

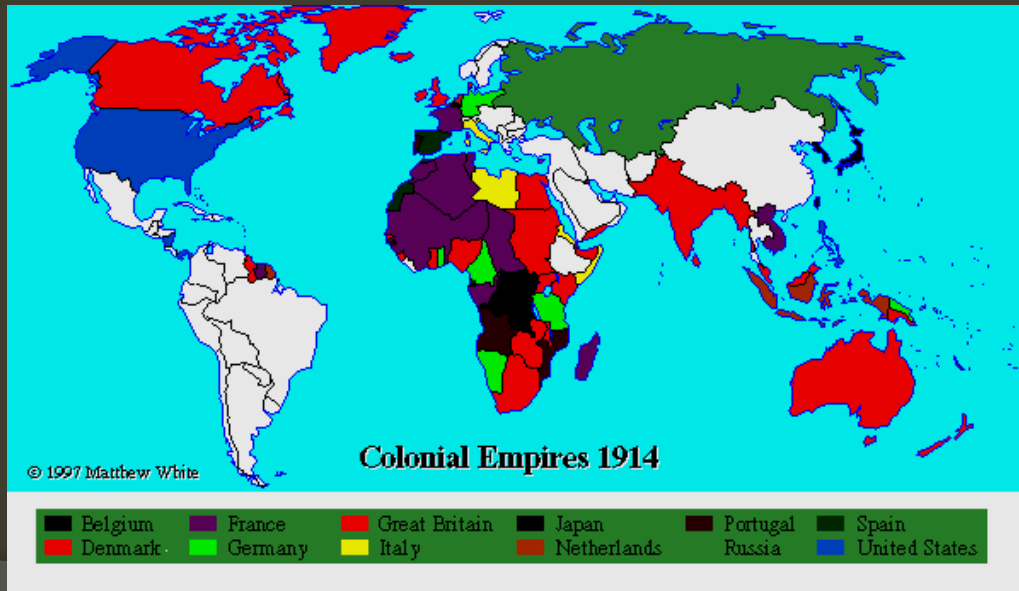
# THE WEST AND THE WORLD

## IMPERIALISM



# IMPERIALISM

“the policy of extending a nation’s authority by territorial acquisition, or by establishing economic and political hegemony over other nations”

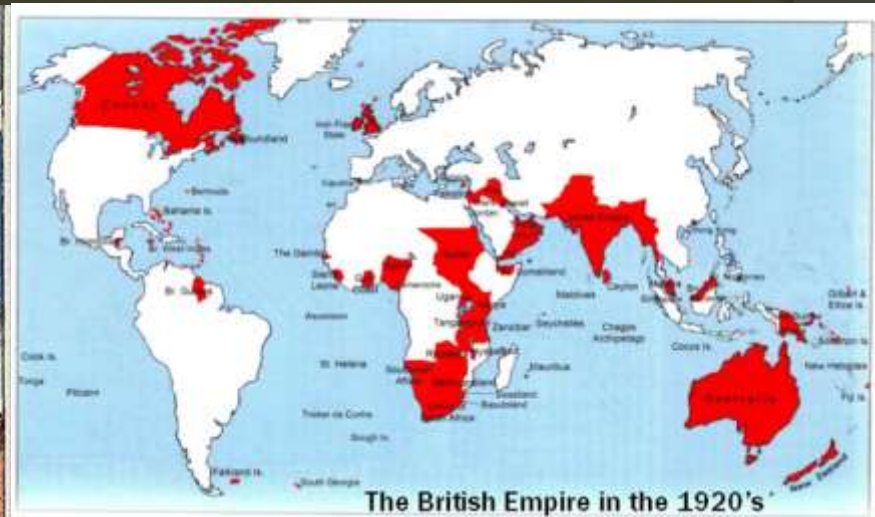


# Motives for Imperialism

- Economic- need to raw materials- Rubber, Oil, Bauxite, Copper, and Diamonds all found in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Because of overproduction nations looked to colonies as markets for finished products and an outlet for investment of profits.

**Imperialism**



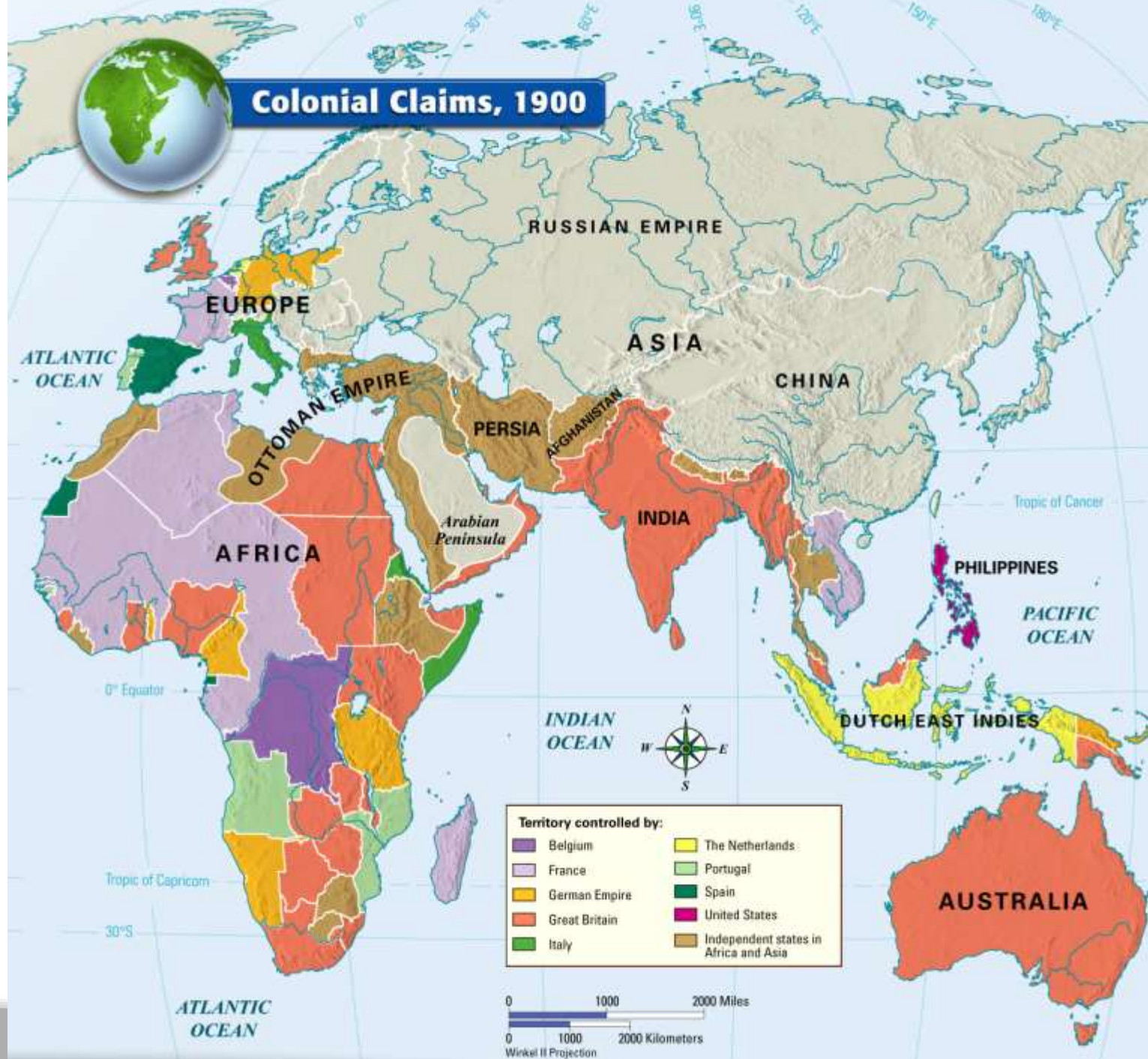
The British Empire in the 1920's

# Motives for Imperialism

- Political- Imperialists coveted certain locations for their strategic value.
- Colonies acted as an outlet for surplus population. 30-50 million immigrants left between 1850-1914.
- Cultural-Missionaries in Africa Dr. Livingstone.
- Middle-class Victorians believed it was their duty to civilize the supposedly inferior races.
- By 1914 the small continent of Europe controlled directly or indirectly 2/3 of the world's population.



# Colonial Claims, 1900



# Global Inequality (income disparities)

Gap between the rich Europe and North America and the poor: Africa, Asia, and Latin American.



# Trade increased with the creation of the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal





## Opening of Suez Canal

This colored engraving depicts the opening of the Suez Canal, which the French had built across Egyptian territory in 1869, linking the Mediterranean to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. It significantly shortened the voyage by ship from Europe to East Asia. The Suez Canal exemplified the speeding up of transportation and communication in the second half of the nineteenth century.



# Suez Canal

- Built in 1869 w/ French money
  - Egypt & France = Partners
- Connected the Red Sea & Mediterranean Sea shortening trips to Asian markets
- 1875 – Egypt needed money so they sold their share of the canal to England
- Despite the voluntary sale, Egyptians grew angry and rebelled over foreign presence
  - 1882 → led to Egypt becoming a **protectorate**



