onto reservations in a series of battles in the 1870s and 1880s.
detrialization: policy of the White New Zealand government to destroy communal culture of the Maori Aboriginals.
Conquest of the Desert: the Argentinian army’s take-over of Aboriginal lands that were sparsely populated.
Manifest Destiny: American belief that God intended Americans to take all of North America.
Roosevelt Corollary: American policy that Europeans keep out of Western hemisphere.
Crystal Palace: a huge structure of glass at the World’s Fair to promote British industry.
1.  
- World trade had grown (25 times the levels seen in the year 1800)  
- Technological development (railways, steamships, etc.)  
- Standard of living improved (20 times over in developing countries).  
- In wealthy countries, wider gap existed between the rich and the poor.

2.  
- 1895: Japan defeated China easily and was now an important ally or enemy.  
- 1905: Japan defeated Russia and astonished the world; the first loss for a European power.

3.  
The Sepoy Mutiny/Great Rebellion:  
- After this, India no longer had any independence. Parliament ruled, not the British East India Company.  
- The British Queen is titled “Empress of India.” Native princes often continue to rule under British authority.

4.  
- Bismarck wanted to cool down tensions.  
- Conflicting colonial claims of territory needed to be sorted out.  
- States were required to notify others of areas claimed.  
- Result: partition of Africa into imperial spheres.

5.  
- Expected to defeat them easily.  
- They were thought to be open for exploitation, and ripe for Christian conversion.  
- Their societies and cultures were not appreciated.  
- They were viewed as an inferior race, not desirable for immigration or marriage.

6.  
- Forced them off vast territories, by war if necessary.  
- “Conquest by kindness”; cutting them off from traditional culture and integrating them into mainstream.

7.  
- The United States growth as a territory was expanded by war with Mexico. (southwestern states)  
- The United States protected their sphere of influence; war with Spain and intervention in Panama as “police” of hemisphere.
8. 
- Cubans revolted against Spanish rule. The United States helped liberate them.
- United States defeated Spain
  - They get Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico.
  - They take control of Cuba and intervene.
- First defeat for an established European power.

9. 
- Held to promote British industrial superiority.
- Host country could show off its economic, cultural, and political expertise.
- Educated people about other, “exotic” parts of the world.

10. 
- Ice cream cone invented.
- Propaganda to support imperialism in Philippines.
- Illustrates both the scandal of natives’ skimpy clothing and the colour line barrier even for the Americanized.