

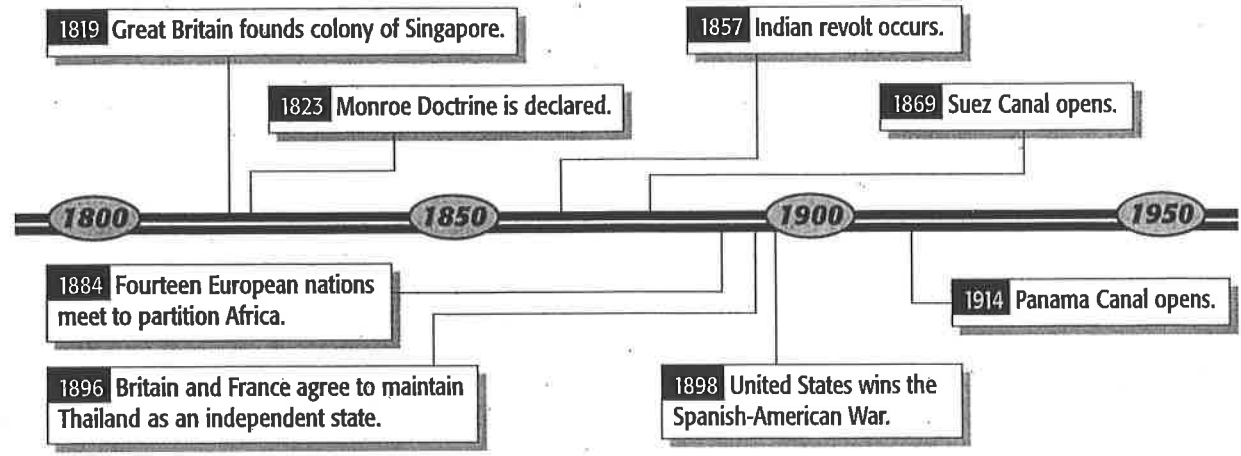
Blizzard
Bag #1
World
History

Time Line Activity 14

The Height of Imperialism

Background Nineteenth-century social, political, and economic factors led to a period of expansion called the Age of Imperialism. During this period, European countries divided Africa, India, and China among themselves, while the United States extended its power into Latin America. The time line below lists some of the key events in this period of expansion.

DIRECTIONS: Study the events shown on the time line. Then complete the chart by selecting any five events from the time line and explaining how they were examples of imperialism. First, check off which factors the event most strongly influenced: social, political, or economic. Then write a sentence justifying your choice. One event has been completed for you as a model.



Examples of Imperialism				
Event	Social	Political	Economic	Explanation
Monroe Doctrine is declared.		x		Extended U.S. interests in Latin America.

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Blizzard
Bag #2
World
History

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Mapping History Activity 14

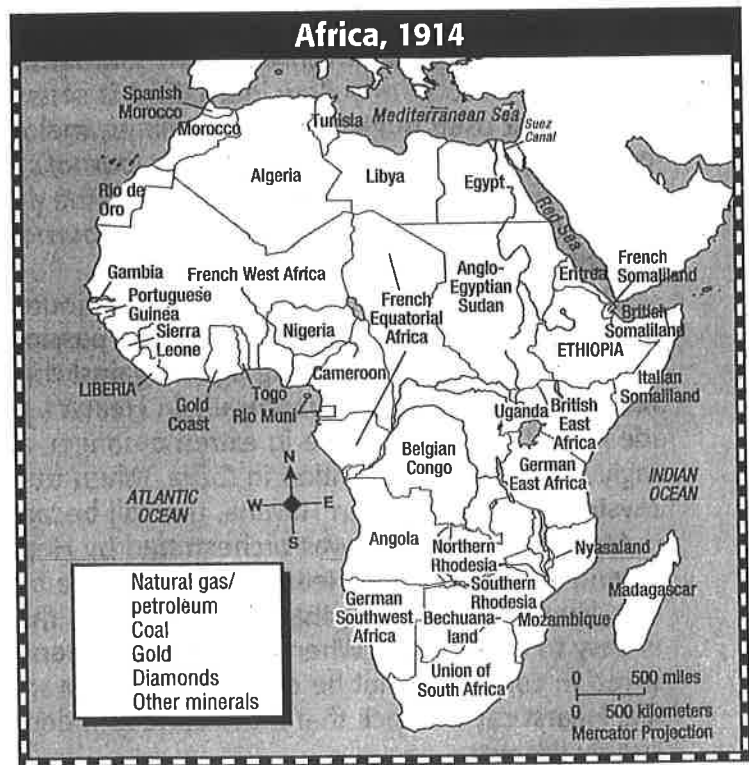


Africa's Natural Resources

Many European nations sought to control the diverse natural resources of Africa. The map below shows political boundaries in Africa in 1914. The table lists the locations of many of Africa's resources. Regions with large deposits are shown in dark type.

