

# Introduction to Imperialism

## The End of the First Wave



## Journal Activity



Define the following in your own words:

- imperialism
- racism
- Social Darwinism
- paternalism
- assimilation

# Imperialism

Romanticism Realism Impressionism

capitalism

communism

socialism

anarchism

utilitarianism

Social Darwinism

Utopianism

Marxism

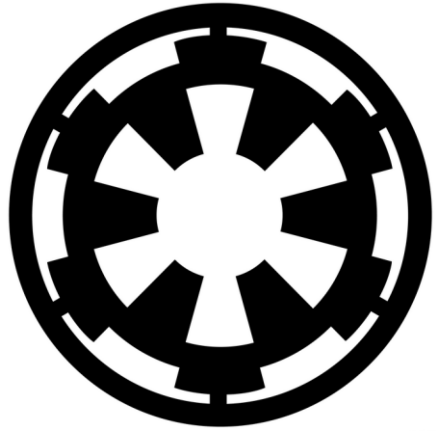
# imperialism

“-ism”

:idea, state or condition,  
policy, doctrine or system

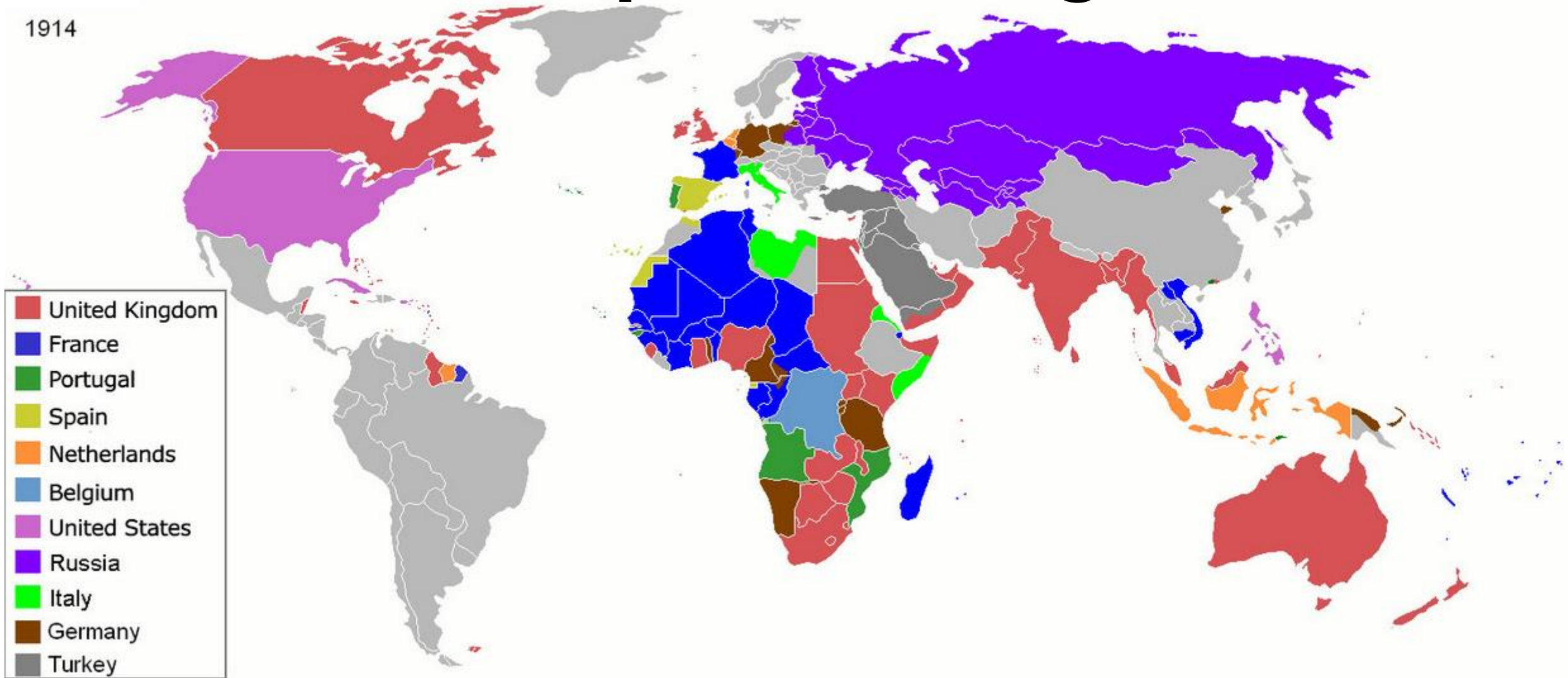
Policy of taking over another country  
or territory through influence/force





# Empire-Building

1914





# Introduction to Imperialism

Basically about how White Europeans and Americans came to dominate most of the world and spread their culture and influence



