

Imperialism

Stronger nation seeks to dominate a weaker nation politically, economically, and socially

Broken down into 2 periods

The Old Imperialism

The New Imperialism

The Old Imperialism

1500-1800

Europeans establish colonies in Americas, India, Southeast Asia, Africa, & China

European power was limited

The New Imperialism

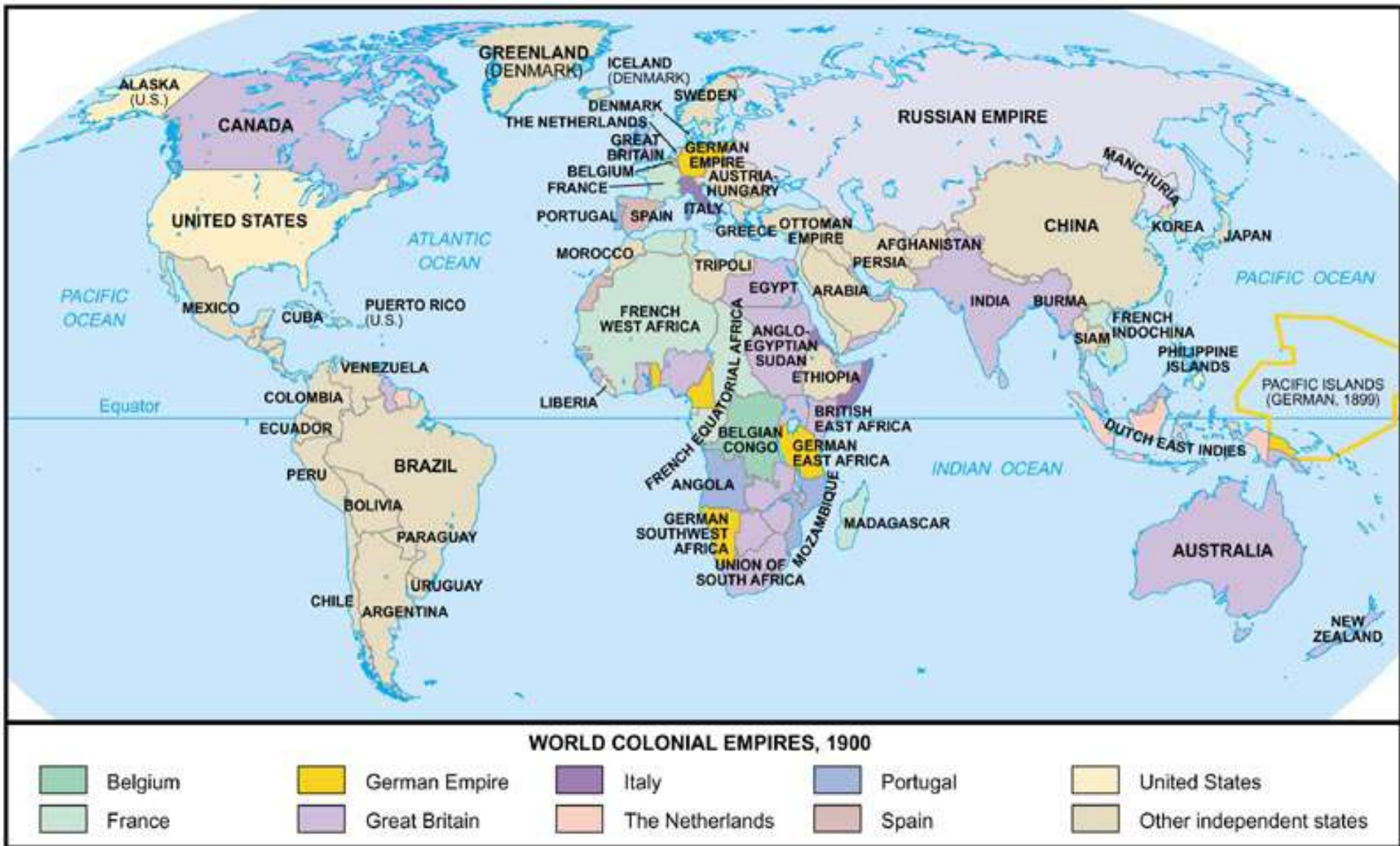
1870-1914

Japan, U.S. & industrialized nations of Europe became more aggressive in expanding into other lands

Focused mainly in **Asia & Africa**

❖ Declining empires & wars left them vulnerable

Colonial Empires



Causes of the New Imperialism

■ Economic \$

Need for natural resources &
new Markets (**Industrial Revolution**)

Place for growing populations to settle

Place to invest profits



Political

Bases for trade & military ships

Power & security of global empire

Spirit of *nationalism*



Social

Missionaries Spread
Christianity



Share western civilization

Belief that western ways are best

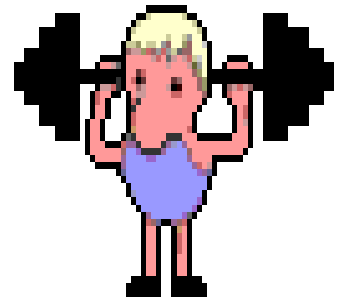
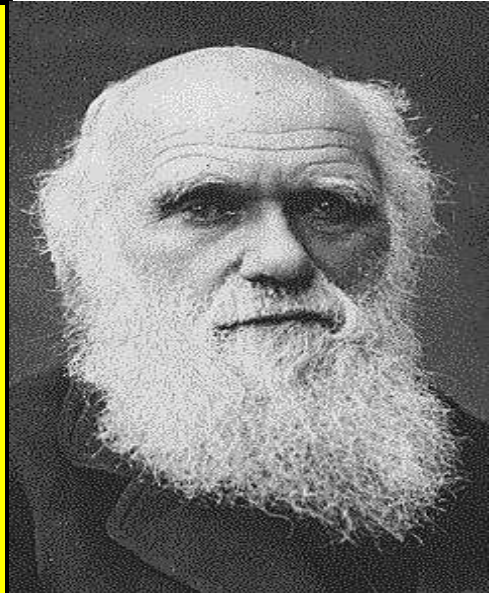
Racism

