

Nationalism

- France:
- Ideas like nationhood and popular sovereignty threatened and scared conservatives.
- Louis Napoleon was a clever politician who understood people and the social forces at work in France.
- He united popular and conservative forces in an authoritarian government.
- Napoleon won the election 5.5m to 1.5m.
- a. he had the highly romanticized power of his name.
- b. middle class wanted protection from socialism.
- By late 1848 Napoleon had his 'program' ready.
- Napoleon believed government should represent the people and help economically.
- Since politicians represented elite groups this conflict of interest caused friction.
- The answer was an authoritarian leader.
- The state and leaders had a sacred duty to stimulate the economy thus benefiting all classes.
- When the National Assembly deprived almost 3 million citizens of the right to vote, Napoleon proclaimed himself the protector of universal suffrage.
- On December 1, 1851 troops loyal to Napoleon arrested opposition leaders.
- Napoleon asked the people to elect him president for 10 years to restructure the government.
- In December 1852 Napoleon asked the people to restore the old Empire – 97% said yes.
- Napoleon took the title Napoleon III. (Napoleon I had abdicated in favor of his son Napoleon II).
- He sent French troops to Rome to help restore Pope Pius IX, a move condemned by the Republicans but applauded by the Conservatives.
- These troops remained in Rome until 1870 when they were pulled back to France for the Franco-Prussian War.
- Napoleon controlled the army, the police, and the he alone had the power to declare war.
- The legislative body was a mere shell, unable to introduce legislation or affect the budget they had no power.

Napoleon's Second Empire

- His greatest success was with the economy thanks in part to a global economic boom.
- The government started massive public works schemes like the construction of railroads and canals.
- He also started a program to modernize Paris.
- Massive construction projects installed a sewerage system and provided an excellent public water supply, as well as gaslights to illuminate the new streets.

- He widened streets to allow for the easier movement of troops and to make it harder for protestors to erect barricades.
- He encouraged industry, credit, and banking; profits soared and people enjoyed the wealth.
- But not all his actions were seen as positive.
- He censored the press, prohibited free speech, and limited the right of the people to assemble.

The Crimean War (1854-1856)

- The major issue that concerned the European powers was who would benefit from the demise of the sick old man of Europe?
- The Russians, with close religious ties between the Russian and Greek Orthodox Churches had more than a passing interest in the region.
- Austria wanted to gain control of the Balkans.
- Britain and France both shared economic concerns about the eastern Mediterranean Sea.
- In 1853, Russia demanded the right to protect Christian shrines in Palestine – Turkey refused.
- On October 4, 1853, Turkey declared war on Russia.
- In March 1854 Britain and France declared war on Russia.
- The Russian believed that they could count on the support of the Austrians (Russia had helped Austria suppress the revolution of 1849).
- Unfortunately for Russia, Austria chose to stay neutral.
- In 1855 Britain and France attacked the Crimean Peninsula.
- The fighting was limited as both sides had to deal with atrocious conditions, disease, and incompetent leadership.
- Early in 1856 Tsar Alexander II sued for peace.
- The war had destroyed the Concert of Europe.
- Russia had been humiliated and was forced to retreat from European affairs.
- Britain also turned away from European affairs and focused on her empire.
- Austria was a Great Power, but without a friend.
- The only country that actually seemed to gain anything by the war was France.
- But even Napoleon was realistic enough to see that he was not the great general his uncle had been.
- The Second Empire had two very distinct parts:
 - 1851-1860 with direct and absolute control by the Emperor.
 - 1860-1870 when the empire was liberalized by a series of sweeping reforms.
- By 1860 public opposition was mounting. Napoleon ever sensitive to public opinion, softened his stance and started speaking about liberalizing his empire.
- He allowed the working class the right to form unions and strike, and restricting church control over education.
- In 1870 Napoleon was given a further vote of confidence in another plebiscite, but all was not well.
- While successful at home, these liberal changes in France were a means of covering up the Emperor's failed foreign policies.

- French involvement in Algeria, Mexico, Indo-China, and the Crimean War (1854-1856) all increased criticism of Napoleon III and his government.
- The Second Empire collapsed after the capture of Napoleon III during the disastrous Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871).

