7 Imperialism, and thought that unsettled itself – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English	**Write it 3 times** (English)
Social Darwinism	

Recall

- You know a country can rule another without settling there.
- You have seen a justification offered after a decision was taken.
- You know a scientific idea can be misused outside science.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

1 Motives and justifications

Imperial expansion had economic and strategic motives; **Social Darwinism** , nationalism and a claimed civilising mission supplied the justifications. Motive and justification are different questions.

Worked example. A raw-material interest explains why; a civilising claim explains how it was defended.

2 Resistance

Imperial rule created resistance abroad, which unit 9's decolonisation later completes. Resistance is contemporary with empire, not a later development.

Worked example. Movements against foreign control begin while the empire is still expanding.

■ 3 Ideas that unsettled

New work in physics, psychology and philosophy questioned objective knowledge and the sufficiency of reason. The belief in progress began to break down **before** 1914, not because of it.

Worked example. Public confidence in science coexisted with specialists' growing doubts.

Watch out: Dating the loss of confidence in progress to the First World War is a mistake the CED explicitly forecloses. The breakdown had begun before the war accelerated it.

Practice

2.1 Distinguish a motive from a justification. [2]

2.2 Name two justifications used for imperialism. [2]

2.3 State when resistance to imperial rule began. [2]

2.4 State when the belief in progress began to break down. [2]

2.5 Explain how public confidence and specialist doubt coexisted. [2]