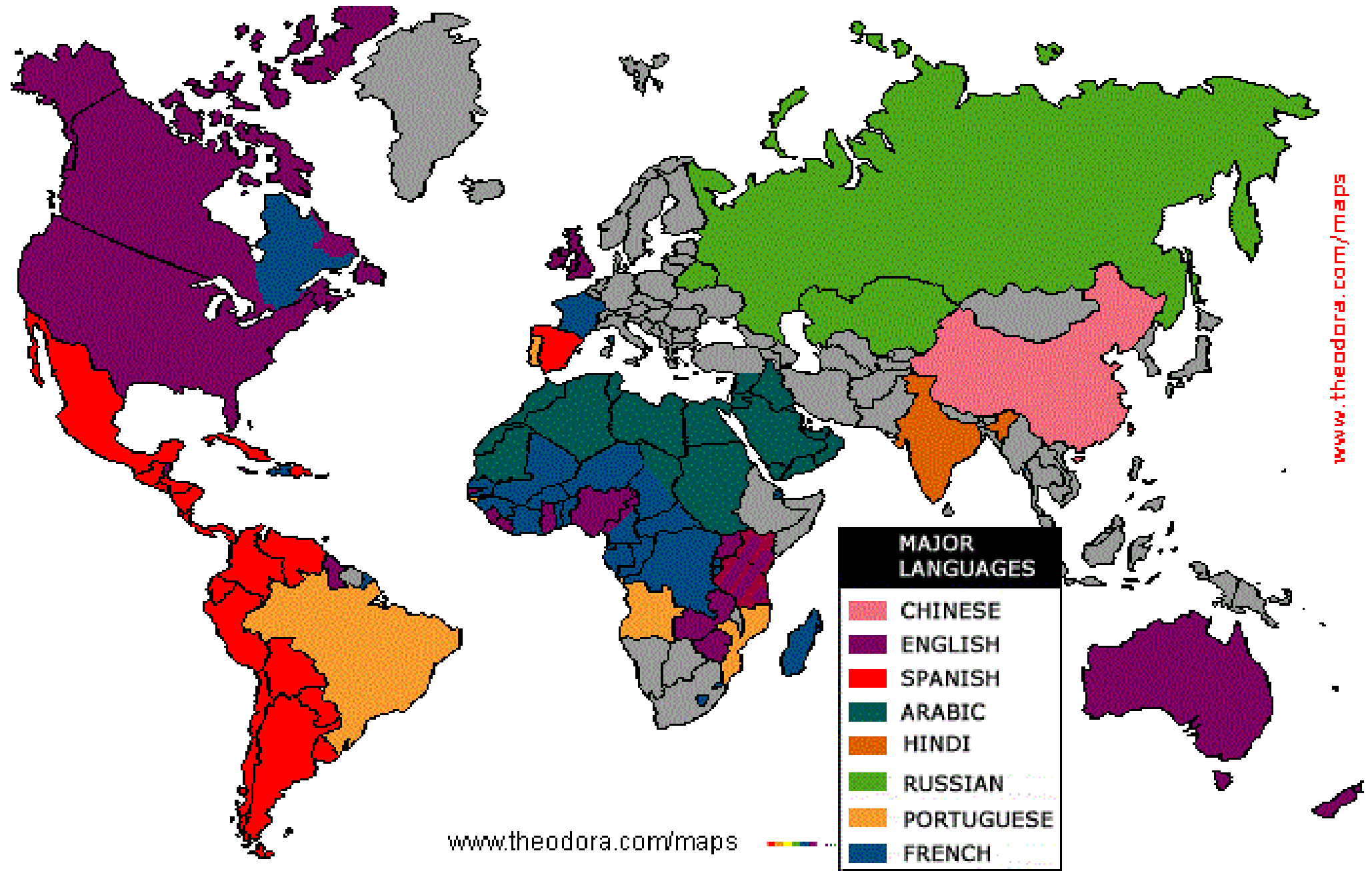








**Spread of  
Western Influence**



[www.theodora.com/maps](http://www.theodora.com/maps)

[www.theodora.com/maps](http://www.theodora.com/maps)

# The End of the First Wave of Imperialism

What/When do you think the First Wave of Imperialism is?

## First Wave



- Colonization of the “New World” and early European colonial empires (15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century, late 1400s – 1700s)

