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Imperialism in ww1 germany

The satirical representation of Spanish imperialism in Central America and South American imperialism is a system where one strong nation occupies, controls and exploits smaller nations. Several European countries were imperialist superpowers before the First World War. What is imperialism? As mentioned above, imperialism is a system in which a large, strong nation dominates and uses smaller nations that are known as colonies. Together, the imperial power and her colonies are known as the Empire. In most cases, the imperial nation is euphemically referred to as the homeland. It controls its colonies against its will, such as infiltration and overturning, political pressures, war or military victory. Once control is established, this area is requested as a colony. Colonies are governed by either the imperial nation, the puppet government or local collaborators. A military presence is often deployed in a colony to maintain order, suppress the insurrect and rebellion and deter imperial rivals. Imperialism may have military or geopolitical advantages, but its main lure is economic. Colonies exist primarily to enrich imperial power. This may include the supply of precious metals or other resources such as timber, rubber, rice or other foodstuffs. Colonies can also be invaluable sources of cheap labour, agricultural land and commercial ports. The British Empire' representation of British imperialism in Africa, from Cairo to Cape State Before the First World War, the world's largest, richest and dominant imperial imperialist force, was Britain. The British Empire famously occupied one-quarter of the globe (the sun never about Britain was a famous slogan in the mid-19th century). British colonial property in the late 1800s included Canada, India, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Burma, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, several Pacific and Caribbean islands, South Africa, Rodelia, Egypt and other African. Many of these colonies were acquired with little difficulty. Others had more time, effort and bloodshed to conquer. For example, the acquisition of British South Africa followed costly wars against Zulus (local tribes) and Boers (Dutch mining white farmers). British imperialism focused on maintaining and expanding trade, importing raw materials and selling goods produced. The British Empire's power was enhanced by her powerful fleet, the world's largest, and a fleet of mercantile (commercial) ships. France was another important imperialist power of other European imperialist powers. French imperial holdings were Indochina (Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia), some Pacific islands and several colonies in West Africa and north-west Africa. The German Empire includes Shandong (Province of China), New Guinea, Samoa and other Pacific Islands, as well as several colonies in Central and Southwest Africa. The Spanish Empire was once included in the Philippines and much of South America, although by the beginning of the 20th century the spanish empire's power was shrinking. Empires closer to continental Europe included Russia, Austria and Hungary and the Sultan of the Ottoman Sultan. Russia ruled Finland, Poland and several regions of Central Asia as imperial power. Russia's disastrous war against Japan in 1904-5 was an attempt to extend its imperial reach into Korea and Northern China. Despite the condemnation of European imperialism in America, the United States also became involved in an imperial building, especially in the late 1800s. Here is a list of more significant imperial powers in the early 1900s: The Global Empire in 1914 the British Empire took India, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Hong Kong, parts of North Africa, islands in the Pacific and Caribbean and concessions in China. Russia ruled modern Poland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Georgia and several central Asian regions such as Kazakhstan. Russia also had colonial interests in East Asia, including a concession in China. France maintains colonies in today's Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, west African and Indian areas, small properties in South America and the Pacific and Caribbean islands. Germany had seized control of modern-day Tanzania, Namibia and Cameroon in Africa, Germany's New Guinea, some Pacific islands and an important concession to Shandong (China). Austria and Hungary did not have colonies outside Europe, but it was an empire, but still ruled by several different regions, ethnic and language groups. Among its regions were Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Transylvania, Tyrol and Bosnia and Herzegovina after 1908. Spain once owned a large empire that included Cuba, the Philippines and large areas of South America – but by 1914 the Spanish remained with only tiny colonial areas in america and northwest Africa. The United States was a relative newcomer to imperialism, but by 1914 it had gained control of the Philippines, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico and several islands in the Pacific. Although later absorbed in the U.S., both Alaska and Hawaii could be considered colonial acquisitions. The Ottoman Empire was once the largest empire in the world, taking Eastern Europe, the Middle East and much of North Africa. The Ottoman territory had shrunk considerably, but by 1914 the impuded one maintained the heart of his old empire: modern Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Armenia and