

1: Côte d'Ivoire Traditional States

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Morocco 1492 With the marriage of the heirs apparent to their respective thrones Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile created a personal union that most scholars view as the foundation of the Spanish monarchy. Their dynastic alliance was important for a number of reasons, ruling jointly over a large aggregation of territories although not in a unitary fashion. Ferdinand of Aragon was particularly concerned with expansion in France and Italy, as well as conquests in North Africa. The Kingdom of Portugal had an advantage over the rest of Iberian, having earlier retaken territory from the Muslims. Portugal then began to seek further overseas expansion, first to the port of Ceuta and then by colonizing the Atlantic islands of Madeira and the Azores ; it also began voyages down the west coast of Africa in the fifteenth century. Following the voyage of Christopher Columbus in and first major settlement in the New World in , Portugal and Castile divided the world by the Treaty of Tordesillas , which gave Portugal Africa and Asia and the Western Hemisphere to Spain. Columbus unexpectedly encountered the western hemisphere, populated by peoples he named "Indians. Managing the expanding empire became an administrative issue. It had conquered Melilla in , and further expansionism policy in North Africa was developed during the regency of Ferdinand the Catholic in Castile, stimulated by the Cardinal Cisneros. Several towns and outposts in the North African coast were conquered and occupied by Castile: Tripoli was taken on 24th July, the feast of St. James , protector of Spain; the claim was made that 10, Muslims were killed and many captured. The Spanish conquest of Oran was won with much bloodshed: The Zeiyanid sultans of Tlemcen quickly submitted to Spanish protectorate, and the two powers soon became allies. Oran, like other principal Algerian ports, was forced to accept a presidio military outpost ; it became a major naval base, a garrison city armed with traffic-commanding cannons and arquebuses. The Catholic Monarchs had developed a strategy of marriages for their children in order to isolate their long-time enemy: In these battles, which established the supremacy of the Spanish Tercios in European battlefields, the forces of the kings of Spain acquired a reputation for invincibility that would last until the mid-century. After the death of Queen Isabella in , and her exclusion of Ferdinand from a further role in Castile, Ferdinand married Germaine de Foix in , cementing an alliance with France. Only a year later, Ferdinand became part of the Holy League against France, seeing a chance at taking both Milan 1512 to which he held a dynastic claim 1512 and Navarre. This war was less of a success than the war against Venice, and in , France agreed to a truce that left Milan in its control and recognized Spanish control of Upper Navarre , which had effectively been a Spanish protectorate following a series of treaties in , , , and Conquest of the Canary Islands The conquest of the Canary Islands Portugal obtained several Papal bulls that acknowledged Portuguese control over the discovered territories, but Castile also obtained from the Pope the safeguard of its rights to the Canary Islands with the bulls *Romani Pontifex* dated 6 November and *Dominatur Dominus* dated 30 April The conquest was completed with the campaigns of the armies of the Crown of Castile between 1492 and 1495, when the islands of Gran Canaria 1492 , La Palma 1493 , and Tenerife 1495 were subjugated. Chronicler Pulgar wrote that the fame of the treasures of Guinea "spread around the ports of Andalusia in such way that everybody tried to go there". The War of the Castilian Succession 1499 provided the Catholic Monarchs with the opportunity not only to attack the main source of the Portuguese power, but also to take possession of this lucrative commerce. The Crown officially organized this trade with Guinea: Isabella at the center, Columbus on the left, a cross on her right. The two became known as the Catholic Monarchs , with their marriage a personal union that created a relationship between the Crown of Aragon and Castile, each with their own administrations, but ruled jointly by the two monarchs. Castile was already engaged in a race of exploration with Portugal to reach the Far East by sea when Columbus made his bold proposal to Isabella. In the Capitulations of Santa Fe , dated on 17 April , Christopher Columbus obtained from the Catholic Monarchs his appointment as viceroy and governor in the lands already discovered [61] and that he might discover thenceforth; [62] [63] thereby, it was the first document to establish an administrative

organization in the Indies. These actions gave Spain exclusive rights to establish colonies in all of the New World from north to south later with the exception of Brazil , which Portuguese commander Pedro Alvares Cabral encountered in , as well as the easternmost parts of Asia. The treaty of Tordesillas [67] and the treaty of Cintra 18 September [68] established the limits of the Kingdom of Fez for Portugal, and the Castilian expansion was allowed outside these limits, beginning with the conquest of Melilla in . Other European powers did not see the treaty between Spain and Portugal as binding on themselves. Converting the inhabitants of in the newly discovered lands was entrusted by the papacy to the rulers of Portugal and Spain, through a series of papal actions.

2: The World in C.E. | New Visions - Social Studies

Students will create a world map showing the extent of European maritime empires, the Russian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, Mughal Empire, China under the Qing Dynasty, Japan under the Tokugawa Shogunate, Ashanti, Benin, and Dahomey ca.

