**Imperialism** – a broad concept: includes a variety of ways of influencing another country or group of people

- direct conquest
- economic control
- cultural dominance
Imperialism by direct conquest

Example: Belgians in the Congo

50% of the population was murdered in 20 years (1880-1900)
Imperialism through economic control
Imperialism through cultural dominance
Terminology: colonialism

A type of imperialism in which people move into and settle on land in another country.
The Evolution of the Contemporary political map - colonialism

EARLY colonialism – (before 1800)
Spain & Portugal, then France & Britain

LATER colonialism (1800s and after)
Britain, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Germany
THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL MAP: COLONIALISM: WAVE 1

EARLY – before 1800

- Colonizers: Spain, Portugal, then France and Britain
- Colonies: the Americas
- Motivation: God, Gold and Glory
- Goals: spread Christianity, gain wealth, power
- Justification #1: Terra Nullius – “Land belonging to no one”
- Justification #2: Spoils of and consequences of War
THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL MAP: COLONIALISM: WAVE 2

EARLY – 19th century and beyond

- Colonizers: Britain, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy
- Colonies: Africa and Asia
- Motivation & Goals – Same
- Berlin Conference, 1884-5 (Also known as the Congo Conference) imposed State boundaries across Africa without regard to nations or culture.
Colonial Africa
Circa Late 1800's

- Independent States
- English Colony
- Italian Colony
- French Colony
- Portuguese Colony
- Spanish Colony
- Belgian Colony
- German Colony
Let’s do a mapping activity
Time to discuss the contemporary political map of Africa

1. What was the structure of Africa after the Berlin Conference of 1884-5?
2. What type of map would best express this?
3. Which wave of colonization affected Africa?
4. What were the main European countries involved?
5. What did they want?
6. What was the effect on the indigenous people?
7. What kind of boundaries were established?
Rwanda was a superimposed state that “united” the Hutus and Tutsis.

HUTUS and TUTSIS were different Ethnic groups.

To be a State:
- Have a defined Boundary
- Contain a permanent Population
- Be Recognized by other states
- Maintain Sovereignty over its domestic and international affairs

To be a Nation:
- Common heritage
- Shared Beliefs and values
- Claim a traditional homeland
- Desire for self-determination
Save these next slides for a review game
THE SHAPE OF THE POLITICAL MAP: WITH A PARTNER, DEFINE EACH TERM AS PRECISELY AS POSSIBLE, AND PROVIDE SPECIFIC EXAMPLES.

1. State: definition and 4 criteria
2. Sovereignty
3. Nation: definition and 4 criteria
4. Nation-state
5. Multinational state
6. Autonomous region
7. Stateless nation
8. Multistate nation
THE SHAPE OF THE POLITICAL MAP: WITH A PARTNER, DEFINE EACH TERM AS PRECISELY AS POSSIBLE, AND PROVIDE SPECIFIC EXAMPLES.

9. Nationalism
10. Centripetal forces
11. Centrifugal forces
12. Imperialism
13. Colonialism
14. Superimposed boundary
15. Berlin Conference (Congo Conference)
16. Decolonization
17. Neocolonialism
18. Genocide
19. Cold War
20. Satellite state
21. Ethnic Cleansing
22. Balkanization
1. WHAT COUNTRY OPPOSES TAIWAN’S MEMBERSHIP IN THE UN, EFFECTIVELY DENYING TAIWAN STATEHOOD?
2. WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE ISLAND GROUP IN THE BALTIC SEA THAT IS PART OF FINLAND, BUT LIES NEAR SWEDEN?
3. NAME TWO NATION-STATES
4. SINCE RELIGION (ROMAN CATHOLICISM) UNITES MEXICANS, IT IS A ____________________ FORCE.
5. WHAT HAPPENED IN 1989?
6. WHAT WERE THE TWO RIVAL ETHNIC GROUPS IN RWANDA?
7. WHAT LARGE CHANGE OCCURRED ON THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA FROM 1960-1970?
1. CHINA
2. ALAND
3. JAPAN, FRANCE, ICELAND
4. CENTRIPETAL
5. THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL
6. HUTUS AND TUTSIS
7. THIRTY-TWO COLONIAL TERRITORIES GAINED INDEPENDENCE.
Before we go – let’s review our essential knowledge

A. WHAT ARE THE PRIMARY BUILDING BLOCKS OF THE WORLD POLITICAL MAP
B. What are the 7 TYPES OF POLITICAL ENTITIES?
C. Where did the concept of the MODERN NATION-STATE begin?
D. What two political activities LED TO THE SPREAD OF NATIONALISM and influenced the map?
E. INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS AND what process HAVE SHAPED THE POLITICAL MAP SINCE THE END OF WWII?
F. THE FALL OF COMMUNISM ENDED THE COLD WAR, LED TO THE CREATION OF NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES AND CHANGED THE WORLD BALANCE OF POWER.
Before we go – let’s review our essential knowledge

A. Independent states are the primary building blocks of the world political map.

B. There are 7 types of political entities: states, nations, nation-states, stateless nations, multinational states, multi-state nations and autonomous regions.

C. The concept of the modern nation-state began in Europe.

D. Colonialism and imperialism led to the spread of nationalism and influenced contemporary political boundaries.

E. Independence movements and democratization have shaped the political map since the end of WWII.

F. The fall of communism ended the Cold War, led to the creation of newly independent states and changed the world balance of power.