

dbq 15 new imperialism causes

dbq 15 new imperialism causes refers to a critical historical inquiry into the driving forces behind the wave of imperial expansion that took place primarily during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This period, often termed the "New Imperialism," was characterized by the aggressive acquisition of territories by European powers, the United States, and Japan, motivated by a complex mix of economic, political, social, and technological factors. Understanding the causes behind this era is essential for comprehending the global shifts in power, the rise of colonial empires, and the profound impact on indigenous populations. This article delves into the multifaceted causes of new imperialism, analyzing economic ambitions, political rivalries, social ideologies, and technological advancements that fueled imperial expansion. By examining these elements in detail, readers will gain a comprehensive view of why nations embarked on imperialistic ventures during this transformative period. The following sections will explore each major cause in depth, providing a structured overview of the new imperialism phenomenon.

- Economic Motivations Behind New Imperialism
- Political and Strategic Causes
- Social and Cultural Influences
- Technological and Military Advances
- Impact of Nationalism and Competition

Economic Motivations Behind New Imperialism

One of the primary dbq 15 new imperialism causes centers on economic interests. The late 19th century was a period of rapid industrialization in Europe and the United States, which created an insatiable demand for raw materials and new markets. Industrial economies required vast quantities of natural resources such as rubber, oil, metals, and cotton, which were often unavailable or insufficient in their home countries. Colonies provided easy access to these essential materials, ensuring steady supplies for factories and industries.

Moreover, new imperialism was driven by the search for new markets to sell manufactured goods. As industrial production increased, domestic markets became saturated, prompting imperial powers to seek overseas consumers. Colonies represented captive markets where home countries could sell products without competition, thus boosting their economies.

Access to Raw Materials

The exploitation of natural resources was a significant economic incentive for imperial expansion. Colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific offered a wealth of materials that fueled industrial growth in Europe and America.

Expansion of Markets

Imperial powers viewed colonies as vital outlets for surplus goods. The integration of colonial economies allowed metropolitan countries to maintain economic stability and growth by expanding their consumer base.

Investment Opportunities

New imperialism also created opportunities for capital investment. Wealthy individuals and corporations invested in infrastructure projects like railroads, mining, and plantations in colonies, which promised high returns.

- Securing raw materials for industrial use
- Establishing new markets for manufactured goods
- Creating profitable investment ventures abroad
- Enhancing economic dominance on a global scale

Political and Strategic Causes

Political considerations were equally critical in the drive for new imperialism causes. The late 19th century was marked by intense competition among European powers for global influence and prestige. Nations sought to expand their empires to secure strategic military and naval bases, ensuring control over important maritime routes and regional dominance.

Imperial expansion was also a means of demonstrating national strength and unity. Acquiring territories overseas was perceived as a symbol of power, enhancing a nation's status on the international stage. Governments used imperialism to rally domestic support and divert attention from internal issues.

Geopolitical Rivalry

The scramble for colonies was fueled by rivalries between major powers, such as Britain, France, Germany, and Russia. Each sought to prevent the others from gaining too much influence, leading to a race to acquire strategic territories worldwide.

Military and Naval Strategy

Control of key ports and coaling stations was vital for the projection of naval power. Colonies provided necessary logistical support for naval fleets, enabling imperial powers to protect their interests and trade routes.

National Prestige and Power

Possessing a vast empire was synonymous with national greatness. Political leaders used imperialism

to enhance their country's reputation and assert dominance in global affairs.

- Securing strategic military bases and naval ports
- Enhancing national prestige through territorial acquisition
- Preventing rival powers from gaining advantages
- Promoting political unity and national pride

Social and Cultural Influences

Social and cultural factors played a significant role in the dbq 15 new imperialism causes. The era was deeply influenced by ideologies such as Social Darwinism and the concept of the "civilizing mission," which justified imperial conquest as a moral duty. Many Europeans believed it was their responsibility to spread Western civilization, Christianity, and culture to "uncivilized" peoples.

Missionary efforts and cultural assimilation were often intertwined with imperial expansion. These social motivations provided ideological support for domination and exploitation, reinforcing the belief in European superiority and the righteousness of empire-building.

Social Darwinism and Racial Theories

The application of Darwinian ideas to human society led to the belief that stronger races were destined to dominate weaker ones. This pseudo-scientific rationale was used to justify imperialism as a natural and beneficial process.

The "Civilizing Mission"

Many imperialists promoted the idea that European culture, religion, and governance were superior and should be spread to colonial subjects to improve their lives and societies.

Missionary Activities

Christian missionaries were often at the forefront of imperial expansion, seeking to convert indigenous populations and establish Western educational and religious institutions.

- Belief in racial and cultural superiority
- Promotion of Christianity and Western values
- Justification of imperialism as a moral obligation
- Support for social reforms and education in colonies

Technological and Military Advances

Technological innovations and military superiority were crucial enablers of the new imperialism. Advances in medicine, transportation, and weaponry allowed imperial powers to explore, conquer, and control vast territories that were previously inaccessible or difficult to dominate.