DIRECTIONS: First, create symbols to complete the key and indicate on the map how natural resources were dispersed across the African continent. Then answer the questions that follow. Use a separate sheet of paper.

Resource(s)	Location(s)
Petroleum and Natural Gas	Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Nigeria, Angola, French Equatorial Africa (coastal region)
Coal	Union of South Africa
Gold	Gold Coast, Belgian Congo, Union of South Africa
Diamonds	Sierra Leone, German East Africa, Angola, Union of South Africa, Belgian Congo, Bechuanaland
Other Minerals	Morocco (lead), Gold Coast (bauxite), Northern Rhodesia (copper, uranium), Southern Rhodesia (copper), French West Africa (uranium), German Southwest Africa (zinc, uranium)



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1. In which regions are most of Africa's petroleum and natural gas found?
2. Review the landholdings of European nations in Africa. Compare the territory claimed by France, Portugal, Great Britain, and Germany. Then rank the countries from 1 to 4 on the basis of the natural resources they controlled. Give reasons for your rankings.

Most Control of Resources

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Least Control of Resources

4. _____

CHAPTER 14

Historical Significance Activity 13



Seeing War at the Picture Show

On April 12, 1898, shortly after the United States declared war on Spain, a short silent film entitled "Tearing Down the Spanish Flag" began playing in American movie houses to enthusiastic audiences. In the film, a Spanish flag is shown waving. Suddenly, a hand reaches up to tear down the flag and replace it with an American flag. Although a simple film, it represented one of the first moving-picture images of war abroad.

The Age of Imperialism brought with it many violent conflicts, and, by 1898, some of these conflicts were being recorded using the new technology of film. Noting the public's interest in battle footage, film companies sent reporters around the world.

Unlike today's hand-held video cameras, early silent film cameras were bulky, mounted on tripods, required plentiful lighting, and took time to set up. With all these complications it is surprising that any films were made. However, the warring factions were sometimes surprisingly accommodating to the struggling filmmakers. W. K. L. Dickson, filming the Anglo-Boer War in Africa, was given almost unlimited access to the battlefield, which even included secret plans for military engagements so he could have sufficient time to set up and film the event! During the Mexican Revolution, the Mutual Film Corporation signed a contract with Pancho Villa, agreeing to pay the rebel leader \$25,000 and a 50 percent royalty

of earnings from the films in exchange for Villa's guarantee not to let any other film company's employees on the field during battles. In addition, Villa agreed to try to stage battles during daylight hours and at times convenient for the cameraman!

Filming foreign wars was costly and time-consuming. Newspapers using telegraph communication could report on events much faster than film reels could travel back by boat from the battlefield. In many cases, film companies faked news footage and substituted dramatic reenactments for the real events. For "The Battle of Santiago Bay," the filmmakers re-created the event by floating photographed cutouts of American and Spanish warships in a tub of water. Three pinches of gunpowder and a combination of cigarette and cigar smoke helped create the battle effects.

Today, video and satellite technology allow for instant recording and transmission of war events. The evening the United States declared war on Iraq, American television stations were broadcasting live from Saudi Arabia and Americans were glued to their television sets. The coverage continued daily throughout the war. The U.S. government set up a "pool system" in which a group of selected reporters and photographers, accompanied by military escorts, were permitted to visit only specified areas. All written copy, photographs, and videotapes were subject to government censorship.

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How has media technology changed since the first news films about war were made?
2. Often during war, heated debates arise regarding the flow of information. Journalists insist that the public has a right to know what is happening, but governments argue that they have a right to restrict information or give disinformation to the press in the interests of security. With which side do you agree? Explain your opinion.
3. Video coverage of the 1991 Persian Gulf War focused on the modern technologies of warfare. Some media critics argue this focus distracts viewers from the violent consequences of war. How do you think television affects people's feelings about war?