

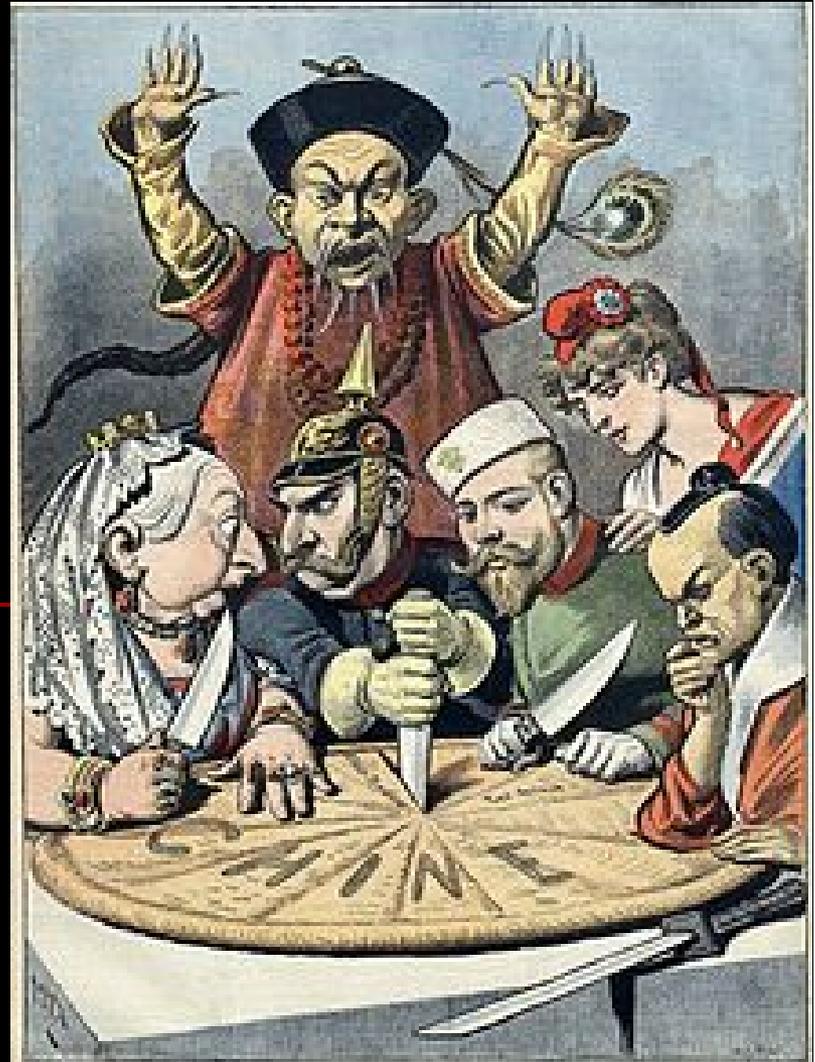
DR.P.FLORAS MARY

II MA History
World History

Imperialism

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_alJaltUmrGo&safe=active

Watch a quick intro video to get your brain moving!!



EQ:

- How did the industrialization of European countries affect the relationship with their colonies throughout the new world?

Effects of the Industrial Revolution

- Sped up economic development in Europe and the US
- Established a way that industrial nations viewed their colonies
- They began to see colonies as:
 1. Markets for goods
 2. Sources for raw materials
- Movement from mercantilism to imperialism = deeper control
- Challenge: See if you can answer how the control was stronger as we move forward...

Where did Imperialism Happen?

Colonized Continents
targeted:

- Africa
- Asia
- Latin America

Imperialist Countries:

- United States
- European countries



What do these political cartoons say about England and the United States?