Italy

- Had been reorganized by the Congress of Vienna.
- The rich northern provinces were given to Austria.
- Sardinia and Piedmont were ruled by an Italian monarch, while central Italy was ruled by the Pope.
- By 1848 the idea of a unified Italy appealed to more people, especially with the collapse of the Concert of Europe.
- In 1850 the Austrians controlled much of Italy and with the failure of the earlier revolutionary movement, nationalists would need to find another way to unite the country.
- There were two main options:
 - The *Risorgimento* movement led by Giuseppe Mazzini wanted a centralized democratic republic based on the will of the people.
 - Catholic priest Vincenzo Gioberti wanted a federation of existing states under the presidency of the pope.
- During the earlier struggles against the Austrians one state had emerged as a willing leader.
- The leader of the Piedmont, King Charles Albert, although defeated had at least emerged as a person who might emerge as a true leader.
- In 1849, Piedmont's monarch Victor Emmanuel (r. 1849-1878) retained a liberal constitution, civil liberties, real parliament, and elections.
- Piedmont had been led by the brilliant politician Count Camillo Benso di Cavour (1810-1861), who supported the doctrines of the middle class.
- He was a moderate national and an aristocratic liberal who favored a constitutional government.
- Cavour realized Piedmont needed an ally to push Austria out of Lombardy and Venetia and then unify northern Italy under Victor Emmanuel.
- He sought the help of Napoleon III and made a secret alliance against Austria, because Napoleon III believed this would give him the opportunity to gain control of much of Italy.
- In April 1859 he succeeded in provoking Austria to attack Piedmont.
- Napoleon came to Cavour's aid.
- The French defeated the Austrians at Magenta and Solferino.
- On July 11, 1859, after the victories, Napoleon left Cavour and joined the Austrians and signed a separate peace at Villafranca in 1859.
- He probably realized that the Austrians were more formidable than he first assumed and heard that the Prussians were preparing to join the Austrians.
- Piedmont only received Lombardy and parts of Milan.
- Cavour resigned in rage.
- Slowly, after the departure of Cavour, nationalist fervor overtook the masses.
- The nationalist leaders of other Italian states called for joining Piedmont.

- Cavour returned to power in 1860, as the people of central Italy overwhelmingly voted to join Piedmont.
- Napoleon III received Nice and Savoy for agreeing to the annexation of the other states by Piedmont.
- For patriots like Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882) the job of uniting Italy was only half done.
- Secretly Cavour supported Garibaldi's plan to liberate the Kingdoms of the Two Sicilies.
- Garibaldi's Red Shirts (so-called because of their distinctive shirts) captured the imagination of the people as they moved northward through the peninsula.
- More and more states in the south voted to join Piedmont.
- Rather than fight Cavour in a civil war, Garibaldi retired to his farm.
- The new kingdom of Italy was declared on March 17, 1861, was neither radical nor democratic but through diplomacy, war, and rebellion it was united.
- It was a parliamentary monarchy under Victor Emmanuel - however huge economic gap between the north and south.
- In 1864 Pope Pius IX issued the *Syllabus of Errors* denouncing rationalism, socialism, and separation of church and state.
- In reality he was denouncing all modern trends.
- Venice would join Italy in 1866 as a result of the Austro-Prussian War, Rome would be added in 1870 when the French troops would return to France for the Franco-Prussian War.

Germany

- After the failure of unification in 1848-1850 two states dominated the German Confederation: Austria and Prussia.
- Prussia had created the Zollverein in 1834 to promote economic growth, by 1853 all the German states except Austria were part of the economic union.
- Austria tried to destroy the Zollverein by getting southern German states to leave.
- But the middle class found economic reasons to seek unification and viewed Prussia differently.
- After 1848 Prussia wrote a constitution which gave the appearance of granting power to a constitutional monarchy.
- The reality was that voting was based on taxes – the people who paid the most taxes possessed the greatest influence.
- The problems in Italy worried the Germans and at the same time war with Austria and/or France seemed possible.
- In 1861 King Frederick William IV died and was replaced by King William I of Prussia (r. 1861-1888).
- Upon ascending to the throne William pushed for military reforms including three years compulsory service for all men.
- However, reforms meant a higher defense budget and more taxes.
- The liberal middle class wanted society to be less militaristic with power in the parliament not the king.