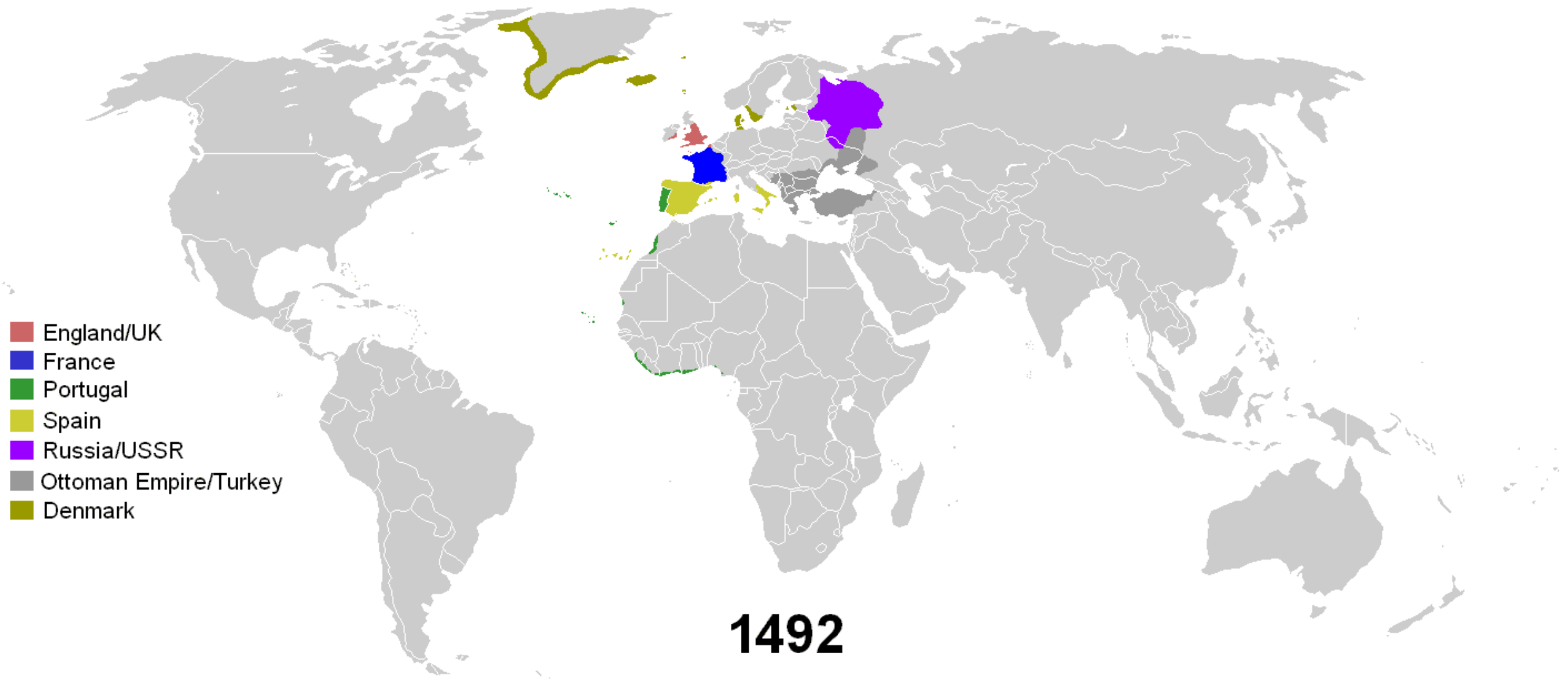
How was this possible?

- **Superior technology** (gunpowder) and **navy**
- The **Industrial Revolution** allowed European countries to emerge as the most powerful and wealthy civilization – **Second Wave**











How/When did the First Wave end?

## Loss of the Americas

- Great Britain (England) loses the Thirteen Colonies in the American Revolution – **United States**, in 1783