Uncle Sam: "By Gum, I Rather Like Your Looks"



Source: Denver Rocky Mountain News, 1900 (adapted)

Goals

- Get raw materials: ivory, copper
- Start a market for goods
- Stamp out slave trade
- Bring Christianity to the continent

Reasons for Imperialism

Economic

- Industrial Revolution created a need for raw materials (regions affected by Imperialism had a lot)
- New markets available in these regions to sell goods that were being produced

Reasons for Imperialism

- Nationalism – pride in country
- Setting up colonies showed **power** and brought **wealth**

Reasons for Imperialism

- Humanitarianism – helping others
- thought native people should be more like Europeans
- provided medicine and education
- Often did more harm than good...

But how??? They were just trying to help!!

Social Darwinism

- Belief that Western civilization (Europeans and the US) was far superior (better) to all other civilizations
- “The White Man’s Burden” – converting and educating native people was white people’s responsibility



White man carrying an African native to a school house.

Listen and read along with “The White Man’s Burden by Rudyard Kipling”
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cS__4F8QSNU&safe=active

EUROPEANS IN AFRICA

Moving Inward

- Explorers were first – mapped rivers, mountains, and plains
- Missionaries followed – converting natives and helping to abolish slavery
- Military moved in when Africans resisted (which they often did)

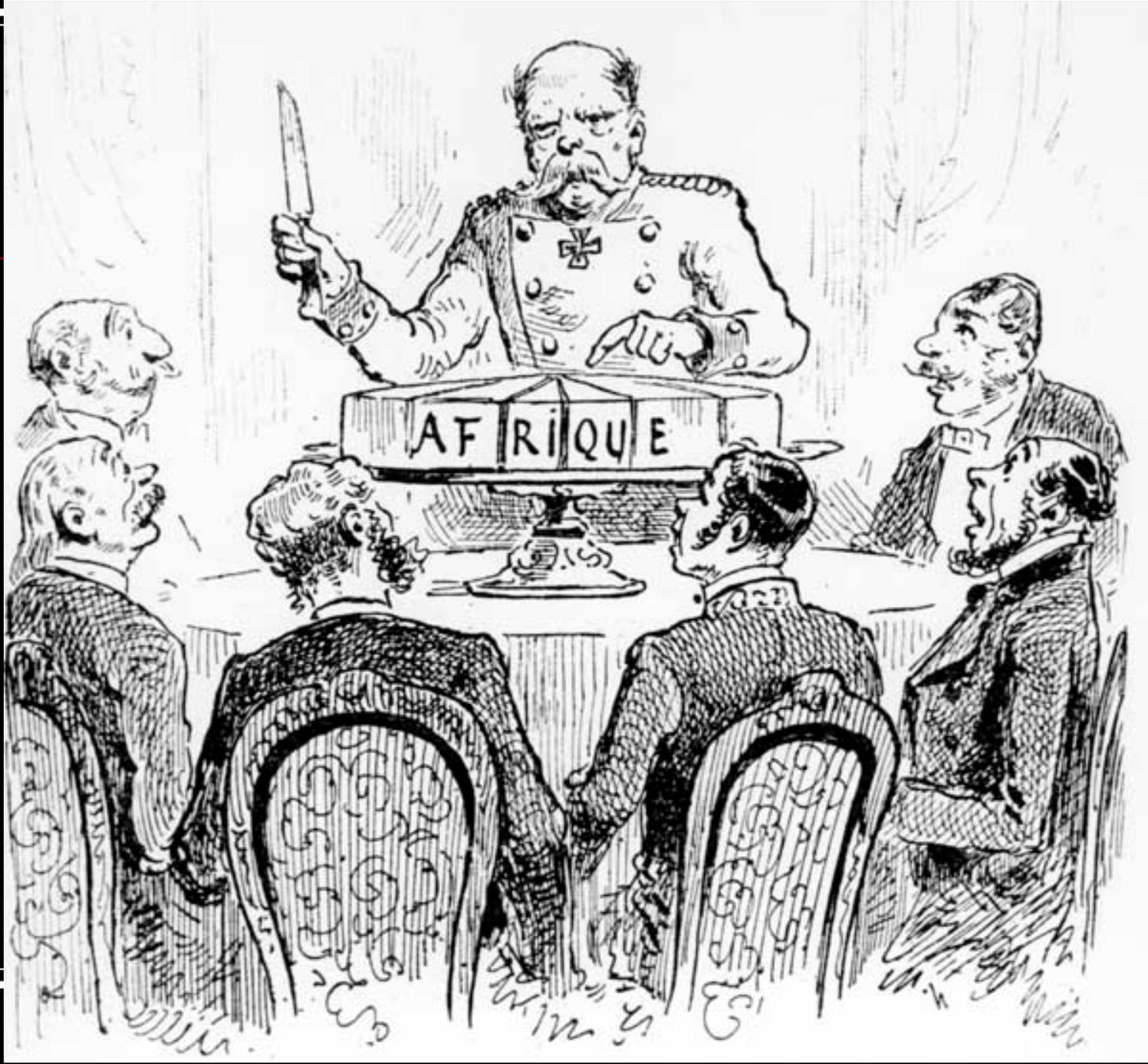
EQ:

- How did European beliefs and actions at the Berlin Conference both unite and divide African societies?

Conflict – The Berlin Conference

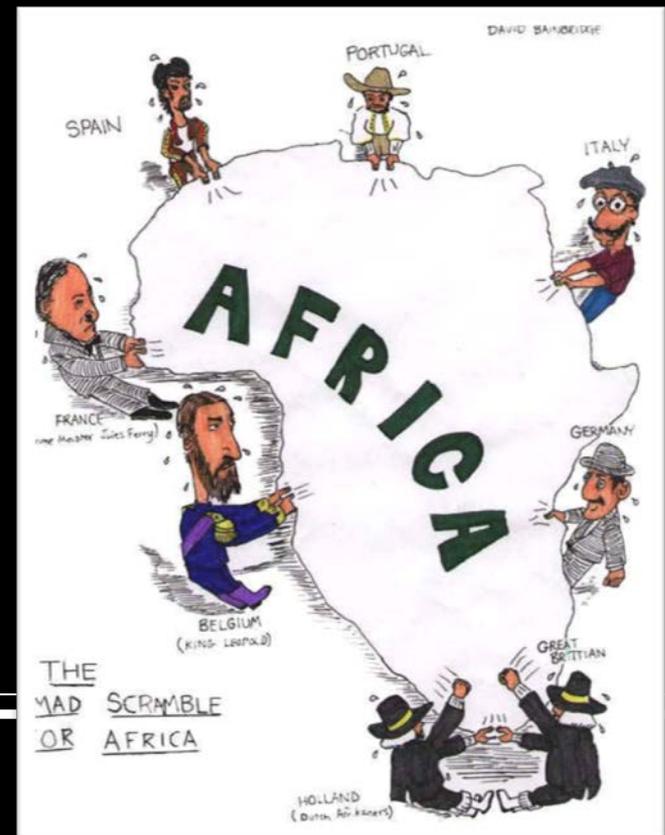
- 1880s – nations were fighting over territory
- 1884 – Otto von Bismarck called a conference in Berlin to partition – divide up Africa by formal treaty
- 14 European nations and the US were invited, not a single African nation or person was invited to this garden party!!

Berlin Conference



The Scramble for Africa

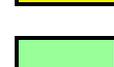
- (1880-1900) was a period of rapid colonization of the African continent by European powers
- 1850 = small colonies along the coast
- 1914 = only Ethiopia and Liberia remained independent