Improvements in naval technology, such as steam-powered ships and ironclad warships, enhanced the ability of imperial nations to project power globally. The development of more effective firearms and artillery gave European armies a decisive advantage over indigenous forces.

Medical Innovations

Discoveries such as quinine to combat malaria reduced the health risks of tropical regions, enabling Europeans to establish colonies in Africa and Asia with fewer casualties.

Transportation Advances

The construction of railways, steamships, and telegraph lines facilitated the rapid movement of troops, goods, and information, consolidating imperial control.

Military Technology

Superior weapons technology ensured dominance in conflicts with indigenous populations, making resistance less effective and more costly.

- Quinine and advances in tropical medicine
- Steam-powered ships and improved naval capabilities
- Railroads and telegraph communications
- Modern firearms and artillery for military dominance

Impact of Nationalism and Competition

Nationalism was a potent force in the new imperialism causes, intertwining with economic and political ambitions to intensify imperial rivalries. The belief in national superiority and destiny motivated countries to acquire colonies as a demonstration of their national vigor and global influence.

Competition among imperial powers not only encouraged rapid expansion but also fostered tensions that would later contribute to global conflicts. The desire to outdo rival nations in territorial acquisitions created an environment where imperialism became a strategic necessity rather than a mere option.

National Pride and Identity

Colonial possessions became symbols of national achievement, fueling patriotic sentiments and political support for imperial policies.

Imperial Rivalries and Alliances

The rivalry for colonies led to complex alliances and confrontations, shaping international relations and setting the stage for future wars.

Economic and Political Competition

National competition extended beyond military and political spheres into economic dominance, with colonies serving as key assets in the struggle for global supremacy.

- Enhancement of national pride through empire-building
- Stimulation of competition among great powers
- Formation of alliances based on imperial interests
- Contribution to international tensions and conflicts

Frequently Asked Questions

What is DBQ 15 about in the context of New Imperialism?

DBQ 15 typically refers to a Document-Based Question that focuses on the causes of New Imperialism, examining the political, economic, social, and technological factors that led to the expansion of European empires in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

What were the main economic causes of New Imperialism?

The main economic causes included the need for new markets to sell manufactured goods, access to raw materials and natural resources, and opportunities for investment and profits in colonies.

How did nationalism contribute to the New Imperialism?

Nationalism fueled competition among European countries, as nations sought to demonstrate their power and prestige by acquiring colonies, thus boosting national pride and influence on the global stage.

What role did technological advancements play in New

Imperialism?

Technological advancements such as the steam engine, telegraph, and medical innovations like quinine allowed European powers to explore, conquer, and control distant territories more effectively.

How did Social Darwinism justify New Imperialism?

Social Darwinism promoted the idea that stronger nations and races were naturally superior and destined to dominate weaker ones, providing a moral justification for imperial conquest and colonization.

Why was the Scramble for Africa a significant aspect of New Imperialism?

The Scramble for Africa exemplified the aggressive acquisition of African territories by European powers, driven by economic interests, strategic advantage, and a desire to assert dominance over rivals.

What political motives drove European countries to pursue New Imperialism?

Political motives included the desire to gain strategic military bases, increase national security, expand influence, and compete with other imperial powers for global dominance.

How did missionary work influence New Imperialism?

Missionaries sought to spread Christianity and Western values, which often accompanied imperial expansion, providing cultural justification for colonization and influencing local societies.

What impact did industrialization have on New Imperialism?

Industrialization created a demand for raw materials and new markets, as well as technological means to conquer and administer colonies, making imperial expansion economically and logistically feasible.

How did the concept of 'civilizing mission' relate to New Imperialism?

The 'civilizing mission' was the belief that imperial powers had a duty to bring Western civilization, culture, education, and governance to supposedly 'uncivilized' peoples, which was used to legitimize imperial control.

Additional Resources

1. The New Imperialism: Causes and Consequences

This book explores the political, economic, and social factors that drove the wave of new imperialism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It examines how industrialization, nationalism, and

competition among European powers fueled expansion into Africa and Asia. The author provides a comprehensive overview of the motivations behind imperialism and its global impact.

2. Empires and Industry: The Economic Roots of New Imperialism

Focusing on the economic causes of new imperialism, this book analyzes how industrial growth and the search for raw materials and new markets led European nations to expand their territories. It discusses the role of capitalism, investment opportunities, and resource extraction in shaping imperial policies. Readers gain insight into the financial incentives behind empire-building.

3. Nationalism and Empire: Political Drivers of the New Imperialism

This volume delves into the political ideologies that inspired imperial expansion, particularly nationalism and the desire for global prestige. It explores how national pride and competition among emerging and established powers contributed to the scramble for colonies. The book highlights the interplay between domestic politics and foreign policy in the imperial era.

4. Social Darwinism and the Justification of New Imperialism

Examining the intellectual and cultural causes of new imperialism, this book discusses how Social Darwinist ideas were used to rationalize colonial conquest and domination. It looks at the belief in racial superiority and the "civilizing mission" as justifications for imperial control. The author critiques these ideologies and their lasting effects on colonized societies.