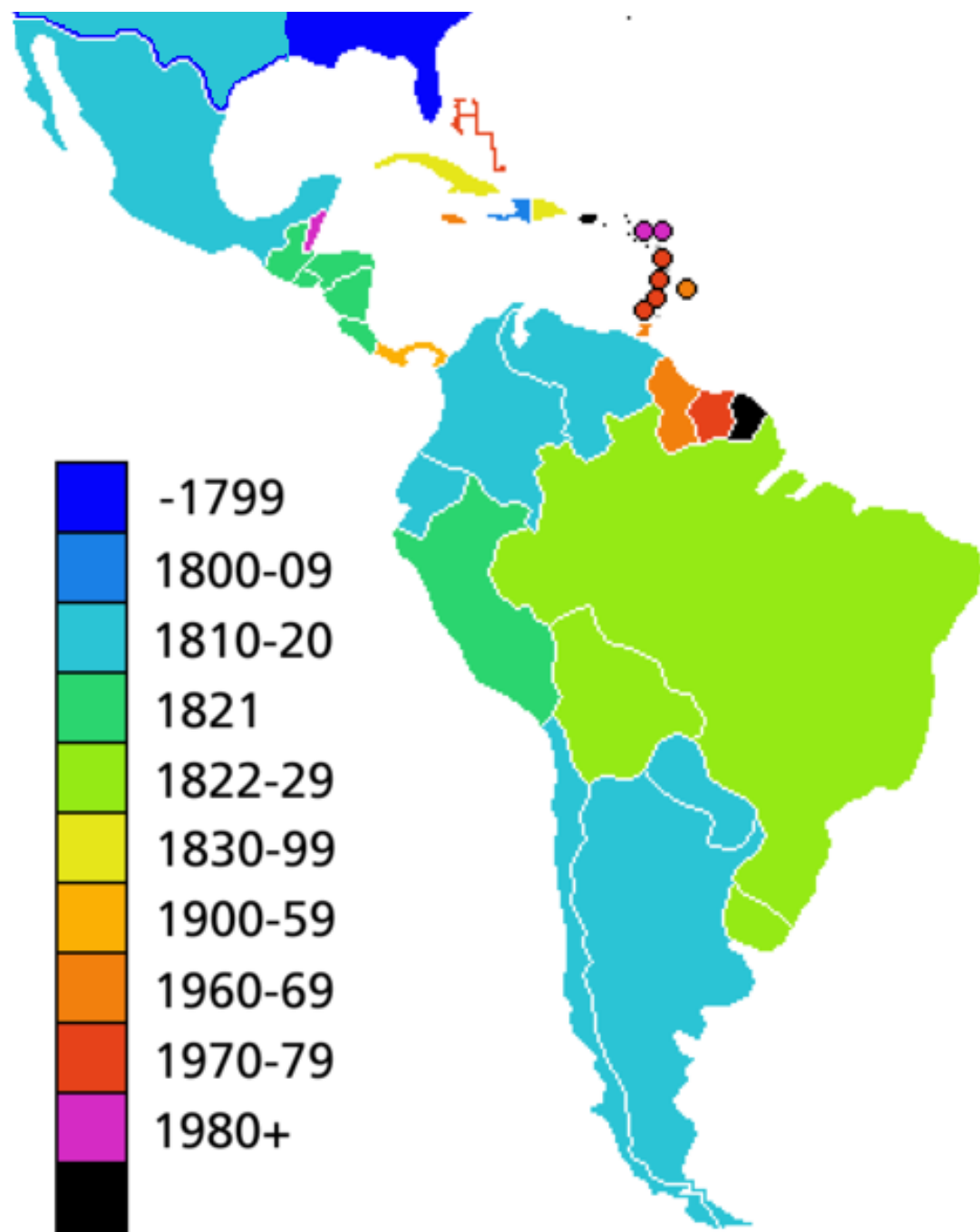
# Prewar Boundaries 1775

# Postwar Boundaries 1783











# Latin America

- Late 1700s, Colonists in Latin America knew of Enlightenment ideals
- News of American and French Revolution were inspiring
- Napoleon played an indirect role
  - Peninsular War (1808 – 1814)

**What did Napoleon do in Spain?**



A majority of today's Latin American countries gained independence by 1830.

List:

- Mexico
- Venezuela
- Haiti
- Argentina
- Colombia
- Panama
- Peru
- Chile
- Ecuador
- Brazil
- Nicaragua
- Honduras
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Bolivia



# Haiti

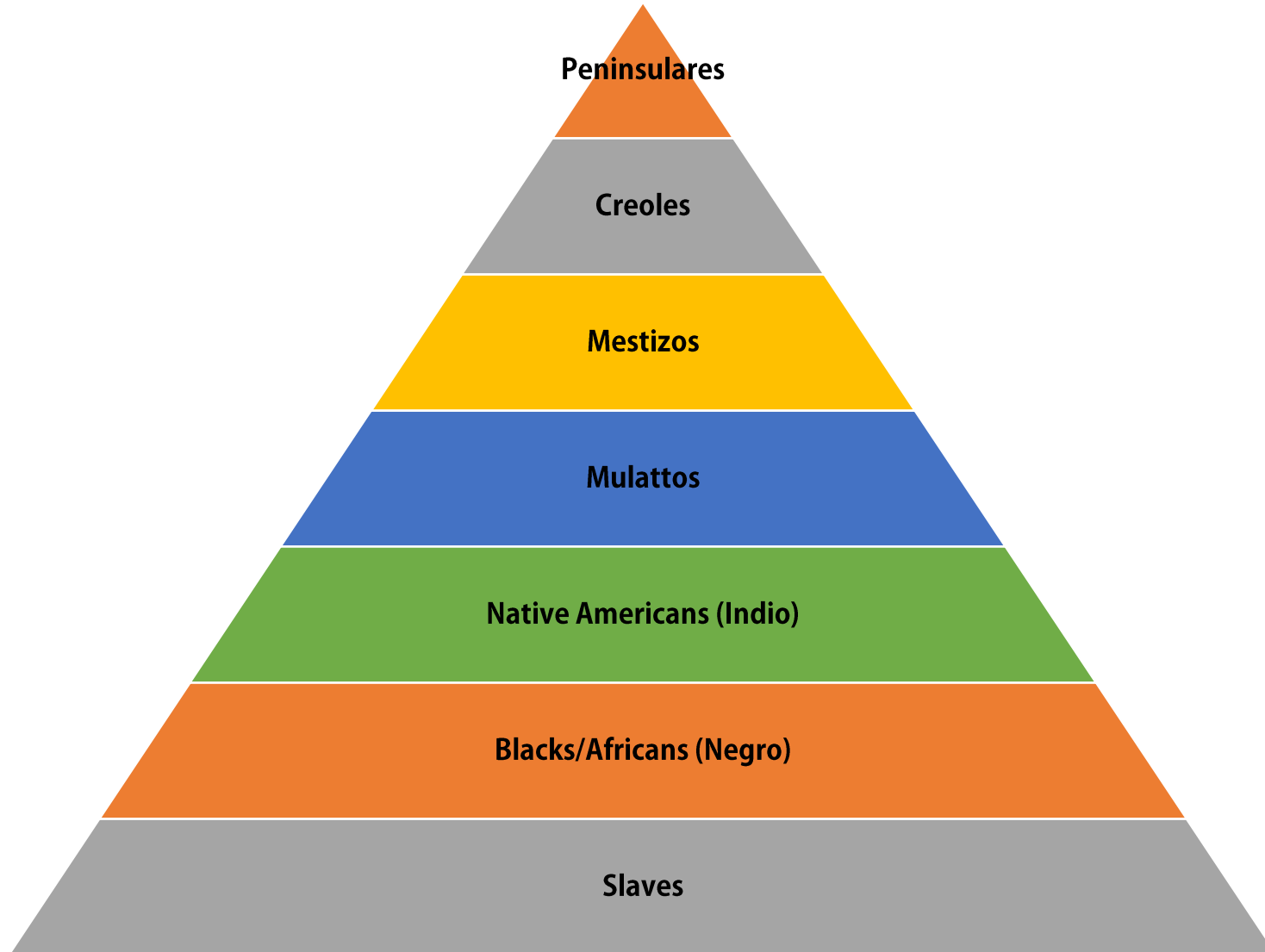
- First Latin American country to win independence (from France)
- Slaves rose in revolt at the same time of French Revolution
- Toussaint L'Ouverture led the revolutionary army
- 1801, L'Ouverture took over the island
- Later imprisoned and died
- His lieutenant, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, took over and declared independence in 1804

