



BISMARCK

THE GERMAN QUIET MAN

Bismarck's biography
Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck was born the first of April, 1815 in Danneberg. He was born in an aristocratic family. His father Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand von Bismarck is politician and his mother Wilhelmine Louise Menckes a noble wife. Otto got married the 27th child. In 1847, he had 3 children and died the 30th of July in 1898 because a gangrene.



Thanks to his
Otto von Bismarck studied law and in 1835 started working in the chancery of Berlin. He spent many years working in the Prussian parliament until he was named prime minister in 1862. He showed a big army command skills of Prussia, Austria and France, Sicily, Persia and others turning into the 19th.




Ricardo Garcia

JAPAN'S IMPERIALISM

Japanese imperialism began in the Meiji Restoration and continued through the 19th and 20th centuries. It was a period of rapid modernization and expansion. The Meiji Restoration in 1868 marked the beginning of the end of the Edo period. The Meiji government sought to transform Japan into a modern nation-state. This was achieved through a series of reforms, including the adoption of Western technology, the establishment of a constitution, and the expansion of the military. Japan's imperialism was characterized by its focus on Asia, particularly China and Korea. The Meiji government sought to establish a sphere of influence in East Asia, leading to the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). Japan's imperialism was also characterized by its emphasis on racial superiority and the idea of the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere'.

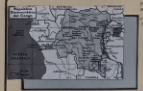



LEOPOLDO

Blood In The Hands



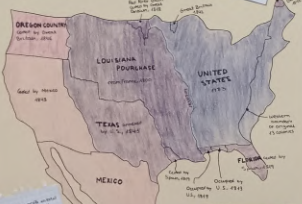

Leopoldo was born in 1835 in the Kingdom of Belgium. He was a member of the Belgian royal family. He was known for his role in the Congo Free State. He was a member of the Belgian royal family. He was known for his role in the Congo Free State. He was a member of the Belgian royal family. He was known for his role in the Congo Free State.




By: Rania Oshan

Imperialism of USA

1870-1914. The United States entered the era of imperialism. This was a period of rapid expansion and growth. The United States sought to establish a global empire. This was achieved through a series of reforms, including the adoption of Western technology, the establishment of a constitution, and the expansion of the military. The United States' imperialism was characterized by its focus on Asia, particularly China and Korea. The United States sought to establish a sphere of influence in East Asia, leading to the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). The United States' imperialism was also characterized by its emphasis on racial superiority and the idea of the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere'.





CRAZY HORSE

THE SIOUX LEADER

Crazy Horse, born circa 1840, was a prominent leader of the Ojibwe band of the Lakota people. He was known for his role in the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876, where he led a coalition of Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho warriors against the United States Army. Crazy Horse was a skilled warrior and a respected leader. He was known for his bravery and his ability to lead his people through difficult times. He was a member of the Ojibwe band of the Lakota people. He was known for his role in the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876, where he led a coalition of Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho warriors against the United States Army.




Donal

GEORGIS CLEMENCEAU

Georges Clemenceau was a French politician and statesman. He was known for his role in the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. He was a member of the French government. He was known for his role in the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. He was a member of the French government. He was known for his role in the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. He was a member of the French government.




Blanca, Clotilde, Maria, etc.

THE III FRENCH REPUBLIC

The Third French Republic was established in 1870. It was a period of rapid expansion and growth. The Third French Republic sought to establish a global empire. This was achieved through a series of reforms, including the adoption of Western technology, the establishment of a constitution, and the expansion of the military. The Third French Republic's imperialism was characterized by its focus on Asia, particularly China and Korea. The Third French Republic sought to establish a sphere of influence in East Asia, leading to the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). The Third French Republic's imperialism was also characterized by its emphasis on racial superiority and the idea of the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere'.




Cecil Rhodes, dreaming big

BIOGRAPHY

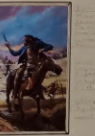
Cecil Rhodes was born on the 5th July of 1869 in Bishopscleeve, England. He was a member of the Rhodes family. He was known for his role in the Rhodesia colony. He was a member of the Rhodes family. He was known for his role in the Rhodesia colony. He was a member of the Rhodes family. He was known for his role in the Rhodesia colony.




BY: MARIO DIAZ CLAVERO

ger Nimo

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JULES FERRY



- Who was Jules Ferry?

Jules Ferry was a French politician, anticlerical activist and proponent of colonialism. He was Minister of Public Instruction and President of the Council of Ministers.

- Jules Ferry laws

The Jules Ferry laws, enacted in France between 1881 and 1882, established free, secular and compulsory public education. He sought to unify the education and reduce the influence of church in schools. These laws consolidated a secular educational system, accessible to all children, marking a milestone in French educational history by promoting equality and secularism in teaching.

Let's civilize others!



LAURA MOREIRA GIL 3ºF

THE III FRENCH REPUBLIC

During the 19th and 20th centuries, the French colonial empire was the second largest colonial empire in the world only behind the British Empire; it expanded over 13,500,000 km² of land at its peak in the 1920s and 1930s or 10% of the Earth's surface.