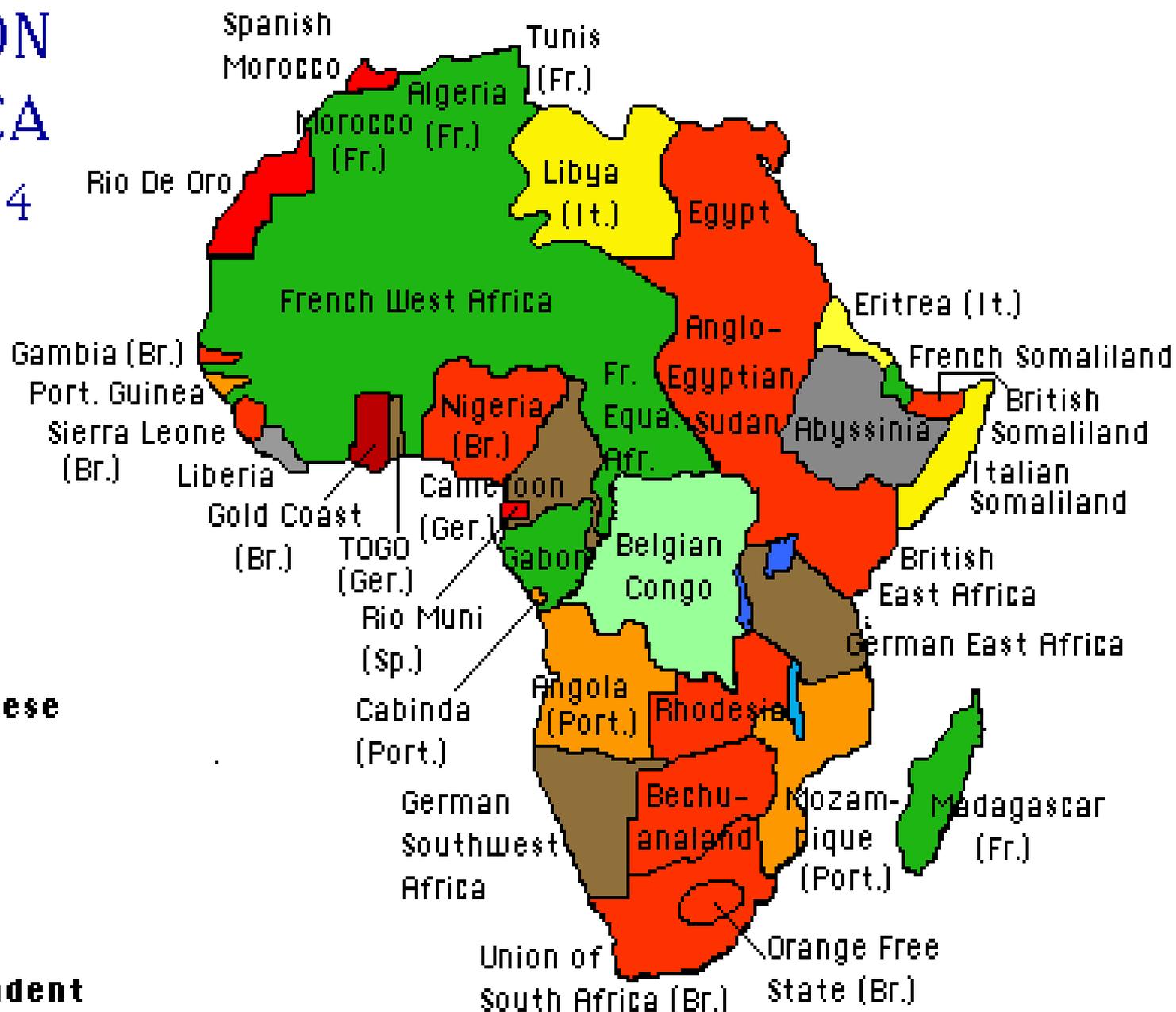


PARTITION OF AFRICA

1885 - 1914

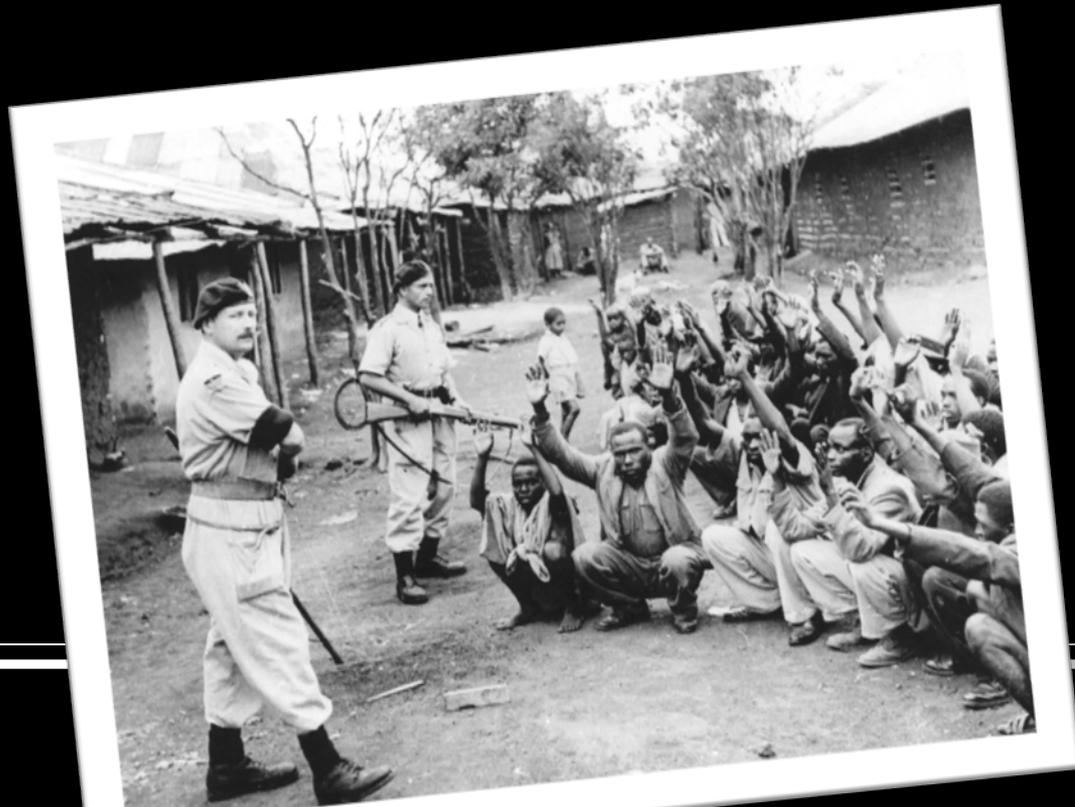
Colonial Powers

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



A Seed of Nationalism is Planted in Africa

- Over time, numerous tribes united against a common enemy: European Powers



EQ:

- How did European imperialism impact the economies of the African colonies?

Economic Impact:

- Shift from subsistence farming (growing your crops and then eating them with your family, this is your only job and you make no income) to cash crops (growing crops and then selling them for income)
- Creation of plantations and mines
- Exploitation of raw materials and resources
- European control of markets – economic control

EQ:

- How did European political control impact the African colonies?

Political Impact:

- Colonial governments replaced traditional structures:
 1. Tribal leaders lost power
 2. Tribes were split up – weakened unity
 3. Competition for/resistance of control lead to warfare

Zulu Resistance

- South African tribe that placed an emphasis on military organization and skill
- leader - **Shaka Zulu**
- Zulu came into the conflict with the British army
- Zulu were eventually defeated by the technology and vast resources of the British army

More Resistance - Boer War

- Boers - descendants of the original Dutch settlers
- master plan of Britain = establish a **Cape to Cairo** railroad line to link British colonial interests in Africa
- The Boers provided heavy and eventually armed resistance to this proposal
- **Boer War** (1899-1902)
- fighting was vicious, Britain victorious

EQ:

- How did European imperialism impact culture in African colonies?