5. The Scramble for Africa: Causes of the New Imperialism

This detailed study focuses specifically on Africa as the primary stage for new imperialism. It covers the economic interests, political rivalries, and strategic considerations that led to the rapid partitioning of the continent. The book also addresses the role of explorers, missionaries, and military forces in facilitating imperial ambitions.

6. Technological Advances and the Expansion of Empire

This book highlights how technological innovations, such as the steam engine, telegraph, and advanced weaponry, enabled and encouraged imperial expansion. It explains how these tools gave European powers an advantage in controlling vast territories and subjugating local populations. The relationship between technology and imperialism is explored in depth.

7. Imperialism and the Global Balance of Power

Analyzing the international dynamics behind new imperialism, this book discusses how the pursuit of colonies was tied to maintaining or shifting the global balance of power. It looks at alliances, rivalries, and conflicts that stemmed from imperial competition. The author also considers the diplomatic and military strategies involved in empire-building.

8. Missionaries and the Moral Imperative of Empire

This work explores the role of religious missions in the new imperialist movement, focusing on the belief that spreading Christianity justified colonial domination. It examines how missionary efforts intertwined with economic and political goals, often serving as a pretext for intervention. The book also assesses the impact of missionaries on indigenous cultures.

9. Resistance and Reaction: Responses to New Imperialism

While primarily focused on the causes of imperialism, this book also considers how indigenous peoples and local leaders responded to foreign domination. It highlights various forms of resistance and negotiation that arose in reaction to imperial policies. The narrative provides a balanced perspective on the consequences of new imperialism for both colonizers and the colonized.

Dbq 15 New Imperialism Causes

Find other PDF articles:

<https://new.teachat.com/wwu16/pdf?docid=npv96-5608&title=security-operations-center-guidebook-pdf.pdf>

DBQ 15: New Imperialism: Causes - A Comprehensive Exploration of Late 19th and Early 20th Century Global Power Dynamics

This ebook delves into the multifaceted causes of New Imperialism, a period of intense colonial expansion by European powers and the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Understanding this era is crucial for grasping the geopolitical landscape of the modern world, its lasting economic inequalities, and the ongoing struggles for self-determination in many parts of the globe. Its impact resonates profoundly in contemporary international relations, economic disparities, and cultural identities.

Ebook Title: Unpacking New Imperialism: A Deep Dive into the Causes of DBQ 15

Contents:

Introduction: Defining New Imperialism and its historical context.

Chapter 1: Economic Factors: Examining industrialization, resource needs, and market expansion as driving forces.

Chapter 2: Political Factors: Analyzing the role of nationalism, strategic competition, and the pursuit of power.

Chapter 3: Social Factors: Exploring the influence of Social Darwinism, missionary zeal, and the "civilizing mission."

Chapter 4: Technological Factors: Assessing the impact of technological advancements on imperial expansion.

Chapter 5: Case Studies: Analyzing specific examples of imperial expansion in Africa and Asia.

Conclusion: Synthesizing the multiple causes of New Imperialism and its enduring legacy.

Detailed Outline and Explanation:

Introduction: This section will define New Imperialism, distinguishing it from earlier forms of colonialism, and establish the historical context in which it occurred. We will also lay out the structure and scope of the ebook.

Chapter 1: Economic Factors: This chapter will explore the crucial role of industrialization in fueling imperial expansion. We will analyze the insatiable demand for raw materials, the need for new

markets for manufactured goods, and the pursuit of investment opportunities in colonies. Recent research on the economic impact of imperialism will be included.

Chapter 2: Political Factors: This chapter will examine the political motivations behind imperialism. The rise of nationalism in Europe, the intense competition between great powers for global dominance, and the strategic importance of colonies for military bases and geopolitical influence will be discussed. The role of international treaties and agreements in shaping the colonial landscape will also be addressed.

Chapter 3: Social Factors: This chapter will analyze the social and ideological justifications for imperialism. We will examine the influence of Social Darwinism, the belief in the superiority of European civilization, and the missionary zeal to spread Christianity and "civilize" non-European populations. The impact of these ideologies on colonial policies and practices will be critically assessed.

Chapter 4: Technological Factors: This chapter will explore the role of technological advancements in facilitating imperial expansion. We will discuss improvements in transportation (steamships, railroads), communication (telegraph), weaponry (machine guns, rifles), and medicine (quinine), and their impact on the ability of European powers to conquer and control vast territories.

Chapter 5: Case Studies: This chapter will provide in-depth analyses of specific examples of imperial expansion in Africa and Asia. We will examine the scramble for Africa, the British Raj in India, and the French Indochina, highlighting the diverse strategies and consequences of imperial rule in different contexts.

Conclusion: This section will summarize the key arguments presented in the ebook and synthesize the multiple causes of New Imperialism. We will also discuss the lasting impact of this period on the global political, economic, and social order, emphasizing its relevance to contemporary issues.

Keywords: New Imperialism, DBQ 15, Causes of Imperialism, Colonialism, European Expansion, Scramble for Africa, Industrial Revolution, Nationalism, Social Darwinism, Technological Advancements, Imperialism in Asia, Economic Imperialism, Political Imperialism, Missionary Activity, Late 19th Century History, Early 20th Century History, Global History, World History, AP World History

(The following sections would be continued in the full ebook, expanding on each chapter with detailed historical analysis, relevant primary and secondary sources, and critical evaluation.)