**Why do you think France allowed them to declare independence?**





# Latin American Colonial Social Structure



# Peninsulares

- People born in Spain, located in the Iberian peninsula
- Only people could hold high office (church, military, administrative)



# Creoles

- Spaniards born in Latin America
- Elite, well-educated landowners
- Could not hold the highest positions

**Together, they controlled the land, wealth, and power in Spanish America**



# Mestizos

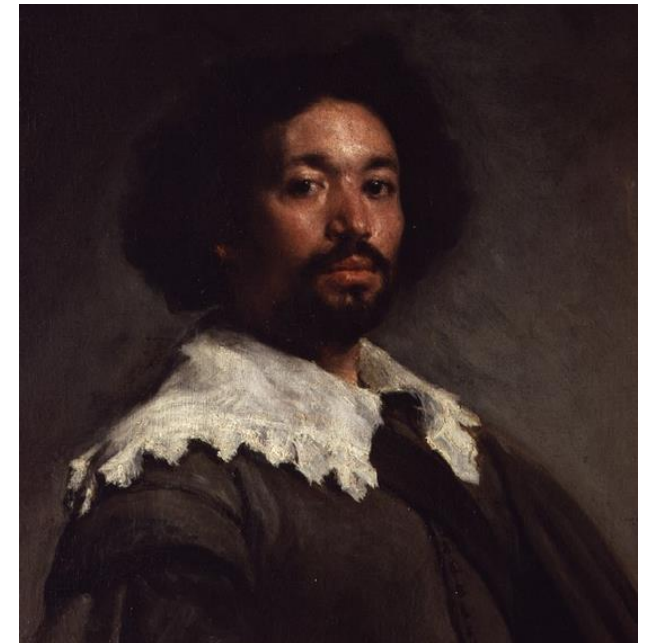
- Mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry
- When a creole married a Native American, their children will be considered mestizo



# Mulattos

- Mixed Spanish and African ancestry
- When a creole married an African, their children will be considered mulatto

**Had fewer rights than creole since they mixed with “lower” class of people**





# Native Americans

- Indigenous people to America
- Had few rights and little authority

# Negro

- Descended from African slaves

**Occupied the lowest positions in the social ladder. Only slaves are lower.**



# Creoles Led the Charge for Independence

## Why?

What was their status in colonial society?

Despite their social status, they could not hold the highest positions. They were the best educated as well and learned about Enlightenment ideas.

What happened in Spain during the early 1800s?

Napoleon conquered Spain and replaced the king with his brother during the Peninsular War. Creoles may have supported a Spanish king even if they didn't like it, but definitely no loyalty to a king installed by the French.

What Enlightenment ideas would the creoles believed in?

John Locke's consent of the governed — popular sovereignty

# South America's Liberators

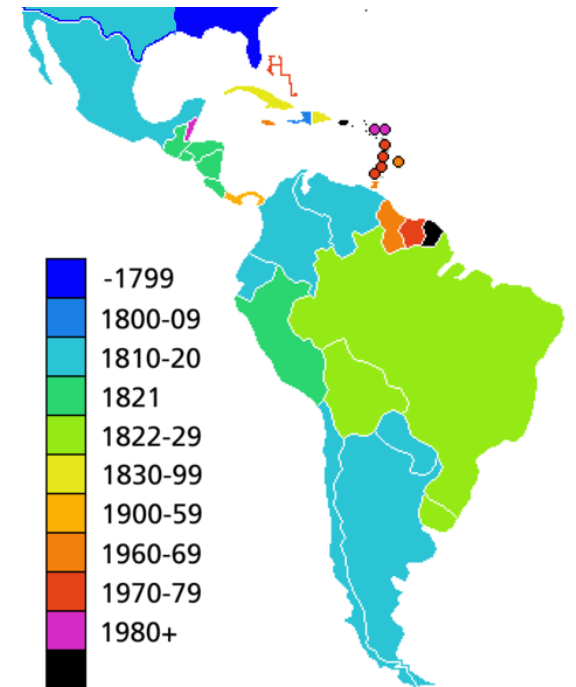
- **Simón Bolívar** (Venezuela) and **José de San Martín** (Argentina)
  - Creole officers
- Bolívar declared Venezuela independent in 1811, won in 1821
- San Martín declared Argentina independent in 1816