Cultural Impact:

- Christianity was introduced
- Languages changed
- Education
- Healthcare
- Family structure
- Racism – separation between “us” and “them”
- Beginnings of Nationalism

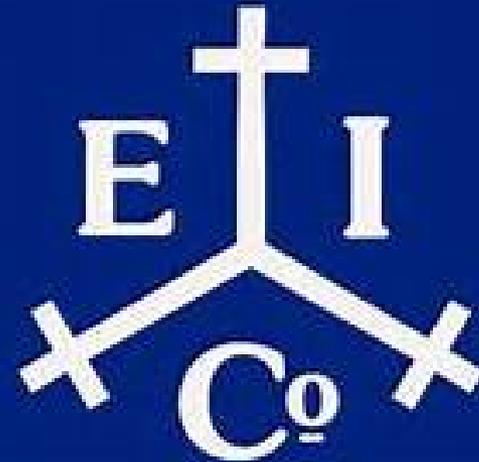
EUROPEANS IN SOUTH ASIA

EQ:

- How did the Sepoy Rebellion affect Great Britain's relationship with India?

East India Company (EICo)

- Europeans colonies first competed for colonies in India
- 1600s – British EICo began trading in India and elsewhere in Asia
- By the 1850s, more than 60 percent of India was under control of the EICo



East India Company (EICo)

- Made life in India better by:
 1. Setting up schools
 2. Improving and building railroads
 3. Kept peace between rival local leaders
- ** While doing all of this they made sure to make plenty of \$\$ from Indian resources and labor

East India Company (EICo)

- The company had its own army and forts to protect its property and British citizens
- Hired Indian soldiers called sepoys
- 1857 – company gave sepoy new rifles – to load them, soldiers had to bite off the end of the powder cartridge with their teeth

So what's wrong with that???

Sepoy Rebellion

- The cartridges were greased with fat from cows (sacred to Hindus) or pigs (Muslims are forbidden to eat)
- The sepoys refused to put the cartridges in their mouths and were sent home without pay – they rebelled against this unfair treatment and slaughtered British men, women, and children
- More violence – the British responded by burning villages and slaughtering Indians



THE BRITISH LION'S VENGEANCE ON THE BENGAL TIGER.

The British lion seeks vengeance on the Bengal Tiger – depicting the British counter attack after the Sepoy rebellion

Effect of the Sepoy Rebellion

- British parliament ended the EICo's control of India
- 1858 – India was ruled by Parliament

Quick video!!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MV0fYMIvtyU&safe=active>

EQ:

- How did Great Britain's control of India change the political structure?

Political Impact

- Colonial governors
- Viceroys
- Some areas remained under control of local rajas
- Lower level government officials and workers were native Indians

EQ:

- How did imperialism impact the economy of India?

Economic Impact

- Cash crops – cotton, indigo, tea, opium
- British control the textile and salt markets
- Destroys Indian textile producers
- Starvation
- Industrialization moves backwards

EQ:

- How did Great Britain's presence in India influence the country's culture?

Cultural Impact

- Language
- Education – “Brown Englishmen”
- Disrupted traditional culture actually increased Indian national identity
- Racism

EUROPEANS IN CHINA

EQ:

- How did Great Britain's need for resources cause the Opium War?

What's happening in China you ask?

- Background: Early 1880s, Brits were importing opium from India to China
- Chinese government said “hey! STOP!” (opium is a very addictive drug)
- When the British did not stop, China tried to stop the trade... this led to first Opium War, 1840
- Britain won... again and the opium trade continued

EQ:

- What were the effects of China's loss in the Opium war?