Heightened competition led Europeans to seek and acquire new colonies abroad

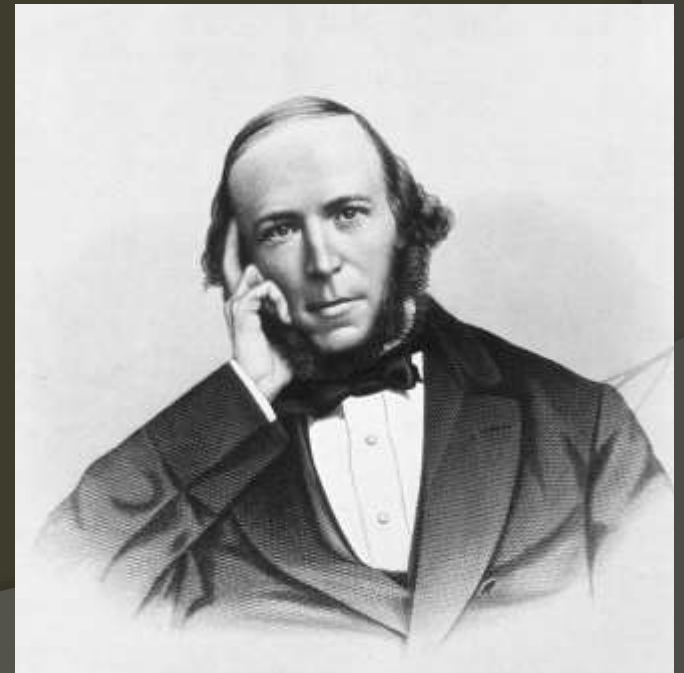
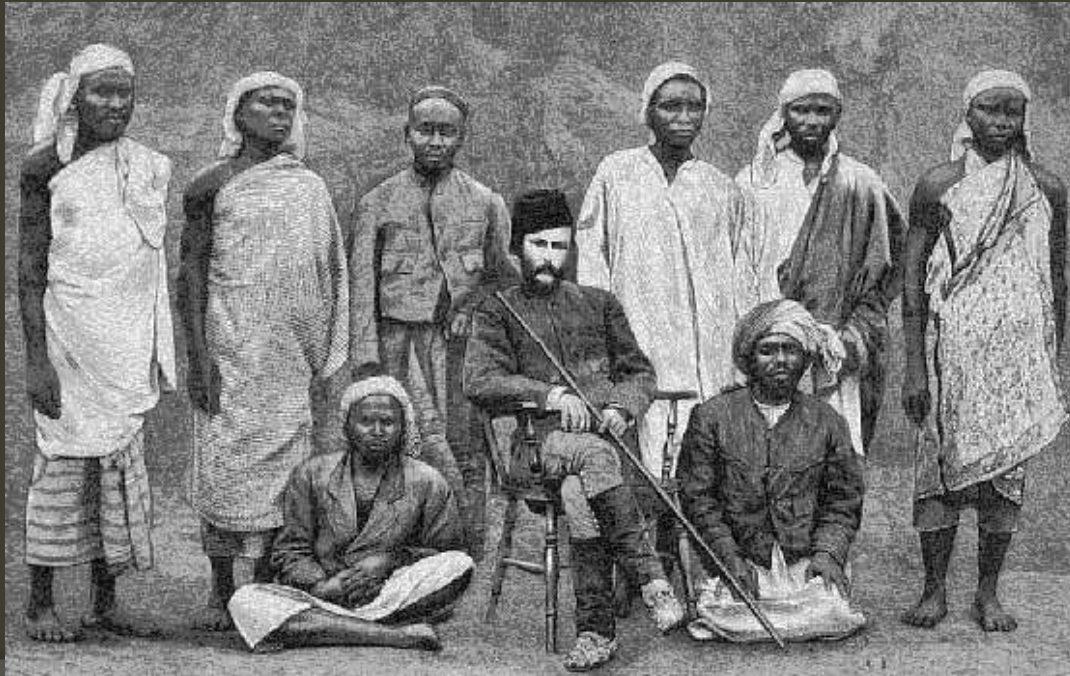


The British Expedition Beyond the Sea:  
Victory of the British against the Malay  
in 1819.

# Nationalism- Social Darwinism and racism

Superior races must dominate inferior races

Religious or humanitarian approaches-  
moral responsibility to civilize ignorant peoples



# 'white man's burden'

Rudyard Kipling- 1899

Take up the White Man's  
burden--

The savage wars of peace--  
Fill full the mouth of Famine,  
And bid the sickness cease;  
And when your goal is nearest  
(The end for others sought)  
Watch sloth and heathen folly  
Bring all your hope to nought



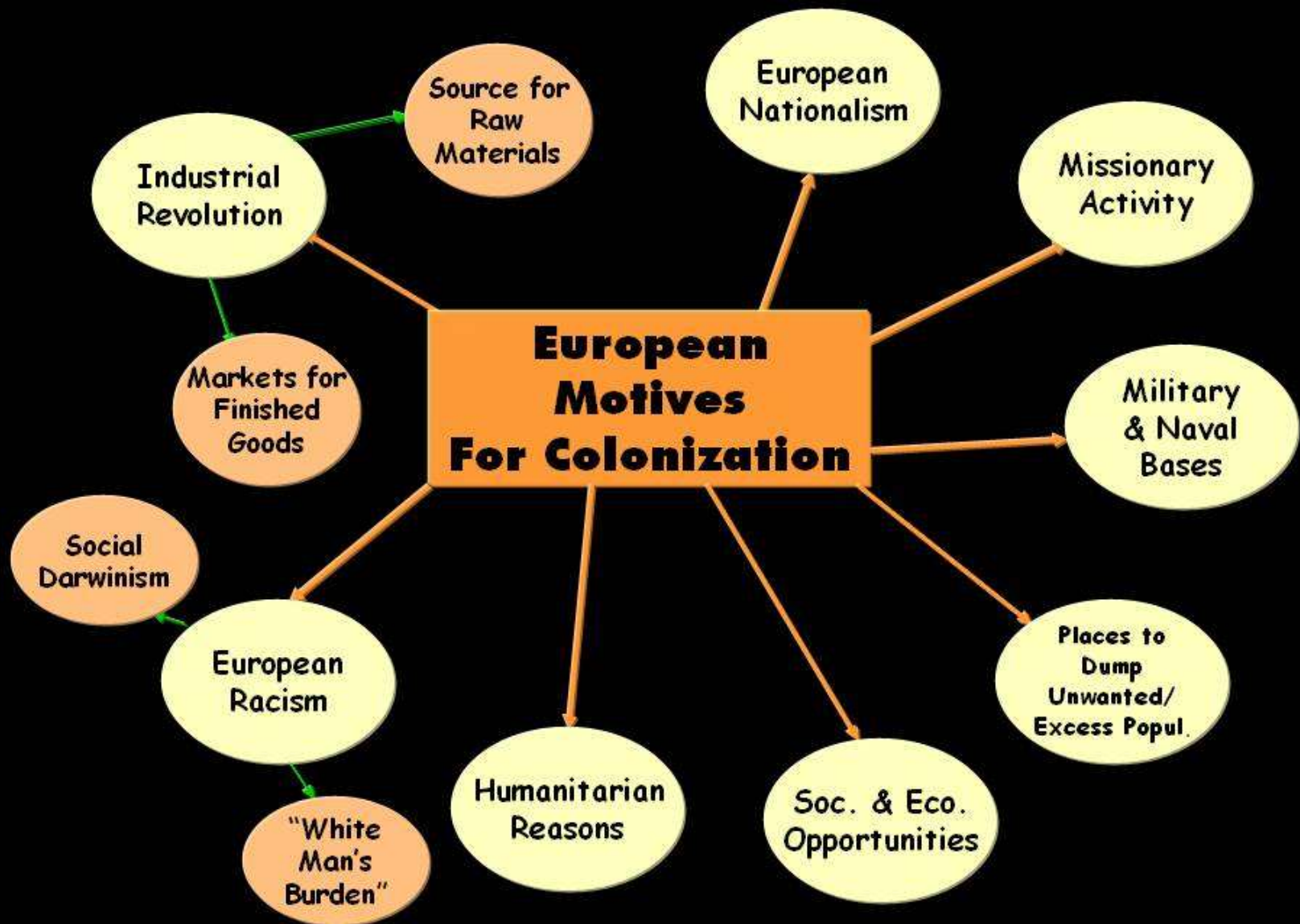
# economic

- demand for natural resources and markets



# Marx/Lenin- capitalism leads to Imperialism





## Causes of Imperialism

ECONOMIC INTERESTS	POLITICAL & MILITARY INTERESTS
<p>Manufacturers wanted access to natural resources.</p> <p>Manufacturers hoped for new markets for factory goods.</p> <p>Colonies offered a valuable outlet for Europe's growing population.</p>	<p>Merchant ships and naval vessels needed bases around the world.</p> <p>Western leaders were motivated by nationalism.</p>
HUMANITARIAN GOALS	SOCIAL DARWINISM
<p>Many westerners felt concern for their "little brothers" overseas.</p> <p>Missionaries, doctors, and colonial officials believed they had a duty to spread western civilization.</p>	<p>Many westerners viewed European races as superior to all others.</p> <p>They saw imperial conquest as nature's way of improving the human species.</p>



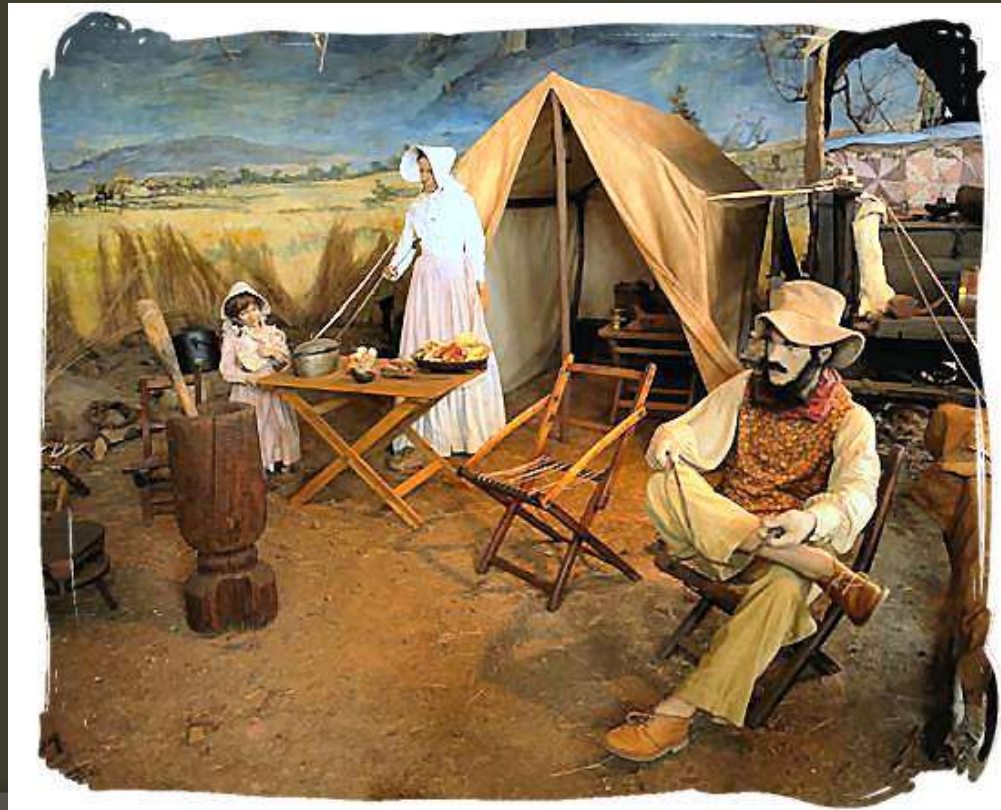
# AFRICA

During the Napoleonic wars, Britain established themselves in South Africa by taking Cape Town from the Dutch