Social Darwinism

Social Darwinism

Applied **Darwin's theory**
of Survival of the fittest to
competition between
nations

Natural for stronger
nations to dominate
weaker ones



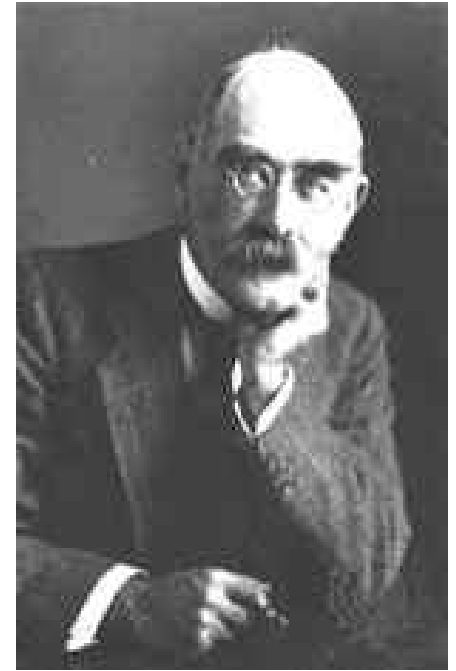
White Man's Burden

Poem by *Rudyard Kipling*

Offered justification for imperialism

White imperialist had a **moral duty** to educate less developed people

❖ Spread western ideas, customs & religions to people in Africa & Asia





THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.—*The Journal, Detroit.*
From *The Detroit Journal*, February 18, 1899

Western Advantages

Strong economies/governments

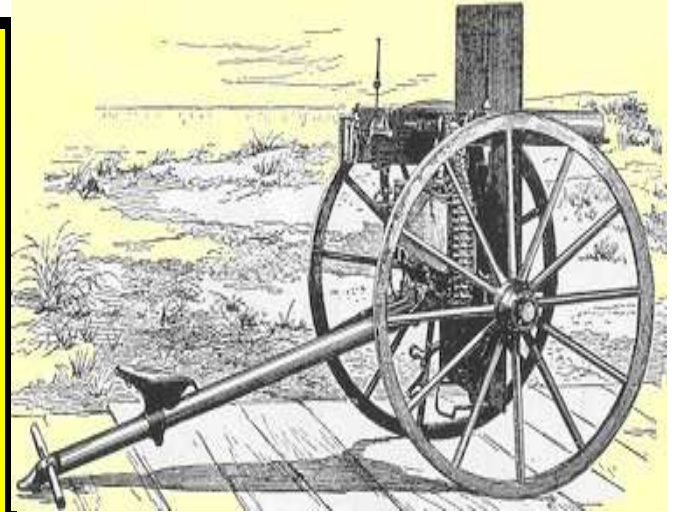
Powerful Armies & navies

Superior technology

Maxim Gun

Steam driven warships/railroads

Medical advances



VS.



Forms of Imperial Control

■ Colony

Governed internally by a foreign power

■ Protectorate

Own internal government but under control of an outside power

■ Sphere of Influence

Outside power claims exclusive investment or trading rights



Physical

Largest Land Mass

3X the size of US

Resources

Petroleum, gold, copper, diamonds, cotton, coffee, peanuts, lumber

Africa Before Imperialism

Divided into 100's of ethnic & linguistic groups

Mixture of large empires & small independent villages

Most practiced *traditional beliefs*

Others practiced *Islam & Christianity*



Early European contact

Established contact in early 1450's

Early contact limited to coastal territory

Travel to interior was limited due to navigability of rivers & disease

Large networks of Africans controlled trade (gold & ivory)

European interest based on slave Trade (Triangular trade)

Exploration of the Interior

Known as the **Dark Continent**

1860's Scottish missionary **David Livingstone**- first European to explore Sub-Saharan Africa

Reported lush forests, waterfalls, & grasslands

Discovers **Victoria Falls**



Victoria Falls



1871 American **Henry Stanley** searches for & finds Livingstone

Stanley finds mouth of **Congo** opening up interior to trade

Helps establish **Congo Free State** for **King Leopold II of Belgium**

Sets off *Scramble for Africa*



"Dr. Livingstone, I assume?"