An exemplary German astronomer of this period was Johann Kepler. The works of the Polish astronomer Copernicus on the motion of the planets, of the Italian physicist and astronomer Galileo and his telescopic observations of the moon and of the planet Jupiter and the discovery of its moon, and of the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe were of great but controversial and risky influence. One could still get imprisoned, tortured or put to death for heresies if one was captured in the wrong city or by the different factions of the competing court and church views of orthodoxy. In the Italian astronomer Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake in the Campo Fiori in Rome and his ashes scattered in the Tiber River because his defense of Copernican heliocentric system of the solar system and philosophy made him question the dogma of the Catholic Church. Bruno was singled out for trial and execution by the Inquisition because he was a member of the clergy, a Dominican friar. Bruno was a fascinating figure, who wrote tracts that claimed special techniques and powers of memorization, but his personality was strong and probably quite arrogant and earned him more enemies than friends. German intellectual life was integrated into the needs of the court, the princes and the competing interests of differences between the Catholic Church, which still held strong influence in Bavaria and Southern Germany, and the Lutheran areas where the local princes variously supported research into mathematics, medicine, science and military arts. In the aftermath of the Thirty Years War Prussia was reorganized along the lines of this pre-war configurations of principalities and aristocratic privileges of the landed elite. The Prussian states were also pressured and aware of the continuing struggles for share and profit in the Baltic trade that led to episodic wars through the later 17th century, and waves of popular religious movements, of Anabaptists in Bavaria and the continued positioning for power and compromise between Lutheran based towns and principalities and the more Catholic region of Bavaria. This was also a period in which German intellectual life benefited and shared in the accomplishments of mathematics, science and technology. Copernicus, the great Polish astronomer influenced the later work of Johann Kepler. It was a unique event as it may be the only known instance of a Super Nova event that was visible to the naked eye without use of a telescope. He wrote them in Augsburg, Germany, the site of the important Augsburg Confession of 1530, and the Peace of Augsburg in 1555, which guaranteed the rights of minority religious, whether Protestant or Catholic of free practice of religion and freedom from persecution. The Augsburg Confession is one of the essential documents of Lutheran faith for it details and compares Lutheran practice and belief against that of Catholic orthodoxy. But Kepler also goes a step further and diagrams out the beginnings of proofs of why the sun and the earth must be placed as the center of the known solar system. You see then, studious reader, how the subtle mind of Galileo, in my opinion the first philosopher of the day, uses this telescope of ours like a sort of ladder, scales the furthest and loftiest walls of the visible world, surveys all things with his own eyes, and, from the position he has gained, darts the glances of his most acute intellect upon these petty abodes of oursâ€”the planetary spheres I mean,â€”and compares with keenest reasoning the distant with the near, the lofty with the deep. Figure 3 Augsburg in By conditions in Prague were changing and he moved his family to Linz in Germany. Others cite to a much more contentious period in which the Treaty of Westphalia was a failure as numerous conflicts ensued. Johann Joachim Becher, a scientist whose phlogiston theory of combustion would be discredited, but who wrote *A Political Discourse on the real Causes of the Rise and Decline of Towns, Countries and States*, that analyzed the comparative advantage of the United Provinces of Netherlands in securing a position in the Baltic and North Atlantic trade, a position that was superior to the Prussian states. By comparison Germany in the 17th century suffered from deflation in prices and depopulation forced by desperate postwar conditions. While in Saxony the peasants appear to have been better off, in Brandenburg the demesnes or holdings of the nobility increased. Academies of Art and Science: The importance of these academies may be seen in their corollary role in supporting and linking the universities with the upper class

emphasis on the mixture of culture and political sponsorship or patronage. Entry and membership into the academies was exclusive and required political connections with the ruling aristocrats. As a young man of 20, Euler visited St. For Christian Wolf it was preferred to base oneself within the University of Halle where he was better protected from controversy and criticism from conservative religious orthodoxy, and the Royal Brandenburg Society of Sciences appears to have been less secure and appealing. In he incurred the wrath of the authorities and was forced into exile by Frederick William I who threatened him with hanging. Euler however remained as a scholar at the academy in St. Petersburg until when left during political turmoil for the Academy in Berlin. In old age he returned to St. Petersburg where he worked until his death. Bibliography Calinger, Ronald S. The Empire after the Thirty Years War. The Ascendancy of France , edited by F. Gailei, Galileo, and Johann Kepler. Online edition by Project Gutenberg. Translated by Edward Staffa Carlos. Accessed 5 3, Moderne Preussische Geschichte â€”

3: World History Events timeline | Timetoast timelines

An organization founded in to oppose annexation of the Philippines which some feared would bring competition from cheap labor, and others considered the Filipinos racially-inferior and the Philippines unsuitable as an American territory.

