

Category	Old Imperialism- “God, Glory, Gold”	New Imperialism
Time Period	1450-1650	1870-1914
Economic system	Mercantilism	Capitalism
Economic Motivations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sought new sea-routes to eastern markets. (Fall of Constantinople and rise of Ottoman Empire)</li> <li>• Desire to monopolize the spice-trade.</li> <li>• Wanted foreign markets for European goods. (pre-industrial)</li> <li>• Sought precious metals in accordance with mercantilist philosophy.</li> <li>• Desired eastern luxury items such as silk, porcelain, jade. Also, African ivory.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sought new markets for European goods. (Industrially produced; surplus)</li> <li>• In search of natural resources to support industrial economies.</li> </ul>
Technologies Utilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ocean-going vessels such as the caravel w/sternpost rudder.</li> <li>• Cannons/muskets.</li> <li>• Navigational tools: astrolabe, compass, improvements in cartography.</li> <li>• Technology originated in Renaissance thought and the Scientific Revolution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maxim Gun</li> <li>• Quinine</li> <li>• Steam Engine</li> <li>• Telegraph</li> <li>• Railroads</li> <li>• Technology developed during the Industrial Revolution.</li> </ul>
Type of Conquest/Imperial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trading-post empires in the Eastern Hemisphere.</li> <li>• Total subjugation and creation of colonies in Western Hemisphere.</li> <li>• Joint-stock companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ British East India Company</li> <li>○ Dutch East India Company</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Colony</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Indirect rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Protectorate</li> <li>○ Sphere of influence</li> <li>○ Economic imperialism</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Ideology/Social Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Justified actions by focusing on religion and spreading Christianity to other parts of the world. (Catholicism)</li> <li>• “Noble Savage”</li> <li>• Souls needed to be saved.</li> <li>• Humanism caused Europeans to look outside their known world.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political nationalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Desire to show strength through empire; “place in the sun”.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Social Darwinism</li> <li>• White Man’s Burden</li> <li>• Missionary and religious work.</li> </ul>
Connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Columbian Exchange</li> <li>• Transatlantic Slave Trade</li> <li>• Triangular Trade Route</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partly responsible for WWI</li> <li>• Decolonization in 20<sup>th</sup> century</li> <li>• Rebellions against European rule</li> </ul>
Responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bartolome de las Casas: <i>A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• J.A. Dobson- most prominent of the anti-imperialism theorists.</li> </ul>

#### Similarities

- Both periods saw agreements that established the rules for expansion and colonization.
  - Treaty of Tordesillas; Berlin Conference
- Both periods were inspired by nationalist sentiment and the desire to gain wealth, power, and prestige.
- Both periods were characterized by a desire to spread Christianity.
  - Old- Catholicism; New- Catholicism and Protestantism
- Colonial governments in both periods legitimized their authoritarian and non-representative methods with claims of progress and social order.
- Both economically motivated.