



**DR.P.FLORAS MARY**  
III BA HEM  
History of the USA  
Colonialism

- First wave of colonialism (Americas)
- Second wave (Africa, East Asia, etc.)
- Dismantling colonial empires
- Impacts of colonialism



# Colonialism definitions

- Colony: territory tied to a sovereign state
  - No foreign policy, military
  - Sometimes internal affairs, too
- Colonialism
  - A state imposes political, economic, cultural systems on another territory
  - May encourage settlement



# Motives for colonialism

- Nationalism, economic, or cultural
- “God, gold, and glory”
  - Missionaries spreading Christianity
  - Resources for European economies
  - More colonies = more powerful state



# First wave: 1492 to 1825

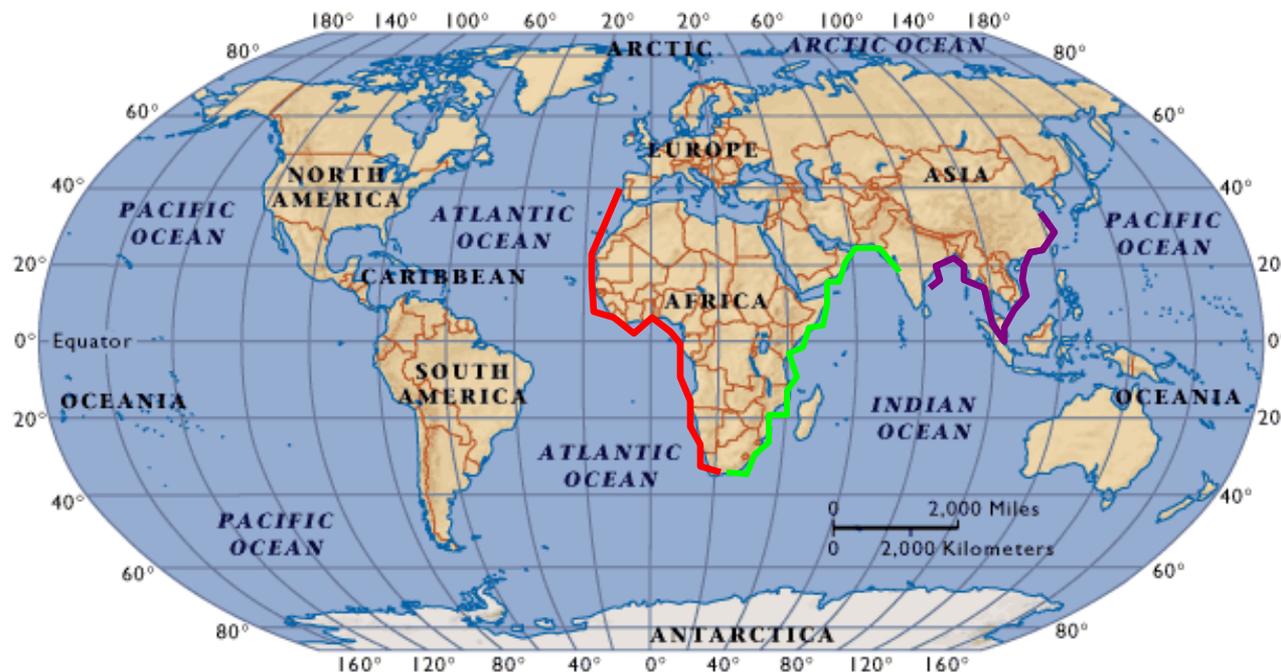
- Why were Europeans the colonizers in the 1400s?



# First wave: 1492 to 1825

- Why were Europeans the colonizers in the 1400s?

## The World

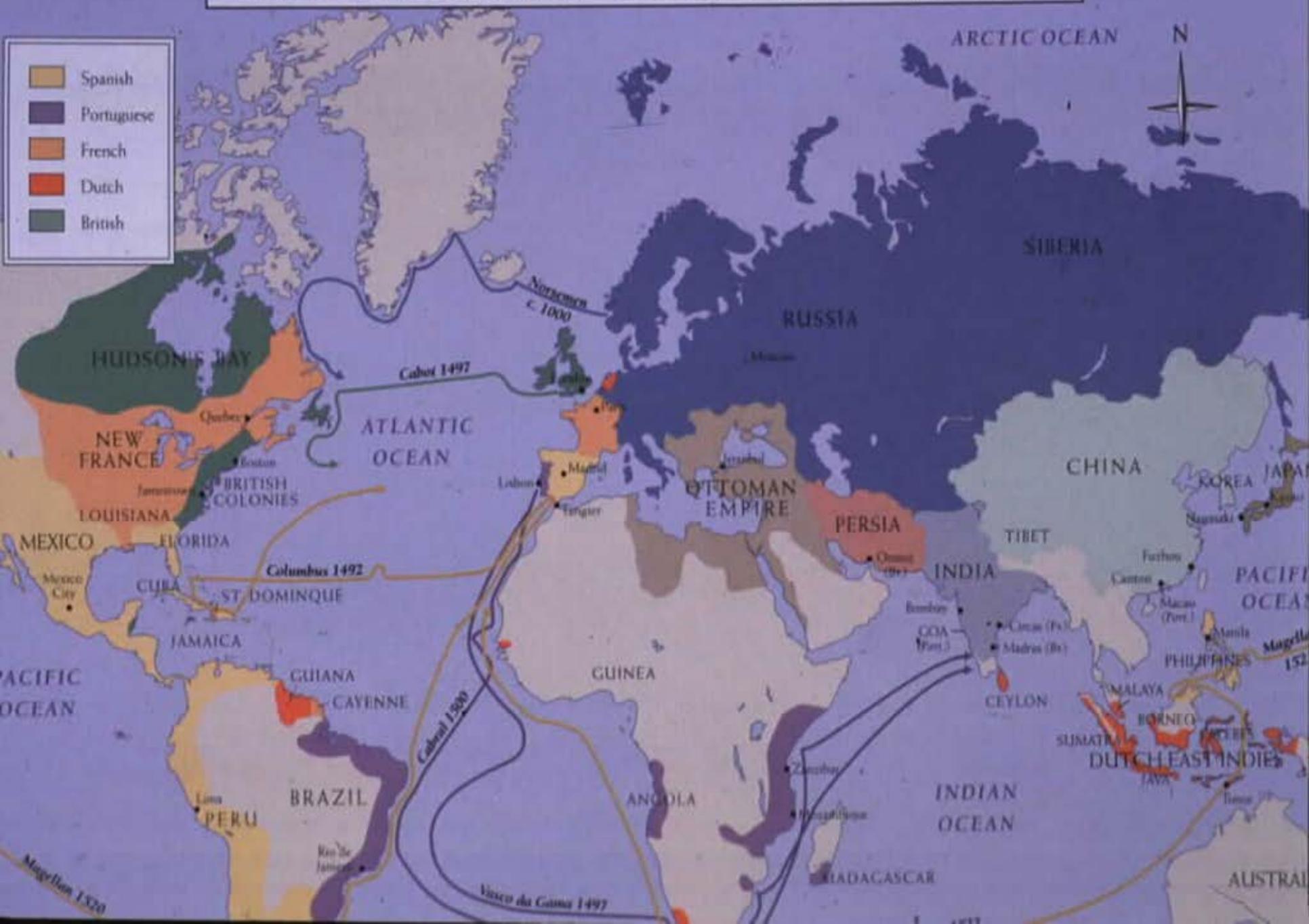


# First wave: 1492 to 1825

- Location, location, location
  - European trading cities oriented to the sea
  - West African trading cities oriented inland
  - East Africa, China and India farther away from Americas
  - Trade winds favored Europe