# Boers

(*Afrikaners*) descendants of the Dutch were disgusted and fled north



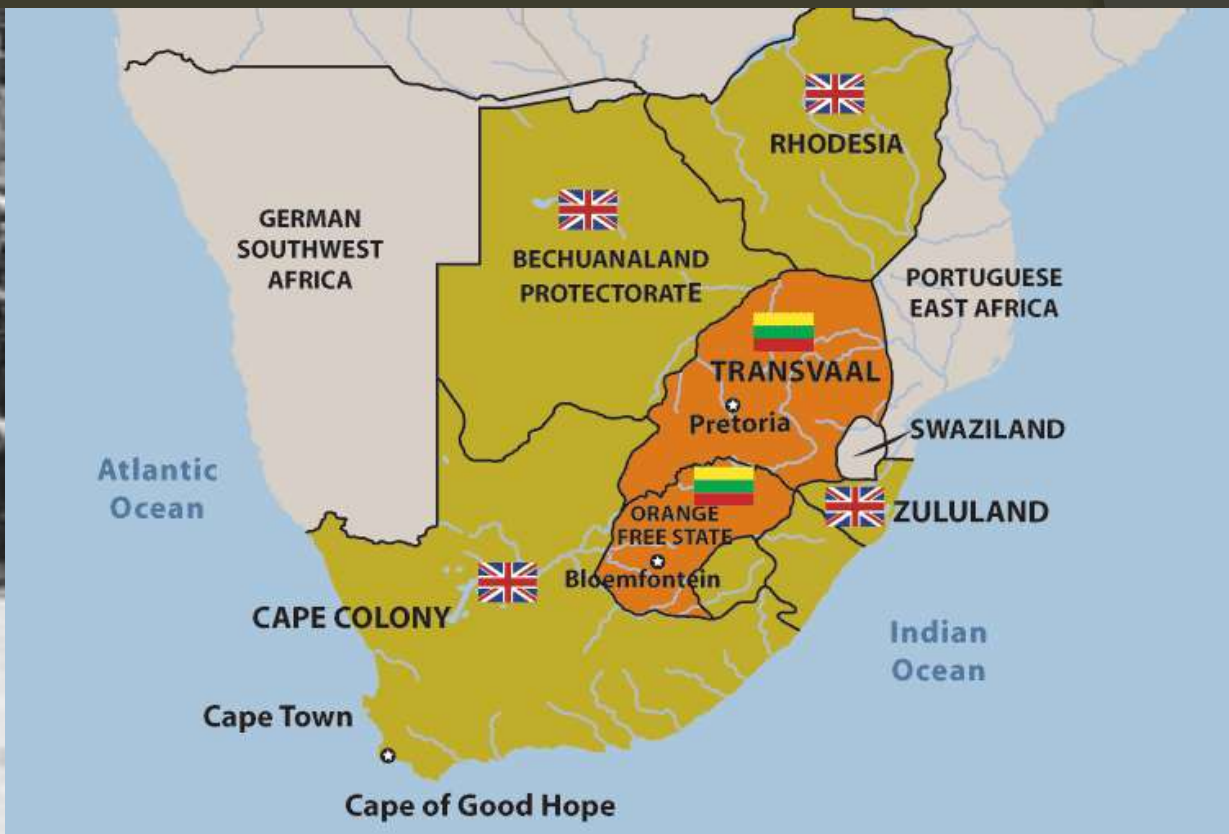
## The Boers

In the mid-1600s, Dutch farmers known as Boers settled in southern Africa in Cape Colony. The Boers built Cape Town as a supply station. In the 1700s, the Dutch herders and ivory hunters began to move north. The British then acquired Cape Colony in the early 1800s.

# The great trek

The great trek to the region between the Orange and Vaal rivers.

Later known as the orange free state and Transvaal subjugated the Zulu and Xhosa people of South Africa



# Cecil Rhodes

- Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902) founded diamond and gold companies
- Rhodesia now Zambia and Zimbabwe





# Boer War 1899-1902





- British occupation of Egypt 1882 (Suez canal lifeline to India) then moves south to the Sudan
- Italy after failure to defeat Ethiopia, they seized Libya, later Eritrea and Italian Somaliland
- The battle of Adwa between Ethiopia and Italy discouraged the colonization of Ethiopia for 40 years



