**World History**

**Measurement Topic 2: Industrial Expansion & Imperialism**

**Level 3**

**Learning target #3 : Which European countries developed industrial economies and how did the new industrial economies lead to imperialism and colonialism?**

**Directions:**

1st- Number the paragraphs

2nd - Independently read the passage, and circle words you don’t know. Predict the meaning of the words.

3rd- Read the passage a second time with a partner, highlight information and write side notes.

4th- Answer the questions on the back in complete sentences.

 England became the first country to industrialize because it had an abundance of food to feed the people, a large population to provide labor, the natural resources such as water and cold to provide transportation and/or feel, they had investors who use their capital to build factories, markets around the world to sell their finished products and an army to protect all the product being shipped to the different parts of the world. England's success would industrialization created a new economic system called capitalism. Utopianism, Socialism and Communism were all responses to capitalism.
 Other countries begin to follow England and they created their own industrial revolutions and industrial economics. Spain, Portugal, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, France and many other countries began to also industrialize. These country it's **required** natural resources, people, land and capital to be successful at industrialization but not all of them had those things which led to a new form of imperialism.
 **Imperialism** is when a powerful country takes over land that is not in its own country. The more powerful country will take over the land, and the government, the resources, the people and all other parts. Some powerful countries just use the land, the resources and the people but work concurrently with the current government.

**Why did country/nation participate in imperialism?**
 **#1: Natural Resources.**  Powerful countries that wanted to follow the success of England needed natural resources to help them become successful at industrialization. **European countries needed to gain resources and expand our market/places to sell their goods.** These countries needed coal, oil, timber/wood, cotton and other resources to create their products. Department country/nations also needed labor/people to grow, harvest and gather the natural resources and colonies (areas that have been imperialized) provide cheap or free labor. The powerful nations also need a place to sell their finish products (clothing made from cartoons, tools made from iron, furniture made from wood) and the colonies provided this. These colonies were the markets the palm for cartridge needed. **England and France both colonize for natural resources after the industrialized. This need for more Natural resources was a direct result of the rise of industrial economics.**
 **#2: Nationalism.** Nationalism is to have loyalty and pride in one's country. During this time of industrialization imperialism people want to their country to be the best. The best nations/countries had colonies; only week countries did not have on the colonies, so it was seen as his necessity to have colonies so that a country/nation will not be seen as weak. Powerful nations wanted to have the best advantage possible over the rivals and the more colonies a country had the better advantage they had.

 **Social Darwinism**, the idea created by Charles Darwin that only the best, smartest, strongest survive was an important part of nationalism because people saw themselves as the best, smartest and strongest. Therefore all the weaker areas of the world were supposed to be taken over and dominated. Social Darwinism made it okay to force the takeover of weaker nations. Social Darwinism also made it okay to say that some races were better than other races which increased racial inequalities (different between races.)

 #**Natural Resources**. Imperialism was seen as okay because colonies needed to be protected. Market in treating areas needed to be protected; therefore nations begun building up your arms to protect her colonies. Powerful nations/countries would also take over large areas of land near the colonies just to protect their main colonies.

 **#4 Religion**. Some Europeans wanted to help the people in the imperialist countries. They felt it was their duty, "**White Man's Burden**", to help the primitive, uneducated, while people. The missionaries (people who want to help/spread Christianity) saw themselves as heroes going in and teaching The wild heathens about Christianity, better governments, capitalism and educating them. Europeans believe they were doing the right thing by going in and making the people change to Christianity, change the government and/or change the way of life to be more "normal".

 England, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Holland all began to imperialized/colonize different parts of the world, but they all fight over Africa. To keep powerful countries from going to war in a meeting was held in Berlin, Germany. This meeting was known as the Berlin conference and Africa was divided up between all the European nations. No African nation/King/or representative was at the conference when their land was divided up.

 Industrialization lead many European missions to develop industrialized economies resulting in imperialism to get a natural resources, and lead to nationalism with the idea of social Darwinism, national security to protect the colonies and missionaries who Christianize in chains to colonize people.

Using the PowerPoint notes and the handout answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper if done on paper. If done online, simply add your answers in ***Bolded and Italicized.***

1. What is Imperialism?
2. Why did nations colonize new areas? Why or for what reasons did nations practice imperialism? Why did European countries need to colonize?
3. Why did nationalism lead to Imperialism?
4. Why was national security important in Imperialism?
5. What is Social Darwinism and how did it affect Imperialism?
6. Who were missionaries? Why did they want to participate in imperialism/creating colonies? What was “white man’s burden”?
7. What was the Berlin Conference?