FAQs

1. What is the difference between Old Imperialism and New Imperialism? Old Imperialism focused on establishing trading posts and limited territorial control, while New Imperialism involved direct political control over vast territories.
2. How did industrialization contribute to New Imperialism? Industrialization created a need for raw materials and new markets, driving European powers to seek colonies.
3. What role did nationalism play in New Imperialism? Nationalism fueled competition between European powers, leading them to seek colonies to enhance their prestige and power.
4. What was the "civilizing mission"? This was a racist ideology that justified imperialism by claiming Europeans had a duty to bring civilization to non-European peoples.
5. How did technological advancements facilitate imperial expansion? Advancements in transportation, communication, and weaponry allowed Europeans to conquer and control vast territories more effectively.
6. What were the consequences of New Imperialism for colonized peoples? Colonization resulted in exploitation, loss of sovereignty, cultural disruption, and lasting economic inequalities.
7. How did New Imperialism shape the modern world? It created the current geopolitical map, shaped economic inequalities, and left a legacy of political instability in many parts of the globe.
8. What are some key examples of New Imperialism in Africa? The Scramble for Africa, British colonization of South Africa, and Belgian colonization of the Congo are key examples.
9. How is New Imperialism still relevant today? The legacy of New Imperialism continues to shape global power dynamics, economic inequalities, and postcolonial struggles for self-determination.

Related Articles:

1. The Scramble for Africa: A Detailed Analysis: Examines the rapid colonization of Africa in the late 19th century, highlighting the competition between European powers and its impact on African societies.
2. Social Darwinism and the Justification of Imperialism: Explores the racist ideology of Social Darwinism and its role in justifying European domination of non-European peoples.
3. The Economic Impact of New Imperialism: Analyzes the economic consequences of imperialism, both for colonizers and colonized populations, highlighting the long-term effects on global inequality.
4. Technological Innovations and Imperial Expansion: Details the technological advancements that

facilitated imperial expansion, from steamships to machine guns.

5. **The British Raj in India: A Case Study in Imperial Rule:** Examines the British colonial rule in India, highlighting its impact on Indian society, economy, and politics.

6. **The Legacy of New Imperialism in the 21st Century:** Discusses the enduring consequences of New Imperialism and its relevance to contemporary global issues.

7. **Resistance to Imperialism: Case Studies of Colonial Rebellion:** Explores examples of resistance movements in colonized territories, highlighting the diverse forms of opposition to imperial rule.

8. **The Berlin Conference and the Partition of Africa:** Focuses on the historical event that formally divided Africa among European powers.

9. **Missionary Activity and its Role in New Imperialism:** Analyzes the influence of missionary organizations and their impact on the spread of Christianity and Western culture in colonized territories.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: Document-Based Assessment Activities for Global History Classes Theresa C. Noonan, 1999 Covers all significant eras of global history. Encourages students to analyze evidence, documents, and other data to make informed decisions. Develops essential writing skills.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: Document-based Assessment Activities for U.S. History Classes Kenneth Hilton, 1999 Covers significant eras in U.S. history. Encourages students to analyze evidence, documents, and other data to make informed decisions. Includes guidelines for students, answer prompts, and a scoring rubric. Develops essential writing skills.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: CliffsNotes AP European History with CD-ROM Michael J. Romano, 2010-10-04 Reviews and hands-on test practice, with accompanying CD

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: Imperialism and World Politics Parker Thomas Moon, 1926

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: Washington's Farewell Address George Washington, 1907

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: The World Revolution of Westernization Theodore Hermann Von Laue, 1987 Von Laue contends that the world's frantic attempt to catch up with the West militarily, economically, and politically was the cause of many countries falling prey to totalitarian regimes and military strife.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: The Rough Riders Theodore Roosevelt, 1899 Based on a pocket diary from the Spanish-American War, this tough-as-nails 1899 memoir abounds in patriotic valor and launched the future President into the American consciousness.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: How Europe Underdeveloped Africa Walter Rodney, 2018-11-27 "A call to arms in the class struggle for racial equity"—the hugely influential work of political theory and history, now powerfully introduced by Angela Davis (Los Angeles Review of Books). This legendary classic on European colonialism in Africa stands alongside C.L.R. James' Black Jacobins, Eric Williams' Capitalism & Slavery, and W.E.B. Dubois' Black Reconstruction. In his short life, the Guyanese intellectual Walter Rodney emerged as one of the leading thinkers and activists of the anticolonial revolution, leading movements in North America, South America, the African continent, and the Caribbean. In each locale, Rodney found himself a lightning rod for working class Black Power. His deportation catalyzed 20th century Jamaica's most significant rebellion, the 1968 Rodney riots, and his scholarship trained a generation how to think politics at an international scale. In 1980, shortly after founding of the Working People's Alliance in Guyana, the 38-year-old Rodney would be assassinated. In his magnum opus, How Europe Underdeveloped