The Third Republic was also a period marked by a series of social reforms to which society aspired, highlighted by the adoption of more favorable legislation for employees.



LEOPOLDO

Blood In The Hands



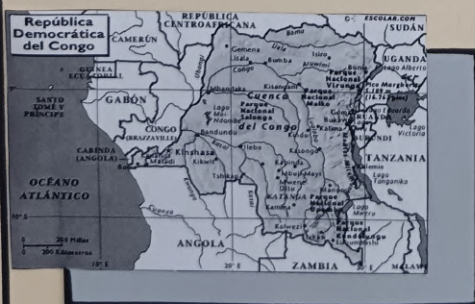
Leopold was Felipe Maria Victor, known as Leopold II, was one of the most controversial and enigmatic monarchs of 19th century. During his reign as king of the Belgians, Leopold played a fundamental role in European colonial expansion in Africa, establishing the Congo Free State, a personal colony that generated colossal wealth but also immense suffering.

Leopold II born in April 9, 1835 in Brussels, Belgium, and he died in December 17, 1909 in Laeken, Brussels.

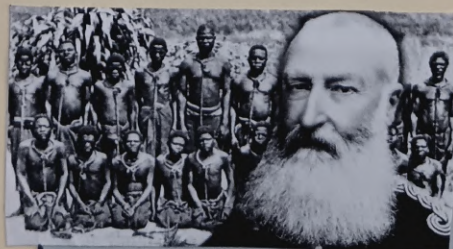
COLONY
OF LEOPOLDO

Leopoldo became the heir to the throne of Belgium when his father died in 1869. His reign was characterized by his determination to transform Belgium into a colonial power.

His attention was focused on the Congo, a colony that would be his personal domain. The Congo Free State became the center of Leopold's ambition and ~~for~~ cruelty, the Congo became a realm of horrors.

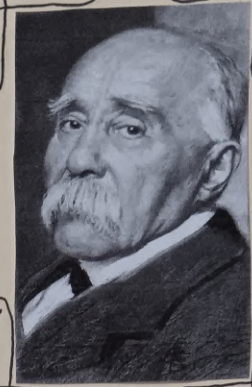


Leopoldo, facing increasing criticism and international pressure, finally agreed to transfer the administration of the Congo to the Belgian government in 1908. This measure put an end to the Congolese free state, but not to the scars and wounds that colonial exploitation left in the region.



Br: Rania Ochen

GEORGES CLEMENTEAU



Georges Clemenceau based his arguments against colonialism on a series of fundamental principles and concerns. He played a prominent role in French politics.

He was an influential French politician during World War I, playing a crucial role in the negotiations of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. He was against colonialism and he argued that colonialism driven by force, contradicted diplomatic principles

ARGUMENTS

Stop this madness !!

- equality and justice in a broader sense
- another argument centered on the political implications of colonialism
- concerned about the economic and financial consequences of colonialism



BLANCA ESTOPINÁN MARTÍN 3F

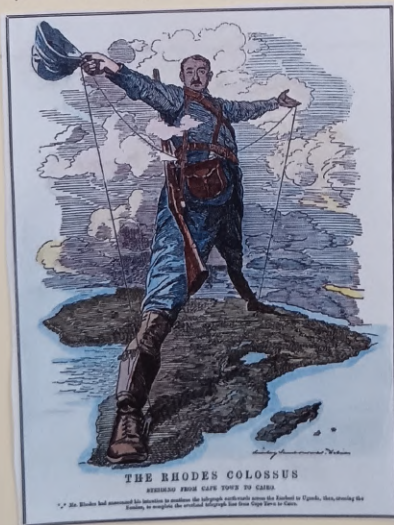
Cecil Rhodes, dreaming big

BIOGRAPHY

Cecil Rhodes was born the 5th July of 1853 in Bishop's Cleeve. He was the fifth of eleven brothers. At the age of 16, he went to the British colonies of the south of Africa, with his brother. Cecil wanted to create a railway all across Africa. But there was a problem. The problem was that he had to conquer other countries' territories to complete the railway. The 26th of March of 1902, Cecil died.