- Consequently, Parliament rejected the budget request of 1862 and conservatives lost control of parliament.
 - William asked Count Otto von Bismarck to form a new ministry to defy parliament.
 - Bismarck was born into the Prussian landowning aristocracy, a member of the Junker class, fiercely supportive of the sovereign, and distrustful of socialism.
 - Bismarck's goal was make Prussia a Great Power through military strength.
 - One of his famous quotes sums up his philosophy, "one must always have two irons in the fire".
 - Bismarck was convinced Prussia had to dominate Protestant northern Germany and saw three paths:
 - a) Work with Austria to divide up the smaller states between them.
 - b) Combine with a foreign power against Austria.
 - c) Use German nationalism to expel Austria.
 - Bismarck is considered the prime example of a politician who utilized *realpolitik* – the "politics of reality".
 - He resubmitted the budget to parliament appealing to the liberals that Germany must be ruled with "blood and iron".
 - Once again parliament rejected the budget.
 - Bismarck declared government would rule without parliamentary consent, which he did from 1862 to 1866.
 - *Kulturkampf*:
 - Bismarck unsuccessfully pursued vendetta against independent sources of power outside his authority, such as the Catholic church.
- Austro-Prussian War, 1866
- Bismarck waged three wars.
 - In reality his successes owe as much to his diplomatic and political skills as to military tactics.
 - Bismarck always manipulated the situation to ensure that Prussia was only fighting one enemy at a time.
 - In 1863 contrary to international law, the Danish king tried again to annex Schleswig-Holstein.
 - Both of these areas had large numbers of German speaking people.
 - German nationalists were outraged.
 - The German Confederation urged the German states to send troops against Denmark.
 - Bismarck persuaded Austria to join Prussia and to declare war on Denmark.
 - In a few weeks the Danes surrendered and Prussia gained Schleswig while Austria gained Holstein.
 - Bismarck knew that this would afford him ample opportunity to go to war, with a legitimate reason, against Austria.
 - Bismarck knew a war with Austria would only be a localized war.
 - He contacted Tsar Alexander of Russia who agreed to stay neutral because Prussia had supported Russian claims to Poland.

- Next he contacted France and Napoleon promised neutrality in return for a vague promise of territory.
- The Austro-Prussian war of 1866 lasted only seven weeks.
- The reorganized Prussian army defeated the Austrians at the Battle of Sadowa in Bohemia and was forced to concede defeat.
- Bismarck offered Austria generous peace terms, realizing that he would need Austrian help in the future and not wanting to alienate himself.
- The German Confederation was dissolved and Austria withdrew from German affairs
- The Catholic states in the south remained independent, but formed alliances with Prussia.
- Bismarck created a North German Confederation - each state had local government, but ruled by the king of Prussia and with voting rights extended to all working class.
- Outvote middle class liberals.
- William I and Bismarck controlled the army and foreign affairs, but in truth it was Bismarck who was running the country.
- Every time the king disagreed with his minister Bismarck threatened to resign and the king was forced to back down.
- The middle class seeing benefits bowed to Bismarck's nationalism and the monarchy.
- By 1867 Prussia controlled all of northern Germany and Austria was excluded from any major role in German policy.
- Bismarck knew that France was never going to accept a situation in Europe in which Germany was superior to France.
- Also, Napoleon needed a victory to gain support for his faltering regime.
- Bismarck realized that war with France would force other German state into his arms and create a unified Germany.

Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71

- The issue was if a distant relative of William I might become king of Spain.
- The French could not afford for an ally of Germany to occupy the Spanish throne and thereby potentially surround France with enemies.
- The objections of the French caused William to withdraw the nomination of Prince Leopold, a distant relative.
- The French demanded an apology from the Germans.
- Bismarck received a telegram for the king from the king informing him of the French request.
- Bismarck altered the wording to make it appear as if the king was insulting the French.
- In 1870 French leaders of the Second Republic decided to teach Bismarck and the upstart Germans a lesson.
- Just as Bismarck had predicted, once war was declared the southern German states joined Bismarck.
- On September 1, 1870 Prussia defeated France at Sedan.
- French patriots in Paris proclaimed another republic and vowed to continue fighting.
- However, by January 1871 a starving Paris was forced to surrender.
- Paris Commune:

- Purpose -
- Creation of Paris as an autonomous commune separate from France.
- City felt betrayed by monarchists in the National assembly, and anarchists and socialists exploited the chaos of defeat by Prussia to establish a radical regime.
- Suppressed violently.
- William I was proclaimed Emperor of Germany in the Hall of Mirrors, Versailles.
- The war was seen as a struggle of Darwinism and released a surge of patriotism in Germany.
- In ten years Germany had become the most powerful country in Europe.

