**World History**

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

**Learning Target # 4:** LT: How did the colonizers feel about colonizing other countries? How did the colonized respond to colonial rule?

**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.

In the nineteenth century a new phase of imperialism started with European countries taking over vast holdings (areas) in Asia, South America and Africa. European nations imperialized for many different reasons such as the need for natural resources, to increase their strength for national security and the beliefs held by missionaries. Imperialism led to feelings and beliefs of superiority by those colonizing, Social Darwinism, which made it seem “ok” to practice colonialism. The European powers colonized mainly to maximize their profit and high profits came at the expense of the colonized/imperialized people.

European nations felt that they were smarter, wiser and more civilized than the people they colonized. These feelings transferred onto how the people in Africa, South America and Asia were treated. The colonized people were forced to give up their land, work for low pay, long hours under harsh conditions and over all treated harshly. The native people were forced to give up their customs, and traditions. One area that experienced extreme harsh treatment was the Congo in Africa. **The Congo** was colonized by King Leopold II of **Belgium** for the sole purpose of **exploiting the natural resources**. In order to maximize his profit King Leopold forced natives to harvest ivory and rubber by kidnaping family members or threating them with death. King Leopold dominated this area by instilling fear by burning villages and/or mutilating those that threatened to rebel his rule.

Such conditions led those under colonial rule to have fierce hatred of those dominating them resulting in resistant movements and **wars**. In Asia multiple rebellions took place however the **Opium wars** showed how fed up China had become with the negative influence from England in China. England wanted to make the greatest profit so they grew opium a highly addictive drug in India then traded it in China for silver, tea, silk and spices. The Chinese government did not like the effects of opium on its people, which started the Opium war. China was no match for England and in the end China lost. China was forced to pay for the war and continue to trade with England.

African groups started nationalism movements, rebelled and even went to war in an attempt to overthrow those European countries who had colonized them. They did not want to be under English rule which resulted in a many different wars from 1899 to 1902.

India was under English/British control for close to 300 years. Indians **were forced to plant cash crops not food crops.** Over the years India had rebelled many times against British control with no success until a man named Mahatma Gandhi began leading India’s independence movement. Gandhi encouraged Indians to boycott British goods and buy Indian goods instead which affected the profits of the British. Gandhi preached passive resistance, believing that acts of violence against the British only provoked a negative reaction. Gandhi was imprisoned in 1922, 1930, 1933 and in 1942. While in prison, he went on hunger strike. His fame was such that his death in prison would make international headlines and greatly embarrass the British. India finally became independent in 1947.

Imperialism had a long lasting impact on those who colonized and those being colonized. European nations became rich off of their colonies, new nations were created, however many cultures, traditions and religious practices were lost forever. Feelings of superiority began to be replaced with a strong sense of nationalism which would eventually lead to a world war.

Use your PowerPoint notes and the handout to answer the following questions.

1. What type of feelings did those who colonized (took over land) have towards those they colonized (taken over)?
2. How were those colonized (taken over) treated?
3. How did China respond to imperialism?
4. How did those in Africa respond to imperialism?
5. What were Indians forced to do when taken over by England/Great Britain?
6. What were some lasting effects of imperialism?

**World History**

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

**Learning Target # 4: How did the conquerors feel about the natives in their colonies? How did the colonized (natives) respond to colonial rule?**

**Directions: The following questions are based on the accompanying documents/graphs/maps/quotes. As you read and analyze (think about) each document/graph/map/quote be sure to:**

1st- Read the passage independently or with a partner, highlight information and write side notes.

2nd - Answer the questions in complete sentences using the document as evidence.

**Document #1: The following is an excerpt/passage from a private letter written by King Leopold to a group of Belgian missionaries about to leave for the Congo in 1883.**

“Reverends, Fathers and Dear Compatriots:

The task that is given to you to fulfill is very difficult and requires much tact (careful strategy). You will go to the Congo certainly to evangelize (preach religion), but your evangelization must inspire above all Belgian interests. Your principal (most important) objective in our mission in the Congo is not to teach the savages to know God. They know God already. They speak and submit to a Mungu, one Nzambi, one Nzakomba, and what else I don’t know (all of these are native African gods). They know these many gods, so have courage to admit it; you are not going to teach them what they know already. Your essential role is to facilitate (make easier) the task of administrators and industrialists, which means you will go to interpret the gospel in a way that it will best protect our interests in that part of the world.

Your knowledge of the gospel will allow you to find texts encouraging your followers to love poverty, like “Happier are the poor because they will inherit the heaven" and, "It’s very difficult for the rich to enter the kingdom of God." You have to make them (the Congolese) abandon everything which gives them the courage to affront (resist) us.

Evangelize the savages so that they stay forever in submission (under control) to the white colonialists, so they never revolt against the restraints they are undergoing. Recite every day-"Happy are those who are weeping because the kingdom of God is for them." Convert the blacks always by using the whip.

1. Who was King Leopold’s letter addressed (written) to?
2. Why would King Leopold instruct his missionaries to “not to teach the savages to know God” and “encouraging your followers to love poverty”?
3. According to the last paragraph, what was King Leopold’s true goal for the missionaries?

**Document #2:** **English Treatment of Indian’s (people from India)**

. . . In order to make Indians just like the English, the Indian people were forced to change their family names into English names. In religion [religious] life, England forced the Indian people to worship the English religion as a part of their duty.

This policy was aimed at erasing the Indian nation [cultural identity] from the earth forever and to nurture [treat] them as colonial subjects and slaves obedient only to the English empire.

Ultimately, the English drew countless Indian youths to the battle fields, factories, and mines to aid in their conquests and wars. . . .

1. Based on this document, state ***two***effects of the English imperialism/occupation on the Indian people.

**Document #3: The following is an excerpt from a history book titled The River Congo by British historian Peter Forbath**.

“The baskets of severed hands, set down at the feet of the European post commanders, became the symbol of the Congo Free State. The collection of hands became an end in itself. Force Publique (Belgian) soldiers brought them to the stations in place of rubber. They even went out to harvest them instead of rubber. They became a sort of currency (money). They came to be used to make up for shortfalls in rubber quotas, to replace the people who were demanded for the forced labor gangs; and the Force Publique soldiers were paid their bonuses on the basis of how many hands they collected.”

Source: The River Congo, by Peter Forbath, 1977

1. How did the Belgians treat the native Congolese in the Congo Free State? Explain/give examples!

**Document #4: Excerpt from a British government report quoting a native victim in the Belgian Congo, 1903**

Wild beasts, the leopards, killed some of us while we were working away in the forest and other got lost or died from exposure or starvation and we begged the white men to leave us alone, saying we could get no more rubber, but the white men and their soldiers said: “Go. You are only beasts yourselves. …Many of us were shot, some had their ears cut off, and others were tied up with ropes round their necks and bodies and taken away.

1. According to the excerpt above, what did the “white men” compare the native Africans too? How did the Belgian officials treat the native Africans when they complained?
2. **Write a ½ page to a full page summary detailing** the treatment of the imperialized areas (Africa, South America, Asia) by the Europeans (England, France, Belgium, etc.) Use one piece of evidence from this handout to support your summary.

**(Write on another sheet of paper and staple to this handout)**