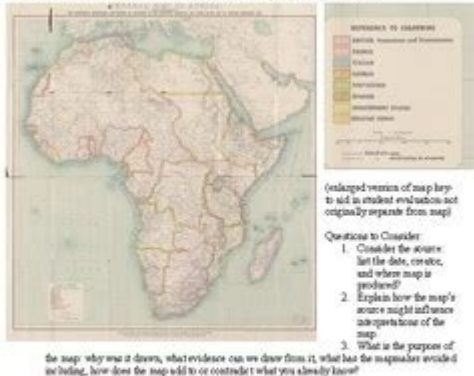


Imperialism Dbq Ap World History

European Imperialism in Africa DBQ

Section 1: Examine Primary Sources

Document #1: "The Map of Africa by Tiers" by Sir Edward Hertslet, London, 1909



Document #2: quote from Haile Selassie (Ethiopian emperor, 1892-1975)

"Throughout history it has been the function of those who could have acted, the indifference of those who should have known better, the silence of the voice of justice when it mattered most that has made it possible for evil to triumph."

Questions to Consider:

4. What is the perspective of the author? What events might have caused the author to think as he does?
5. Why might the author be making this statement? For what audience? For what purpose?
6. How does this quote relate to Imperialism in Africa? Explain.

Imperialism has been a significant theme in world history, particularly from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. This era was marked by the expansion of European powers and the United States into Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. The motivations behind imperialism were complex, often combining economic interests, nationalistic fervor, and a perceived moral obligation to civilize "less developed" societies. Understanding the dynamics of imperialism is crucial for students preparing for the Advanced Placement (AP) World History exam, particularly when addressing Document-Based Questions (DBQs) that require analysis of primary sources and historical context.

Understanding Imperialism

Imperialism refers to the policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw a surge in imperialistic endeavors, driven by several factors:

Economic Motivations

1. Access to Raw Materials: Industrialized nations required vast amounts of raw materials for their factories. Colonies provided cheap resources such as rubber, oil, and minerals.
2. New Markets: As production increased, so did the need for new markets to sell manufactured goods. Colonies offered captive markets for these products.
3. Investment Opportunities: Investors sought profitable ventures in colonies, leading to

infrastructure projects like railroads and telegraphs, which further integrated the colonial economies.

Political Motivations

1. Nationalism: The competition among European powers intensified, driving countries to acquire colonies to enhance their national prestige.
2. Strategic Interests: Control of key territories allowed for military advantages and protection of trade routes.
3. Colonial Rivalries: The Scramble for Africa exemplified how European nations raced to claim territories, often disregarding indigenous populations.

Social and Cultural Motivations

1. Missionary Zeal: Many Europeans believed they had a moral obligation to spread Christianity and Western civilization, often referred to as the "White Man's Burden."
2. Cultural Superiority: The notion of racial superiority led to the justification of imperialism as a means to "civilize" non-European peoples.
3. Social Darwinism: The application of Darwinian principles to human societies suggested that stronger nations had the right to dominate weaker ones.

Preparing for the DBQ: Analyzing Documents

In the AP World History exam, the DBQ section challenges students to evaluate historical documents, providing evidence to support their arguments. To succeed, students should follow a structured approach:

Understanding the Prompt

- Carefully read the prompt and identify the key themes and historical contexts.
- Determine the time period and geographical focus of the question.

Analyzing the Documents

1. Contextualization: Place each document within its historical context. Consider the time, location, and circumstances in which it was created.

2. Sourcing: Evaluate the authors of the documents. Consider their background, perspective, and potential biases that may influence the content.
3. Content Analysis: Examine what the document is saying. Look for key arguments, themes, and the evidence presented.
4. Cross-Referencing: Compare and contrast the perspectives offered in different documents. How do they support or contradict each other?

Structuring Your Response

- Introduction: Present a clear thesis statement that addresses the prompt.
- Body Paragraphs: Organize your argument thematically or chronologically, using evidence from the documents.
- Conclusion: Summarize your findings and restate your thesis in light of the evidence discussed.