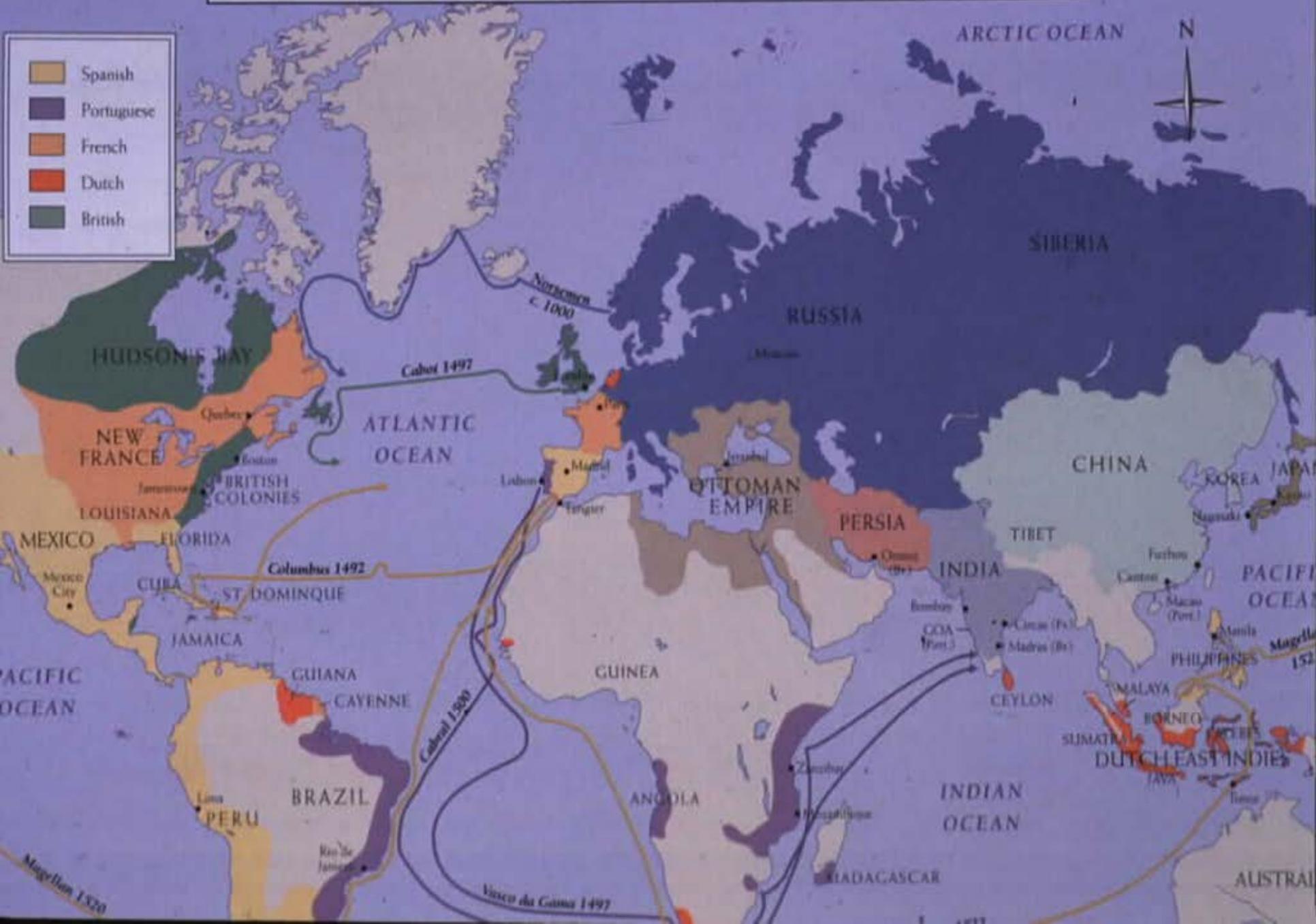
# EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION, c. 1700



# Portuguese colonialism

- Earliest explorers in Africa
- Policy of trade, not settlement
  - Gold as part of mercantilism
  - Diseases harmful to Europeans
- Developed slavery system in late 1400s
  - Laborers as commodities to be used up
  - Linking status and humanity with color

# EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION, c. 1700

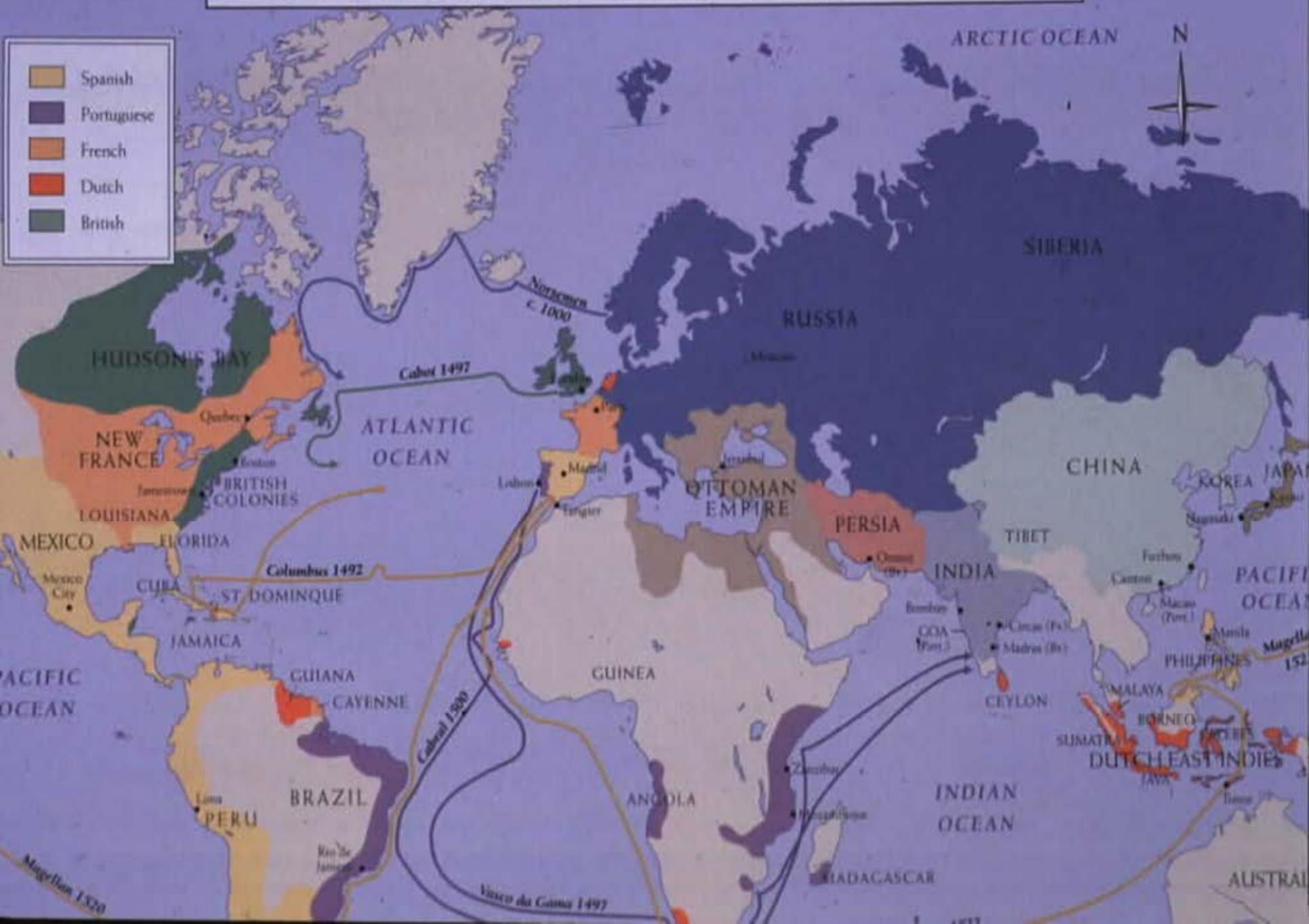


# Spanish colonialism

- Different historical and political context
  - Coming out of *Reconquista*
  - More interested in settlement
- Different physical context
  - *Europeans* brought diseases
  - Settlers brought plants, animals
  - Slaves imported for plantations



# EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION, c. 1700



# Spanish colonialism

- Distinctive urban landscapes
- More mixing of cultures
- Treaty of Tordesillas with Portugal (1494)
  - Portugal got Africa and East Indies
  - Spain got the Americas (minus Brazil)