Macedonia. Portugal was emperor of modern Angola and Mozambique in Africa in 1914, Goa (India) and East Timor (Indonesia). Belgium was one of the smallest europe, but there was still a significant African colony (Belgium's Congo), as well as a small concession in China. Holland had several small colonial belongings in South America (Dutch Guyana), Asia (Batavia, or modern Indonesia) and the Pacific. Italy had moved to North Africa by 1914, adding modern Libya, Somalia and Eritrea. It also had a small concession in China. An African british cartoon mocking Belgian colonial rule in Africa in the second half of the 1800s created a considerable rush to the empire. This desperate pressure on new colonies has been fuelled by rising nationalism, increasing demand for land and dwindling opportunities at home. Two relative newcomers to the empire building were recently united nations in Germany and Italy. The man who helped build the German state in the 1870s, Otto von Bismarck, showed little interest in gathering colonies – but Bismarck's opinion was not shared by other Germans. Organizations such as the Colonial League (formed in 1882 in Berlin) whipped up support for the Expansion of the German Emperor. Kaiser and his advisers formulated their imperial design, mainly focused on Africa. In 1884 Germany acquired Togoland, Cameroon and South-West Africa (now Namibia). Six years later, a large swathe of East Africa fell under German control and was renamed Tanganyika (now Tanzania). This colonisation of Africa was well received in Germany, but it caused problems in Britain and France. Many in London dreamed of a British railway running the length of Africa (from Cairo to the Cape). Germany's control of East Africa was an obstacle to this vision. Two Moroccan crisis scramble empires in Africa also caused several diplomatic incidents. Two major crises arise from events in Morocco in north-west Africa. Although there is no French colony, Morocco's location places it in the sphere of French influence. Paris tried to create a defensive morocco, the German Kaiser intervened. In 1905, Wilhelm II traveled to the Moroccan city of Tangier, where he gave a speech in support of the idea of Moroccan independence. It antagonised the French Government and precipitated a series of angry diplomatic reactions and hectic press reports. A second crisis erupted in 1911. As the French tried to quell the uprising in Morocco, the Germans landed an armed ship, Panther, at the Moroccan port of Agadir – landing made without permission, advance warning or any apparent target. This incident provoked an even stronger reaction and brought France and Germany to the war thresholds. These german provocation acts were not intended to break into Morocco or expand their empire, but to drive a wedge between France and Britain. It had the opposite effect, strengthening the Anglo-French Alliance and reinforcing criticism of Germany's Weltpolitik and diplomacy in both France and the UK. The instability of the Ottoman Empire was also a contributor to European tensions. The critical problems of the Ottoman Empire created uncertainty in Eastern Europe and threatened to upset the balance of power. In the second half of the 1930s, satirists were described as the sultan of Europe's sick people, the Sultan of the Ottoman Sultan, in a fast monochromatic, military and economic pie. The Ottoman was defeated in several wars, including the Crimean War (1853-1856), the Russia-Turkey War (1877-78) and the First Balkan War (1912-13). These defeats, as well as the growing nationalism and revolutions in Ottoman-controlled regions, caused gradual but significant losses of territory. The Ottoman Empire is shrinking and there is a risk of collapse, Europe's other imperial powers clamoured to secure territory or influence in the region. Austria and Hungary hoped to expand in the Balkans; Russia moved to curb Austria's expansion while providing access to the Black Sea; Germany wanted to ensure safety and complete its Berlin-to-Baghdad railway. Britain and France also had colonial and commercial interests in the region. The eastern issue – the question of what would happen in Eastern Europe when the Ottoman Empire receded – was an important issue at the end of the 19th century. These events attracted European superpowers in the Balkans, creating opportunities for rivalry and increasing tensions. 1. Imperialism is a system where a powerful state eribly eribly or controls areas beyond its borders. These areas are requested and managed as colonies. 2. Several European nations preserved empires in the decades before the First World War. The British Empire was by far the largest, covering about one-quarter of the world at one point. 3. The pre-war period saw European powers scramble to get new colonial belongings. Much of this took place in Africa, where Britain, France and Germany all vied for land and control. 4. This scramble fuelled rivalry for the Empire and led to a number of diplomatic incidents, such as two Moroccan crises, which were largely fuelled by the German Kaiser. 5. The decline of another imperial power, the Ottoman Empire, attracted the attention of European powers seeking territory, influence or access to the Balkans and Eastern Europe. Title: Imperialism as The Cause of World War I Authors: Jennifer Llewellyn, Steve Thompson Publisher: Alpha History URL: Publication Date: May 21, 2020 Date Accessed: December 12, 2020 Copyright: Content on this page may not be republished without our explicit permission. For more information about use, please refer to our Terms of Use. Use.