Key Themes in Imperialism DBQ

When preparing for an imperialism-related DBQ, students should be aware of several key themes that often arise from historical documents:

Resistance and Reactions

- Document analyses may reveal how colonized peoples resisted imperialism, including uprisings, the formation of nationalist movements, or the adoption of Western practices.
- Examples include the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the Zulu Wars, and the Boxer Rebellion in China.

Economic Exploitation

- Many DBQs focus on the economic impacts of imperialism, discussing how colonial economies were structured to benefit the imperial powers.
- Documents might highlight exploitative labor practices, such as forced labor systems or the impact of cash crops on local societies.

Social Changes in Colonized Societies

- Analyze how imperialism altered social structures, including the introduction of Western education, changes in gender roles, and shifts in traditional power dynamics.
- Consider how colonial policies affected indigenous cultures, often leading to cultural assimilation or preservation efforts.

Global Implications

- The far-reaching consequences of imperialism, such as the spread of industrialization, global migration, and the establishment of international organizations, may be highlighted in documents.
- Evaluate how imperialism set the stage for future conflicts, including World Wars and independence movements.

Practice DBQ Example: Imperialism

To prepare for the AP exam, students can practice with sample DBQs. Here is a hypothetical example with a focus on imperialism:

Prompt: Analyze the motivations for and impact of European imperialism in Africa during the late 19th century.

Documents:

1. A political cartoon depicting European nations fighting over African territory.
2. An excerpt from a British official discussing the economic benefits of colonization.
3. A letter from an African leader expressing resistance to colonial rule.
4. A missionary report highlighting efforts to spread Christianity.

Potential Thesis: European imperialism in Africa during the late 19th century was driven by economic interests, nationalistic competition, and a belief in racial superiority, leading to significant social, political, and economic changes for both colonizers and the colonized.

Body Paragraphs:

1. Discuss the economic motivations using evidence from the British official's excerpt.
2. Analyze the political cartoon to illustrate the competitive nature of European powers.
3. Use the African leader's letter to highlight resistance and the impact on local societies.
4. Reference the missionary report to discuss cultural changes brought about by imperialism.

Conclusion: Summarize the multifaceted motivations for imperialism and its profound impacts, emphasizing the complex legacies that continue to shape global relations today.

Conclusion

In conclusion, imperialism remains a critical area of study for AP World History students. The ability to analyze historical documents, recognize key themes, and articulate a cogent argument is essential for success on the exam. By understanding the various motivations behind imperialism and its far-reaching effects, students can better appreciate the complexities of global history and the interconnections that define our world today. Preparing for a DBQ on this topic not only enhances historical understanding but also cultivates analytical skills that are invaluable in academic pursuits.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a DBQ in the context of AP World History?

A DBQ, or Document-Based Question, is an essay prompt that asks students to analyze and synthesize historical documents to answer a specific question related to a theme or period in world history.

How does imperialism manifest in different regions during the 19th and 20th centuries?

Imperialism can be seen through various forms such as colonization, economic dominance, and cultural assimilation, with examples including British colonial rule in India, French expansion in Africa, and the U.S. influence in Latin America.

What are some common documents used in an imperialism DBQ?

Common documents may include political cartoons, government treaties, speeches by imperial leaders, accounts from colonized individuals, and economic data illustrating trade patterns and exploitation.

What skills are essential for successfully completing an imperialism DBQ?

Key skills include critical reading of primary and secondary sources, the ability to formulate a thesis, crafting coherent arguments, and effectively integrating quotes and evidence from the documents provided.

How can understanding imperialism enhance one's perspective on contemporary global issues?

Understanding imperialism helps contextualize current global power dynamics, economic disparities, and cultural interactions, allowing students to analyze how historical legacies influence modern geopolitical relations and social movements.

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Explore the complexities of imperialism in our comprehensive DBQ for AP World History. Learn how to analyze and craft compelling arguments. Discover how!

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