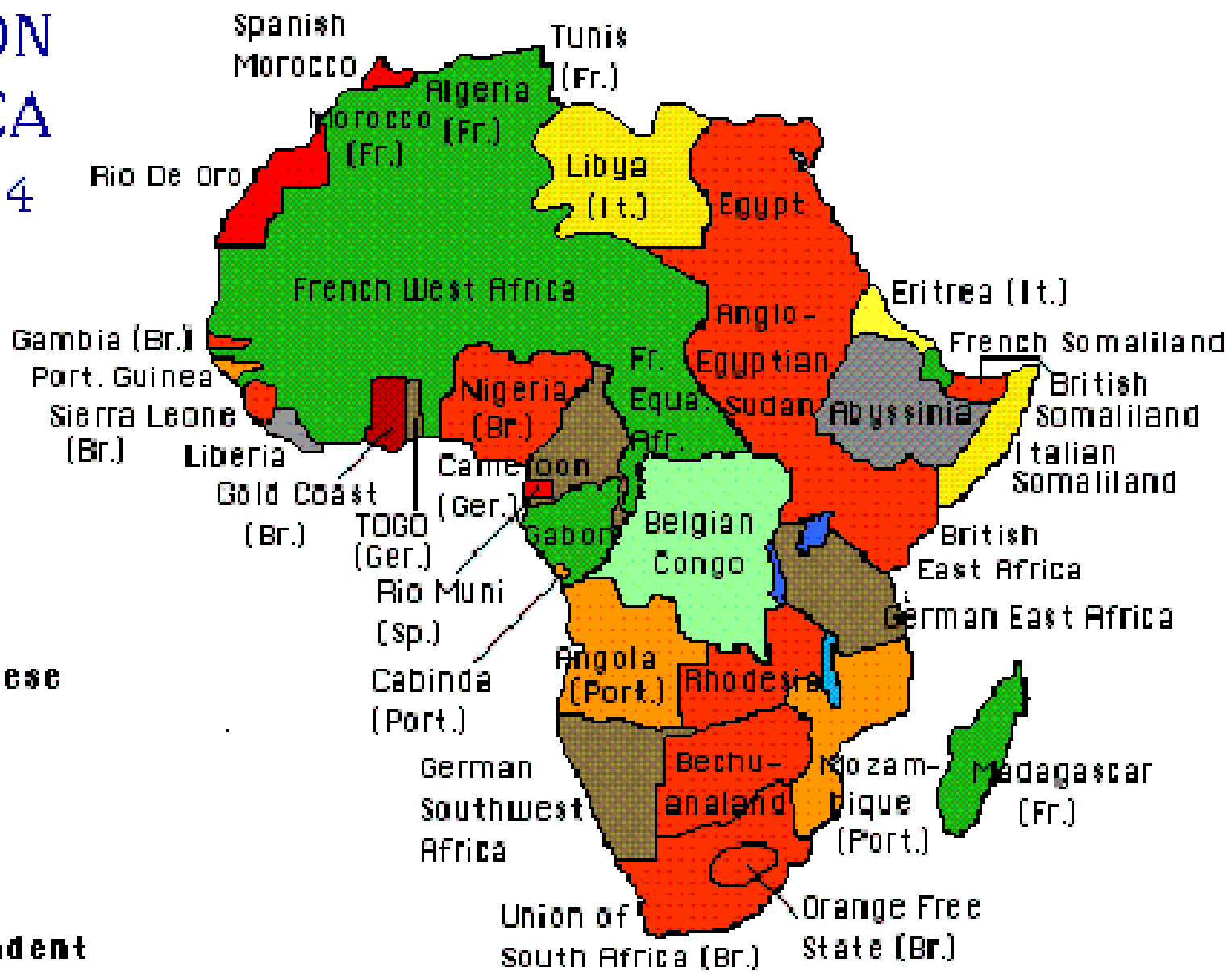


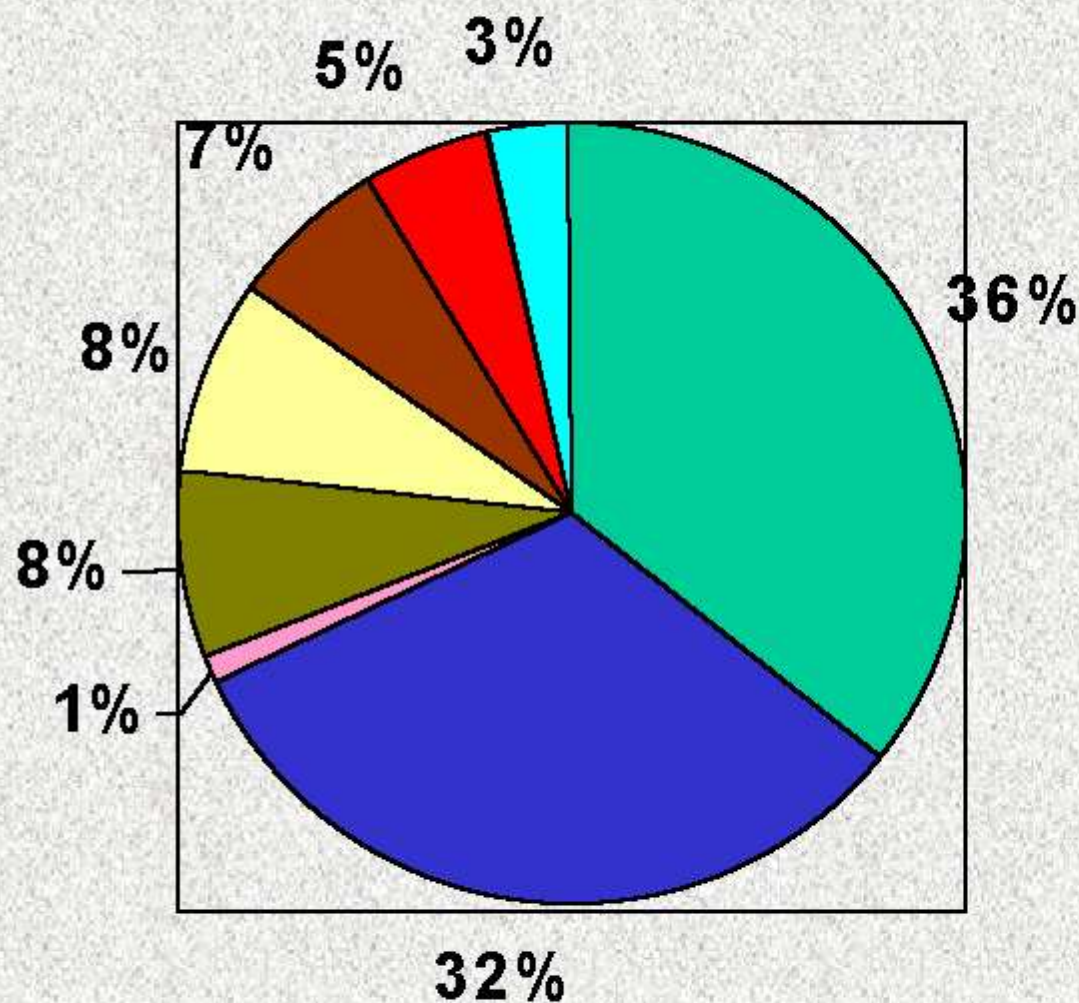
# PARTITION OF AFRICA

1885 - 1914

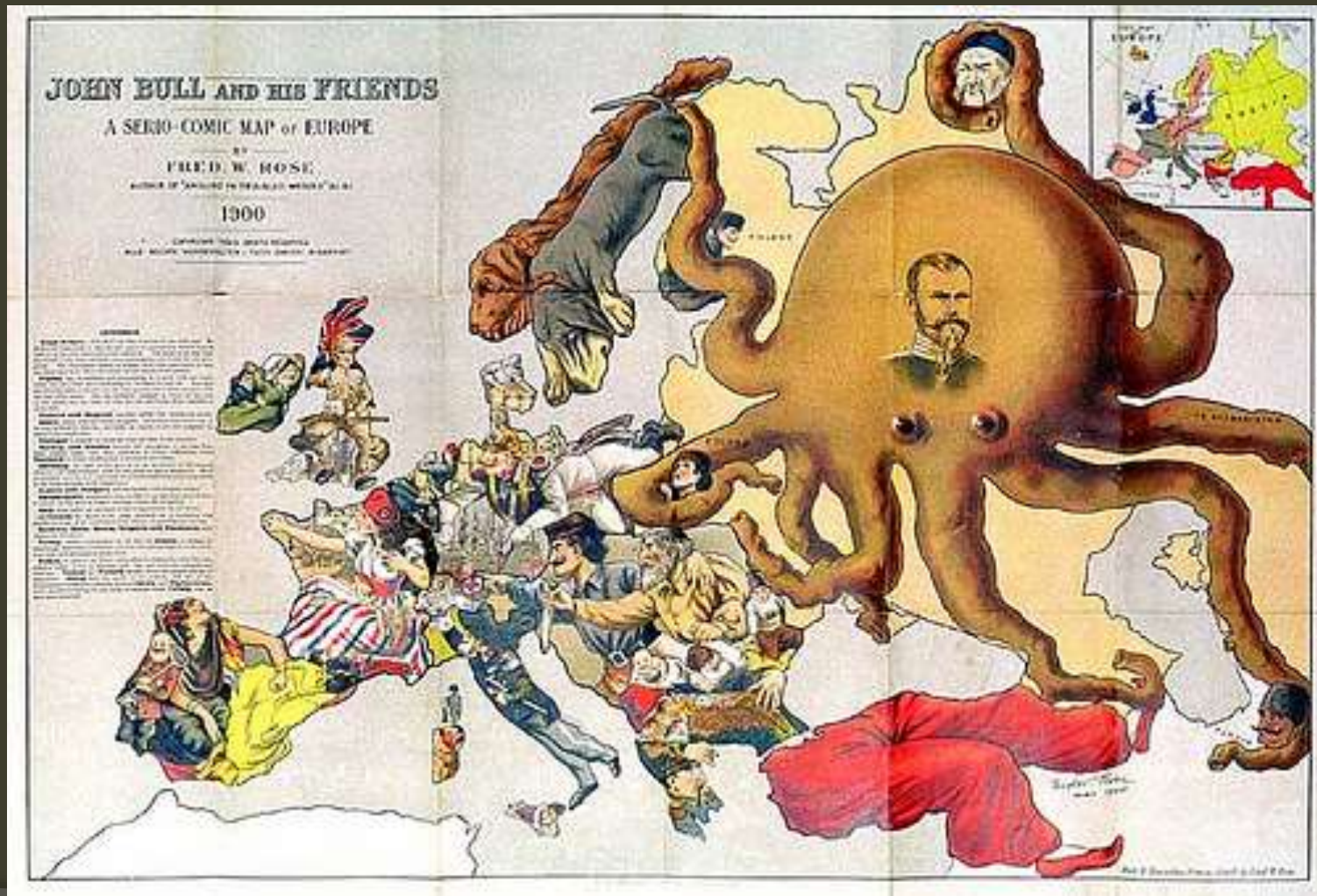
## Colonial Powers

- British**
- French**
- German**
- Portuguese**
- Italian**
- Belgian**
- Spanish**
- Independent**





In 1900 Europe had 20% of the world's population.  
(it was the largest it had ever been before or since)

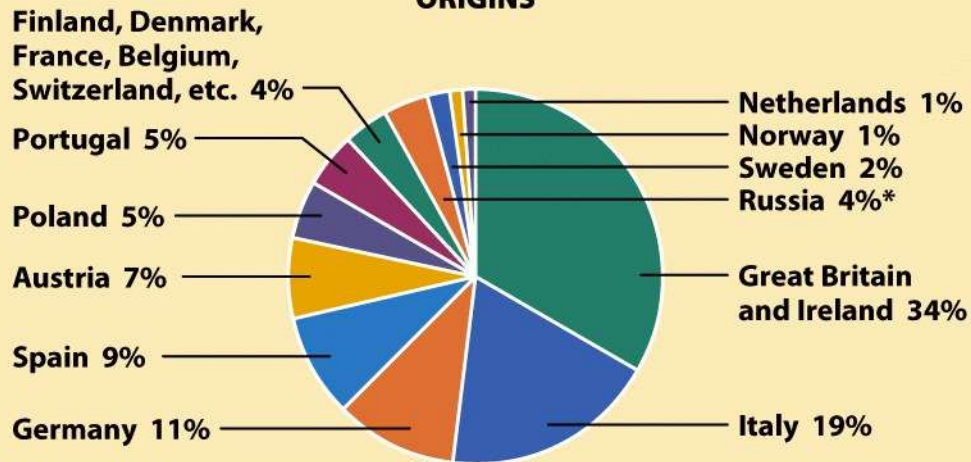


- European population:  
1850- 270 million;  
1910- over 460 million
- Rising birthrate and  
decline in death rates,  
higher standards of  
living (eventually  
birthrates declined),  
medical discoveries,  
better nutrition and  
food/hygiene

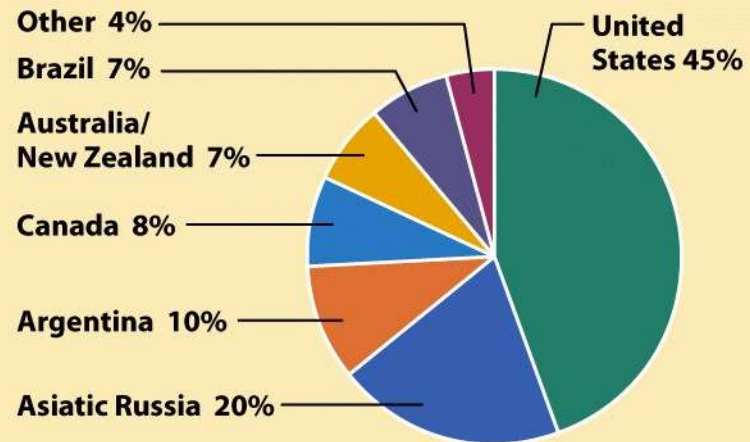


- Migration (mid-century emancipation of serfs)-  
poles working in Ruhr region of Germany Italian  
laborers migrated to France
- Cheap shipping fares led to mass emigration,  
beginning in 1880 about 500,000 left Europe  
each year, between 1903-1910, 1.3 million each  
year
- 1846-1932: 60 million Europeans left Europe, 1/2  
bound for USA, most of the rest Canada and  
Latin American, Australia, and New Zealand.
- Most migrants were peasants (small farmers)  
village craftsman

## ORIGINS



## DESTINATIONS



\* Not including migrants to Asiatic Russia.









1846-1932: 60 million Europeans left Europe,  
½ bound for USA, most of the rest Canada and  
Latin American, Australia, and New Zealand

Most migrants were peasants (small farmers)  
or village craftsman



Many moved within Europe, Jews migrated from Eastern Europe, peasants from Ireland to Great Britain, most returned home after some time abroad



# Swallows

Swallows- Italian farmers/migrants- harvest their own wheat and flax then go to Argentina between December and April and return to Italy in the spring for planting.



# ASIAN MIGRANTS

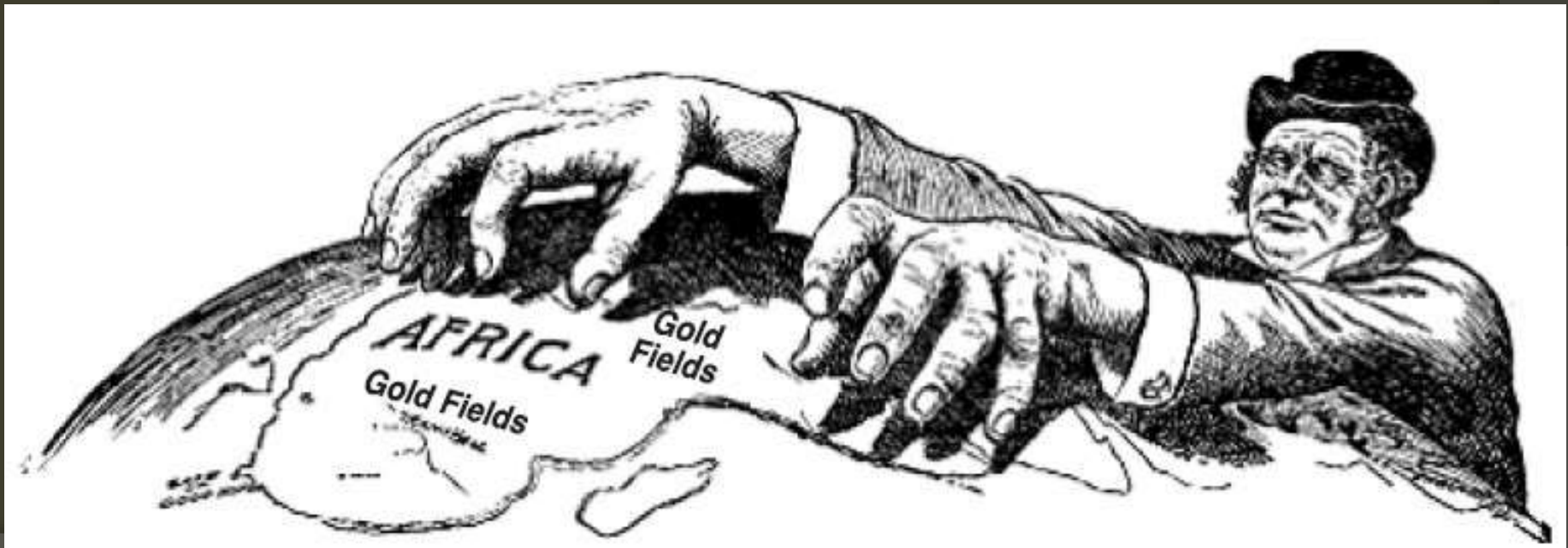
1880's Americans and Australians were building great white walls, discriminatory laws designed to keep Asians out- before 1914, "white's only"

1913 Australia, U.S., and Canada all had higher average incomes than Great Britain Europe's wealthiest nation

# Industrialization

Industrialization stirred ambitions in many European nations.

