

# **Imperialism**

## **Chapter 12**

# Chapter Focus

- **How did Western industrial powers gain global empires?**

# Section One

- **Section Focus Question:**
  - **How did Western nations come to dominate much of the world in the late 1800' s?**

# How?

- **The Industrial Revolution transformed the west**
  - **Advances in technology & science, industry, transportation, & communication**
  - **New economic & political power**

# Motivation

- **Imperialism- the domination by one country of the political, economic, and/or cultural life of another country or region**
  - **Began in the Americas after 1492, south Asia, costal Africa & China as part of exploration/trade**

- **Economic Interests Spur Expansion**
  - **Industrial Revolution-** required natural resources such as rubber, petroleum, manganese for steel, palm oil for machinery
  - **New markets for manufactured goods**
  - **New investments**
  - **Colonies for a growing population**

- **Political & Military Motives**

- **Naval bases needed to protect merchant ships**
- **Nationalism (strong pride in one's nation) led countries to halt other countries expansion**
  - **Ex. When France moved into West Africa, Britain & Germany took the surrounding land to stop France from expanding further**
- **Colonies were needed for national security- according to leaders**
- **A global empire increased a country's prestige (the power to impress or influence because of success or wealth)**

- **Humanitarian & Religious Goals**
  - Belief in the duty to spread ‘blessings of western civilization’ including medicine, law, & Christianity
- **Applying Social Darwinism**
  - Growing sense of racial superiority
  - Applying Darwin (survival of the fittest & natural selection) to humans
  - Europeans were superior to all others imperialism was a nature’s way of improving humans



- **Checkpoint Question**
  - **What factors contributed to European imperialism in the 1800' s?**

# Why so quickly?

- From 1870-1914 European countries gained control over much of the world
- **Weakness of non-Western States**
  - Several older civilizations were on the decline (Ottoman Empire, Middle East, Mughal India, China)
  - In West Africa- wars among people and the damaging effects of the slave trade.

- **Western Advantages**
  - **Strong economies, well-organized governments, powerful armies & navies**
  - **Superior technology- steam engines, telegraph, medical knowledge (quinine & other medicines protected Europeans from tropical diseases)**
  - **Military technology- Maxim machine gun, repeating rifles, steam-driven warships**

# Anyone against imperialism?

- **Africans & Asians resisted**
  - Fought invaders
  - Tried to strengthen societies by reforming traditions
  - Organized nationalist movements to expel Europeans
- **Criticism at home**
  - **Anti-imperialists**
    - Imperialism was a tool of the rich, immoral- how can you impose undemocratic rule on countries when you are becoming more democratic at home?

- **Checkpoint Question**
  - **How did Western imperialism spread through Africa & Asia so quickly?**

# Forms of imperialism

- **French- imposed direct rule sending officials & soldiers to administer colonies & impose French culture**
- **British- indirect rule- used local rulers, encouraged education in Britain of children of ruling classes to groom future leaders**

- **Protectorate-** when local rulers were left in place but were expected to follow the advice of European advisors on issues such as trade or missionary activity
- **Sphere of Influence-** an area in which an outside power claimed exclusive investment or trading privileges

- **Section One Quick Write:**
  - **Pretend you are writing a persuasive paper arguing against Imperialism. Write a thesis statement for your essay.**



# The Partition of Africa

- **Section Focus Question:**
  - **How did imperialist European powers claim control over much of Africa by the end of the 1800' s?**

# **What did the Europeans do to Africa?**

- **Carved it up among major European nations  
(Map p. 395)**
- **Natural resources**
  - **Took what they needed or could sell (gold, silver, copper, oil, diamonds, other minerals)**





Cecil Rhodes stands astride the whole of Africa.

- **Treatment of people**
  - **Converted to Christianity, taught language of European country, in some cases exploited workers, killed locals in resistance battles (ex. The Boer War)**
  - **British settled in South Africa setting up a constitution that put whites in charge & a system of complete racial segregation that would last until 1993**
- **Free Nations**
  - **Ethiopia- stayed independent**
  - **Liberia (set up as settlements for former slave by US) was independent by 1847**
- **Nationalism & freedom movements**
  - **Strong by early 1900s**

- **Quick Write Assignment**
  - **Make a list of arguments, either pro or con, for European colonization of Africa**

# Europeans in Muslim regions

- **Section Focus**
  - **How did European nations extend their power into Muslim regions of the world?**

# Conditions in Muslim world

- **Empires in decline**
- **Reform movements added to the decline**
- **Europeans won treaties giving them favorable trading terms- then demanded special rights for Europeans living in Muslim lands**