Modernization of Russia

- In the 1850s Russia was a poor agricultural society, 90% of the people lived off the land and serfdom was still a basic institution.
- The Russian government had avoided revolution in the 1840s, but there was always a simmering of discontent.
- The disastrous Crimean War proved to many Russians that they still lagged hopelessly behind the rest of Europe.
- Russia needed new railroads, better weapons, and a reorganized army if she was going to compete with the other European powers.
- The realist Tsar Alexander II had ascended to the throne in the middle of the war and he knew that Russia needed to be reformed.
- Alexander's initiative marked a turning point for Russia and the start of the Great Reform.
- Taking responsibility himself he told serf owners reform needed to come from above.
- His first major reform was on March 3, 1861 to emancipate the serfs.
- However, emancipation did not solve all the problems, since the peasants still had no land of their own.
- The government bought land and then sold it to the peasants who paid back the government through long-term loans.
- Since the government could not risk the peasants defaulting on their loans, each peasant was responsible to his own village commune (mir).
- The mir was responsible for payment to the government for all the peasants in their commune.
- The government hoped collectivism would create unity, but in reality it made it hard to progress.
- In 1864 the Alexander established the *zemstvo* to run local government and give the people a degree of self-government.
- Members of a local assembly were elected by a three-class system of townspeople, peasants, and noble landowners.
- Since the system was property-based the nobles, once again, gained the advantage.
- Alexander's reform of the legal system was far more successful.
- Courts were reformed, equality of law was established, education was liberalized, and censorship relaxed.
- Still some people thought that the changes were not enough or fast enough and they agitated for greater changes.

- One of these groups known as the People's Will assassinated Alexander in 1881.
- His son and the next monarch, Alexander III (r. 1881-1894) turned away from reform and reintroduced the old, repressive means of controlling the people.

Austrian Empire

- The Habsburg monarchy had been very successful in crushing the revolutions of 1848.
- The only concession the monarch made was to emancipate the serfs on September 7, 1848.
- Alexander von Bach created a unified system of taxes, laws, and administration, all implemented by German speaking officials.
- After the defeat in the war against Italy in 1859, Emperor Francis Joseph (r. 1848-1916) attempted to establish an imperial parliament (Reichsrat).
- This Reichsrat was intended to provide a certain amount of equality through representation, but it only caused more problems with the ethnic minorities.
- In 1867 Austria and Hungary signed the *Ausgleich* or Compromise of 1867.
- This compromise created the dual monarchy of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- Each country had its own legislature and own capital.
- Each was responsible for domestic policies, but they shared a monarch.
- Francis Joseph was emperor of Austria and king of Hungary.
- While Hungary gained some autonomy, other nationalities gained nothing and remained angry and bitter.

Great Britain

- During the Age of Victoria (1837-1901), Great Britain, like Russia, had managed to avoid a revolution.
- The reforms of the 1830s had enabled various elements of society, specifically the middle class, to gain political representation.
- While most of Europe simmered in the revolutionary fervor of the 1840s, Britain managed to avoid such problems.
- The Industrial Exhibition of 1851 showed the whole world Britain's industrial might and power.
- Also, by 1850 the Industrial Revolution was having a significant impact upon the wages of the workers.
- Between 1850 and 1870 wages increased 25%.
- The Age of Victoria was glorified at home and abroad.
- British industry dominated the world, the British Empire, on which, "the sun never set" covered almost 20% of the Earth's surface, and there was a belief that God must favor the Englishman.
- Two political parties, the Whigs (later the Liberals) and the Tories (later the Conservatives) led by two indefatigable leaders provided stability and peace.
- The two giants of the political world were Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881) and William Gladstone (1809-1898) who between them spanned most of the era.

- These great men guided Britain through the troubled waters of the later part of the nineteenth century.
- A Second Reform Bill was proposed in 1867, with each political party trying to gain the most votes.
- Disraeli's government extended the right to vote to almost one-third of the adult males in the United Kingdom.
- In 1884 the Liberals further extended the right to vote adding another 2 million voters.
- (Britain did not grant universal male suffrage until 1918).