# South America's Liberators (cont.)

- Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín joined forces in Ecuador in 1822
- Bolívar defeated the Spanish in Peru on December 9, 1824
- Latin America was free
- The future countries of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador were initially part of the country, Gran Colombia



# Mexico

When is Mexican Independence Day?

September 16, 1810

Do you know the story behind it?

- Padre **Miguel Hidalgo**
- **Grito de Dolores**
- Organized 80,000 Native American and mestizo followers
- Defeated and executed by the army and creoles



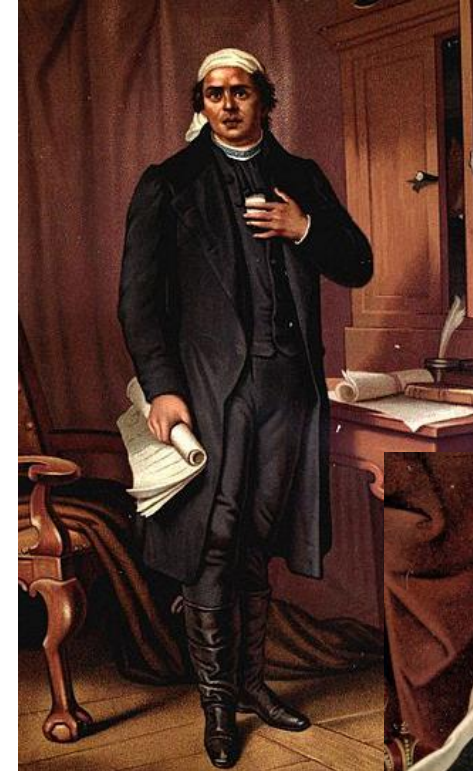
# Mexico (cont.)

- Padre **José María Morelos**
- Replaced Hidalgo
- Led the revolution for another 4 years before being defeated in 1815 by **Agustín de Iturbide**, a creole officer

## Random Fact:

Morelos was distantly related to Hidalgo. And even more distantly related to Hernán Cortés

- 
- In 1820, Spain saw a liberal political shift
  - Mexican creole were worried about their privileges
  - Ironically, Iturbide declared Mexico independent in 1821, declared himself emperor
  - In 1823, some Central American states declared independence from both Spain and Mexico — United Provinces of Central America (Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica)

