Ch. 18B: Recap – Comparing Types of Imperialism

In what ways did imperial powers consolidate power and expand conquered territory around the globe between 1750 and 1900?

Comparing Three Types of Imperialism			
Type	Examples	Features	Outcomes
State-Run Colony	British West AfricaBelgian Congo	 ✓ Western institutions replace the culture ✓ Often defended by claims of helping indigenous population 	 Exploitation of indigenous labor Loss of indigenous culture Creation of non-native elite and mixed native and non-native middle class Imperialist countries rule by corporations or states guided by western policy
Settler Colony	 British South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand French Algeria 	 ✓ Focus on control and use of land ✓ Settlers remove or dominate the indigenous population ✓ Most common in sparsely populated lands 	 Loss of indigenous culture Genocide Spread of disease Forced conversion to Western business, political, and religious ideas Exploitation of ingenious labor Indigenous populations forced into extreme poverty and addiction
Economic Domination	 British, French, and U.S. in China United States in Latin America 	 ✓ Commonly exploiting rawmaterials and hiring lowwage labor ✓ Local government remains in control but becomes weak 	 Social destabilization based on economic exploitation Monoculture and lack of agricultural diversity Soil depletion and environmental damage