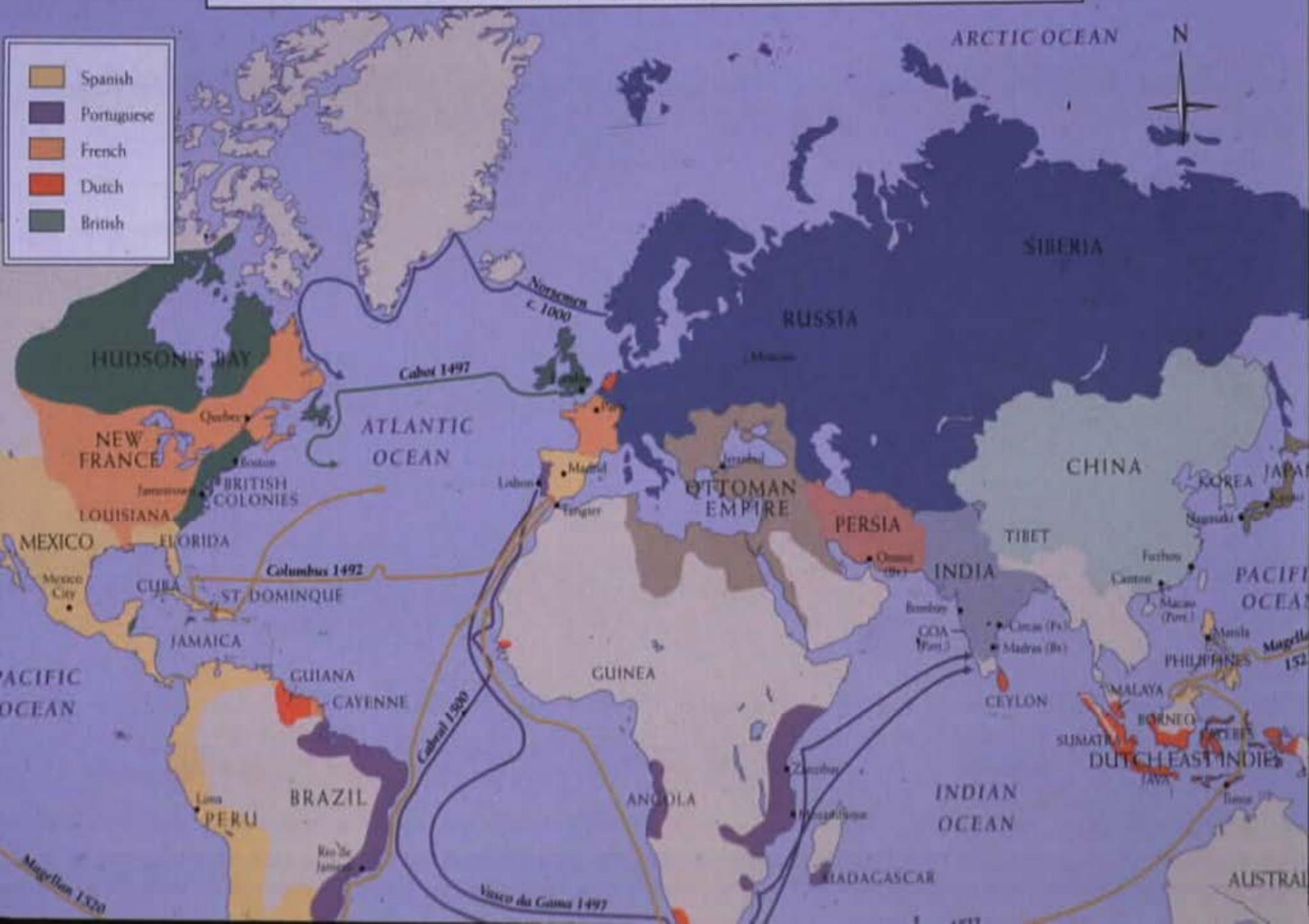




# French colonialism

- More gradual approach to Americas
- Settlement/trade major motivations
  - Catholic/Protestant conflicts at home
  - Traded beaver; no gold or silver
- More equal interactions with Natives
  - Fewer settlers
  - Less penetration inland

# EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION, c. 1700

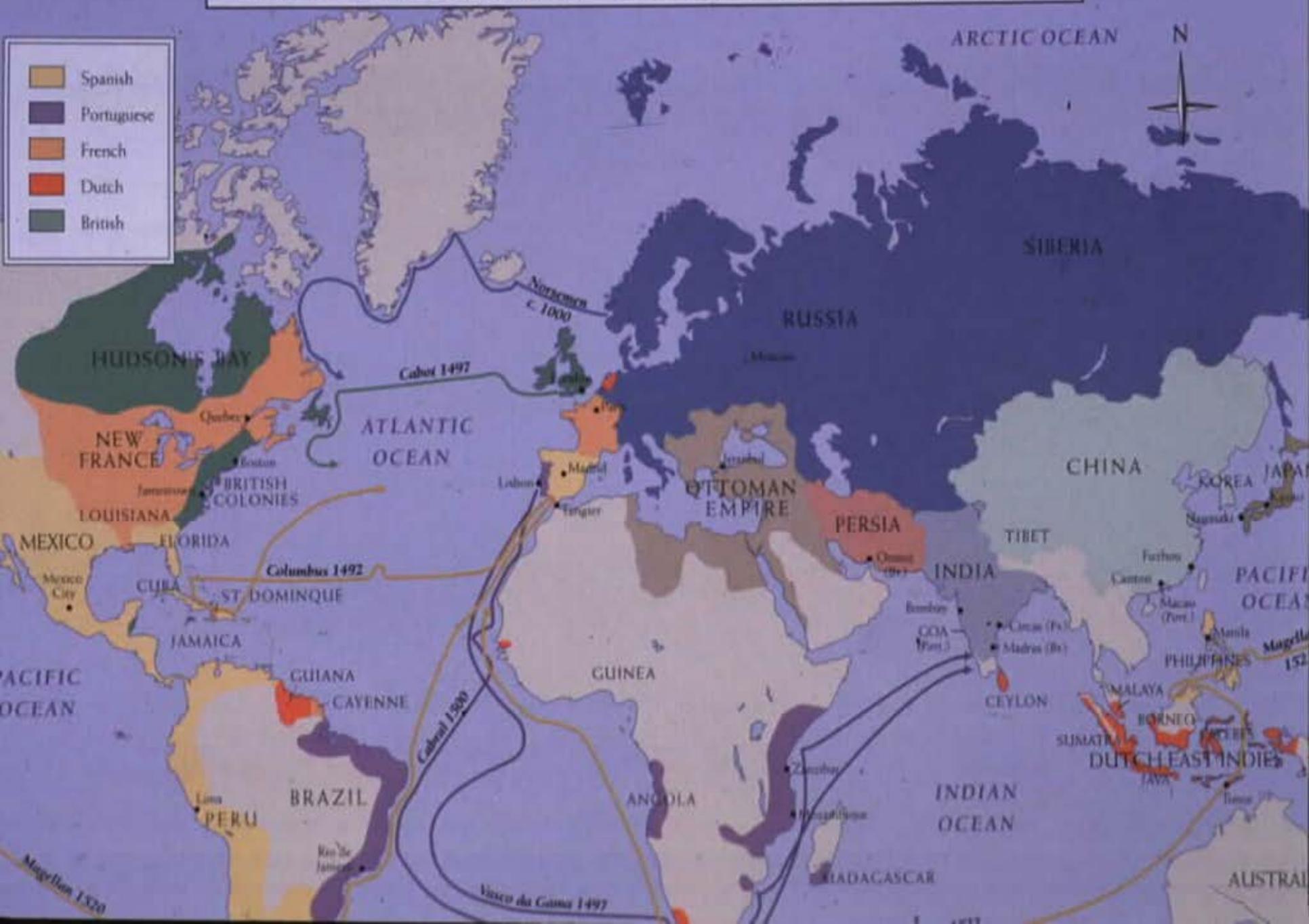


# English colonialism

- Still different political situation
  - Slower rise as maritime power
  - Colonial experience gained in Ireland
- Focus on settlement
- More hostile towards natives