Africa, Rodney incisively argues that grasping the great divergence between the west and the rest can only be explained as the exploitation of the latter by the former. This meticulously researched analysis of the abiding repercussions of European colonialism on the continent of Africa has not only informed decades of scholarship and activism, it remains an indispensable study for grasping global inequality today.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *WHITE MAN'S BURDEN* Rudyard Kipling, 2020-11-05 This book re-presents the poetry of Rudyard Kipling in the form of bold slogans, the better for us to reappraise the meaning and import of his words and his art. Each line or phrase is thrust at the reader in a manner that may be inspirational or controversial... it is for the modern consumer of this recontextualization to decide. They are words to provoke: to action. To inspire. To recite. To revile. To reconcile or reconsider the legacy and benefits of colonialism. Compiled and presented by sloganist Dick Robinson, three poems are included, complete and uncut: 'White Man's Burden', 'Fuzzy-Wuzzy' and 'If'.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *The Black Man's Burden* Edmund Dene Morel, 1920

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *African History: A Very Short Introduction* John Parker, Richard Rathbone, 2007-03-22 Intended for those interested in the African continent and the diversity of human history, this work looks at Africa's past and reflects on the changing ways it has been imagined and represented. It illustrates key themes in modern thinking about Africa's history with a range of historical examples.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *The Haitian Revolution* Toussaint L'Ouverture, 2019-11-12 Toussaint L'Ouverture was the leader of the Haitian Revolution in the late eighteenth century, in which slaves rebelled against their masters and established the first black republic. In this collection of his writings and speeches, former Haitian politician Jean-Bertrand Aristide demonstrates L'Ouverture's profound contribution to the struggle for equality.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *The Incas* Terence N. D'Altroy, 2014-05-27 The Incas is a captivating exploration of one of the greatest civilizations ever seen. Seamlessly drawing on history, archaeology, and ethnography, this thoroughly updated new edition integrates advances made in hundreds of new studies conducted over the last decade. • Written by one of the world's leading experts on Inca civilization • Covers Inca history, politics, economy, ideology, society, and military organization • Explores advances in research that include pre-imperial Inca society; the royal capital of Cuzco; the sacred landscape; royal estates; Machu Picchu; provincial relations; the khipu information-recording technology; languages, time frames, gender relations, effects on human biology, and daily life • Explicitly examines how the Inca world view and philosophy affected the character of the empire • Illustrated with over 90 maps, figures, and photographs

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *Travels Into North America* Pehr Kalm, 1770

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *The British Empire, 1558-1995* Trevor Owen Lloyd, 1996 Lloyd describes the full sweep of expansion and decolonization in the history of the British empire from the voyages of discovery in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I to the achievement of independence in the second half of the 20th century.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *Our Country* Josiah Strong, 1885

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *Westward Expansion* Ray Allen Billington, Martin Ridge, 1982 When it appeared in 1949, the first edition of Ray Allen Billington's 'Westward Expansion' set a new standard for scholarship in western American history, and the book's reputation among historians, scholars, and students grew through four subsequent editions. This abridgment and revision of Billington and Martin Ridge's fifth edition, with a new introduction and additional scholarship by Ridge, as well as an updated bibliography, focuses on the Trans-Mississippi frontier. Although the text sets out the remarkable story of the American frontier, which became, almost from the beginning, an archetypal narrative of the new American nation's successful expansion, the authors do not forget the social, environmental, and human cost of national expansion.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *Imperialism and Progressivism* , 2007 Involving students in real historical problems that convey powerful lessons about U.S. history, these thought-provoking

activities combine core content with valuable practice in decision making, critical thinking, and understanding multiple perspectives. O'Reilly - an experienced, award winning teacher - has students tackle fascinating historical questions that put students in the shoes of a range of people from the past, from the rich and famous to ordinary citizens. Each lesson can be done either as an in-depth activity or as a quick motivator. Detailed teacher pages give step-by-step instructions, list key vocabulary terms, offer troubleshooting tips, present ideas for post-activity discussions, and furnish lists of related sources. Reproducible student handouts clearly lay out the decision-making scenarios, provide outcomes, and present related primary source readings and/or images with analysis questions--Page 4 of cover

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, Or, The Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life* Charles Darwin, 1896

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future* Alfred Thayer Mahan, 1898

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783* Alfred Thayer Mahan, 1890

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *ASAP World History: Modern, 2nd Edition: A Quick-Review Study Guide for the AP Exam* The Princeton Review, 2019-12-10 Looking for sample exams, practice questions, and test-taking strategies? Check out our extended, in-depth prep guide, *Cracking the AP World History: Modern Exam! LIKE CLASS NOTES—ONLY BETTER*. The Princeton Review's *ASAP World History: Modern* is designed to help you zero in on just the information you need to know to successfully grapple with the AP test. No questions, no drills: just review. Advanced Placement exams require students to have a firm grasp of content—you can't bluff or even logic your way to a 5. Like a set of class notes borrowed from the smartest student in your grade, this book gives you exactly that. No tricks or crazy stratagems, no sample essays or practice sets: Just the facts, presented with lots of helpful visuals. Inside *ASAP World History: Modern*, you'll find:

- Essential concepts, people, events, dates, and ideas for AP World History: Modern—all explained clearly & concisely
- Lists, charts, maps, and graphs for quick visual reference
- A three-pass icon system designed to help you prioritize learning what you **MUST**, **SHOULD**, and **COULD** know in the time you have available
- Ask Yourself questions to help identify areas where you might need extra attention
- A resource that's perfect for last-minute exam prep and for daily class work

Topics covered in *ASAP World History: Modern* include:

- The Renaissance
- Revolutions and the formation of nations
- 20th-century developments such as WWI, WWII, and communism
- Independence movements in Asia and Africa
- ... and more!

