Imperialism Case Study
Forms of Control

4 forms of control existed during this period of time:
- Colony
- Protectorate
- Sphere of Influence
- Economic Imperialism

<table>
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<th>Form</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colony</td>
<td>A country or a territory governed internally by a foreign power</td>
<td>Somaliland in East Africa was a French colony.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protectorate</td>
<td>A country or a territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power</td>
<td>Britain established a protectorate over the Niger River delta.</td>
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<td>Sphere of Influence</td>
<td>An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges</td>
<td>Liberia was under the sphere of influence of the United States.</td>
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<td>Economic Imperialism</td>
<td>An independent but less-developed country controlled by private business interests rather than other governments</td>
<td>The Dole Fruit company controlled pineapple trade in Hawaii.</td>
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Two methods of management proliferated for European nations:
- Indirect
- Direct
Indirect Control

- Popular with Britain and their colonies.
- Utilized existing political rulers, using British law and order to rule.
- Hope that eventually self-government would be possible (Australia and Canada).
Direct Control

- France and other European nations.
- Didn't trust Africans to run their own country.

- Paternalism: Governed in a parental way, providing for needs while limiting rights.
- Assimilation: Local populations would adopt the home country's culture if surrounded by influences from that country.
African Resistance

- African resistance was always outgunned, due to industrial power of European countries.
- All attempts failed, besides Ethiopia, led by Menelik II.

- Modernized forces like those of Algeria and the army of Samori Touré lasted longer.
- Some were religious in nature; Maji Maji Rebellion in east Africa.
Ethiopia

- Led by charismatic leader, Menelik II.
- Played European nations against one another, while building up military.
- Defeated the Italians in the Battle of Adwa (1896), keeping Ethiopia independent.
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. Region Which region had the largest area affected by resistance?

2. Region Was any region unaffected by resistance movements?
Benefits of Imperialism

- Reduced local, inter-tribal warfare.
- At times it provided better education and medicine to native populations.
- Roads, railroads, jobs, etc.
- Economic expansion.
Negatives of Imperialism

- African societies lost land and independence.
- Millions killed due to resistance, working conditions, slavery, etc.
- Famine devastated agriculture in some areas.