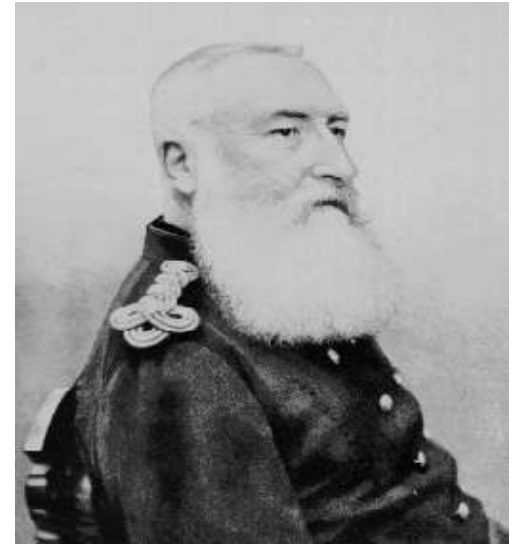


The Scramble For Africa

Belgian presence in the **Congo** set off European race for colonies

No European power wanted to be left behind

Discoveries of Gold & Diamonds in South America also increased interest



The Berlin Conference 1884-1885

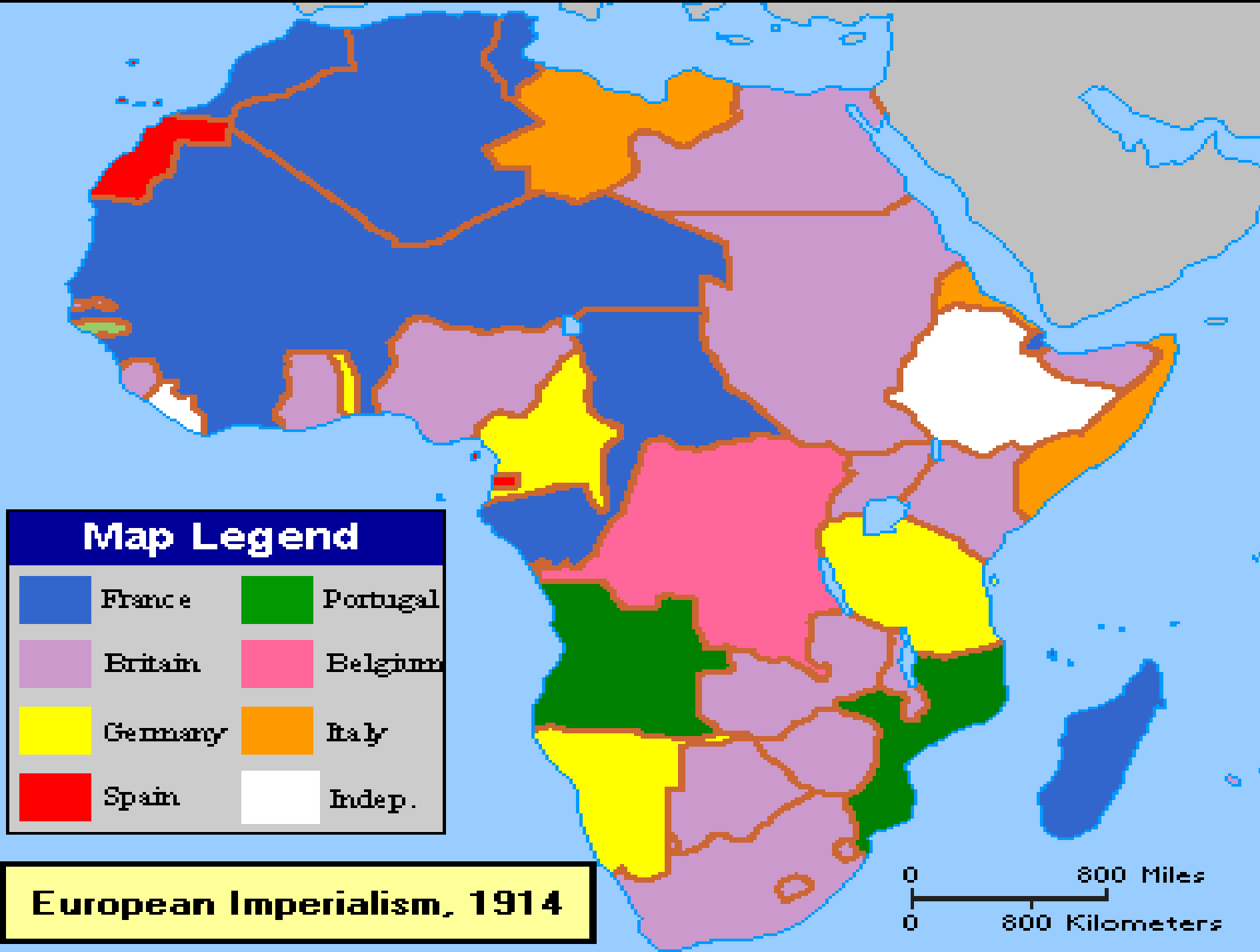
- Conference of European powers set up rules for colonizing Africa

Any country could claim land

Divided Africa w/ no regard for ethnic or linguistic groups

❖ **No African rulers attended**

By 1914 only 2 countries remained independent



Internal Factors enabling European Imperialism

Variety of Cultures &
Languages

Low Level of Technology

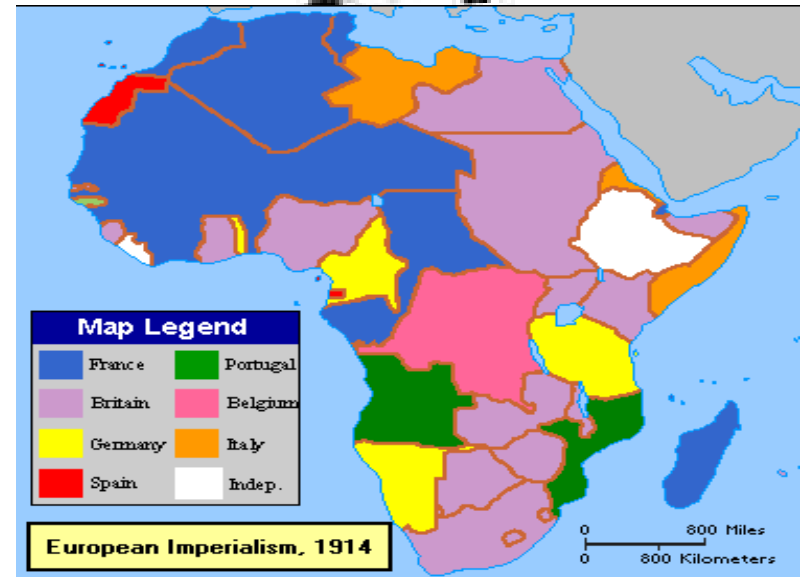
Ethnic Strife

British Imperialism in Africa

Scattered
throughout Africa

Controlled heavily
populated regions
heavy in resources

Parts of West &
East Africa, Egypt,
& most of Southern
Africa



Southern Africa

Dutch Farmers(**Boers**)
settle Cape town in 1652

English acquired Cape
colony from Dutch in
1806

Boers resented English
rule & Migrated north
(The Great Trek)



