Imperialism: The policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by the establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations.

Nation-State: A political unit consisting of an autonomous state inhabited predominantly by a people sharing a common culture, history, and language.

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Great Imperialism Video: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aJaltUmrg0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aJaltUmrg0)

- **British in India**
  - Britain first took over India because it was a major trading post.
  - The East Indian Company monopolized the cotton industry in India.
  - The British brought a global market economy to India.
  - The British however drained India of all its resources.
  - They kept the caste system for social control.

- **Other British Colonies**
  - After Britain industrialized demands for more resources skyrocketed.
  - They began colonizing parts of Africa.
  - Cape town in South Africa was a major point for farther trade and control of India.
  - Other colonies in Africa was imperialized because of their raw materials.

- **Scramble for Africa's**
  - European powers established artificial borders in Africa at the Berlin conference in 1884.
  - The Berlin conference was held because Europeans want any bloodshed over Africa.
Imperialism and Nation-State Formation
Shaun Sajan, Sagar Babu

- Europeans were victories in controlling Africa because of their superior weaponry known as the Maxim gun, technology and a better trained military force.
- Some natives signed contracts with the Europeans for foreign control of land unwillingly.

- Establishments of Settler colonies
  - Europeans moved into some of the colonies for economic opportunities
  - South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are examples of settler colonies
  - These settler colonies possessed raw materials like gold and diamonds

- Economical Imperialism
  - An opium war was fought between Britain and China.
  - China refused to buy opium from Britain.
  - After the victory Britain made China open up trading posts.

- End of the Ottoman Empire
  - Establishment of independent states in the Balkans
  - Territorial loss of the Ottoman Empire
  - The Balkan territory created after the end of WWI

- Creation of New States
  - Creation of the Zulu Kingdom in South Africa
  - British defeated the Zulu kingdom
  - Zulu kingdom latter became part of the Union of South Africa

- Nationalism in Germany
  - Nationalism is pride for the language and culture of one’s country
  - Rise of Pan-Germanism
  - Otto Von Bismarck unified Germany through German nationalism during the 19th century.

- Political
  - Before imperialism governments in Asian government contained mostly monarchies.
  - In Africa the government was more tribal based.
  - After independence the countries imperialized by Britain mostly leaned to democracy.
  - The other countries that were imperialized went towards either communism or dictatorship.

- Economic
  - Before imperialism the East Indian Company was just a trading company in India.
  - After imperialism the East Indian Company took over all the trade in India as well the government.
  - After imperialism poverty rates were high because the colonial power drained them of resources.

- Social
  - Before imperialism infrastructure was weak in the colonial countries.
  - After imperialism infrastructure became better.
  - More education was available to a wider population
  - Social classes however remained the same like the Cast system in India

- Cultural
  - After imperialism cultures were lost in parts of Africa
  - Hundreds of languages became extinct.
  - However the major cultures and religions continued to exist in the colonial countries.
  - Christianity however began spreading in countries that were imperialized.

- Environmental
  - Striping of raw materials regardless of the environmental impact.
  - Deforestation because of the need to produce more infrastructures and continued.
  - Unavailability of raw materials in the imperial country so, the colonial country was stripped of raw materials.