

2)

<u>Deutsches Reich</u>	<u>Großbritannien, Frankreich, USA, Russland</u>
Zu Beginn des Imperialismus eher zurückhaltend (wollen keine erzwungene Kolonialherrschaft)	Von Beginn des Imperialismus an eher offensiv (versuchen direkt Kolonialgebiete zu bekommen)
Sehen keinen Nutzen, da sie nicht einfach nur Kolonialgebiet haben wollen, sondern es auch ökonomisch nutzen wollen	Wollen einfach Kolonialgebiete besitzen (mit allen Mitteln), Gebiete vergrößern
Dadurch, dass das Deutsche Reich zu Beginn keine Kolonialgebiete besitzt, können auch keine Konflikte entstehen (mit anderen Kolonialmächten aber auch der Bevölkerung der Kolonien)	Würden sich auch auf Konflikte einlassen. Sehen dies eher als Nebensache
Kolonialgebiete sollten eigenständig handeln	Unter der Macht der Kolonialmacht
Ökonomische Vorteile → Wirtschaft soll gesteigert werden	Prestige, Machtstellung
Später auch aktivere Kolonialpolitik	Stabilisierung und Neuerung der Kolonialgebiete
Wenig Kolonialgebiet	Viel Kolonialgebiet

3)

d)

"Staking claims" means that the British helped other countries in their colonial territories, but also expected something in return. However, if the power of the respective country (and its influence on their colonial territories) became too great, they stopped helping. As a result, they were barely able to secure their power. At the same time, the British then occupied parts of other colonial territories in the country. This was Britain's claim over other colonial powers at the time. In a sense, you can say that this motto can be applied to European imperialism in general.

e)

Wehler and Mommsen see imperialism as unnecessary, downright superfluous and unnecessary, with Wehler making clear reference to social imperialism. Accordingly, social imperialism emphasizes the primacy of foreign policy by allowing domestic policy solutions to take a back seat to the foreign policy goal of expanding its territory in competition with other expanding nations. Imperialist expansion is supposed to be followed by economic growth, which in turn would lead to a stabilization of the economic situation, and would close the divisions in society. However, according to Mommsen and Wehler, this dream distracted too much from the real economic problems (such as unemployment and poor conditions). The possession of territory was more important to the people than the actual economic benefit of it. Lenin's theories are very similar to German imperialism. He also talks about the

Capital powers that divide up the world's colonies. His 5 characteristics of imperialism can also be applied very well to German imperialism. Imperialism is a further stage of capitalism. In my opinion, Verler's statements are particularly relevant.

f) The European colonial rulers also saw it as right that their mission was to shape the colonies according to the European model and to impose this **model** on the population of the colonies.

The colonial powers do not take into account that the colonies **cannot** adapt to European conditions. So many people died as a result of the measures taken by the Europeans. Leopold II's **measures** in the Congo were particularly cruel, the so-called Congo atrocities, in which 8 to 10 million Congolese died, around half of all inhabitants. These **measures** continue to influence the colonial territories to this day and some modern wars can be related to colonial behavior.