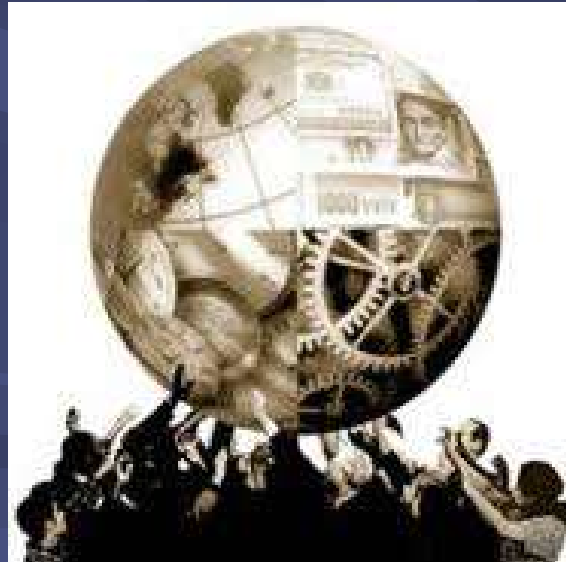


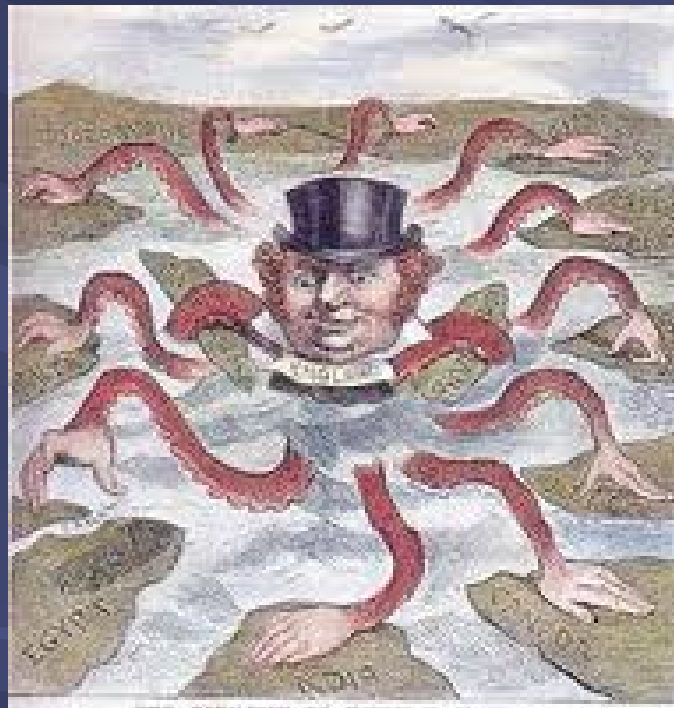
The New Imperialism

1869-1914

Chapter 27



The New Imperialism: Motives and Methods



Introduction

The New Imperialism

- Territorial conquest for reorganization of world economy
- Food and raw materials

Africa

- Direct

Latin America

- indirect



Political Motives

National Prestige

Colonial Agents took initiative



Cultural Motives

Missionary work

- Other people believed that Europeans and Americans were superior

Young men wanted adventure

- Popular cause
- Extension of nationalism



Economic Motives

Industrialization

- Demand for goods: minerals, crops, and stimulants

Entrepreneurs

- Invest in: plantations, railroads, mines in Africa, Asia, and Latin America
- Diplomatic support



The Tools of the Imperialists (Technology)

Industrial revolution made it possible for Europeans and Americans to build the “New Imperialism”

- Steamships
- Suez Canal
- Submarine cables
- Quinine

Africa

- Machine guns, breechloader, smokeless powder



Colonial Agents and Administration

Colonialism is the system of administering and exploiting colonies for the benefit of the home country