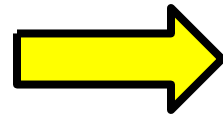
The Zulu Nation

1816 African leader **Shaka**
unites the **Zulu Nation**

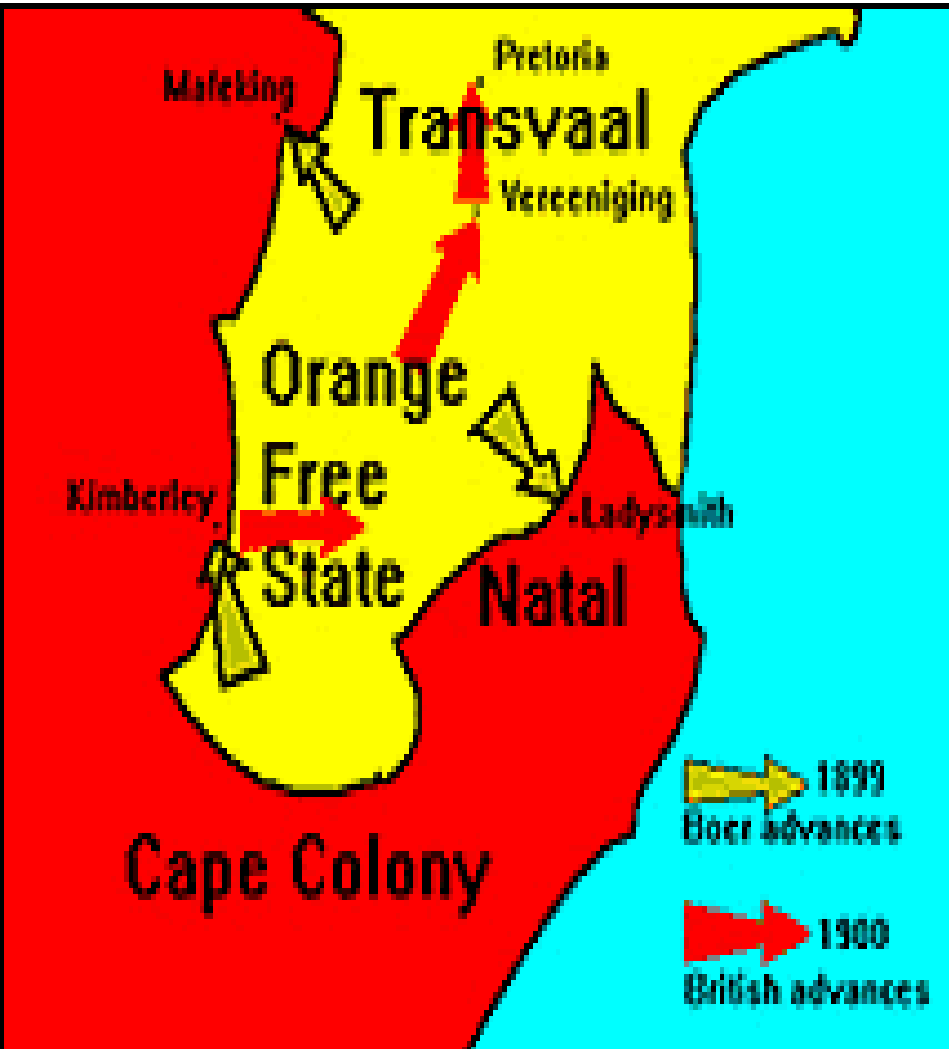
Zulu warriors fight against
European slave traders &
Ivory hunters



The Boer War



Results



Conflict between Boers & Zulus

The Great Trek causes conflict between Boers & Zulus

Boers aided by British defeat Zulus

Boers establish independent Republics of **Transvaal & Orange Free State**



The Boer War

1867 diamond & gold deposits discovered in Boer territory

1890 **Cecil Rhodes** expands control of South Africa

Annexes the **Boer Republics**

Boers resist & fighting lasts from 1899-1902

1910 British form **Union of South Africa** (*Boer Republics merged into Union of South Africa 1902)

Cecil Rhodes promoter of British imperialism



Cecil Rhodes stands astride the whole of Africa.



Resistance Movements in Africa, 1881–1914



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Region** Which region had the largest area affected by resistance?
- 2. Region** Was any region unaffected by resistance movements?

African Resistance Movements

❖ Most Resistance was unsuccessful
Superior European technology
Alliances failed

▪ **Maji- Maji Rebellion 1905**

Germans in East Africa squash
spiritual uprising (26,000 killed)

Ethiopia- A successful Resistance

Menelik II Emperor of Ethiopia

Purchases weapons from France & Russia

Defeated Italian forces in 1896

❖ Only African nation to resist Europeans



Positive Impacts of Colonial Rule

Reduced local warfare

Improved sanitation, hospitals & education

African products popular in European Market

Improved **infrastructure**

Railroads, dams, telephones & telegraph lines

Negative impacts of Colonial Rule

Lost land & independence

Death caused by new disease & resistance

Change to **cash crops** resulted in famine

Breakdown of traditional culture

❖ European establishment of boundaries (**Problem today**)

Indian Subcontinent

Location: Southern Asia

Mountains: Himalayas

Rivers: Brahmaputra,
Ganges, & Indus

Religions- Hinduism
(Caste System), Islam,
Buddhism, Christian,
Sikh

Early Civilizations-
Mohenjo Daro, Harappa,
Mauryas, Mughals

***Monsoons**



Nations:
India,
Pakistan,
Bangladesh,
Bhutan,
Nepal, & Sri Lanka



British East India Company **(1600)** govt. chartered trading monopoly

1613 received permission to trade
from **Mughal Empire**

Company had its own army(**Sepoys**)