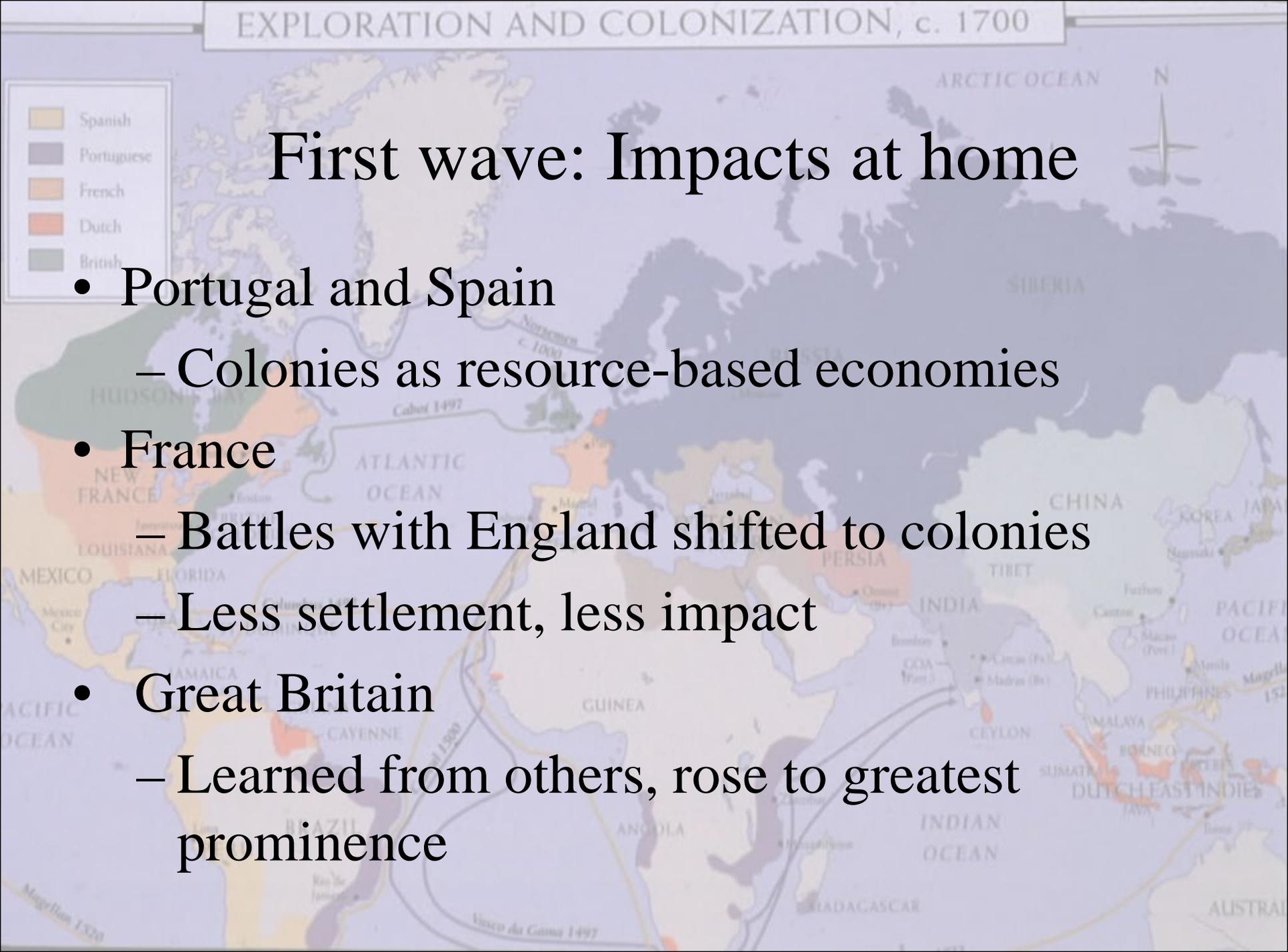


# EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION, c. 1700



# First wave: Impacts at home

- Portugal and Spain
  - Colonies as resource-based economies
- France
  - Battles with England shifted to colonies
  - Less settlement, less impact
- Great Britain
  - Learned from others, rose to greatest prominence



# First wave: independence

- Number of colonies began to decrease in 1776
- Led to French Revolution and European unrest
- Led to wars of revolution in Latin America (from 1801 in Haiti to 1825 in Bolivia)
- Abolition of slave trade, then slavery (from 1807/1833 in Britain to 1819/1863 in U.S.)

# Second wave: 1885-1900

- Europe needed new markets
- Surplus population from demographic transition
- Increased nationalism
- Geographical expeditions to Africa promised resources, markets



# Second wave: Africa

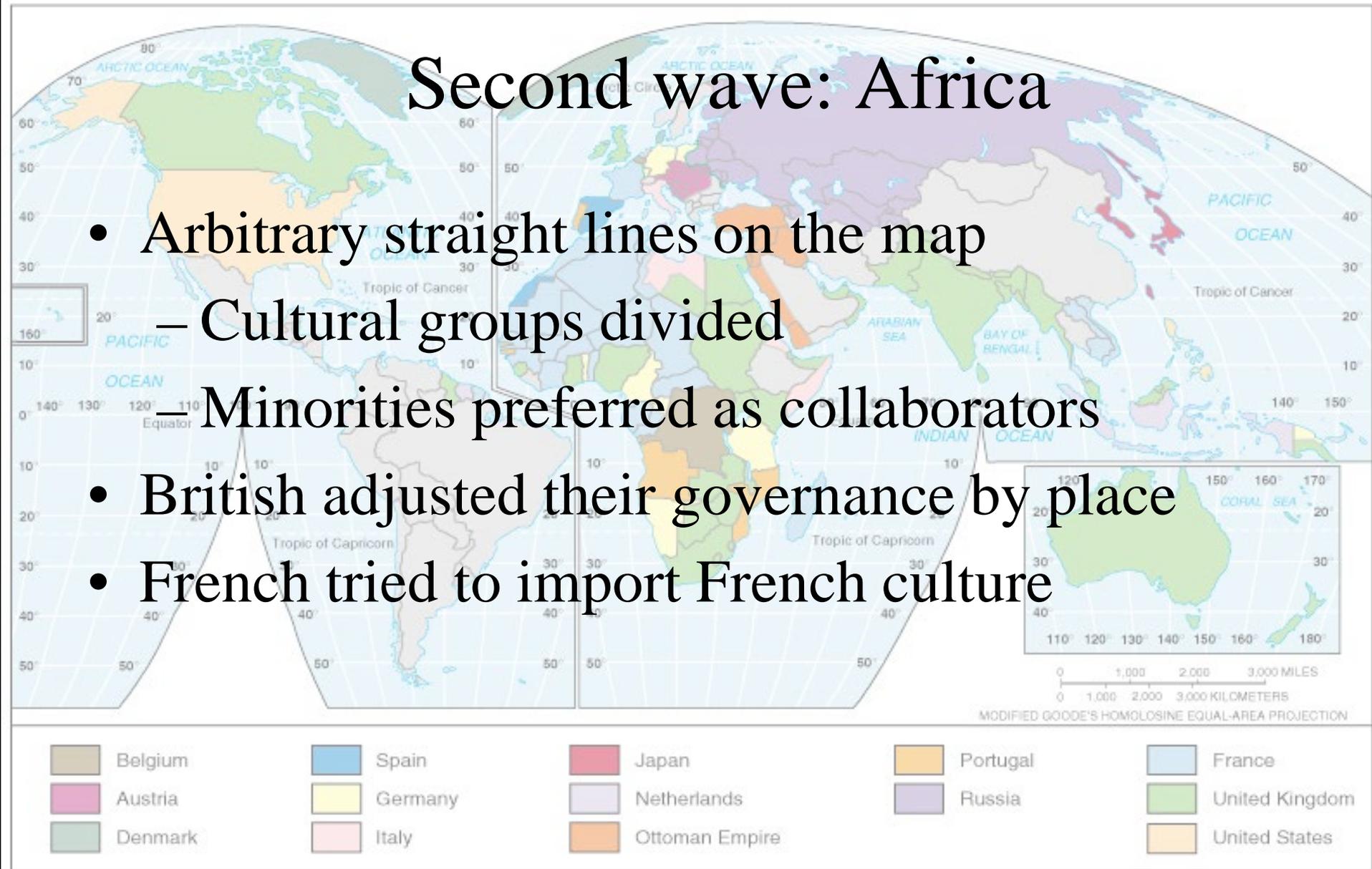
- 1885 Europe began carving up Africa
- Establishing trade, obtaining resources
- "Humanitarian" mission
- Increased political prestige
- Everyone else is doing it