The Spanish Empire Habsburg Spain was a superpower and the center of the first global empire in the 16th century. It had a cultural golden age in the 17th century. With the Peace of Utrecht , Spain, stripped of its territories in Italy and the Low Countries, lost most of its power, and became a second rate nation in Continental politics. However, Spain maintained its vast overseas empire until, beginning with declarations of independence in Venezuela and Paraguay , successive revolutions split away its territories on the mainland of the Americas. Nevertheless, Spain held onto significant fragments of its empire in Asia, America and Oceania until the Spanish-American War of , and in Africa until The beginnings of the empire Three examples set for the Spanish empire are to be recognized in the Aragonese, Burgundian and Portuguese Empire. The Castilian kings, meanwhile, tolerated the Moorish taifa client-kingdom of Granada by exacting tributes of gold, the *parias*, and, in so doing, ensured that gold from the Niger region of Africa entered Europe. The Castilian Empire was the result of a period of rapid colonial expansion into the New World, as well as the Philippines and colonies in Africa: Melilla was captured by Castile in and Oran in In , Spain drove out the last Moorish king of Granada. After their victory, they negotiated with Cristopher Columbus, a Genoese sailor attempting to reach Cipangu by sailing west. Columbus instead inadvertently discovered America, inaugurating the Spanish colonization of the continent. The war was less of a success than that against Venice, and in , France agreed to a truce that left Milan in her control and recognized Spanish control of Upper Navarre. Upon the settlement of Hispaniola which was successful in the early s, the colonists began searching elsewhere to begin new settlements. Those from the less prosperous Hispaniola were eager to search for new success in a new settlement. This Castilian Empire abroad became the source of Spanish wealth and power in Europe, but contributed also to inflation. Instead of fueling the Spanish economy, American silver made Spain dependent on foreign sources of raw materials and manufactured goods. The economic and social revolutions taking place in France and England were nonexistent in Spain. It was said that in his domains, the sun never set. The unwieldy empire of the Siglo de Oro was controlled, not from distant inland Madrid, but from Seville. The Empire of Charles and his successors was not only Spaniard or Castilian. According to Henry Kamen, the Spanish Empire was a multiethnic enterprise, with: Genoese and German bankers, as the Fuggers. German and Italian soldiers, e. English in America and Triangular Trade and Chinese in the Philippines merchants, and Native American allies as in the Conquest of Mexico The Habsburg dynasty squandered the American and Castilian riches in pointless wars across Europe, defaulted on their debt several times, and left the Spanish people generally bankrupt. His political goals were several: Access to American gold, silver, sugar and Asian products porcelain, spices, silk Undermining the power of France and containing it in its Eastern borders. Defending Europe against Islam, notably the Ottoman Empire. This Empire was constituted by inherited territories, not conquered. After defeating Castilian rebels in the Castilian War of the Communities, Charles was the most powerful man in Europe, his rule stretching over an empire not to be rivaled in size until Napoleon. Charles attempted to quell the Protestant Reformation at the Diet of Worms but Luther refused to recant his "heresy. After Columbus, the colonization of the New World was led by a series of warrior-explorers called the Conquistadors. Native tribes were usually at war with one another and some of them were only too willing to form alliances with the Spanish in order to defeat powerful enemies, such as the Aztecs or Incas. This task was greatly facilitated by the spread of diseases e. Of comparable importance was the conquest of the Inca empire by Francisco Pizarro, which would become the Viceroyalty of Peru. After the conquest of Mexico, rumours of golden cities Cibola in North America, El Dorado in South America caused several more expeditions to be sent out, but many of those returned without having found their goal, or having found it, finding it much less valuable than was hoped. In , Francis I of France, who found himself surrounded by Habsburg territories, invaded the Spanish possessions in Italy and inaugurated a second round of Franco-Spanish conflict. The war was a disaster for France, which suffered defeat at Bicocca , Pavia , at which