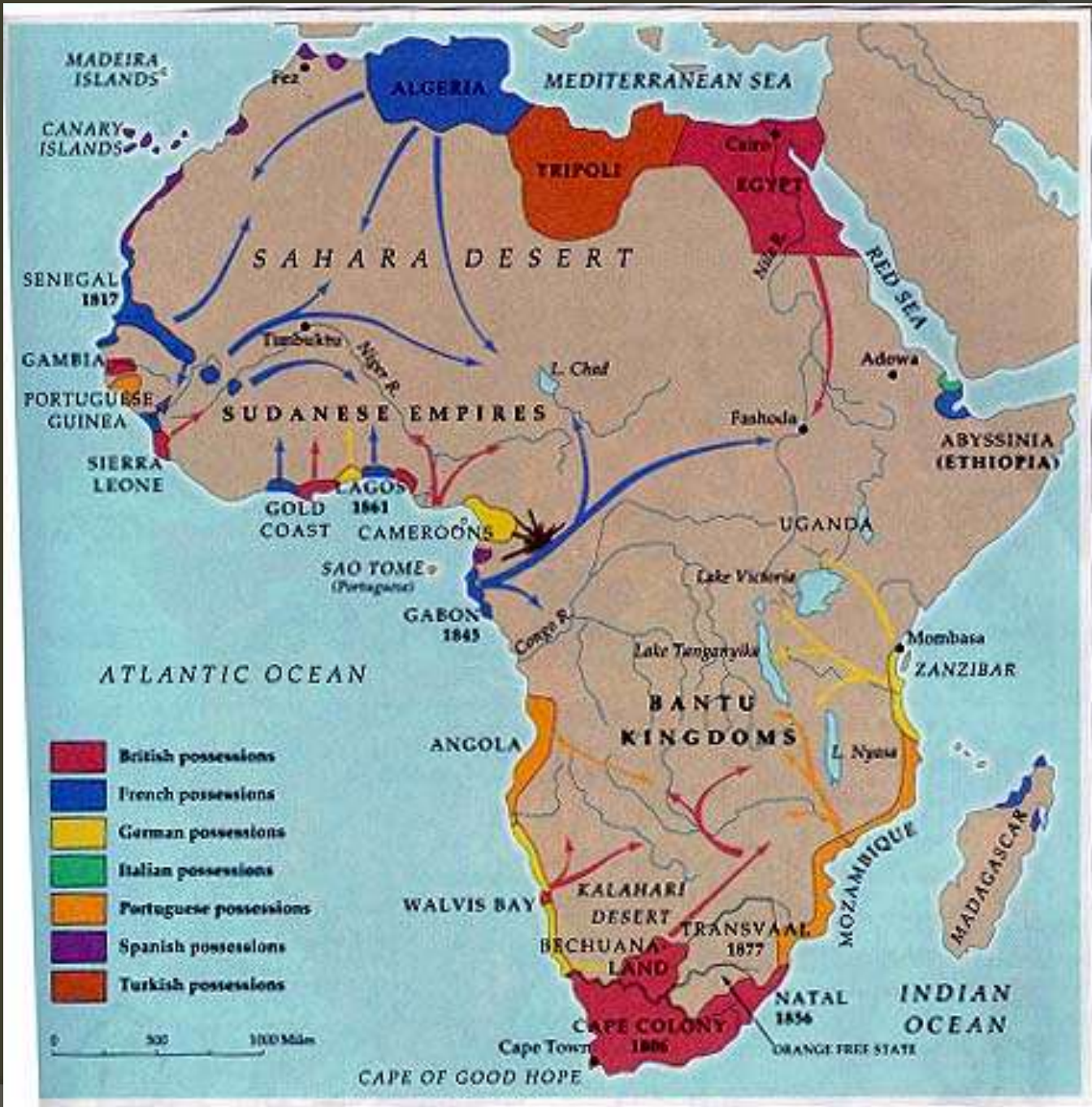
More resources (raw materials) and new markets.





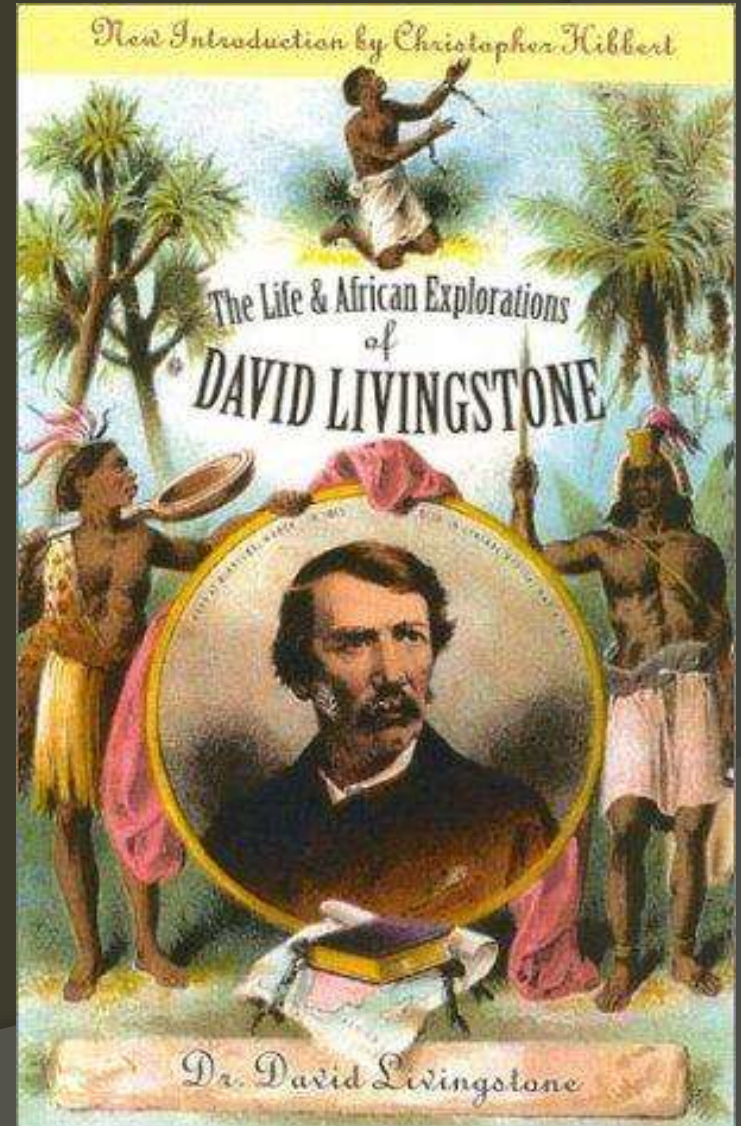
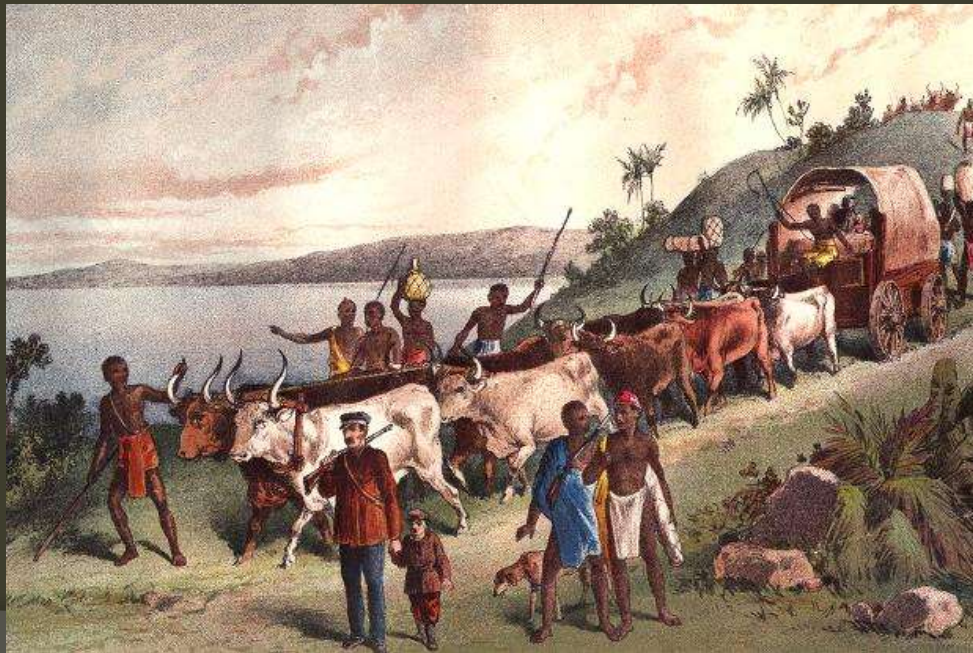
# Imperialism in Africa





# Doctor David Livingstone

Late 1860s Dr. David Livingstone a minister from Scotland, traveled to Africa searching for the source for the Nile River