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *Under the Black Umbrella* Hildi Kang, 2013-11-12 In the rich and varied life stories in *Under the Black Umbrella*, elderly Koreans recall incidents that illustrate the complexities of Korea during the colonial period. Hildi Kang here reinvigorates a period of Korean history long shrouded in the silence of those who endured under the black umbrella of Japanese colonial rule. Existing descriptions of the colonial period tend to focus on extremes: imperial repression and national resistance, Japanese subjugation and Korean suffering, Korean backwardness and Japanese progress. Most people, Kang says, have read or heard only the horror stories which, although true, tell only a small segment of colonial life. The varied accounts in *Under the Black Umbrella* reveal a truth that is both more ambiguous and more human—the small-scale, mundane realities of life in colonial Korea. Accessible and attractive narratives, linked by brief historical overviews, provide a large and fully textured view of Korea under Japanese rule. Looking past racial hatred and repression, Kang reveals small acts of resistance carried out by Koreans, as well as gestures of fairness by Japanese colonizers. Impressive for the history it recovers and preserves, *Under the Black Umbrella* is a candid, human account of a complicated time in a contested place.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *Reading Like a Historian* Sam Wineburg, Daisy Martin, Chauncey Monte-Sano, 2015-04-26 This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburg's highly acclaimed approach to teaching, *Reading Like a Historian*, in your middle and high school

classroom to increase academic literacy and spark students curiosity. Chapters cover key moments in American history, beginning with exploration and colonization and ending with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: Things Fall Apart Chinua Achebe, 1994-09-01 "A true classic of world literature . . . A masterpiece that has inspired generations of writers in Nigeria, across Africa, and around the world." —Barack Obama "African literature is incomplete and unthinkable without the works of Chinua Achebe." —Toni Morrison Nominated as one of America's best-loved novels by PBS's The Great American Read Things Fall Apart is the first of three novels in Chinua Achebe's critically acclaimed African Trilogy. It is a classic narrative about Africa's cataclysmic encounter with Europe as it establishes a colonial presence on the continent. Told through the fictional experiences of Okonkwo, a wealthy and fearless Igbo warrior of Umuofia in the late 1800s, Things Fall Apart explores one man's futile resistance to the devaluing of his Igbo traditions by British political and religious forces and his despair as his community capitulates to the powerful new order. With more than 20 million copies sold and translated into fifty-seven languages, Things Fall Apart provides one of the most illuminating and permanent monuments to African experience. Achebe does not only capture life in a pre-colonial African village, he conveys the tragedy of the loss of that world while broadening our understanding of our contemporary realities.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: Colour-Coded Constance Backhouse, 1999-11-20 Historically Canadians have considered themselves to be more or less free of racial prejudice. Although this conception has been challenged in recent years, it has not been completely dispelled. In Colour-Coded, Constance Backhouse illustrates the tenacious hold that white supremacy had on our legal system in the first half of this century, and underscores the damaging legacy of inequality that continues today. Backhouse presents detailed narratives of six court cases, each giving evidence of blatant racism created and enforced through law. The cases focus on Aboriginal, Inuit, Chinese-Canadian, and African-Canadian individuals, taking us from the criminal prosecution of traditional Aboriginal dance to the trial of members of the 'Ku Klux Klan of Kanada.' From thousands of possibilities, Backhouse has selected studies that constitute central moments in the legal history of race in Canada. Her selection also considers a wide range of legal forums, including administrative rulings by municipal councils, criminal trials before police magistrates, and criminal and civil cases heard by the highest courts in the provinces and by the Supreme Court of Canada. The extensive and detailed documentation presented here leaves no doubt that the Canadian legal system played a dominant role in creating and preserving racial discrimination. A central message of this book is that racism is deeply embedded in Canadian history despite Canada's reputation as a raceless society. Winner of the Joseph Brant Award, presented by the Ontario Historical Society

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: Images of Colonialism and Decolonisation in the Italian Media Paolo Bertella Farnetti, Cecilia Dau Novelli, 2017-11-06 The twentieth century saw a proliferation of media discourses on colonialism and, later, decolonisation. Newspapers, periodicals, films, radio and TV broadcasts contributed to the construction of the image of the African "Other" across the colonial world. In recent years, a growing body of literature has explored the role of these media in many colonial societies. As regards the Italian context, however, although several works have been published about the links between colonial culture and national identity, none have addressed the specific role of the media and their impact on collective memory (or lack thereof). This book fills that gap, providing a review of images and themes that have surfaced and resurfaced over time. The volume is divided into two sections, each organised around an underlying theme: while the first deals with visual memory and images from the cinema, radio, television and new media, the second addresses the role of the printed press, graphic novels and comics, photography and trading cards.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: A Discourse Concerning Western Planting Richard Hakluyt, 1877