Francis was captured, and Landriano before Francis relented and abandoned Milan to Spain once more. The Peace of Barcelona, signed between Charles and the Pope in 1529, established a more cordial relationship between the two leaders that effectively named Spain as the protector of the Catholic cause and recognized of Charles as king of Lombardy in return for Spanish intervention in overthrowing the rebellious Florentine Republic. Spanish settlements were established in the New World: New Granada modern Colombia was colonized in the 1500s and Buenos Aires was established in 1536, Spain was relatively early in passing some laws for the protection of the natives of its American colonies, with the first such laws being passed in 1513; however, records suggest that the practice never matched the theory. In 1571, Francis I, king of France, announced his unprecedented alliance with the Ottoman sultan, Suleiman the Magnificent, by occupying the Spanish-controlled city of Nice in concert with Turkish forces. Henry VIII of England, who bore a greater grudge against France than he held against the Emperor for standing in the way of his divorce, joined Charles in his invasion of France. Although the Spanish army was soundly defeated at the Battle of Ceresole, in Savoy, Henry fared better, and France was forced to accept terms. Charles went to take care of an older problem: The League had allied itself to the French, and efforts in Germany to undermine the League had been rebuffed. He first tried the path of negotiation at the Council of Trent in 1545, but the Protestant leadership, feeling betrayed by the stance taken by the Catholics at the council, went to war, led by the Saxon elector Maurice. In response, Charles invaded Germany at the head of a mixed Dutch-Spanish army, hoping to restore the Imperial authority. In 1555, Charles signed the Peace of Augsburg with the Protestant states and restored stability in Germany on his principle of *cuius regio, eius religio*, a position unpopular with Spanish and Italian clergymen. Charles had preferred to suppress the Ottomans through a considerably more maritime strategy, hampering Ottoman landings on the Venetian territories in the Eastern Mediterranean. Only in response to raids on the eastern coast of Spain did Charles personally lead attacks against the African mainland Philip treated Castille as the foundation of his empire, but the population of Castile which was much less than that of France or England was never great enough to provide the soldiers needed to support the Empire. When he married Mary Tudor, England was allied to Spain. Spain was not yet at peace, as the aggressive Henry II of France came to the throne in 1547 and immediately renewed conflict with Spain. Quentin in Picardy in 1557 and defeating Henry again at the Battle of Gravelines. In the celebrations that followed the treaty, Henry was killed by a stray splinter from a lance. France was stricken for the next thirty years by chronic civil war and unrest see French Wars of Religion and removed from effectively competing with Spain and the Habsburg family in European power games. Freed from effective French opposition, Spain saw the apogee of its might and territorial reach in the period The opening for the Genoese banking consortium was the state bankruptcy of Philip II in 1557, which threw the German banking houses into chaos and ended the reign of the Fuggers as Spanish financiers. The Genoese bankers provided the unwieldy Habsburg system with fluid credit and a dependably regular income. In return the less dependable shipments of American silver were rapidly transferred from Seville to Genoa, to provide capital for further ventures. Florida was colonized in the 1500s. Manila was established in 1571. In 1571, the Spanish defeated an Ottoman landing on the strategic island of Malta, defended by the Knights of St. The battle ended the Ottoman naval threat in the Western Mediterranean and initiated a long period of decline for the Ottoman Empire. This mission marked the height of the respectability of Spain and its sovereign abroad as Philip bore the burden of leading the Counter-Reformation. The troubled kingdom The time for rejoicing in Madrid was short-lived. In 1568, Calvinist-led riots in the Netherlands prompted the Duke of Alva to march into the country and restore order. In 1568, William the Silent led a failed attempt to drive the tyrannical Alva from the Netherlands. The Spanish, who derived a great deal of wealth from the Netherlands and particularly from the vital port of Antwerp, were committed to restoring order and maintaining their hold on the provinces. In 1572, a band of rebel Dutch privateers known as the *watergeuzen* "Sea Beggars" seized a number of Dutch coastal towns, proclaimed their support for William and denounced the Spanish leadership. For Spain, the war was a slow-moving disaster. In 1572, faced with the bills from his 80,000 man army of occupation in the Netherlands and the massive fleet that had won at Lepanto, Philip was forced to accept bankruptcy. The army in the Netherlands mutinied not long after, seizing Antwerp and looting the southern Netherlands, prompting several cities in the previously peaceful southern provinces to join the rebellion. The Spanish chose the route of negotiation, and

pacified most of the southern provinces again with the Union of Arras in 1579. The Arras agreement required all Spanish troops to leave these lands. In 1580, this gave King Philip the opportunity to strengthen his position when the last member of the Portuguese royal family, Cardinal Henry of Portugal, died. Philip asserted a weak claim to the Portuguese throne and in June sent the Duke of Alba with an army to Lisbon to assure his succession. In 1581, when Philip II moved his court back to Madrid from the Atlantic port of Lisbon where he had temporarily settled to pacify his new Portuguese kingdom, the pattern was sealed, in spite of what every observant commentator privately noted: In 1582, William the Silent was assassinated by a half-deranged Catholic, and the death of the popular Dutch resistance leader was hoped to bring an end to the war. In 1588, Queen Elizabeth I of England, sent support to the Protestant causes in the Netherlands and France, and Sir Francis Drake launched attacks against Spanish merchants in the Caribbean and the Pacific, along with a particularly aggressive attack on the port of Cadiz. Even with the disastrous result, few can doubt that the Spanish fleet was among the strongest in Europe until the 1700s, when it suffered real humiliation. Committed to stopping Henry of Navarre from becoming King of France, the Spanish divided their army in the Netherlands and invaded France in 1590. Faced with continuing piracy against its shipping in the Atlantic and the disruption of its vital gold shipments from the New World, Spain was forced to admit bankruptcy again in 1596. A treaty with England was agreed upon in 1604, following the accession of the more tractable Stuart King James I. Peace with England and France implied that Spain could focus her energies on restoring her rule to the Dutch provinces. The Dutch, led by Maurice of Nassau, the son of William the Silent and perhaps the greatest strategist of his time, had succeeded in taking a number of border cities since 1585, including the fortress of Breda. Following the peace with England, the new Spanish commander Ambrosio Spinola pressed hard against the Dutch. Spain was at peace. Spain made a fair recovery during the truce, ordering her finances and doing much to restore her prestige and stability in the run-up to the last truly great war in which she would play as a leading power. His chief minister was the capable Duke of Lerma. He believed that the key to restraining the resurgent French and eliminating the Dutch was a closer alliance with Habsburg Austria. After certain initial setbacks, the Bohemians were defeated at White Mountain in 1620, and again at Stadtlohn in 1623. The war with the Netherlands was renewed in 1629 with Spinola taking the fortress of Breda in 1624. There was hope in Madrid that the Netherlands might finally be reincorporated into the Empire, and after the defeat of Denmark the Protestants in Germany seemed crushed. The road to Rocroi Olivares was a man sadly out of time; he realized that Spain needed to reform, and to reform it needed peace. The destruction of the United Provinces of the Netherlands was added to his list of necessities because behind every anti-Habsburg coalition there was Dutch money: Dutch bankers stood behind the East India merchants of Seville, and everywhere in the world Dutch entrepreneurship and colonists undermined Spanish and Portuguese hegemony. The Spanish had been debasing their currency to pay for the war and prices exploded in Spain just as they had in previous years in Austria.