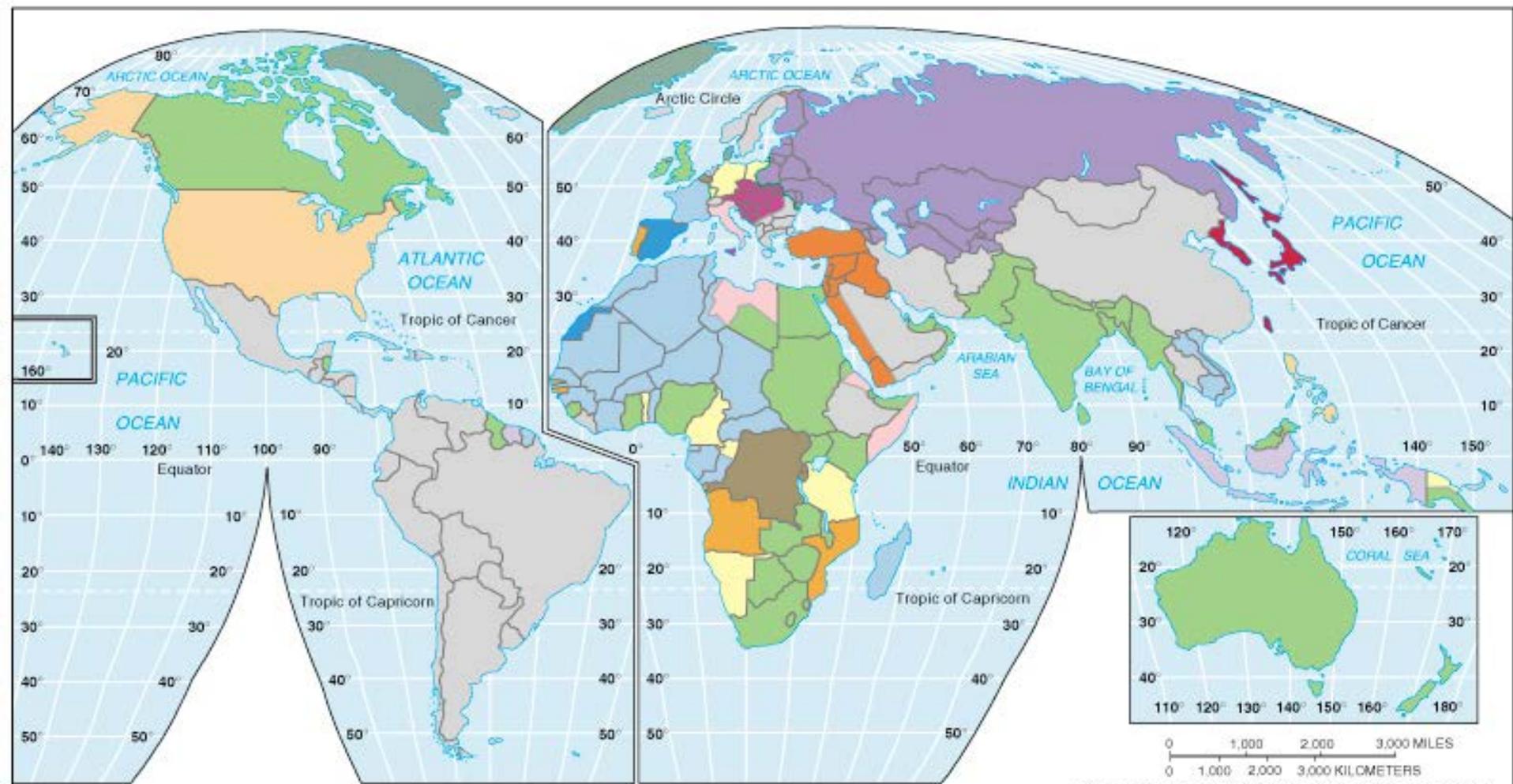


 Belgium	 Spain	 Japan	 Portugal	 France
 Austria	 Germany	 Netherlands	 Russia	 United Kingdom
 Denmark	 Italy	 Ottoman Empire		 United States

# Second wave: Africa

- Arbitrary straight lines on the map
  - Cultural groups divided
  - Minorities preferred as collaborators
- British adjusted their governance by place
- French tried to import French culture





0 1,000 2,000 3,000 MILES  
 0 1,000 2,000 3,000 KILOMETERS  
 MODIFIED GOODE'S HOMOLOGINE EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

- |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
|  Belgium |  Spain   |  Japan          |  Portugal |  France         |
|  Austria |  Germany |  Netherlands    |  Russia   |  United Kingdom |
|  Denmark |  Italy   |  Ottoman Empire |  |  United States  |

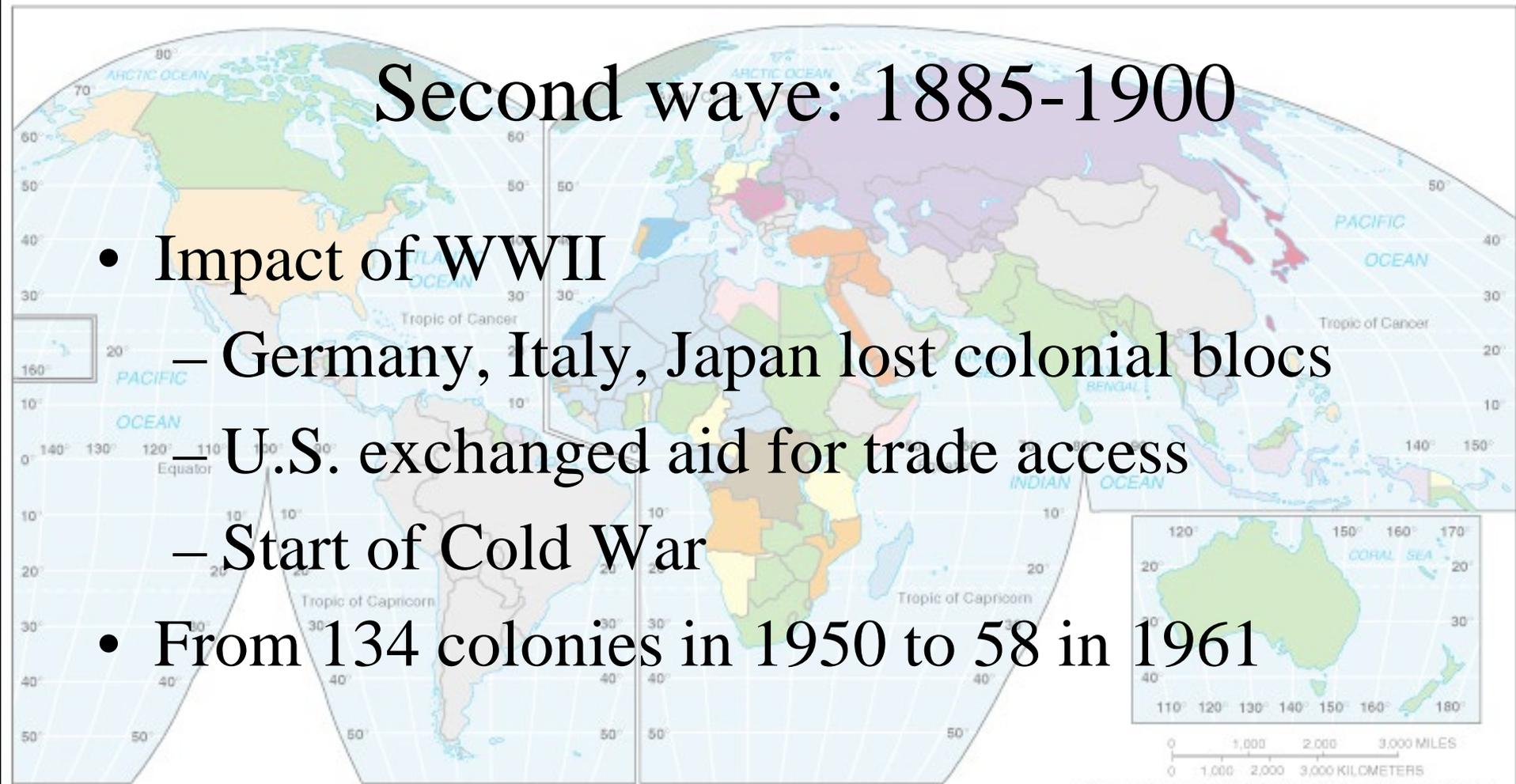
# Second wave: Middle East

- World War I: Ottoman Empire joined Germany
- Britain captured Iraq; received local support with promise for self-rule
- Ottoman territory carved into “mandates”
- Nationalist uprisings against British, French
- Independence in 1930s; military remained



# Second wave: 1885-1900

- Impact of WWII
  - Germany, Italy, Japan lost colonial blocs
  - U.S. exchanged aid for trade access
  - Start of Cold War
- From 134 colonies in 1950 to 58 in 1961



MODIFIED GODDE'S HOMOLOGINE EQUAL-AREA PROJECTION

 Belgium	 Spain	 Japan	 Portugal	 France
 Austria	 Germany	 Netherlands	 Russia	 United Kingdom
 Denmark	 Italy	 Ottoman Empire		 United States

# Second wave: independence

- Generally peaceful transitions
  - Britain worked with nationalist leaders
  - France more neo-colonial; fought and lost in Vietnam and Algeria
  - Belgium simply left Zaire; fierce fighting
- From 1943-1990, 98 “new” states