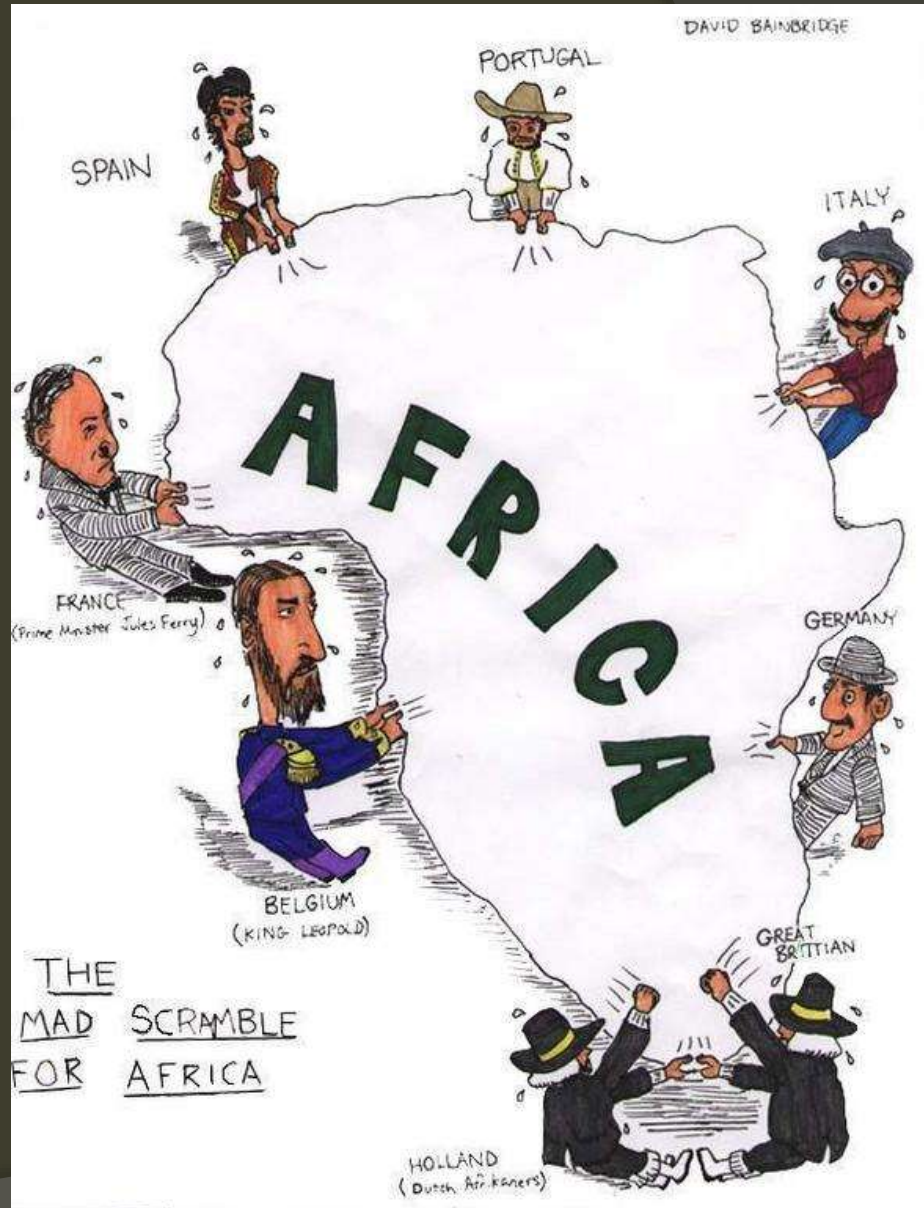
Henry Stanley was hired by an American newspaper to find Livingstone. 1871 Stanley found Livingstone.  
“Dr. Livingstone I presume?” Met at Lake Tanganyika





# EUROPEAN MOTIVES

Racism/Social Darwinism  
Competition-  
Missionary Impulse



# Berlin Conference

1884-1885 to lay down the rules for the division of Africa (no African ruler attended the meeting).



# The Berlin Conference



"The Berlin Conference was Africa's undoing in more ways than one. The colonial powers superimposed their domains on the African continent. By the time independence returned to Africa in 1950, the realm had acquired a legacy of political fragmentation that could neither be eliminated nor made to operate satisfactorily."\*

# Jules Ferry of France and Bismarck of Germany

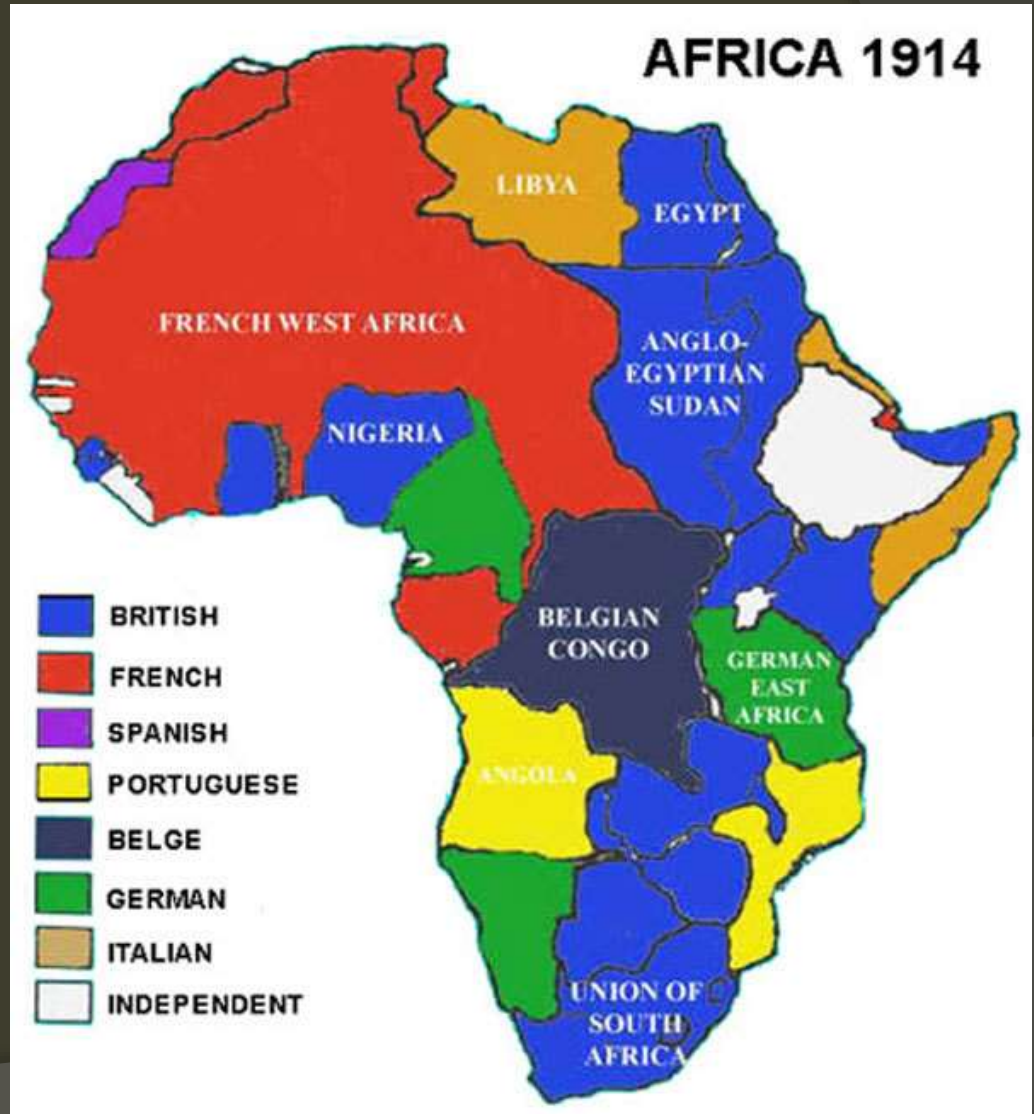


# By 1914 only Liberia and Ethiopia were free from European control

## Africa by 1800

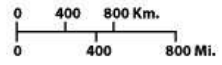
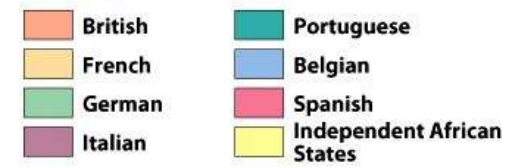
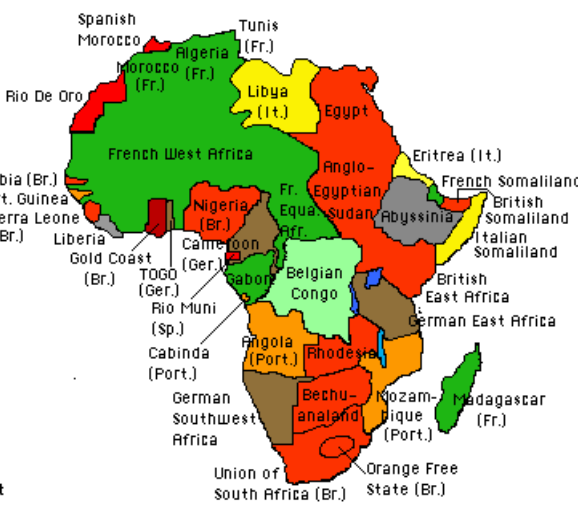


## AFRICA 1914





# PARTITION OF AFRICA 1885 - 1914





Cash crop plantations- Peanuts, palm oil, cocoa and rubber replaced food crops



# Belgium Congo

Copper and tin, rubber and ivory



# King Leopold II (r. 1865-1909)



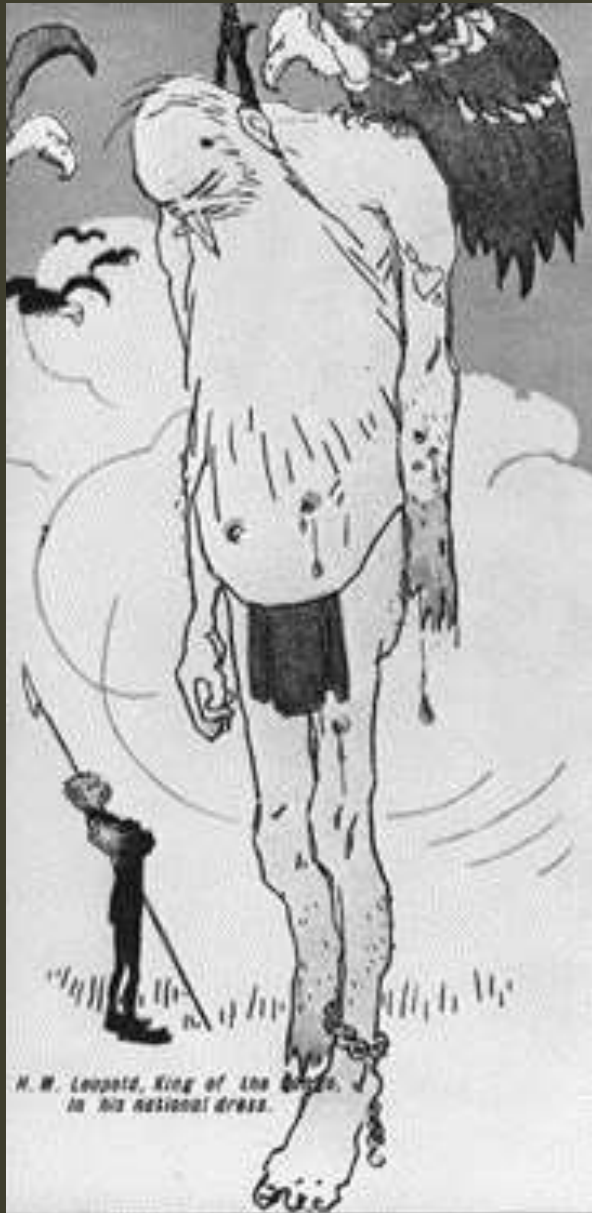
Henry Stanley - treaties with African chiefs.  
Leopold exploited the riches of the Congo.  
Laborers were savagely beaten or mutilated.  
International outrage forced Leopold to turn  
over his colony to the Belgium government in  
1908.