4: Imperialism - Wikipedia

The Spanish Empire Habsburg Spain was a superpower and the center of the first global empire in the 16th century. It had a cultural golden age in the 17th century.

It first became common with its current sense in Great Britain , during the s and was used with a negative connotation. Its precise meaning continues to be debated by scholars. Some writers, such as Edward Said , use the term more broadly to describe any system of domination and subordination organised with an imperial center and a periphery. Political power grows from conquering land; however, cultural and economic aspects flourish through sea and trade routes. A distinction about empires is "that although political empires were built mostly by expansion overland, economic and cultural influences spread at least as much by sea". European empires in Asia and Africa "have come to be seen as the classic forms of imperialism: The two main regions are the core and the periphery. The core consists of high areas of income and profit; the periphery is on the opposing side of the spectrum consisting of areas of low income and profit. These critical theories of Geo-politics have led to increased discussion of the meaning and impact of imperialism on the modern post-colonial world. The Russian leader Lenin suggested that "imperialism was the highest form of capitalism, claiming that imperialism developed after colonialism, and was distinguished from colonialism by monopoly capitalism". Geopolitics now focuses on states becoming major economic players in the market; some states today are viewed as empires due to their political and economic authority over other nations. Entrance of the Russian troops in Tiflis, 26 November , by Franz Roubaud , The term "imperialism" is often conflated with " colonialism "; however, many scholars have argued that each have their own distinct definition. Robert Young writes that while imperialism operates from the center, is a state policy and is developed for ideological as well as financial reasons, colonialism is simply the development for settlement or commercial intentions. However, colonialism still includes invasion. Colonialism is seen to be the architect deciding how to start dominating areas and then imperialism can be seen as creating the idea behind conquest cooperating with colonialism. Colonialism is when the imperial nation begins a conquest over an area and then eventually is able to rule over the areas the previous nation had controlled. Colonialism is the builder and preserver of the colonial possessions in an area by a population coming from a foreign region. Thus, most will eventually establish a separate nationality or remain under complete control of their mother colony. A portrayal of New Imperialism and its effects on China. Stephen Howe , while generally hostile to empires,[citation needed] has summarized the beneficial effects of the main empires: They provided stability, security, and legal order for their subjects. They constrained, and at their best, tried to transcend, the potentially savage ethnic or religious antagonisms among the peoples. And the aristocracies which ruled most of them were often far more liberal, humane, and cosmopolitan than their supposedly ever more democratic successors. In ancient China , tianxia denoted the lands, space, and area divinely appointed to the Emperor by universal and well-defined principles of order. The center of this land was directly apportioned to the Imperial court, forming the center of a world view that centered on the Imperial court and went concentrically outward to major and minor officials and then the common citizens, tributary states , and finally ending with the fringe " barbarians ". Hobson identifies this justification on general grounds as: Friedrich Ratzel believed that in order for a state to survive, imperialism was needed. Halford Mackinder felt that Great Britain needed to be one of the greatest imperialists and therefore justified imperialism. Under this doctrine, the French politician Jules Ferry could declare in that "Superior races have a right, because they have a duty. They have the duty to civilize the inferior races. The Royal Geographical Society of London and other geographical societies in Europe had great influence and were able to fund travelers who would come back with tales of their discoveries. The principles of imperialism are often generalizable to the policies and practices of the British Empire "during the last generation, and proceeds rather by diagnosis than by historical description". The country of Australia serves as a case study in relation to British settlement and colonial rule of the continent in the eighteenth century, that was arguably premised on terra nullius, as its settlers considered it unused by its original inhabitants. Cartographic propaganda One of the main tools used by imperialists was cartography.