W/ decline of **Mughals** & defeat of
French, Company controlled 3/5's of
India

Exercised power usually associated

Sepoy Mutiny

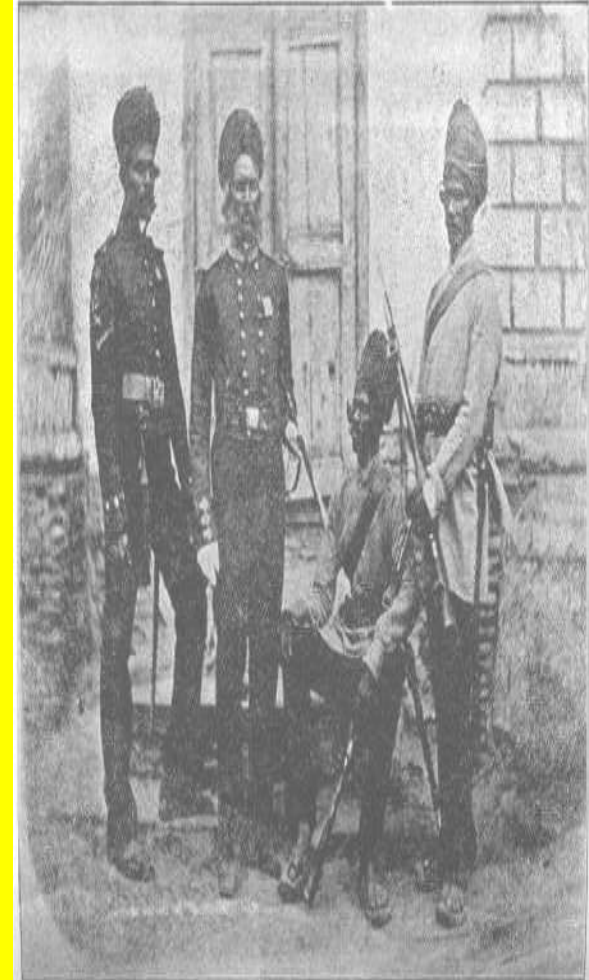
- **Sepoys**- Indian soldiers

Felt British military rules were against religious beliefs

1857 **Hindus & Muslims** to unite against British

British crush revolt & **Parliament** ends company's rule of India

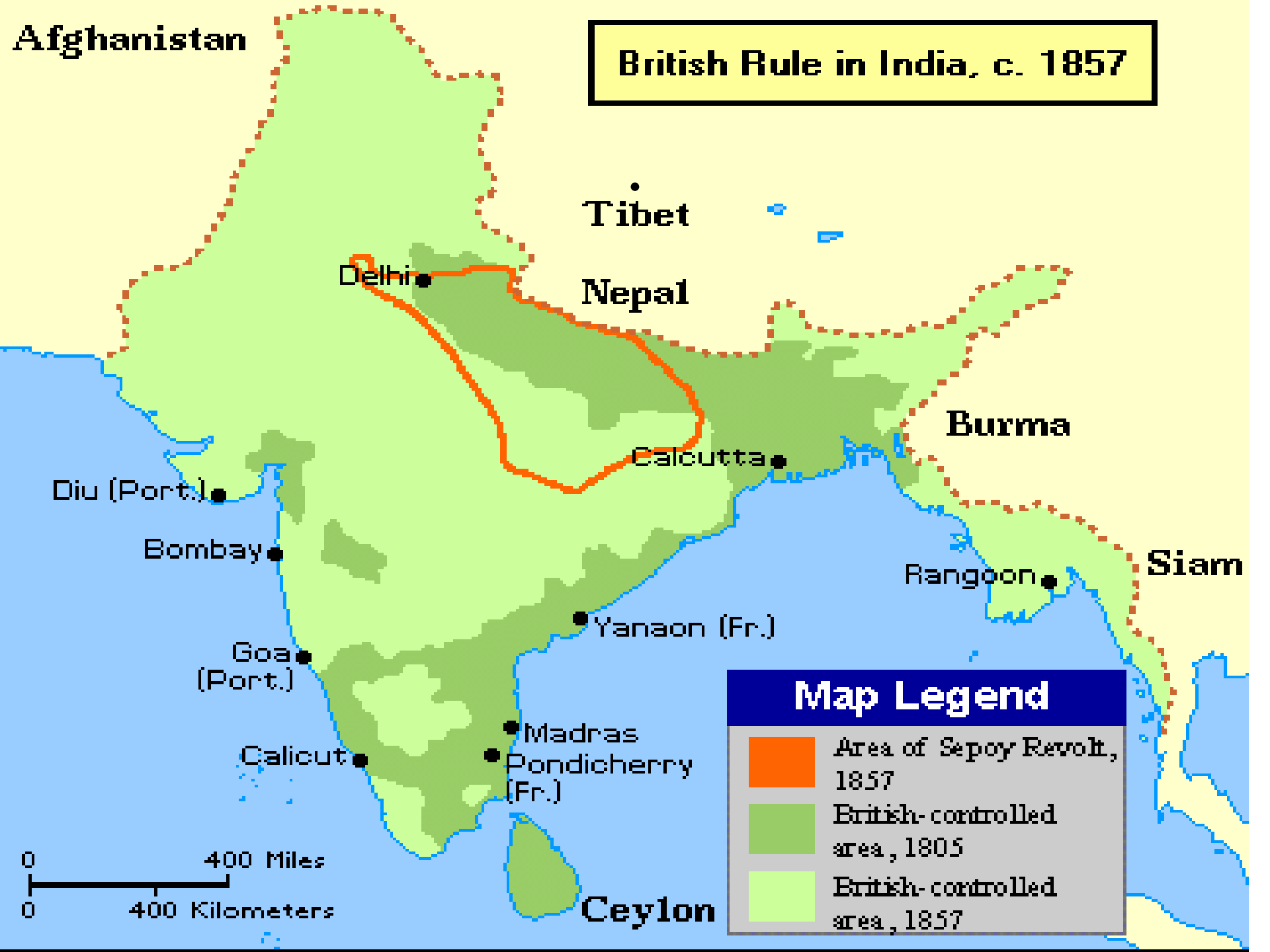
❖ **British government** takes control of India





British Officer with Indian Troops

British Rule in India, c. 1857





SEPOY INDIAN TROOPS dividing the spoils after their mutiny against British rule (1857-1859).