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: AP World History: Modern Premium, 2022-2023: 5 Practice Tests + Comprehensive Review + Online Practice John McCannon, 2022-02-01 Looking for more

ways to prep? Check out Barron's AP World History Podcast wherever you get your favorite podcasts AND power up your study sessions with Barron's AP World History on Kahoot!-- additional, free prep to help you ace your exam! Be prepared for exam day with Barron's. Trusted content from AP experts! Barron's AP World History: Modern, Premium: 2022-2023 includes in-depth content review and online practice. It's the only book you'll need to be prepared for exam day. Written by Experienced Educators Learn from Barron's--all content is written and reviewed by AP experts Build your understanding with comprehensive review tailored to the most recent exam Get a leg up with tips, strategies, and study advice for exam day--it's like having a trusted tutor by your side Be Confident on Exam Day Sharpen your test-taking skills with 5 full-length practice tests--2 in the book, and 3 more online Strengthen your knowledge with in-depth review covering all Units on the AP World History: Modern Exam Reinforce your learning with practice questions at the end of each chapter Online Practice Continue your practice with 3 full-length practice tests on Barron's Online Learning Hub Simulate the exam experience with a timed test option Deepen your understanding with detailed answer explanations and expert advice Gain confidence with scoring to check your learning progress

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: Revolutionary Characters Gordon S. Wood, 2006-05-18 In this brilliantly illuminating group portrait of the men who came to be known as the Founding Fathers, the incomparable Gordon Wood has written a book that seriously asks, What made these men great? and shows us, among many other things, just how much character did in fact matter. The life of each—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, Paine—is presented individually as well as collectively, but the thread that binds these portraits together is the idea of character as a lived reality. They were members of the first generation in history that was self-consciously self-made men who understood that the arc of lives, as of nations, is one of moral progress.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: History of the Persian Empire A. T. Olmstead, 2022-08-29 Out of a lifetime of study of the ancient Near East, Professor Olmstead has gathered previously unknown material into the story of the life, times, and thought of the Persians, told for the first time from the Persian rather than the traditional Greek point of view. The fullest and most reliable presentation of the history of the Persian Empire in existence.—M. Rostovtzeff

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: War, Will, and Warlords , Compares the reasons for and the responses to the insurgencies in Afghanistan and Pakistan since October 2001. Also examines the lack of security and the support of insurgent groups in Afghanistan and Pakistan since the 1970s that explain the rise of the Pakistan-supported Taliban. Explores the border tribal areas between the two countries and how they influence regional stability and U.S. security. Explains the implications of what happened during this 10-year period to provide candid insights on the prospects and risks associated with bringing a durable stability to this area of the world.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: Aloha Betrayed Noenoe K. Silva, 2004-09-07 In 1897, as a white oligarchy made plans to allow the United States to annex Hawai'i, native Hawaiians organized a massive petition drive to protest. Ninety-five percent of the native population signed the petition, causing the annexation treaty to fail in the U.S. Senate. This event was unknown to many contemporary Hawaiians until Noenoe K. Silva rediscovered the petition in the process of researching this book. With few exceptions, histories of Hawai'i have been based exclusively on English-language sources. They have not taken into account the thousands of pages of newspapers, books, and letters written in the mother tongue of native Hawaiians. By rigorously analyzing many of these documents, Silva fills a crucial gap in the historical record. In so doing, she refutes the long-held idea that native Hawaiians passively accepted the erosion of their culture and loss of their nation, showing that they actively resisted political, economic, linguistic, and cultural domination. Drawing on Hawaiian-language texts, primarily newspapers produced in the nineteenth century and early twentieth, Silva demonstrates that print media was central to social communication, political organizing, and the perpetuation of Hawaiian language and culture. A powerful critique of colonial historiography, Aloha Betrayed provides a much-needed history of native Hawaiian resistance to

American imperialism.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: AP World History: Modern Premium John McCannon, 2020-02-04 Looking for an additional way to prep for the AP exam? Check out Barron's AP World History Podcast wherever you get your favorite podcasts. Be prepared for exam day with Barron's. Trusted content from AP experts! Barron's AP World History: Modern, Premium: 2020-2021 includes in-depth content review and online practice. It's the only book you'll need to be prepared for exam day. Written by Experienced Educators Learn from Barron's--all content is written and reviewed by AP experts Build your understanding with comprehensive review tailored to the most recent exam Get a leg up with tips, strategies, and study advice for exam day--it's like having a trusted tutor by your side Be Confident on Exam Day Sharpen your test-taking skills with 5 full-length practice tests--2 in the book, and 3 more online Strengthen your knowledge with in-depth review covering all Units on the AP World History: Modern Exam Reinforce your learning with practice questions at the end of each chapter Interactive Online Practice Continue your practice with 3 full-length practice tests on Barron's Online Learning Hub Simulate the exam experience with a timed test option Deepen your understanding with detailed answer explanations and expert advice Gain confidence with automated scoring to check your learning progress