Cartography is "the art, science and technology of making maps" [33] but this definition is problematic. It implies that maps are objective representations of the world when in reality they serve very political means. To better illustrate this idea, Bassett focuses his analysis of the role of nineteenth-century maps during the "scramble for Africa". According to Bassett, "[n]ineteenth-century explorers commonly requested Africans to sketch maps of unknown areas on the ground. Many of those maps were highly regarded for their accuracy" [34] but were not printed in Europe unless Europeans verified them. Ottoman wars in Europe Imperialism in ancient times is clear in the history of China and in the history of western Asia and the Mediterranean— an unending succession of empires. The tyrannical empire of the Assyrians was replaced 6th—4th century BCE by that of the Persians, in strong contrast to the Assyrian in its liberal treatment of subjected peoples, assuring it long duration. It eventually gave way to the imperialism of Greece. But the cosmopolis, in which all citizens of the world would live harmoniously together in equality, remained a dream of Alexander. It was partially realized when the Romans built their empire from Britain to Egypt. Cultural imperialism is an extremely fuzzy concept, pointing to the supposed influence of one dominant culture over others, i. In some ways, this is such an expansion of the concept of imperialism as to be meaningless. This is more than just "foreign" music, television or film becoming popular with young people, but that popular culture changing their own expectations of life and their desire for their own country to become more like the foreign country depicted. For example, depictions of opulent American lifestyles in the soap opera Dallas during the Cold War changed the expectations of Romanians; a more recent example is the influence of smuggled South Korean drama series in North Korea. The importance of soft power is not lost on authoritarian regimes, fighting such influence with bans on foreign popular culture, control of the internet and unauthorised satellite dishes etc. Nor is such a usage of culture recent, as part of Roman imperialism local elites would be exposed to the benefits and luxuries of Roman culture and lifestyle, with the aim that they would then become willing participants. Imperialism has been subject to moral or immoral censure by its critics[which? Much more important was informal control of independent areas. Roger Louis, "In their view, historians have been mesmerized by formal empire and maps of the world with regions colored red. The bulk of British emigration, trade, and capital went to areas outside the formal British Empire. Cabinet decisions to annex or not to annex were made, usually on the basis of political or geopolitical considerations. At first planners expected that colonies would provide an excellent captive market for manufactured items. Apart from India, this was seldom true. By the s, imperialists saw the economic benefit primarily in the production of inexpensive raw materials to feed the domestic manufacturing sector. Overall, Great Britain did very well in terms of profits from India, but not from most of the rest of its empire. The Netherlands did very well in the East Indies. Germany and Italy got very little trade or raw materials from their empires. France did slightly better. The Belgian Congo was notoriously profitable when it was a capitalistic rubber plantation owned and operated by King Leopold II as a private enterprise. However, scandal after scandal regarding very badly mistreated labour led the international community to force the government of Belgium to take it over in , and it became much less profitable. The Philippines cost the United States much more than expected because of military action against rebels. The colonization of India in the midth century offers an example of this focus: The second expansion of Europe was a complex historical process in which political, social and emotional forces in Europe and on the periphery were more influential than calculated imperialism. Individual colonies might serve an economic purpose; collectively no empire had any definable function, economic or otherwise. Empires represented only a particular phase in the ever-changing relationship of Europe with the rest of the world: To obtain raw materials, Europe expanded imports from other countries and from the colonies. European industrialists sought raw materials such as dyes, cotton, vegetable oils, and metal ores from overseas. Concurrently, industrialization was quickly making Europe the center of manufacturing and economic growth, driving resource needs. With the invention of railroads and telegraphs, it became easier to communicate with other countries and to extend the administrative control of a home nation over its colonies. Steam railroads and steam-driven ocean shipping made possible the fast, cheap transport of massive amounts of goods to and from colonies. European chemists made new explosives that made artillery much more deadly. By the s, the machine gun had become a reliable battlefield weapon. This technology gave European armies an advantage