Western Imperialism
Industrialization and the World Economy

- The rise of global inequality.
- The Industrial Revolution caused a great and steadily growing gap between Europe and North America and the non-industrializing regions of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
- In 1750, the average standard of living in Europe was no higher than the rest of the world.
- By 1970, the average person in the rich countries had 25 times the wealth of the average person in the poor countries.
- This gap, seen first between Britain and the rest of Europe, was the product of industrialization.
- Only after 1945 did Third World regions begin to make gains.
- Some argue that these disparities are the result of the West using science and capitalism; others argue that the West used its economic and political power to steal its riches.
- The world market.
- World trade, which by 1913 was 25 times what it had been in 1800, meant an interlocking economy centered in and directed by Europe.
- Britain played a key role in using trade to link the world.
- It used its empire as a market for its manufactured goods.
- For example, Europe bought 50 percent of Britain's cotton textiles.
- Britain prohibited its colonies from raising protective tariffs; thus, it was difficult for them to develop their own industries.
- Britain sought to eliminate all tariffs on traded goods, and this free trade policy stimulated world trade.
- The railroad, the steamship, refrigeration, and other technological innovations revolutionized trade patterns.
- The Suez and Panama canals and modern port facilities fostered intercontinental trade.
- Beginning about 1840, Europeans invested large amounts of capital abroad and in other European countries.
- Most of the exported capital went to the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Latin America, where it built ports and railroads.
- This investment enabled still more land to be settled by Europeans, pushing out the native peoples already living there.
- The opening of China and Japan:
- European trade with China increased, but not without the use of force on the part of the Westerners.

- China was self sufficient and had never been interested in European goods, and the Qing Dynasty carefully regulated trade.
- British merchants and the Chinese clashed over the sale of opium and the opening of Chinese ports to Europeans.
- The opium war in 1839-1842 led to the British acquisition of Hong Kong and the opening of four cities to trade (the Treaty of Nanking).
- A second war in 1856-1860 resulted in more gains for Europeans.
- Japan also was unwilling to trade or have diplomatic relations with the West.
- Japan wanted to maintain its longstanding isolation.
- Its persecution of Christians and attack on foreign vessels led to American belief that Japan was blocking America's destined role in the Pacific.
- An American fleet under Perry "opened" Japan in 1853 with threats of naval bombardment.
- Western penetration of Egypt.
- Muhammad Ali built a modern state in Turkish-held Egypt that attracted European traders.
- He drafted the peasants, reformed the government, and improved communications.
- The peasants lost out because the land was converted from self sufficient farms to large, private landholdings to grow cash crops for export.
- Ismail continued the modernization of Egypt, including the completion of the Suez Canal, but also drew the country deeply into debt.
- To prevent Egypt from going bankrupt, Britain and France intervened politically.
- Foreign financial control provoked a violent nationalistic reaction in Egypt that led to British occupation of the country until 1956.

The Great Migration

- The greatest migration in history took place when more than 60 million people left Europe between 1815 and 1932.
- The pressure of population.
- The population of Europe more than doubled between 1800 and 1900.
- This population growth was the impetus behind emigration.
- Migration patterns varied from country to country, reflecting the differing social and economic conditions.
- Five times as many people migrated in 1900-1910 as in the 1850s.
- Between 1840 and 1920, one-third of all migrants came from Britain; German migration was greatest between 1830 and the 1880s, while Italian migration continued high until 1914.
- The United States absorbed about half the migrants from Europe, while in other countries an even larger proportion of their population was new arrivals.
- European migrants:
 - Most European migrants were peasants lacking adequate landholdings or craftsmen threatened by industrialization.
 - Most were young and unmarried, and many returned home after some time abroad.

- Many were spurred on by the desire for freedom; many Jews left Russia in the 1880s.
- Italian migrants were often small landowning peasants who left because of agricultural decline; many went to Brazil, Argentina, and France; some later returned to Italy.
- Ties of friendship and family often determined where people would settle.
- Many migrated because they resented the power of the privileged classes.