- **Leopold's treatment of Africans**

- This 1908 English cartoon, "Leopold, King of the Congo, in his native dress," focuses on the barbaric practice of cutting off the hands and feet of Africans who refused to gather as much rubber as Leopold's company demanded. In 1908 an international human rights campaign forced the Belgian king to cede his personal fief to the Belgian state.



# France- North Africa





Africans in Madagascar transport a French diplomat, 1894



# Paternalism

Paternalism- governed people in a fatherly way providing their needs but not giving any rights.

France also supported a policy of assimilation- local populations would become absorbed into French culture



LA CHAMBRE DES DEPUTES LE 15 MARS 1848



# Egypt

French troops invade in 1798, Ruled for 3 years.

Muhammad Ali (1769-1849)

Ali's grandson Ismail

Suez Canal- 100 miles connects Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea

Opened 1869 (1859-1869)

1876 Egypt owed large debt and could not pay.

Egypt sold bonds (shares of ownership)

England and France appointed themselves to oversee Egyptian finances.

1882 British occupation of Egypt remained until 1956.

# China

1793 Qing emperor received an ambassador from England  
Qing dynasty (Manchu)

The Englishmen bought clocks, globes, musical instrument  
and other things

The Emperor was not interested

China was self-sufficient

Healthy agricultural economy

Chinese had little interest in trading with the west

Southern part of Guangzhou was the only place  
foreigners could do business

The balance of trade was in Chinas favor

The balance had to be paid in British silver.

British imported millions of pounds of tea each year from China



CNN MILLENNIUM 1800s

- Opium a habit forming narcotic grown in India
- was smuggled into China by British merchants.
- By 1835 12 million Chinese were addicted to Opium
- Qing emperor was angry
- Opium was of 1839
- Most of the battles at sea
- China suffered a humiliating defeat
- Treaty of Nanjing 1842
- Island of Hong Kong to Britain
- Pay an indemnity of \$100 million dollars
- Extraterritorial Rights- four Chinese ports

在重洋傾心嚮化特遣使恭齋奉  
齋到表貢之正副使臣念其奉使  
名雖未末京朕亦優加賞賜俾得尊  
公斷不可行向來西洋各國有願  
制想國王亦所知悉今國王欲求  
一賞為無益之事且天朝所管地  
方至為言詰不通服飾珠制無  
地可以安置若亦豈爾國所能  
遵行况西洋諸國甚多致火張  
天朝百餘年法度若云國王為  
等國屢經遣使來朝亦曾以照  
料貿易洋船價值銀兩之事即  
飭令該管總督京為此越例斷  
不可行之請况留人在法與爾  
國各不相同爾國所留之人即  
政務奇珍異寶並不貴重國王  
此次齋無所不有爾之正使等  
皆所親見然從殊覺無益特此  
詳晰開示違令貢使等官及  
通事兵役人等正賞加賞各物  
件其請珍另列清單上其祇受  
惠朕懸懷









Britain and China at War, 1841

- 1894 Sino-Japanese War- Japanese Victory
- Japan gained the island of Taiwan
- 1898 emperor Guing Xu launched the Hundred days of reform
- Modernize civil service exams and streamline
- government schools military and bureaucracy
- Conservatives rebelled against reform and the emperor was imprisoned.
- 1899 Open Door Policy U.S. Sec. of State
- John Hay (free trade)
- To prevent china from being carved up like Africa
- Anger against Christian missionaries and foreign troops
- Foreigners ignored Chinese laws and lived in their own communities



# 時局圖

一目了然



此圖由新報所編

不言而喻



The British Dominion Beyond the Seas:  
Natives of the Greatest Empire the World  
has ever known.

SPECIALLY ILLUSTRATED FOR THE LONDON HERB

# Boxer Rebellion 1899

- Secret society- society of harmonious fists
- Goal was to drive foreign devils out of China
- 1900- attacked foreigners across China
- multinational force (including Japan)
- Crushed Boxers
- Chinese Nationalism began to spread
- Ci Xi died in 1908
- 2 year old boy inherited the throne
- 1911 Sun Yat Sen was named president of the Chinese Republic



Execution View of Duxton



(c) Getty Images | Published in Avaxnews.com



Pauvre John Bull! ils te font la nique et sur ton dos s'arrachent les meilleurs morceaux.  
Rèlève toi vite . . . . .  
. . . . . si tu peux.





# Japan

- ◉ Distinctive civilization
- ◉ 16<sup>th</sup> century European traders and missionaries arrived in Japan
- ◉ The government did not welcome foreigners policy of exclusion
- ◉ Tokugawa Shoguns- tightly ordered society
- ◉ Trade with China and Dutch and diplomatic contact with Korea

# Commodore Matthew Perry



# U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry

- 1853 4 ships arrived at Edo Bay- Tokyo Harbor
- The Shogun received a letter from U.S. president Millard Fillmore
- Treaty of Kanagawa 1854
- Japan opened 2 ports to American ships
- 1867 unseated the Shoqun/15 year old Mutsuhito “restored”
- Meiji Restoration 1868-1912 determined to strengthen Japan

北亞墨利加  
沃和政治洲  
上官真像之寫

武州本牧橫濱  
上陸應對之加寫

欽差全權國王使節  
海軍水師提督

王城大都會  
華盛頓進  
四千五百里  
海上十八日  
日本之遠東



畫  
印

## *1871 Japan began to modernize or "Westernize"*

modern army and Navy

modern industry

Government like the German system

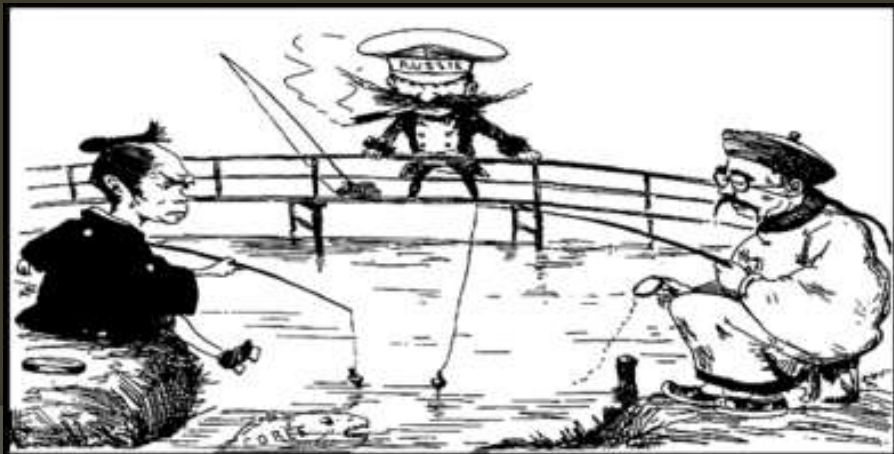
Autocratic emperor

legislature (diet)

One house elected

One house appointed by the emperor

1894 Sino-Japanese War



# RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

1904 Japan attacks Russia at Port Arthur

Japan drove Russian troops out of Korea

Treaty of Portsmouth 1905

1910 Japan annexed Korea





# India “Jewel in the Crown”



## THE JEWEL IN THE CROWN THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF INDOSTAN

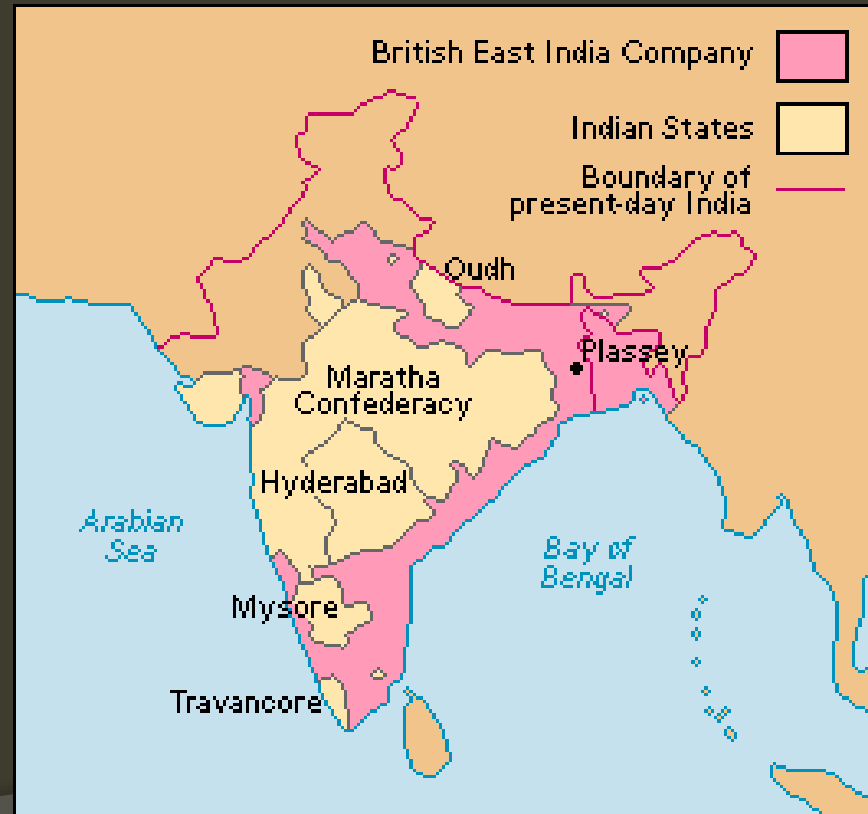




# British East India Company

British government regulated the British East India Company

India source of raw materials





# Sepoy Rebellion

Sepoys- Indian soldiers

Enfield rifle were sealed with beef and pork fat

Bite of the seal

May 10, 1857 Sepoys rebelled marched to Delhi

Indians could not unite against the British because of the split between Hindus and Muslims





# The Sepoy Rebellion: Causes and Effects

## CAUSES

The British East India Company: required **sepoys**, or Indian soldiers in its service, to serve anywhere, including overseas, which violated Hindu religious law

passed a law allowing Hindu widows to marry, which undermined Hindu beliefs

ordered the sepoy to bite off cartridges made of animal fat when loading their rifles, which violated both Hindu and Muslim religious law