# **Problems in Ottoman Empire**

- **Empire extended across North Africa, SE Europe, Middle East**
- **Nationalist revolts broke out**
- **In Europe- Greeks, Serbs, Bulgarians, Romanians gained independence as well as Egypt**
- **European countries tried to take more land away from Ottomans**
- **Many Ottoman rulers began westernizing or adopting western ideas**

- **Young Turks overthrew gov' t**
- **Armenian Genocide- Armenians are Christians living mountainous region of present-day Turkey**
  - **Genocide- the deliberate attempt to destroy a racial, political or cultural group**
  - **Turks accused the Armenians of supporting Russian plans against the empire. 10,000s were killed. Over next 25 years between 600,000 and 1,000,000 were killed or died from disease or starvation (many were forced into the desert to die)**

# **Egypt Modernizes**

- **It had modernized through economic reforms, improved tax collection, reorganizing landholding systems, large irrigation projects to improve farming, and built a well-trained, westernized army**
- **Suez Canal- built to connect the Mediterranean & red Seas**
  - **During the building Egypt became a British protectorate**
- **Nationalists protested & rioted British control**

# Persia

- **Present-day Iran**
- **Attracted attention of Britain & Russia when oil was discovered**

# India

- **British East India Company had won trading rights in India**
- **Mughal Empire was collapsing**
- **Britain won control of India by exploiting its diversity**
  - **Different traditions, customs, languages**
  - **Brits encouraged competition b/w regions- eventually the Brits gained control**
- **Goal in India- make money- they did build roads, preserve peace, stops bandits on the roads**

- **Unpopular policies**
  - Forcing sepoys (Indian soldiers) into service to serve anywhere in the British empire (forcing Hindus overseas which was against religion)
  - Allowed Hindu widows to remarry
  - New rifles required soldiers to bite off tips of cartridges before loading (which were greased w/ animal fat- either cows or pigs- cows sacred to Hindus, pigs forbidden to Muslims)
- **Sepoys rebelled, ending w/ India under direct British control**

# Other Reforms

- **Introduced new transportation, medicine, communication, & textile machine-made textiles (which ended the profitable hand-weaving industry) forced farmers to grow cash crops (crops that could be sold) which led to deforestation**
- **Switch to cash crops & new medicine led to famine**
- **Benefits of British rule- some degree of peace, better transpo & communication.**

- **Nationalist feelings grew especially from those educated in Britain (ideas of freedom & democracy)**
  - **Most Brits felt that Indian cultural was not worth much**
  - **Indian National Congress**
  - **Muslim League**
    - **Both talked of separation from British rule. ML also wanted a separate Muslim state**



# China

- **In the past had a balance of trade (balance b/w imports & exports)**
  - Western nations began tilting balance in their favor
  - China had a trade surplus (exporting more than importing)
  - European nations had a trade deficit (importing more than exporting)
- **Brits began trading opium for tea- addicting many Chinese in the process and reversing the trade situation**
  - China tried to stop the trade resulting w/ the Opium War

- **Brits won and forced China to sign an unequal treaty- China had to pay Brits for war, Brits got Hong Kong, China had to open 5 ports to trade & Brits living in China followed British laws & courts (extraterritoriality)**
- **A second war w/ France, Russia, & US ended w/ another unequal treaty- opening more ports & allowing Christian missionaries into China**

- **Rebellion in China further weakened government as did a war w/ Japan**
- **Over the years China made more & more concessions to foreign nations & was in wars w/ outsiders or itself**

# Japan M

# **New Global Patterns**

# Chapter Focus

- **How did political & economic imperialism influence nations around the world**

# Japan Modernizes

- **Section Focus: how did Japan become a modern industrial power & what did it do with its new strength?**
- **1853- American Matthew Perry entered Japanese port demanding that Japan open its ports to trade**
- **US eventually won trade rights & extraterritoriality**
- **Japan after many internal conflicts adopts many western ideas & began to industrialize very quickly**

- **Japan modernized so quickly & efficiently that was strong enough to build its own overseas colonies & revise unequal treaties**
- **Japan fought w/ China, crushed Russia & took over Korea**



# **Southeast Asia & Pacific**

- **Europeans carved up SEA & the Pacific like they did Africa (p. 431)**
- **British- India, Burma, Malaya, northern part of Borneo, Australia, New Guinea**
- **Dutch- Sumatra, Borneo, Papua, many smaller islands**
- **US- Philippines, Hawaii**
- **Germany & Portugal- small islands or parts of islands**

# Self-Rule

- **Canada, New Zealand, Australia all achieved self-rule from Britain**
- **All still have close ties to Britain, similar constitutions to the US (although women were given right to vote much earlier)**