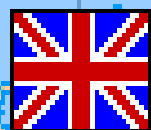
- India was *Jewel in the Crown* of English Colonies

- 300 million people = a huge potential market

- Indian business competition was prohibited

- Major supplier of Raw materials (Cotton opium)





England:

- Turns raw materials into finished goods
- Sends finished goods to Indian market for sale



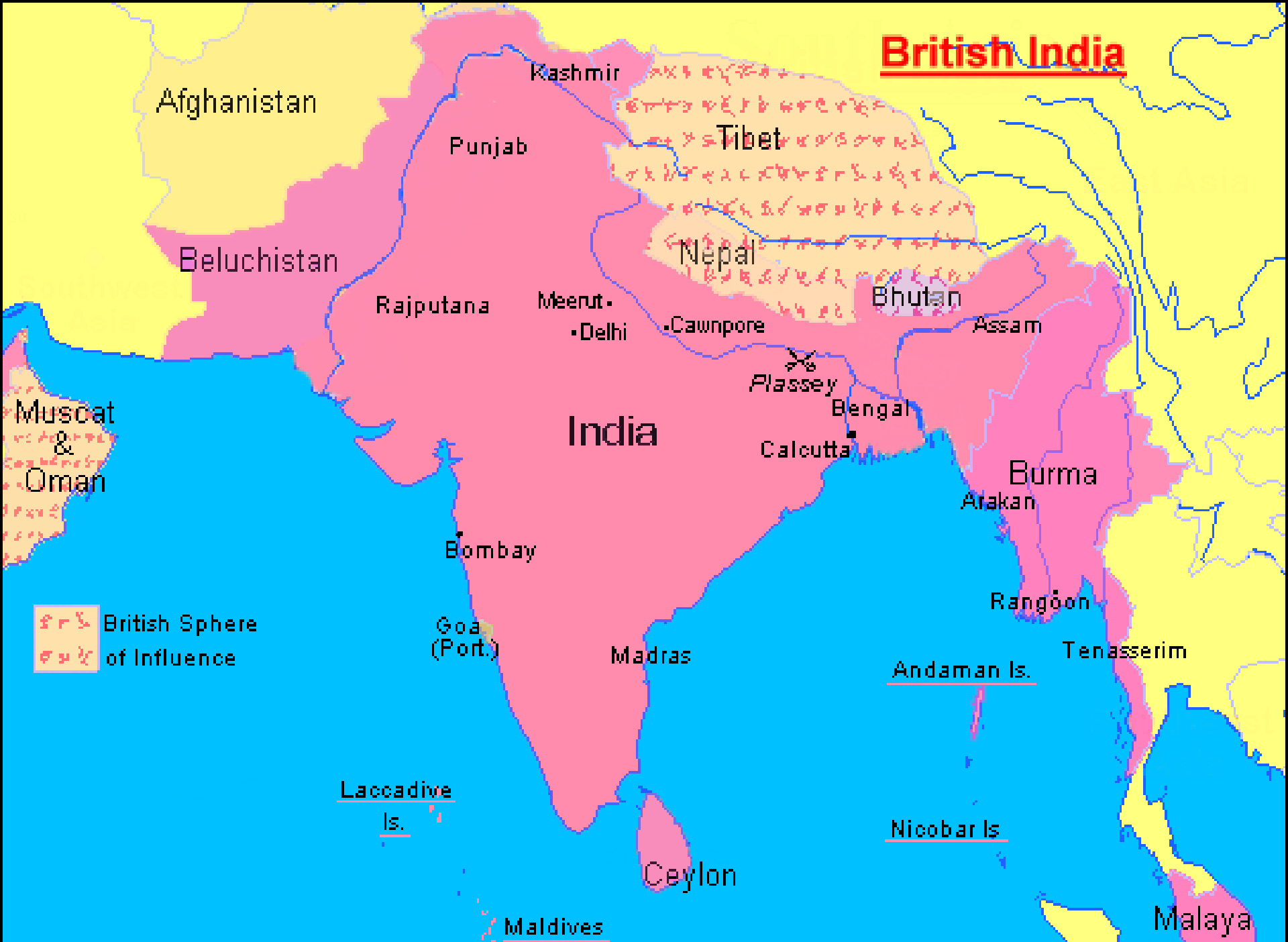
India:

- Sends raw materials to England
- Purchases finished goods from England



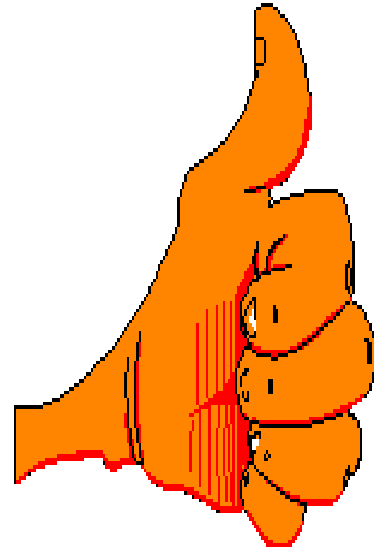
- **The Raj**- British Rule in India 1757-1947
- Cabinet minister in England directed policy
- British Governor General (**Viceroy**) carried out government orders in India
- British established a single law for everybody(**All castes were equal**)
- Established English as the official language

British India



Positives of Imperialism

- Improved infrastructure, built schools, improved sanitation & public health, ended local warfare
- Indians allowed to study abroad



Negatives of Imperialism

- British held all political & economic power
- Indians treated as second class citizens
- Conversion to cash crops caused famine
- Indian cultural values, beliefs & practices were threatened



Indian Nationalist movements

- **Ram Mohun Roy**- Father of Modern India

Moved India away from traditional ways (Ex. Wanted to end child marriages, widow suicide (suttee) etc.)