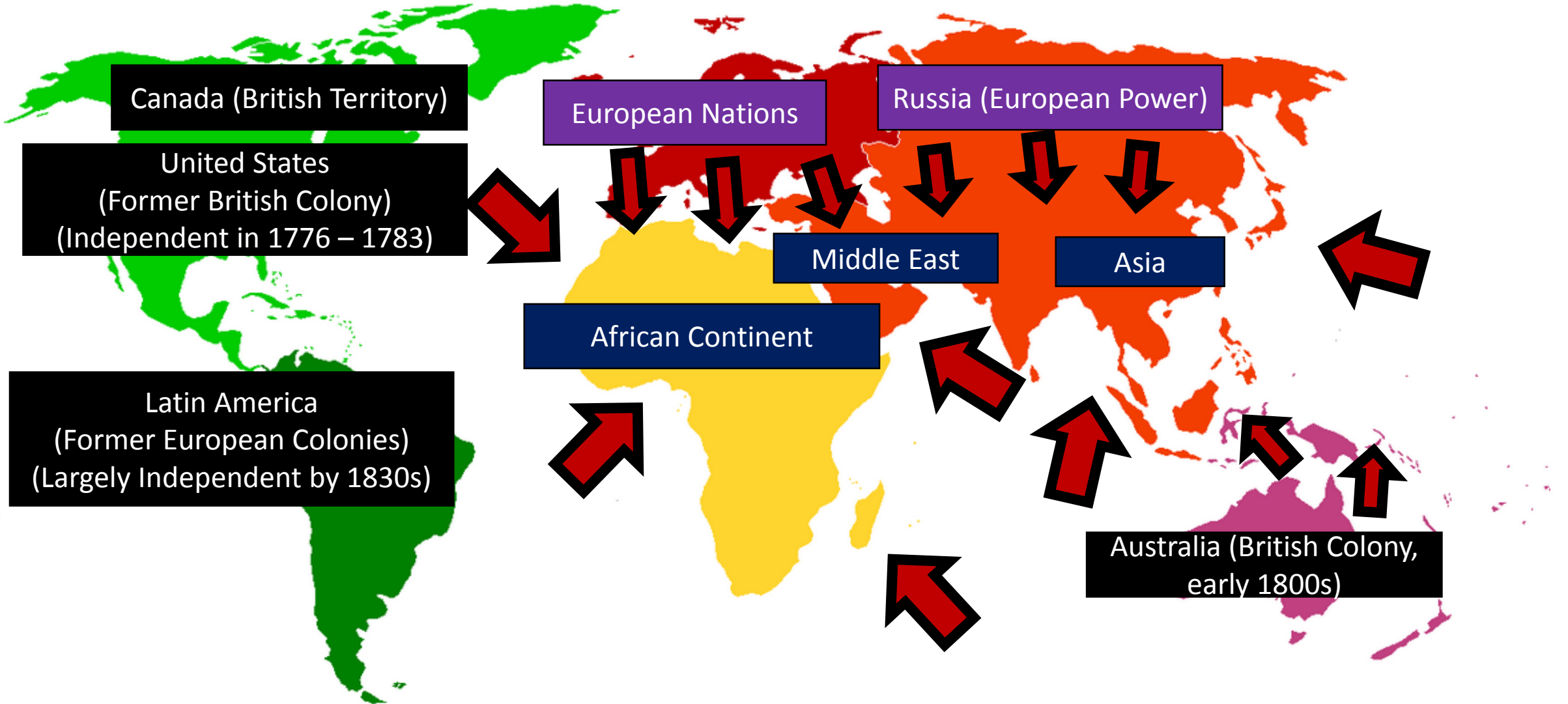




# Brazil — Bloodless Revolution

- **Dom Pedro**, son of King John VI of Portugal
- Portuguese royal family fled to Brazil in 1807
- Stayed in Brazil when royal family left in 1821
- Creoles demanded Brazil be independent and petitioned to Dom Pedro
- On September 17, 1822, Brazil became independent and known as the Empire of Brazil
- It was a bloodless revolution





Canada (British Territory)

United States  
(Former British Colony)  
(Independent in 1776 – 1783)

Latin America  
(Former European Colonies)  
(Largely Independent by 1830s)

European Nations

Russia (European Power)

Middle East

Asia

African Continent

Australia (British Colony,  
early 1800s)

# The Second Wave of Imperialism (Global Conquest)

When did the Second Wave start?

- 1850s - 1914

What was going on in Europe during this time?

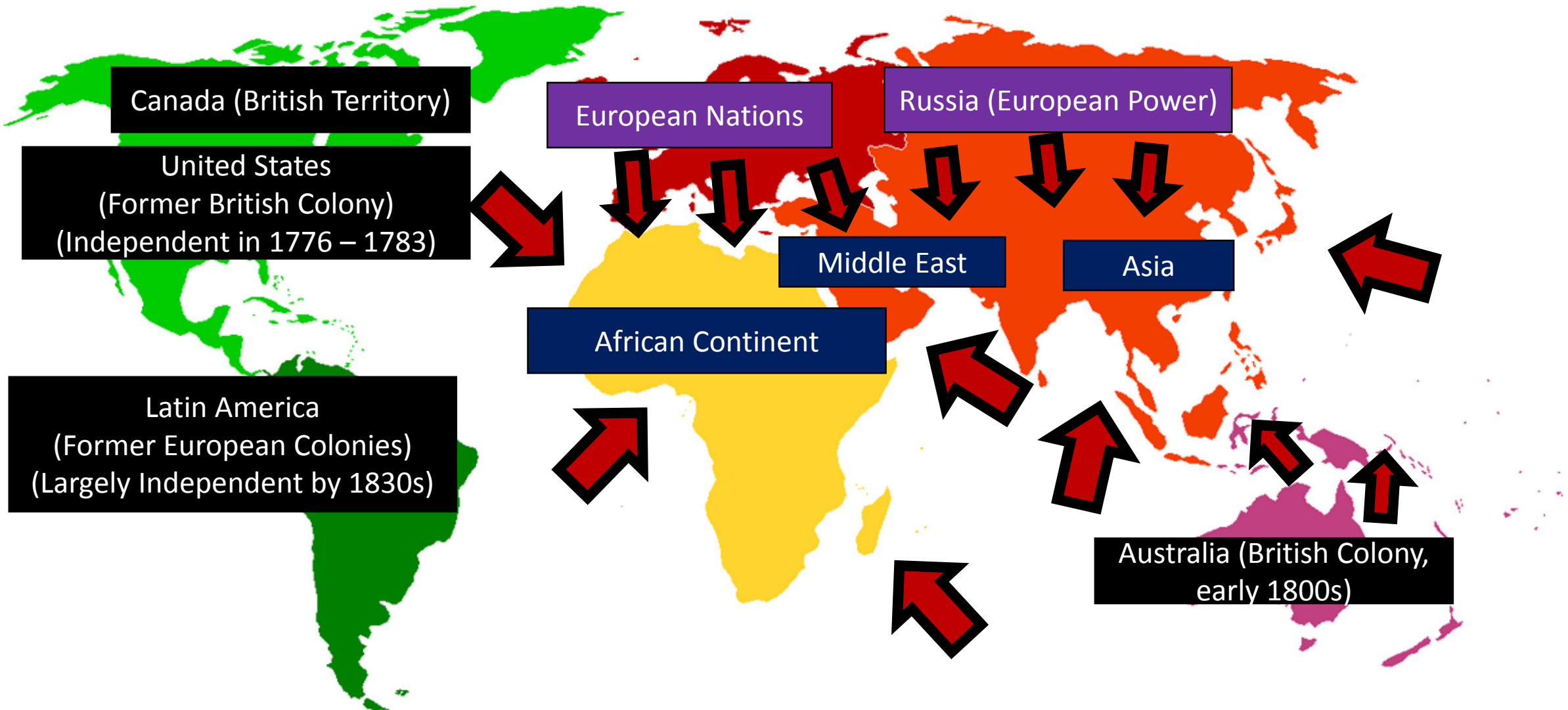
- The **Industrial Revolution** allowed European countries to emerge as the most powerful and wealthy civilization
- **Superior technology** (gunpowder) and **navy**
- Capitalism emerged as the dominant economic system