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: AP Us Hist 2016 John J. Newman, 2016-01-01 Equip your students to excel on the AP® United States History Exam, as updated for 2016 Features flexibility designed to use in a one-semester or one-year course divided into nine chronological periods mirroring the structure of the new AP® U.S. College Board Curriculum Framework, the text reflects the Board's effort to focus on trends rather than isolated facts each period features a one-page overview summarizing the major developments of the period and lists the three featured Key Concepts from the College Board Curriculum Framework each Think As a Historian feature focuses on one of the nine historical thinking skills that the AP® exam will test each chapter narrative concludes with Historical Perspectives, a feature that addresses the College Board emphasis on how historians have interpreted the events of the chapter in various ways the chapter conclusion features a list of key terms, people, and events organized by theme, reflecting the College Board's focus on asking students to identify themes, not just events chapter assessments include eight multiple-choice items, each tied to a source as on the new AP® exam, as well as four short-answer questions period reviews include both long-essay questions and Document-Based Questions in the format of those on the AP® exam, as updated for 2016

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: AP World History: Modern Premium, 2024: Comprehensive Review with 5 Practice Tests + an Online Timed Test Option John McCannon, 2023-07-04 For more than 80 years, BARRON's has been helping students achieve their goals. Prep for the AP® World History: Modern exam with trusted review from our experts.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex Charles Darwin, 2008-09-02 In the current resurgence of interest in the biological basis of animal behavior and social organization, the ideas and questions pursued by Charles Darwin remain fresh and insightful. This is especially true of *The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex*, Darwin's second most important work. This edition is a facsimile reprint of the first printing of the first edition (1871), not previously available in paperback. The work is divided into two parts. Part One marshals behavioral and morphological evidence to argue that humans evolved from other animals. Darwin shows that human mental and emotional capacities, far from making human beings unique, are evidence of an animal origin and evolutionary development. Part Two is an extended discussion of the differences between the sexes of many species and how they arose as a result of selection. Here Darwin lays the foundation for much contemporary research by arguing that many characteristics of animals have evolved not in response to the selective pressures exerted by their physical and biological environment, but rather to confer an advantage in sexual competition. These two themes are drawn together in two final chapters on the role of sexual selection in humans. In their Introduction, Professors Bonner and May discuss the place of *The Descent* in its own time and relation to current work in biology and other disciplines.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: Princeton Review AP European History Prep, 2021 The Princeton Review, 2020-10-13 Make sure you're studying with the most up-to-date prep materials! Look for the newest edition of this title, The Princeton Review AP European History Prep, 2022 (ISBN: 9780525570660, on-sale August 2021). Publisher's Note: Products purchased from third-party sellers are not guaranteed by the publisher for quality or authenticity, and may not include access to online tests or materials included with the original product.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *Andrew Carnegie Speaks to the 1%* Andrew Carnegie, 2016-04-14 Before the 99% occupied Wall Street... Before the concept of social justice had impinged on the social conscience... Before the social safety net had even been conceived... By the turn of the 20th Century, the era of the robber barons, Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) had already accumulated a staggeringly large fortune; he was one of the wealthiest people on the globe. He guaranteed his position as one of the wealthiest men ever when he sold his steel business to create the United States Steel Corporation. Following that sale, he spent his last 18 years, he gave away nearly 90% of his fortune to charities, foundations, and universities. His charitable efforts actually started far earlier. At the age of 33, he wrote a memo to himself, noting ...The amassing of wealth is one of the worse species of idolatry. No idol more debasing than the worship of money. In 1881, he gave a library to his hometown of Dunfermline, Scotland. In 1889, he spelled out his belief that the rich should use their wealth to help enrich society, in an article called *The Gospel of Wealth* this book. Carnegie writes that the best way of dealing with wealth inequality is for the wealthy to redistribute their surplus means in a responsible and thoughtful manner, arguing that surplus wealth produces the greatest net benefit to society when it is administered carefully by the wealthy. He also argues against extravagance, irresponsible spending, or self-indulgence, instead promoting the administration of capital during one's lifetime toward the cause of reducing the stratification between the rich and poor. Though written more than a century ago, Carnegie's words still ring true today, urging a better, more equitable world through greater social consciousness.

dbq 15 new imperialism causes: *Bedarf Deutschland Der Colonien?* Friedrich Fabri, 1998 Friedrich Fabri was an important catalyst in the German colonial movement. His pamphlet, *Bedarf Deutschland der Colonien?*, published in 1879, ran through three editions in five years. J. A. Hobson described it as 'the most vigorous and popular treatise' produced by the German colonial movement and it has been constantly referred to as a key statement of German expansionist propaganda. This volume provides the German text in a modern type-face along with an accurate English translation of the third (1884) edition of Fabri's pamphlet, and provides an apparatus of Introduction and textual notes which makes its context intelligible to the modern reader.

Back to Home: <https://new.teachat.com>