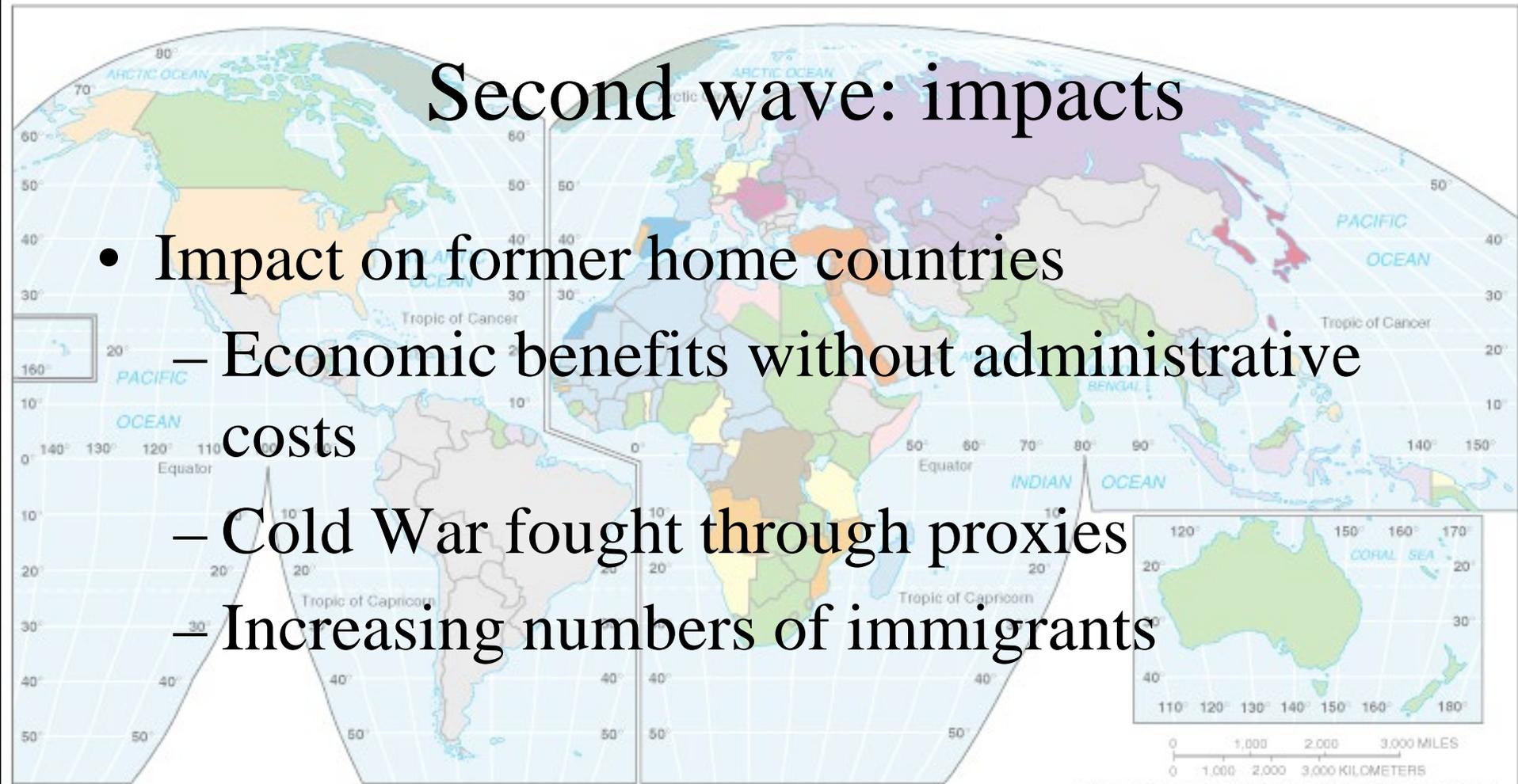
# Second wave: independence

- Two paths to development
- State ownership or protection (India)
  - Not favored by US, Europe
- Free market
  - Prone to corruption
  - Economic colonialism

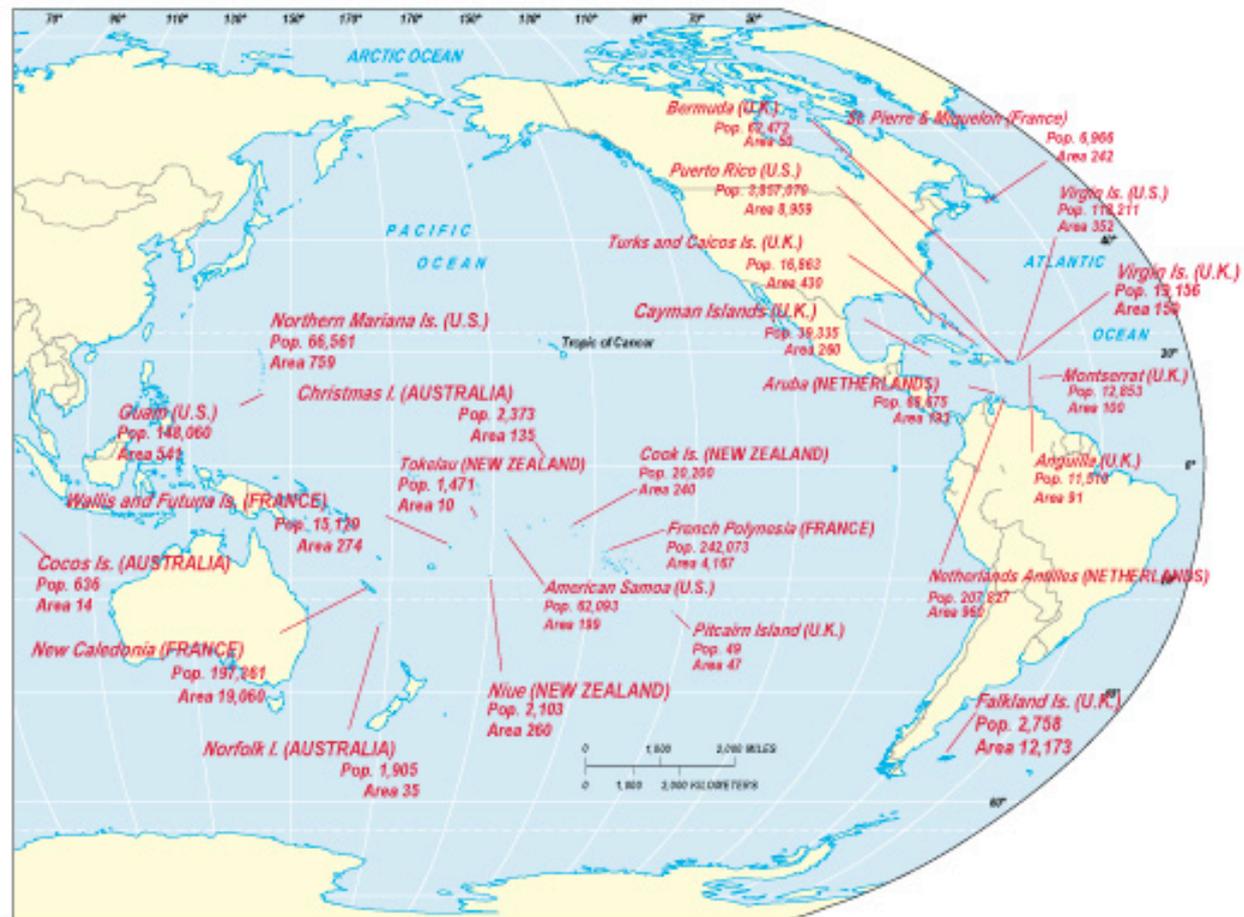
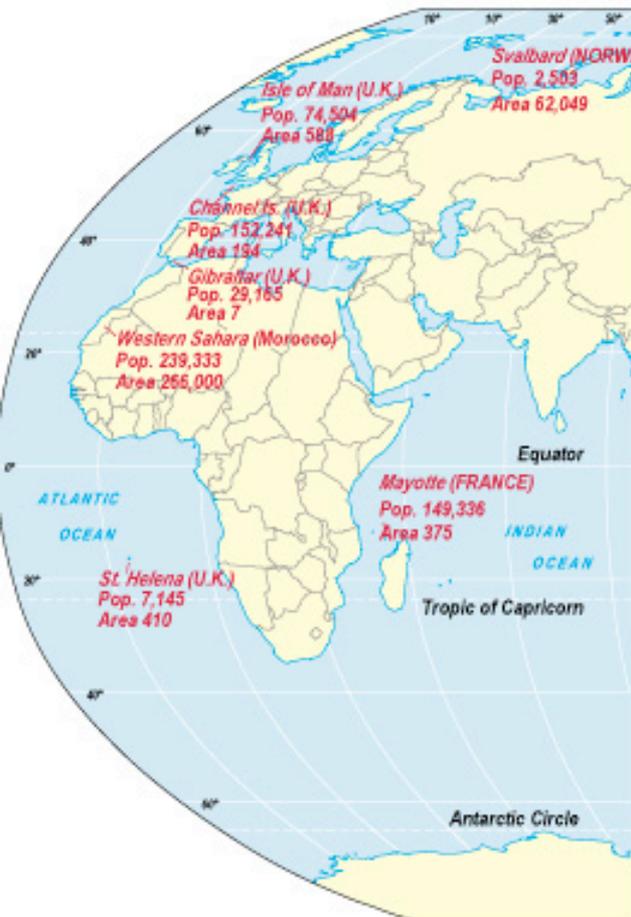