over their opponents, as armies in less-developed countries were still fighting with arrows, swords, and leather shields. The term imperialism was originally introduced into English in its present sense in the late 1800s by opponents of the allegedly aggressive and ostentatious imperial policies of British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli. Supporters of "imperialism" such as Joseph Chamberlain quickly appropriated the concept. Hobson, a leading English Liberal, developed a highly influential interpretation of Imperialism: A Study that expanded on his belief that free enterprise capitalism had a negative impact on the majority of the population. In Imperialism he argued that the financing of overseas empires drained money that was needed at home. It was invested abroad because lower wages paid the workers overseas made for higher profits and higher rates of return, compared to domestic wages. So although domestic wages remained higher, they did not grow nearly as fast as they might have otherwise. Exporting capital, he concluded, put a lid on the growth of domestic wages in the domestic standard of living. By the 1900s, historians such as David K. Fieldhouse [45] and Oron Hale could argue that "the Hobsonian foundation has been almost completely demolished. Lenin portrayed Imperialism as the closure of the world market and the end of capitalist free-competition that arose from the need for capitalist economies to constantly expand investment, material resources and manpower in such a way that necessitated colonial expansion. Later Marxist theoreticians echo this conception of imperialism as a structural feature of capitalism. Such writers have expanded the period associated with the term so that it now designates neither a policy, nor a short space of decades in the late 19th century, but a world system extending over a period of centuries, often going back to Christopher Columbus and, in some accounts, to the Crusades. As the application of the term has expanded, its meaning has shifted along five distinct but often parallel axes: Those changes reflect "among other shifts in sensibility" a growing unease, even great distaste, with the pervasiveness of such power, specifically, Western power. Much of the debate was pioneered by such theorists as J. While these non-Marxist writers were at their most prolific before World War I, they remained active in the interwar years. Their combined work informed the study of imperialism and its impact on Europe, as well as contributing to reflections on the rise of the military-political complex in the United States from the 1900s. Hobson argued that domestic social reforms could cure the international disease of imperialism by removing its economic foundation. Hobson theorized that state intervention through taxation could boost broader consumption, create wealth, and encourage a peaceful, tolerant, multipolar world order. For example, the Western world saw people living in tropical environments as "less civilized", therefore justifying colonial control as a civilizing mission. Across the three major waves of European colonialism the first in the Americas, the second in Asia and the last in Africa, environmental determinism served to place categorically indigenous people in a racial hierarchy.

5: Timeline of - CE by Emily Hung on Prezi

17th Century - The Empire Declines. The decline of the Spanish empire was brought about by many factors. Money was tight for the Spanish during the 17th century, despite that galleons filled with gold were sent from the Americas (though many were raided by pirates or were wrecked in storms).

Governance[edit] The British Empire refers to the possessions, dominions and dependencies under the control of the Crown. In addition to the areas formally under the sovereignty of the British monarch, various "foreign" territories were controlled as protectorates; territories transferred to British administration under the authority of the League of Nations or the United Nations ; and miscellaneous other territories, such as the condominium of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The natures of the administration of the Empire changed both by time and place, and there was no uniform system of government in the Empire. The Crown claimed absolute sovereignty over them, although they were not formally part of the United Kingdom itself. Generally their law was the common law of England together with whatever British Acts of Parliament were also applied to them. Over time, a number of colonies were granted " responsible government ", making them largely self-governing.

Crown colony A Crown colony was a type of colonial administration of the English and later the British Empire, whose legislature and administration were controlled by the Crown. Crown colonies were ruled by a governor appointed by the monarch. By the middle of the 19th century, the sovereign appointed royal governors on the advice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This became the main method of creating and governing colonies. There also existed lower houses which were usually named the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The lower house was usually elected, but suffrage was restricted to free white men only, usually with property ownership restrictions. Since land ownership was widespread, most white men could vote. They held a consultative position, however, and did not serve in administrative offices as cabinet ministers do. Members of the Executive Council were not necessarily members of the lower house but were usually members of the upper house.

Charter colony Charter colony is one of the three classes of colonial government established in the 17th-century English colonies in North America. In a charter colony, the King granted a charter to the colonial government establishing the rules under which the colony was to be governed and charter colonies elected their own governors based on rules spelled out in the charter or other colonial legislation.

Proprietary colony A number of colonies in the 16th and 17th centuries were granted to a particular individual; these were known as proprietary colonies. Proprietary colonies in America were governed by a Lord Proprietor , who, holding authority by virtue of a royal charter, usually exercised that authority almost as an independent sovereign. Eventually these were converted to Crown colonies.

Chartered company A chartered company is an association formed by investors or shareholders for the purpose of trade, exploration and colonisation. Chartered companies were usually formed, incorporated and legitimised under a royal charter. This document set out the terms under which the company could trade, defined its boundaries of influence, and described its rights and responsibilities. Groups of investors formed companies to underwrite and profit from the exploration of Africa, India, Asia, the Caribbean and North America, under the patronage of the state. Some companies such as the East India Company ruled large colonial possessions especially in India. A protectorate is a territory which is not formally annexed but in which, by treaty, grant or other lawful means, the Crown has power and jurisdiction. A protectorate differs from a "protected state". A protected state is a territory under a foreign ruler which enjoys British protection, over whose foreign affairs she exercises control, but in respect of whose internal affairs she does not exercise jurisdiction. Dominion Dominions were semi-independent polities that were nominally under the Crown , constituting the British Empire and British Commonwealth , beginning in the later part of the 19th century. Dominion status was formally defined in the Balfour Declaration of , which recognised these countries as "autonomous Communities within the British Empire", thus acknowledging them as political equals of the United Kingdom; the Statute of Westminster converted this status into legal reality, making them essentially independent members of what was then called the British Commonwealth. Initially, the Dominions conducted their own trade policy, some limited foreign relations and had autonomous armed forces , although the British government claimed and exercised the

exclusive power to declare wars. However, after the passage of the Statute of Westminster the language of dependency on the Crown of the United Kingdom ceased, where the Crown itself was no longer referred to as the Crown of any place in particular but simply as "the Crown". Arthur Berriedale Keith, in *Speeches and Documents on the British Dominions*, stated that "the Dominions are sovereign international States in the sense that the King in respect of each of His Dominions Newfoundland excepted is such a State in the eyes of international law". After then, those countries that were previously referred to as "Dominions" became Commonwealth realms where the sovereign reigns no longer as the British monarch, but as monarch of each nation in its own right, and are considered equal to the United Kingdom and one another.