- 1885- **Indian National Congress**

- 1906- **Muslim League formed**

- 1947- **Independence & Partition**

China



Geography- Huang He (Yellow) & Yangtze Rivers; Kunlun & Himalayan Mts.; **Great Wall**

Geographic Isolation=***Ethnocentrism***
(**Middle Kingdom**) Viewed others as inferior or barbarians

❖ **Dynastic Cycles/Mandate of Heaven**

Early European Contact

- Europeans interested in tea, silk, & porcelain

Also hoped to tap into huge market & source of cheap labor

- **Manchu's** looked down on foreigners

Interest in foreign goods was non-existent

- Chinese *Ethnocentrism* led to its downfall

Could not repel European advances

Opium War

- Late 1700's British trade **opium** in China (leads to addiction)
- Chinese try to halt opium trade
- 1839 War breaks out – British easily defeat Chinese
- 1842 British force Chinese to sign harsh **Treaty of Nanjing**



Treaty of Nanjing

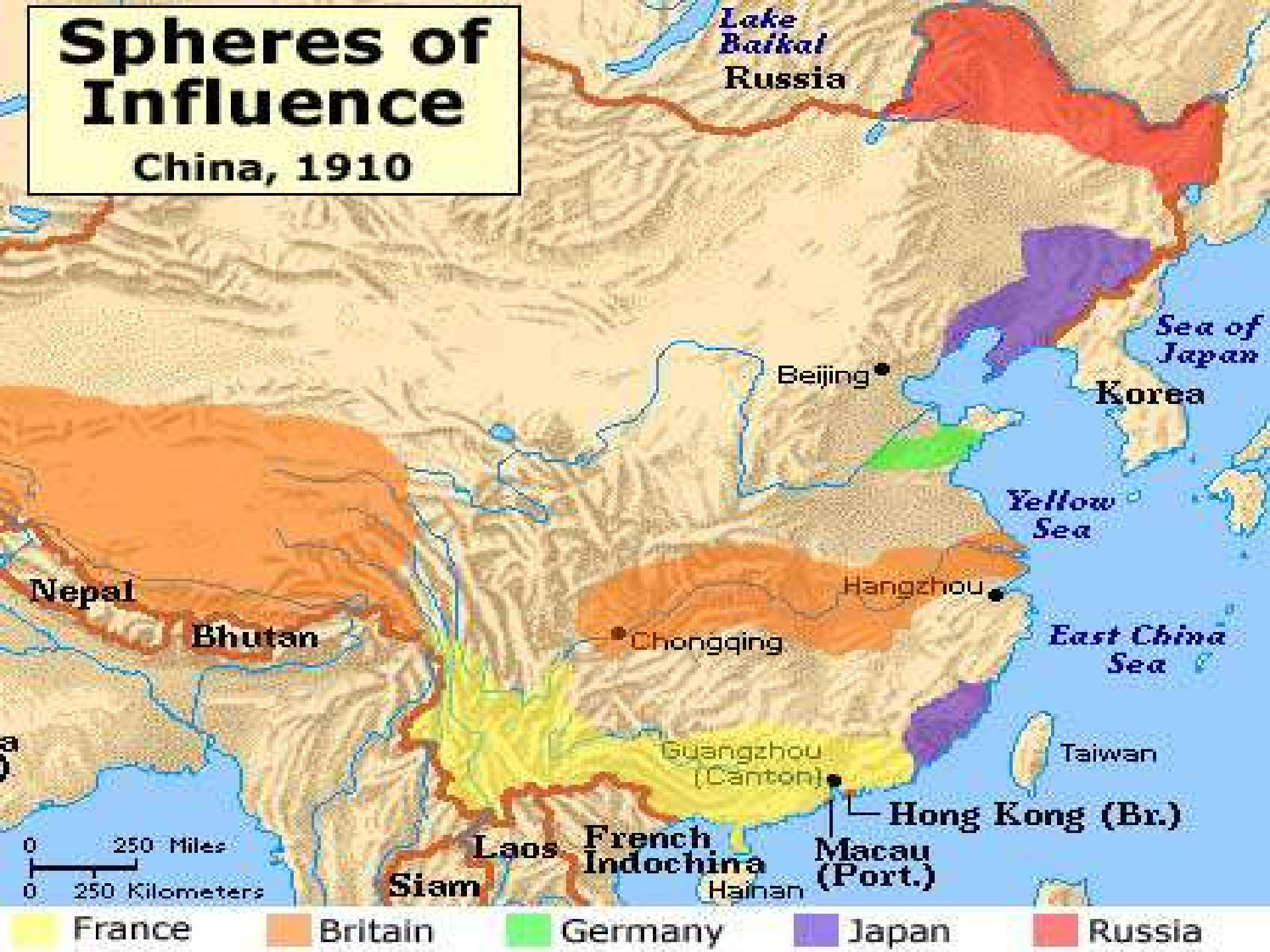
- First in a series of **uneven treaties** signed with foreigners
- China had to open more ports, pay for cost of war
- Gave Britain **Hong Kong**
- Granted foreigners *extraterritoriality*
Right to be tried by their own courts & laws rather than those of China

Spheres of Influence

- 1898 China was divided into **Spheres of Influence** by foreign powers
- 1899 U.S. Proposes that China's "doors" be open to merchants of all nations
 - Protected the trade rights of all nations & made sure no one country colonized China

Spheres of Influence

China, 1910



Chinese Reaction to Imperialism

▪ Taiping Rebellion-(1850-1864) Chinese peasants inspired by *Hong Xiuquan* try to overthrow Manchu Dynasty

▪ Takes 14 years to crush & costs millions of lives



■ The Boxer Rebellion- (1900)

- Secret society of **Boxers** rises up against foreign powers
- Combined force of European, American, & Japanese forces crush revolt
- Resulted in Chinese govt. conceding more to foreign powers



The Fists of Richeous Harmony



(C) 2000 Spectrum Colour Library

J. Beuzon

Japan

- Located in East Asia
- Geographic conditions favored isolation
- Culture heavily influenced by China & Korea
- Industrialized nation but lacks vital resources