# Second wave: impacts

- Impact on former home countries
  - Economic benefits without administrative costs
  - Cold War fought through proxies
  - Increasing numbers of immigrants



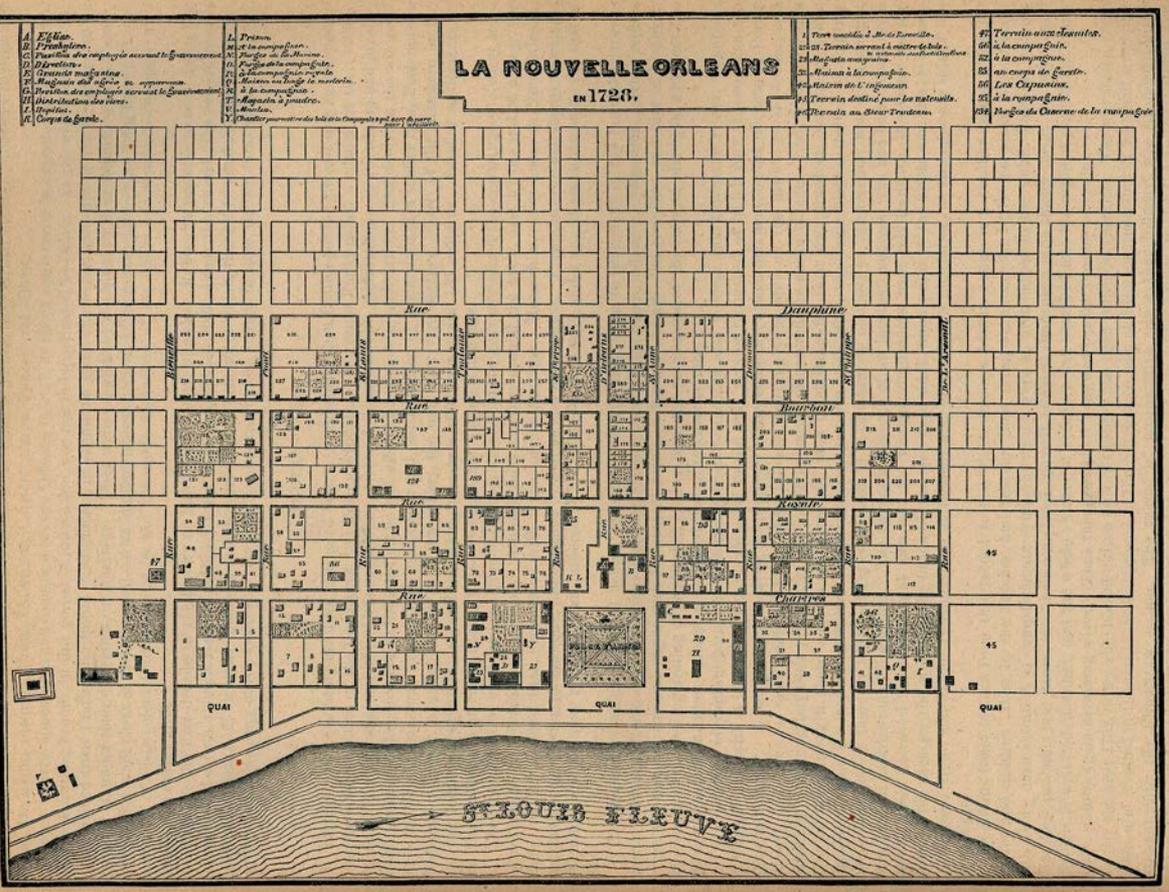
 Belgium	 Spain	 Japan	 Portugal	 France
 Austria	 Germany	 Netherlands	 Russia	 United Kingdom
 Denmark	 Italy	 Ottoman Empire		 United States





# Impacts of colonialism: first wave

- Decimation of native population (90%)
- Forced migration of slave populations
- Diffusion of language, religion
- Distinctive city plans, architecture
- Wealth to home countries



New Orleans

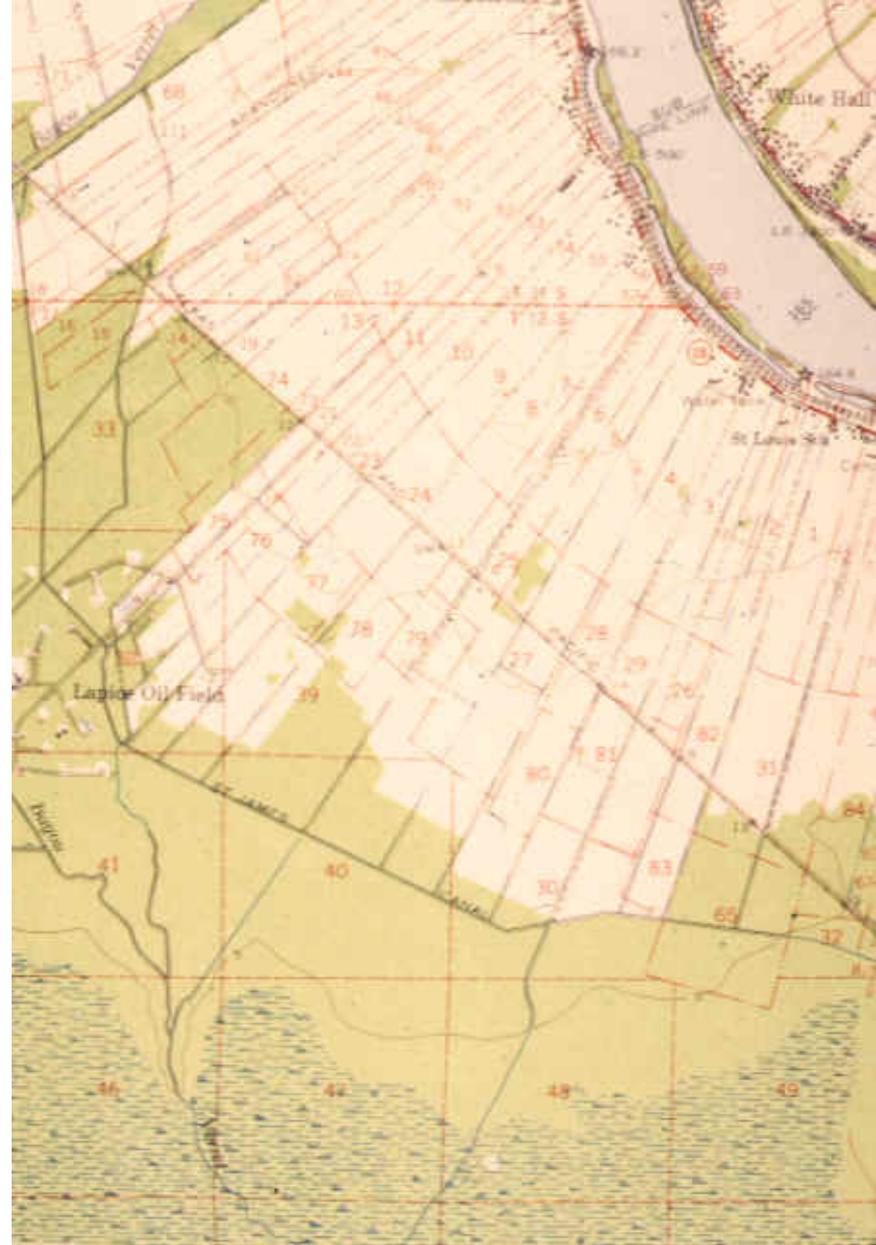


Guadalajara





Quebec



Louisiana



# Second wave impacts: nation-building

- Creating new national identity
- Resentment of favored minorities
- Importance of leadership
- New (or restored) iconography