What is capitalism about?

- Make as much money as possible
- Creating new markets and get more resources







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European Nations

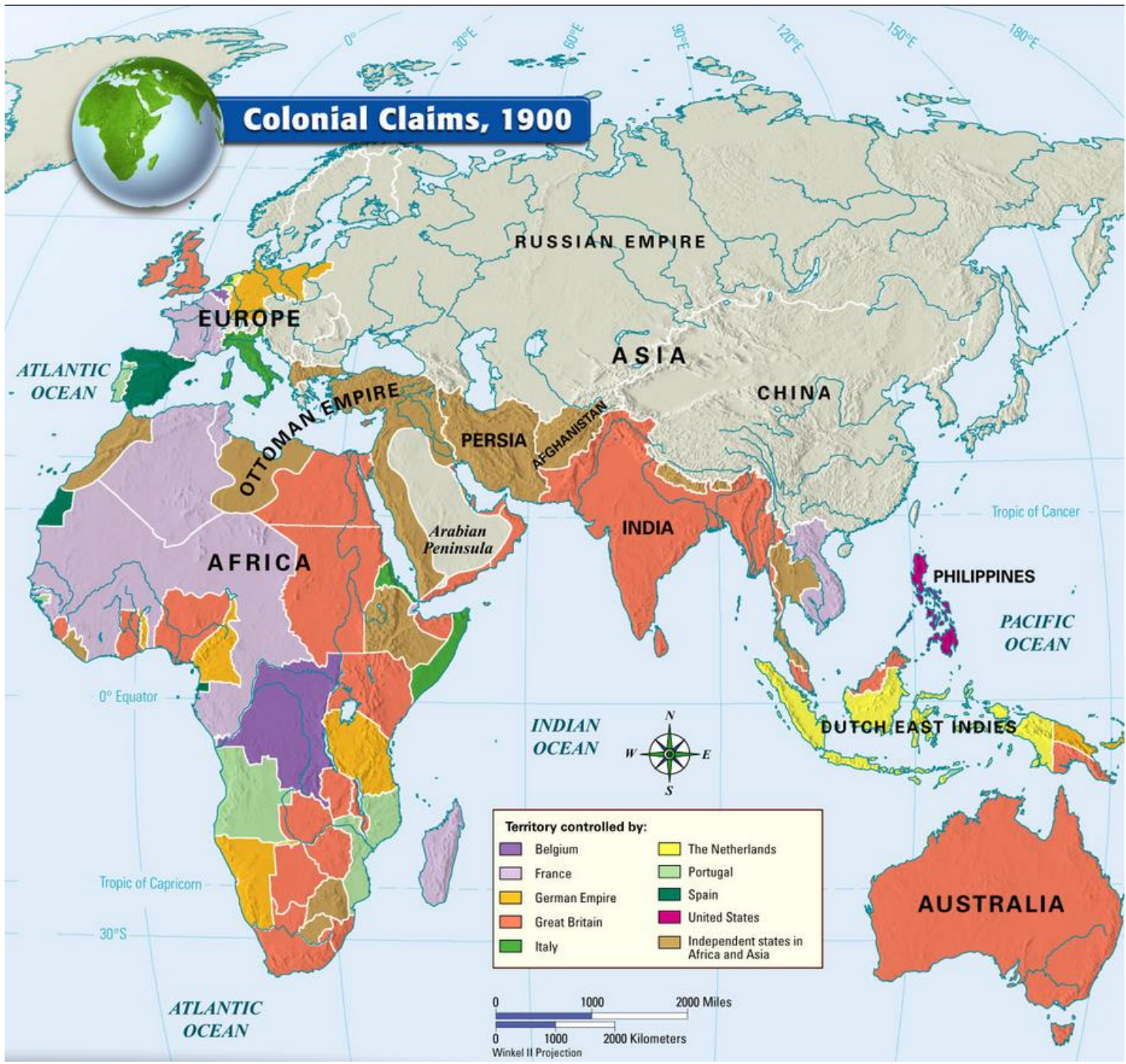
Russia (European Power)

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# Imperialism



**We'll Kick Your Ass and  
Then Steal Your Sh[red].**