6: The Spanish Empire

steam engine zemstvos Boxer Rebellion Hammurabi cuneiform Epic of Gilgamesh c BCE Charlemagne investiture controversy Holy Roman Empire c.

Mar 21, Spinning mule developed Samuel Crompton developed this hybrid machine to meet the greater needs of factories in the Industrial Revolution. It was able to spin more yarn than ever. It allowed for cheaper transportation with fuel being a ready resource. It was central to the Industrial Revolution. Mar 21, Toussaint Louverture Haitian patriot and martyr. A self-educated slave freed shortly before the uprising in , he joined the black rebellion to liberate the slaves and became its organizational genius. Mar 21, Cotton gin developed The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney revolutionized the production and trade of cotton around the world. It allowed for less manpower to produce more cotton, helping cotton to become one of the largest industries in America. Mar 21, Simon Bolivar Bolivar launched an invasion into Venezuela and was later named the president. He worked for a united South America. Mar 21, Unification of Italy Italian Unification was the political and social movement that agglomerated different states of the Italian peninsula into the single state of Italy in the 19th century. It presented an analytical approach to the class struggle and the problems of capitalism. Mar 21, Bessemer process developed The Bessemer process was the first inexpensive industrial process for the mass-production of steel from molten pig iron. This process decreased the cost of steel manufacturing and increased the scale on which it was produced. It gave more credibility to science and the evolution theory. Although serfs were freed, they were still treated badly and had very poor living conditions. The King of Germany was thrown out and Hitler was inaugurated the same year. Mar 21, Indian National Congress founded The Indian National Congress introduced democracy to India and was one of the most powerful forces in its struggle for independence. It is one of the oldest political parties in the world. Jan 21, Wars of independence in Latin America The Latin American Wars of Independence were the various revolutions that took place during the late 18th and early 19th centuries and resulted in the creation of a number of independent countries in Latin America. Mar 21, Henry Ford and the assembly line The assembly line completely transformed the act of manufacturing. Developed for the Model T, Ford patented the act of mass production. It allowed more products to be created for less.

7: Governor-General of the Philippines - Wikipedia

The territorial evolution of the British Empire is considered to have begun with the foundation of the English colonial empire in the late 16th century. Since then, many territories around the world have been under the control of the United Kingdom or its predecessor states.

8: C.E C.E | Preceden

World History Events James Watt's steam engine was one of the most revolutionary machines of the century. The Crimean War was a conflict between.

9: Spanish Empire - Wikipedia

The Spanish Empire has been described as the first global empire in history, a description also given to the Portuguese Empire. [6] [7] [8] It was the world's most powerful empire during the 16th and first half of the 17th centuries, reaching its maximum extension in the 18th century. [9].

The Two-party system in English political history Oliver Newberry Chaffee, 1881-1944 Begriffsschrift Und Andere Picnics on the hill The lady who put salt in her coffee (from: The Peterkin papers by Lucretia Peabody Hale Preface acknowledgments Carter E. Foster, Franklin Sirmans Artaud (1895-1948 Colorado: Denver West : 1:100,000-scale topographic map Poetry of the first world war The Natural System of Political Economy 1837 How do they make that? Selected papers on photoelasticity The Framework of Home Rule Manage it johanna rothman V. 21-22 Philosophie: The development of feminist theology in Latin America The Brothers War (Magic: The Gathering: Artifacts Cycle) Looking at movies an introduction to 5th ed Law and liberty in virtual worlds Jack M. Balkin The College Board International Student Handbook 2001 Finding the funds The Marshall-Hall saga The common (non)sense revolution Microbiology laboratory theory and application morton 3rd edition Comparative defense policy Yoga Beats Asthma Part Two. Morality The Best of Jim Croce (Easy Guitar with Notes Tab) 116 Dependent on the Kindness of Strangers Broadcast Television Industry, The Reporting category 1 matter and energy Its Halloween, Dear Dragon (Beginning to Read-Dear Dragon) Ultrasonography in Urology Urban poverty and its spatial concentration Racing engine builders handbook The habits of rabbits. The Chicago Jobbank Rivers in international law. More seasonal cooking Dramatic works of the celebrated Mrs. Centlivre