Tokugawa Shogunate(1603-1868)

- **Feudal system** led by warrior class (**Samurai**)
- Brought stability to Japan,
- Banned all contact with outside world (**isolationism**)
 - Outlawed European products & Christian Missionaries



The Opening of Japan

- 1858 U.S. **Commodore Matthew Perry** sails into Tokyo Harbor

- Requests opening of Japanese ports to trade

- **Tokugawa Shoguns** facing enormous military might unwillingly agree

- ❖ **Treaty of Kanagawa-**

- 1854** Ends Japanese isolation



The Meiji Restoration (1868)

- **Tokugawa Shogunate** overthrown; restoring power of the **Emperor**
- ✓ Strong **centralized government** w/ a constitution
- ✓ **Industrialized** Japan
- ✓ Built up **military** power
- ✓ Built up **infrastructure & Economy**
- ❖ **Modernizes** Japan & makes it **competitive with the west**



Japan as Imperialistic Power

- Lack of Raw materials & revamped military Steers Japan towards imperialism

- Sino- Japanese War (1894)- Japan easily defeats China

 - ❖ Gains **Taiwan** & increased influence in Korea

Russo- Japanese War (1904)

Japan defeats Russia in
a conflict over control
of Korea

Treaty of Portsmouth
ends war

Japan gains territory
in Manchuria

❖ **Japan annexes
Korea in 1910**



THE BEAR--"I'VE STRUCK A HORNET'S NEST NOW, SURE!"

Drawn by R. D. Handy, of the Duluth News-Tribune,

The cartoon is particularly pat because of the great reliance which Japan placed upon her torpedo flotillas, boats of that type being called the hornets of the navy. Her military tactics, by sea and land, were of the swift and stinging order.

Japan Dominates Korea

❖ Prime example of imperialism at its worst

- Closed newspapers & controlled schools
- Replaced study of Korean language & history w/ that of Japan/
- Gave Korean land to Japanese
- Replaced Korean businesses w/ Japanese businesses



CHINA

RUSSIA

Hokkaido

Sapporo

Occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, administered by RUSSIA, claimed by JAPAN.

NORTH KOREA

Sea of Japan

Akita
Honshu

Sendai

SOUTH KOREA

JAPAN

TOKYO

North Pacific Ocean

Korea Strait

Kobe

Nagoya

Osaka

Fukuoka

Kyushu

Shikoku

East China Sea

Kyushu

Philippine Sea

0 200 400 km

0 200 400 mi



<http://www.theodora.com/maps>

IMPERIALISM IN ASIA 1914



South East Asia



The Pacific Rim

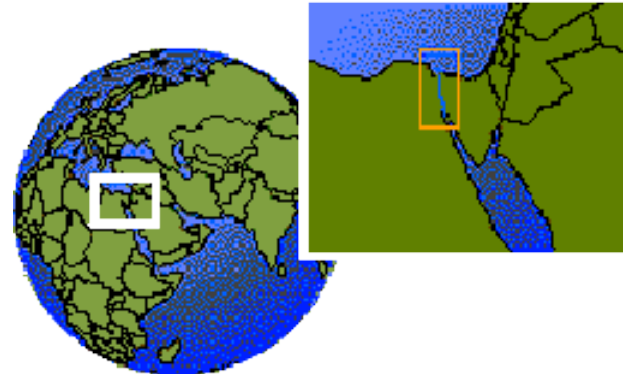
Source of tropical agriculture, minerals & oil

Hindus, Muslims, Christians & Buddhists

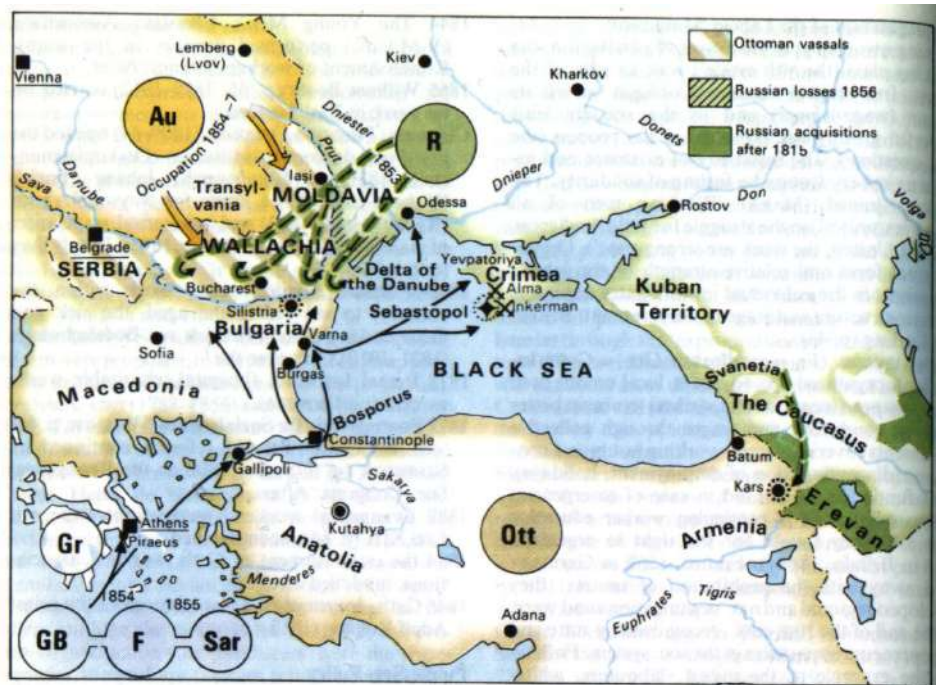
Dutch, British, French, US all raced to gain colonies

*Dutch East India Co. ruled Indonesia

****French ruled over Indochina
(Vietnam)







The Crimean War, 1853-6