Western Imperialism

- Between 1880 and 1914, European nations scrambled for political as well as economic control over foreign nations.
- This scramble led to new tensions among competing European states and wars with non-European powers.
- Imperialism:
 - One country dominates the political, economic, and social life of another country.
 - Forms of Imperialism:
 - Direct - military intervention total control of the country.
 - Protectorate - own government but "guided" by mother country.
 - Sphere of influence - imperialist hold exclusive economic interests.
 - Overall aim was to gain the most at the least expense.
- Causes of Imperialism:
 - Main reason: Britain was losing its economic lead.
 - European countries started the land grab and Britain followed fearing Germany and France.
 - The rise of Germany and America.
 - However most new colonies were too poor to really contribute, especially until 1914.
 - Political reasons also became important i.e.. protect the Suez to protect Indian trade; control Sudan to protect Egypt.
 - The British believed it was the special genius of the Anglo-Saxon race i.e. the British to rule.
 - Darwinism had been adapted from the plant/animal world to the human world.
 - Suggested some races were better suited to survive and flourish.
 - There was a common assumption that the British were indeed the master race.
 - Britain held a material, scientific, and intellectual advantage over all other nations.
 - They had been successful on a global scale.
 - The machine gun - the ultimate weapon.
 - Quinine - controlled malaria and allowed the white man to access the jungle.
 - Steamship - fast, efficient, dependable travel.
 - Telegram - news can travel the world in a short time.
 - Social tension and domestic political conflict contributed.
 - In Germany and Russia leaders 'created' colonial problems to divert attention from domestic problems.
 - Propagandists claimed colonies:

- a) provided jobs.
- b) created markets.
- c) provided raw materials.
- d) raised the standard of living for all.

Government leaders used mass media to encourage the masses, to savor the triumphs.

- Special interest groups such as ship builders, military suppliers, and steel factory owners also pushed for expansion.
- White settlers demanded more land and more protection.
- Ironically, most countries were too poor to pay for imported goods.
- Career military and political men could gain rapid advancement serving Britain in the colonies.
- Missionaries wanted to stop slavery and spread religion to 'civilize' the world.
- Rudyard Kipling - most influential writer of the 1890s wrote "White Man's Burden."
- The French also believed in their 'civilizing mission'- "mission civilisatrice"
- Many humanitarians built schools to educate the natives in European ways.
- Catholic and Protestant missionaries competed with each other and Islam to gain converts to save the natives.
- Religious success in Africa conflicted sharply with failure in Asia and India.
- Expansionism sometimes evoked criticism.
- British economist, J. A. Hobson, contended:
 - a) colonial expansion was caused by unregulated capitalists and the need to find outlets for surplus capital.
 - b) Only special interest groups profited at the expense of the taxpayer.
 - c) imperialism diverted attention away from domestic problems.
- Polish novelist Joseph Conrad, *Heart of Darkness*, criticized the selfish European for trying to civilize the native.
- Critics also castigated the double-standard of imperialism and the failure of the imperialist to live up to his own noble ideals.

The Scramble For Africa

- By 1880 European nations only controlled 10% of Africa.
- The British took the Dutch settlement of Cape Town after the Napoleonic Wars.
- Cecil Rhodes.
- After 1853 the Boers proclaimed political independence and fought the British.
- By 1880 British and Boer settlers controlled much of South Africa.
- Boers - Dutch descendents moved northward to avoid the British.
- Vortrekkers - The Great Trek created two independent states:
 - Orange Free State and Transvaal
- Boer War (1899-1902):
 - British and Dutch Afrikaner whites fought a war over land and gold.
 - Won by the British, who established the new Union of South Africa.
 - This state was ruled by the white minority Afrikaners.
- The Berlin conference (1884-1885) laid ground rules for this new imperialism.

- European claims to African territory had to be based on military occupation.
- No single European power could claim the whole continent.
- The Portuguese controlled Angola and Mozambique.
- By 1900 the whole continent had been carved up, only Ethiopia and Liberia remained free.
- The most important country was Egypt which was occupied by the British.
- Suez Canal - built by Ferdinand de Lesseps of France.
- Disraeli buys 44% - protecting investment from the Egyptians.
- Sudan- General Gordon's troops massacred by the Mahdi at Khartoum.
- The British under Kitchener massacred Muslim tribesmen at Omdurman (1898) in their drive to conquer the Sudan and nearly went to war with the French at Fashoda.
- Fashoda Crisis:
 - Since the colonies of both the French and the British were widespread over the continent, both countries wanted to link their respective colonies with a system of railroads.
 - Great Britain wanted to link Uganda to Egypt, by building the "Cape-to-Cairo" railway.
 - France, on the other hand, wanted to extend their empire through Central Africa and Sudan, by pushing eastward from the west coast.
 - This led to the confrontation at Fashoda, over an obscure outpost, sought by no general staff.
 - Eventually, the French and British governments agreed that the watershed of the Nile and the Congo, respectively, should mark the boundaries between their spheres of influence.
- Belgium:
 - King Leopold II acted as an ordinary citizen.
 - Henry Stanley.
 - Congo Free State.
 - brutal mistreatment of the local peoples and plunder of natural resources.
- The French Empire:
 - Islands in the West Indies – Martinique.
 - Polynesia – Tahiti.
 - South America - French Guiana.
 - Africa – Algeria.
 - Asia – Indochina.
- Germany:
 - Little interest, Bismarck believed in European affairs, some African colonies.
 - Later Germany joined the scramble.
- Italy – unsuccessful.
- failed to acquire Ethiopia.
- Lost battle of Adowa.
- Portugal - colonies in West Africa.
- Spain – Morocco.