1853-1902



Cecil's Dream



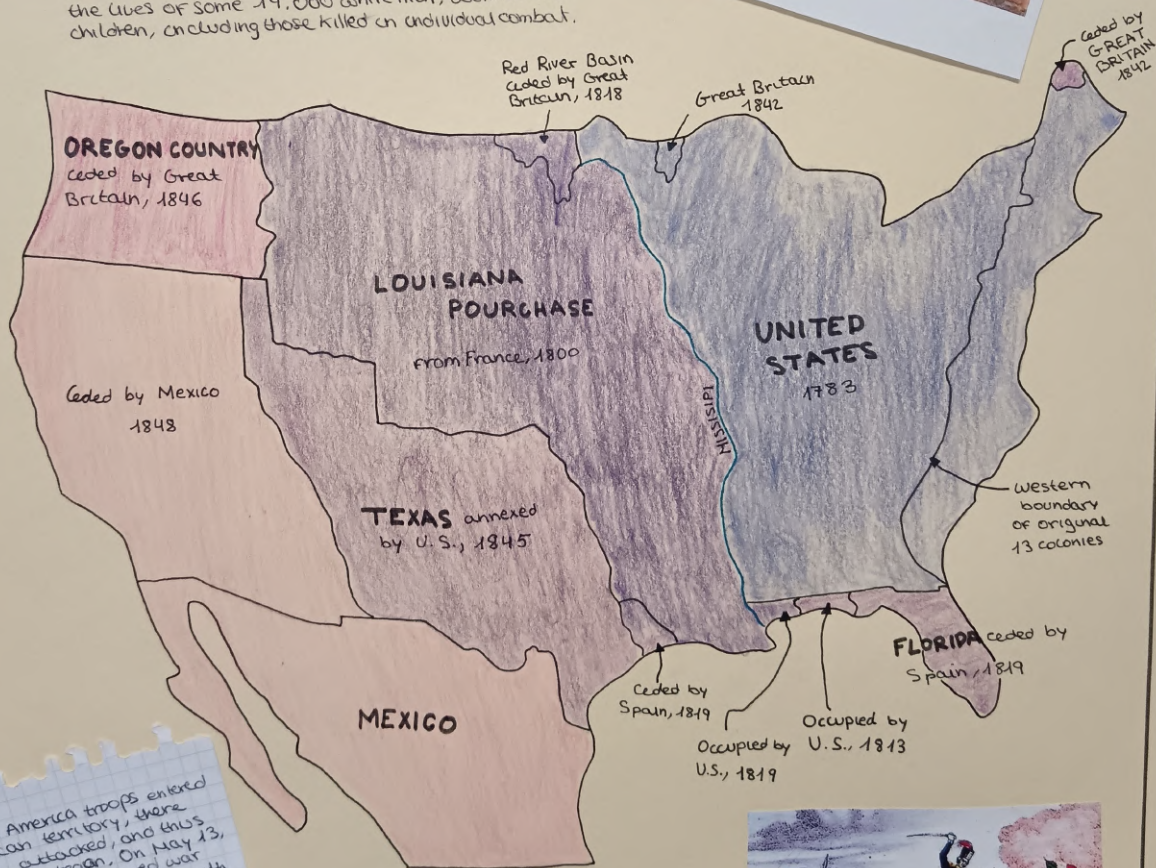
- Cecil Rhodes became rich thanks to the mines of diamond and gold.
- Cecil Rhodes was racist.
- Cecil Rhodes studied in the Oriel College.

BY: MARIO DÍAZ CLAVERO

Imperialism of USA

1540-1924, The Indian wars refer to the set of conflicts and minor wars between the government of Canada and the white settlers against the different indigenous peoples of the North American territory. Also often included are the wars between European settlers and Native Americans that led to the creation of the U.S.

These wars in North America, stretching from colonial times to the Wounded Knee Massacre and the final establishment of the US border in 1890, were generally resolved by the conquest of native peoples and their cultural assimilation, obligatory of its forced location in reserves. "The Indian wars under the U.S government been more than 40 in number. They have cost the lives of some 19,000 white men, women and children, including those killed in individual combat."



When America troops entered Mexican territory, there were attacked, and thus the war began. On May 13, 1846, the US declared war against Mexico. Faced with the defensive attack of Mexican army, the US decided to magnify the conflicts and attacked on several fronts: from the west, through the Pacific Ocean, the territory of Alaska, California and also through New Mexico. (a Mexican state at that time).



JAPAN'S IMPERIALISM

Japanese imperialism refers to Japan's territorial and political expansion in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Seeking natural resources and territory, Japan engaged in conflicts such as the First Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War. The country embraced imperialistic practices, establishing dominance in Asia through actions like the annexation of Korea in 1910 and the occupation of parts of China. This era culminated in Japan's involvement in World War II, marking the end of its imperialist expansion.

Emperor Meiji, whose given name was Mutsuhito, was born on November 3, 1852, and ascended to the throne of Japan in 1867 at the age of 14. His reign, known as the Meiji era, witnessed significant transformations in Japanese society. Under his leadership, Japan underwent rapid modernization, adopting Western technology. Feudal structures of the shogunate were abolished under the Emperor Meiji's rule. Emperor Meiji passed away on July 30, 1912, but his legacy endures as a pivotal period in Japan's history, marked by radical changes and the transition to the modern era.



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Bismarck's biography

Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck was born the first of April, 1815, in Ahmühle. He was born in an acomodated family, his father, Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand von Bismarck a politician and his mother, Wilhelmine Luise Menke, a house wife. Otto got married the 28th of July, in 1847, had 3 childs and died the 30th of July in 1898 because a gangrene.



Thinks he did

Otto von Bismarck studied laws and in 1835 started working in the tribunals of Berlin. In 1847, started working in the prusian parliment until he was named prime minister in 1862. He created a big army, conquered parts of Denmark, Austria and France, divided Africa and united Germany into the 2nd Reich.

By
Nicolás García

