

Nationalism and Imperialism

Background: The later part of the nineteenth century was a time when the world saw a rise in nationalism which eventually gave way to and collided with imperialism. Nationalism refers to a deep love and loyalty to one's country. Usually nationalism would refer to groups with a common culture, language, and history. From this would come a feeling of national unity. Nationalism and its self are both good and bad. It implies that peoples have a belief in self determination; they have united and decided which nation they are.

Imperialism refers to the diplomatic policy of expansionism in which nations rule and influence other nations. It especially refers to the 1800s when Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, and Portugal divided nearly all of Africa and much of Asia among themselves.

The Good and Bad Effects of Nationalism

The effects of nationalism can be good and bad.

Good

- People have a sense of belonging.
- People have a willingness to make sacrifices for their country.
- People exhibit a greater interest in their nation's achievements and learning

Bad

- Nationalism produces rivalries and tension.
- People exhibit a desire for military conquest and national glory.
- Nationalism can possibly lead to war and even hatred, persecution and racism

-Key Terms

Imperialism- the policy of extending one country's rule over many lands

Nationalism- the belief that the greatest loyalty should be to one's country

Protectorate- a country or state that is controlled by an outside government

Sphere of influence- region dominated by, but not directly ruled by a foreign government.

Culture- the way of life including language, tools, skills, beliefs, and traditions that people develop and leave to their country

Westernization- the bringing of western European ideas, beliefs, traditions, and technology to other cultures

Partition- the division of a country into two or more parts

Arbitration- judging a dispute by one or more impartial persons whose decision will be final and binding.

Key Concepts

- European nations competed for overseas growth
- The search for new markets, the need for raw materials, the desire for adventure, and pride in European ideals and culture contributed to imperialism
- European nation conquered and divided all of Africa with the expectation of Liberia and Ethiopia
- Great Britain's government took over the rule of India following the Sepoy Mutiny.
- Resentment from the Chinese towards the United States and Great Britain followed the Open Door Policy
- Modernization in Japan produced a strong economy and imperialism
- Foreign interests in Latin America tied those countries closely with industrialized, imperialist countries.

Important people

People	Country	Accomplishments
Cecil Rhodes	Great Britain	European imperialist who became rich in the diamond mines of South Africa
Leopold II	Belgium	King of Belgium for whom Stanley and Livingstone claimed the Congo River Valley thus beginning the imperialistic scramble for Africa
Ferdinand De Lesseps	French	French business man who planned the Suez canal connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
Sun Yat-Sen	China	President of New republic of China; built government on three rules 1) nationalism 2) people's rights 3) livelihood
Meiji Emperor	Japan	The ruler Mutsuho of Japan whose "enlightened rule" ended feudalism and adopted Japan's constitution
Matthew C. Perry	U.S.A	American commodore who sailed into Tokyo Harbor and through intimidation forced the Japanese to sign a treaty encouraging trade with the United States
Simon Bolivar	Colombia ,Venezuela, Ecuador	Charismatic leader of South America independence; won independence from Spain for Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador
Bernardo O'Higgins	Chile	Liberator of Chile from Spanish
Giuseppe Garibaldi	Italy	Led Italian nationalist from southern Italy in victory against the foreign control of Spain
Count Camillo di Cavour	Italy	Prime minister of Sardinia under King Emmanuel II; United northern Italy through diplomacy and alliances
Mazzini	Italy	The early leader of Italian nationalism who briefly headed the republican government in Rome
Otto von Bismarck	Germany	Prime minister of Prussia who set about to unite Germany through "blood and iron"
Wilhelm I	Prussia	King of Prussia; first emperor of modern Germany
Wilhelm II	Germany	Last emperor of Germany; World War II Kaiser

Causes and Effects of the Age of Imperialism

Long Term Causes

- Industrialization led to the need for additional resources. (land, natural resources)
- Colonies were needed for additional markets of manufactured goods
- Military strategy (to protect shipping and existing colonies)
- Nationalism

Immediate Causes

Stanley and Livingstone claim the Congo River valley for King Leopold II of Belgium

Effects

- Strained international relations
- Westernized Colonies increasing and improving communication and transportation systems
- Exported natural resources to Western Europe
- Led to World War I

1830	