Imperialism in Asia

- Causes:
- Failure of the Manchu dynasty.
- Commodore Perry (1854).
- "opening of Japan."
- westernization,
- Modernization,
- militarization,.
- Sino-Japanese War (1894-5) led to imperialism in China.
- Japan:
- In 1853, Japan was a feudal society, with a figurehead emperor and a military governor, the shogun.
- The entry of foreigners to Yokohama between 1858 and 1863 led to a wave of anti-foreign terrorism.
- Western navies attacked, weakening the shogun so that patriotic samurai seized control of the government.
- This was called the Meiji Restoration (1867).
- It was a reaction to American intrusion, unequal treaties, and the humiliation of the shogun (military governor).
- The Meiji leaders were modernizers who brought liberal and economic reforms.
- They abolished the old decentralized government and formed a strong, unified state.
- They declared social equality and allowed freedom of movement.
- They created a free, competitive, government stimulated economy.
- They built a powerful modern navy and reorganized the army.
- In the 1890s, Japan looked increasingly toward the German Empire and rejected democracy in favor of authoritarianism.
- Japan became an imperial power in the Far East.
- Japan defeated China in a war over Korea in 1894-1895.
- In 1904, Japan attacked Russia and took Manchuria.
- China:
- 1800's China opened for trade.
- Opium War won by Britain.
- Extraterritoriality.
- Treaty ports.
- Sphere of Influence:
- an area or region over which a state or organization has significant cultural, economic, military or political influence.
- Open Door Policy:
- Led to an increase of trade, economic co-operation, and interdependence between countries.
- Boxer Rebellion:
- Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists.
- Anti-foreign feelings.
- Massacre of foreigners and Chinese Christians.
- Foreign powers quelled the Rebellion.
- Russo-Japanese War:
- Russia invades China to divert attention away from internal problems.

- Battle of Mukden - 624,000 men in battle - won by Japan.
- Treaty of Portsmouth.
- India:
- India became the jewel of the British Empire; the British East India Company conquered the last independent Indian state in 1848.
- After 1858 (The Great Rebellion) (Sepoy Rebellion) India was ruled by the British Parliament in London and supervised by a small group of white colonial officials.
- Whites considered the Indians inferior and practiced widespread discrimination and segregation.
- The British established a modern system of schools to educate the Indians.
- Once educated the Indian could be used by the British.
- High-caste Indians responded quickly to this opportunity.
- The British modernized the agricultural system, built the world's third largest railroad network, and huge tea and jute plantations - with Indian help.
- However, most people didn't benefit because surpluses were taken up by population increases.
- The British created a unified state and placed Hindus and Muslims under the same law.
- Yet the Indian elites still wanted nationalism.
- The best jobs were still taken by whites.
- 1885 the Hindu Indian National Congress demanded the same rights as Canada and Australia.

Responses to Imperialism

- Western expansion continually threatened traditional ways, beliefs, and values.
- Initial responses included violence, but superior military capabilities dominated.
- Some believed that the European countries were indeed stronger.
- Traditionalists refused to give up their heritage.
- Modernizers accepted and welcomed change.
- Modernizers or Westernizers gained the upper-hand.
- Support for European control was always shallow and weak.
- Anti-imperialists burned with a desire for the dignity of man.
- Anti-imperialists found their justification in Liberalism.
- They believed in modern nationalism - every country having the right to its own destiny.
- After 1917 they also found support in Lenin's version of Marxian socialism.