## EFFECTS

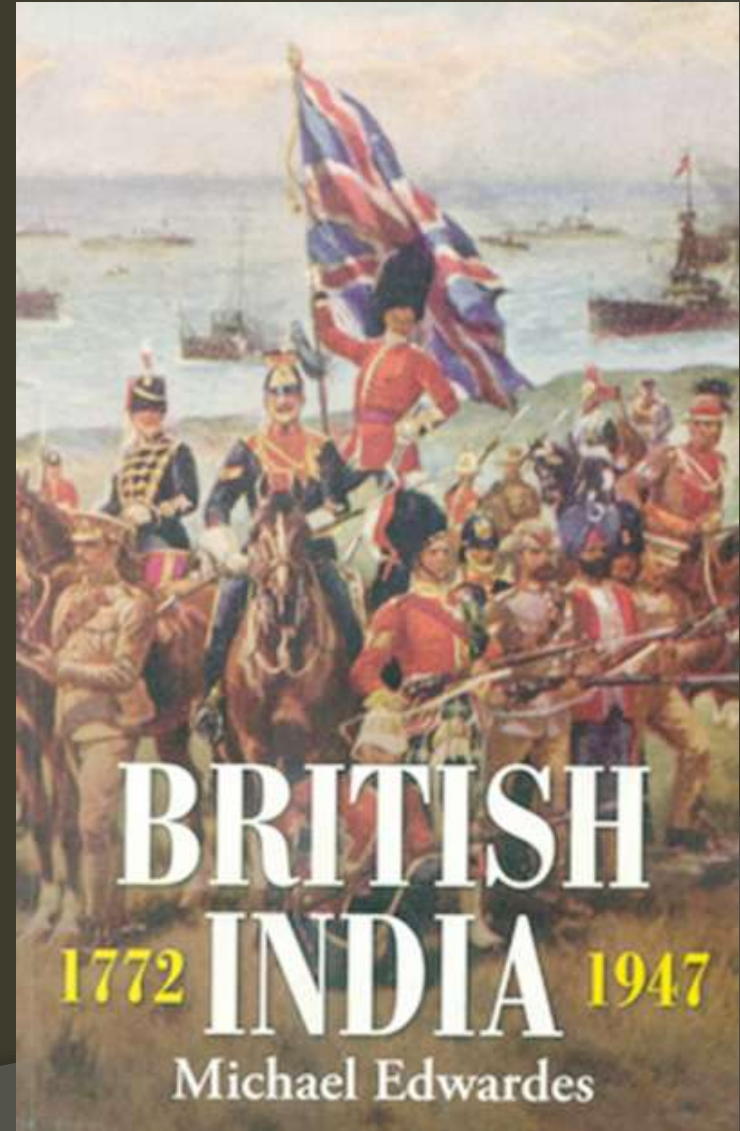
The sepoy brutally massacred British men, women, and children.

The British took terrible revenge, slaughtering thousands of unarmed Indians.

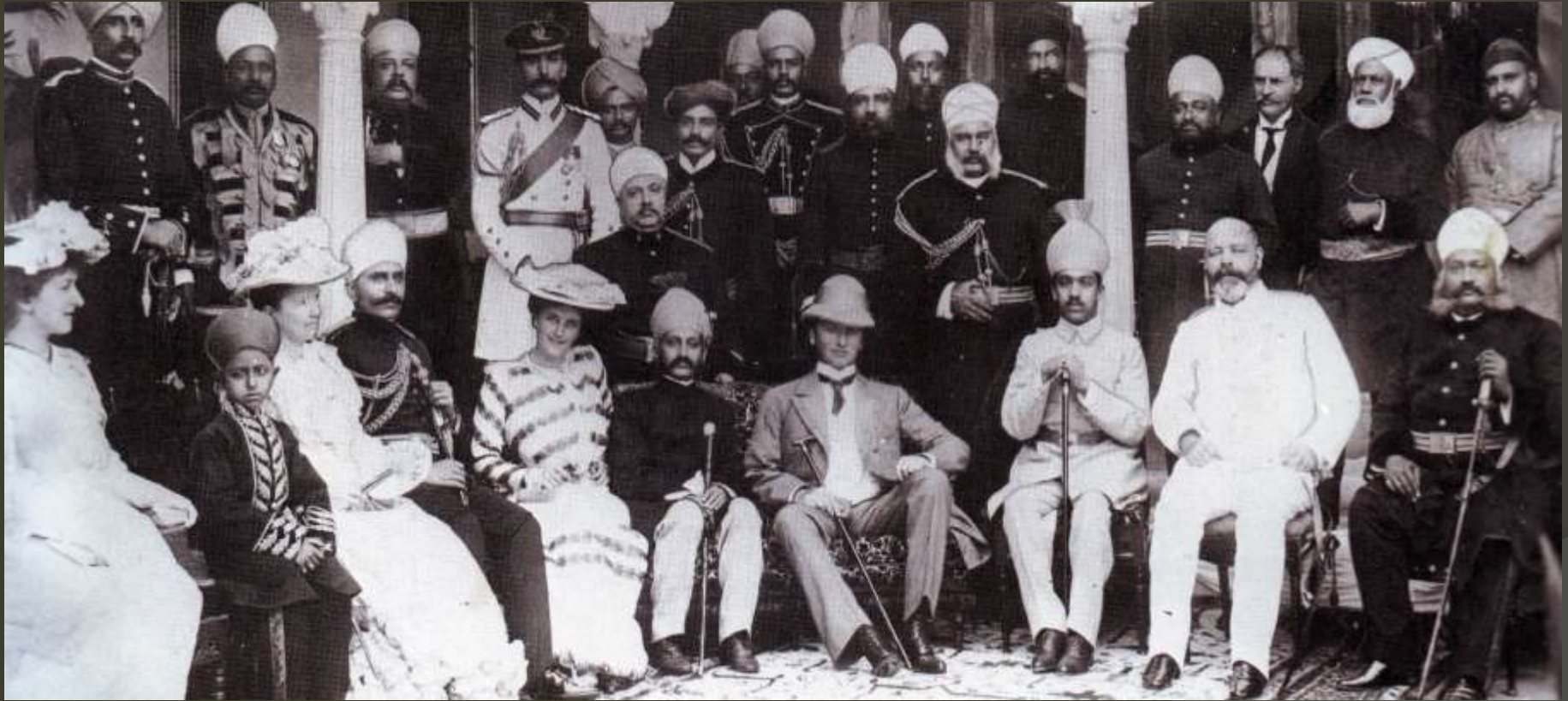
Both sides were left with a bitter legacy of fear, hatred, and mistrust.

The British put India directly under British rule, sent more troops to India, and taxed Indians to pay for the cost of the occupying forces.

# Direct Rule in India



# Viceroy- British Governor



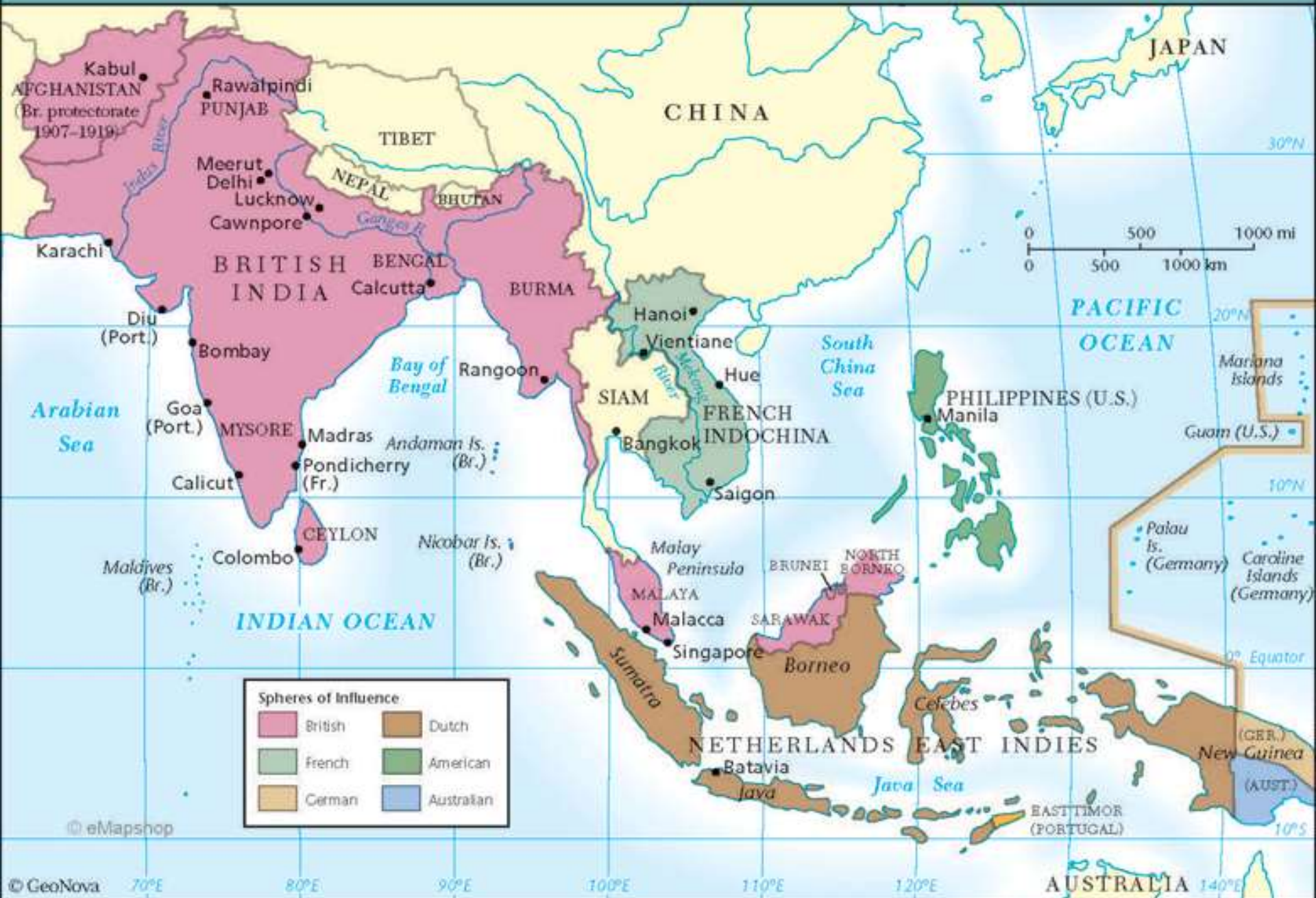
# 1855 Indian National Congress







# Imperialism in South and Southeast Asia, c. 1914



© eMapshop



# The Age of Imperialism, 1850-1914

## Imperialism

Europeans exerted influence over the economic, political, and social lives of people they colonized.

## Effects of European Imperialism

### Colonization

Europeans control land and people in areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

### Colonial Economics

Europeans control trade in the colonies and set up dependent cash-crop economies.

### Christianization

Christianity is spread to Africa, India, and Asia.



**The political cartoon illustrated above represents....**

- (A) The 1933 take-over of Manchuria, in the lead-up to WWII
- (B) The attempt to take control of China in the years leading up to the Chinese Communist Revolution
- (C) The scramble for spheres of influence in China by imperialist nations
- (D) The outcome of the Boxer Rebellion