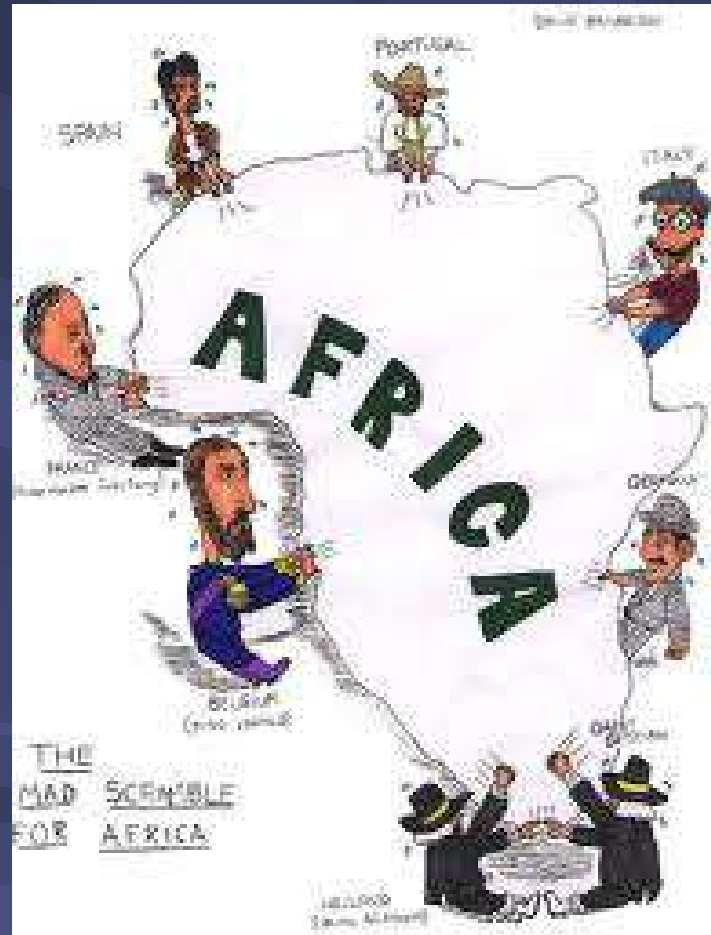
- Direct or indirect (protectorate)
- Colonial administration

Indigenous elites

Youths trained for modern jobs

Women were not involved in imperialism. When women came to colonies, racial segregation increased. Why?

The Scramble for Africa



Egypt

Egyptian khedives carried out expensive modernization projects.

- High interests loans
- French and British occupy Egypt for ____ years to secure loans.
- Economic development benefited only elite landowners
- Western v. Islam



Western and Equatorial Africa

King Leopold II of Belgium

- Congo

France

- Northern bank

Berlin Conference 1885-86

- Met with resistance

West Africa

- Trade networks

Equatorial Africa

- Cash crops



Southern Africa

Why was it attractive to European settlers?

English defeated the Zulu and Xhosa

Cecil Rhodes used his British South Africa Company to take over land in central Africa

– Rhodesia



British control was consolidated when they defeated the Afrikaners in South African War (1899-1902).

In 1910 the Europeans settlers created the Union of South Africa, the Afrikaners controlled the government and established a system of segregation (apartheid) until the mid 90s.



Political and Social Consequences

Some Africans welcomed Europeans

Some, like Ethiopia resisted 1896

- Menelik II

Colonial Policies

- Cash crops
 - Low paid jobs
 - urbanization
- Hut taxes
- Head taxes
- Women lost property



Cultural Responses

Missionaries

- Practical skills
- Contradiction

Islam

- Colonization helped spread
Trade, urbanization



Asia and Western Dominance



Central Asia

Between 1865 and 1876 Russia took over nomadic Kazhak's land. They also took over the oases land of the Qing.

– Little effect on the people



Southeast Asia and Indonesia

Burma, Malaya, Indochina, and northern Sumatra were conquered from 1850 to 1900.

Siam independent

- Rich in crops
- China and Indian
- Increase in population
- Islam
- nationalism



Hawaii and the Philippines 1878-1902

Hawaii annexed in 1898

Spanish American War

- Philippines annexed in 1898

Aguinaldo led rebellion against U.S.



Imperialism in Latin America



Railroads and the Imperialism

Free Trade

Latin America's natural resources made them targets for free trade imperialism.

England and the U.S.'s entrepreneurs financed railroads in order to exploit the agricultural and mineral wealth of Latin America.



American Expansionism and the Spanish American War, 1898

Monroe Doctrine

- Kept out Europeans
- Latin America all to myself

Spanish-American War

- Puerto Rico
- Cuba



American Intervention in the Caribbean and Central America, 1901-1914

Military intervention to encourage repayments of loans.

- U.S. occupation of:
Cuba, Dominican Republic,
Nicaragua, Honduras, and Haiti
Panama Canal 1903



The World Economy and the Global Environment



Expansion of the World Economy

Imperialists brought their colonies into the mainstream of the world market.

- Canals, steamships, harbor improvements, railroads



Type of Steamship of the Atlas Line Service.

Transformation of the Global Environment

Economic changes

- Deforestation
- Transported plants
- Irrigation

Increased population



Demand for gold, iron and other minerals led to mining booms that brought toxic run-off from open mines.