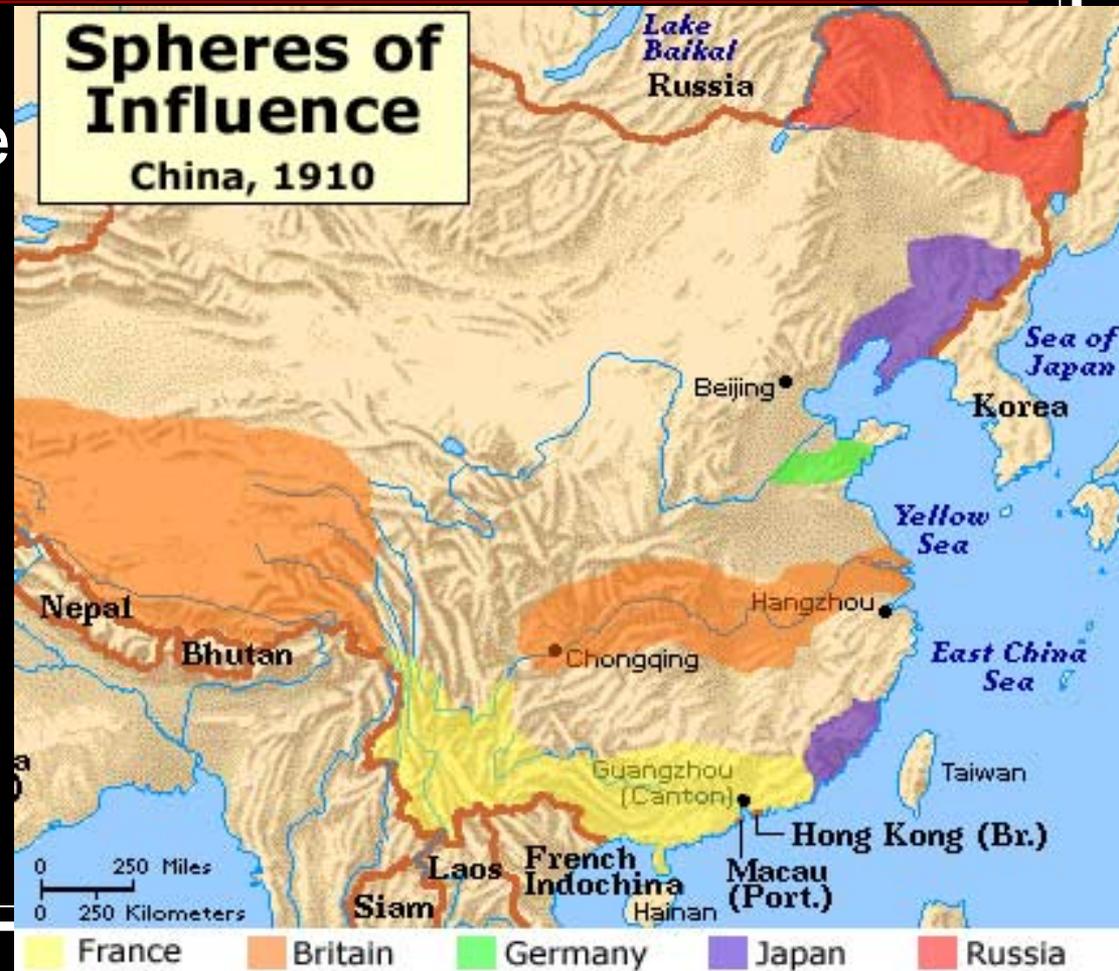
Effects of the Opium War

- Open door policy all countries have equal trading rights in the area



Effects of the Opium War

- Caused foreign pressure/ message of weakness
- Spheres of influence – area where only the foreign power had the right to trade with a country



Spheres of Influence

- Foreign countries controlled areas of China – lived and traded under their own laws, not China's
- While this led to the creation of markets, it also led to the exploitation of resources.

The Boxer Rebellion

- 1900 - Rebellion in China against imperialism and the open door policy there
- Chinese “boxers” (guys who were kind of awesome at martial arts) formed a secret society to rebel against the foreigners in their country
- Two month siege – eventually were defeated

Chinese Boxer Rebellion Cartoon



Do you think an American or Chinese newspaper published this cartoon?

EUROPEANS IN LATIN AMERICA

EQ:

- What were the impacts of European colonization of Latin America?

Effects of Colonization

- Gap between rich and poor – why might that be? Think about the social class pyramid...
- Spanish-American War
- Increased American involvement
- Economic Impacts – trade-based imperialism created uneven trade relationships where Western nations benefitted far more than Latin American countries
- Restrictions on trade
- Created debts that kept Latin American countries from growing economically

EQ:

- How were the impacts of imperialism in Africa, South Asia, and Latin America similar and different?