# Second wave impacts: state-building

- High military spending
  - Est. 1/3 of African spending
  - Better since Cold War
- Tendency toward military rule
- African commitment to state borders

# Second wave impacts: economics

- Strong ties to former colonial powers
  - Main trade partner
  - Migration field
  - Source for tourism
- Dependence on a single commodity
  - Resource-based national economy

more than 80

60 to 80

40 to 59

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

### Agriculture and Fishing

Chad (cotton)

Comoros (spices)  
 Equatorial Guinea (cocoa, lumber)  
 Iceland (seafood)  
 Malawi (tobacco)  
 Mali (cotton)  
 Martinique (bananas)  
 Rwanda (coffee)  
 Saint Lucia (bananas)  
 Sao Tome and Principe (cocoa)  
 Seychelles (seafood)  
 Solomon Islands (lumber)  
 Somalia (seafood)  
 Tonga (vanilla)  
 Turkmenistan (cotton)  
 Uganda (coffee)

Benin (cotton)  
 Burkina Faso (cotton)  
 Burma (lumber, opium\*)  
 Burundi (coffee)  
 Cambodia (lumber)  
 Cape Verde (seafood)  
 Cote d'Ivoire (cocoa)  
 Cocos (Keeling) Islands (copra)  
 Dominica (bananas)  
 Ethiopia (coffee)  
 Fiji (sugar)  
 French Guiana (seafood)  
 Guadeloupe (bananas)  
 Guinea-Bissau (seafood)  
 Kiribati (copra, seafood)  
 Laos (lumber)  
 Maldives (seafood)  
 Mauritania (seafood)  
 Mozambique (seafood)  
 Pakistan (cotton)  
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (bananas)  
 Senegal (seafood)  
 Sudan (cotton)  
 Tajikistan (cotton)  
 Uzbekistan (cotton)

Algeria  
 Angola  
 Brunei  
 Gabon  
 Iran  
 Iraq  
 Kuwait  
 Libya  
 Nigeria  
 Oman  
 Qatar  
 Saudi Arabia  
 Syria  
 United Arab Emirates  
 Yemen

Egypt  
 Georgia  
 Venezuela

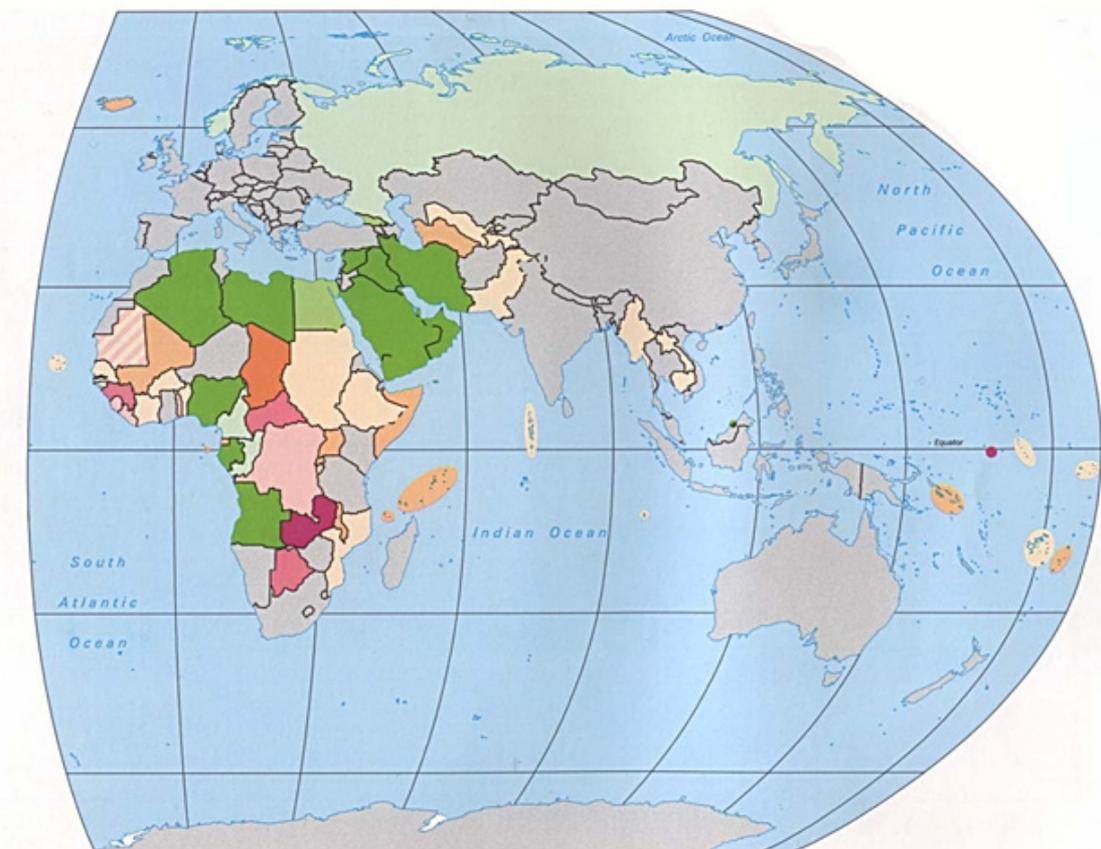
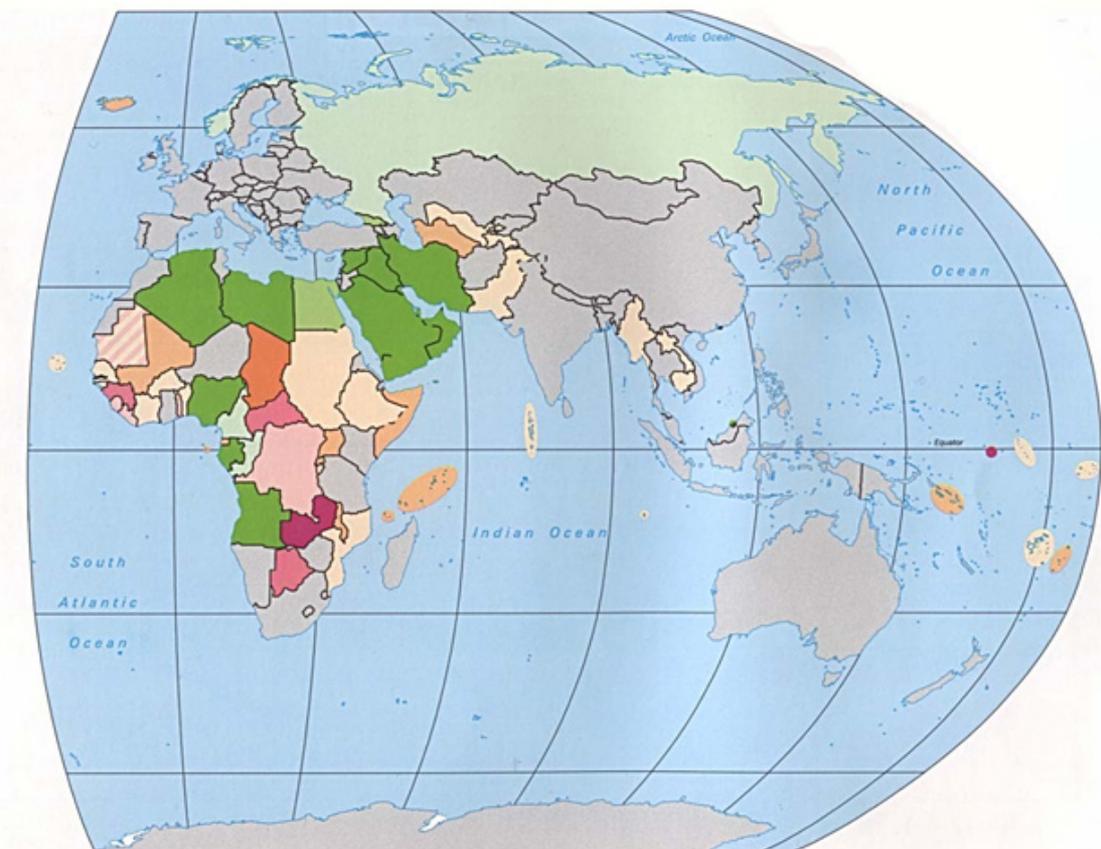
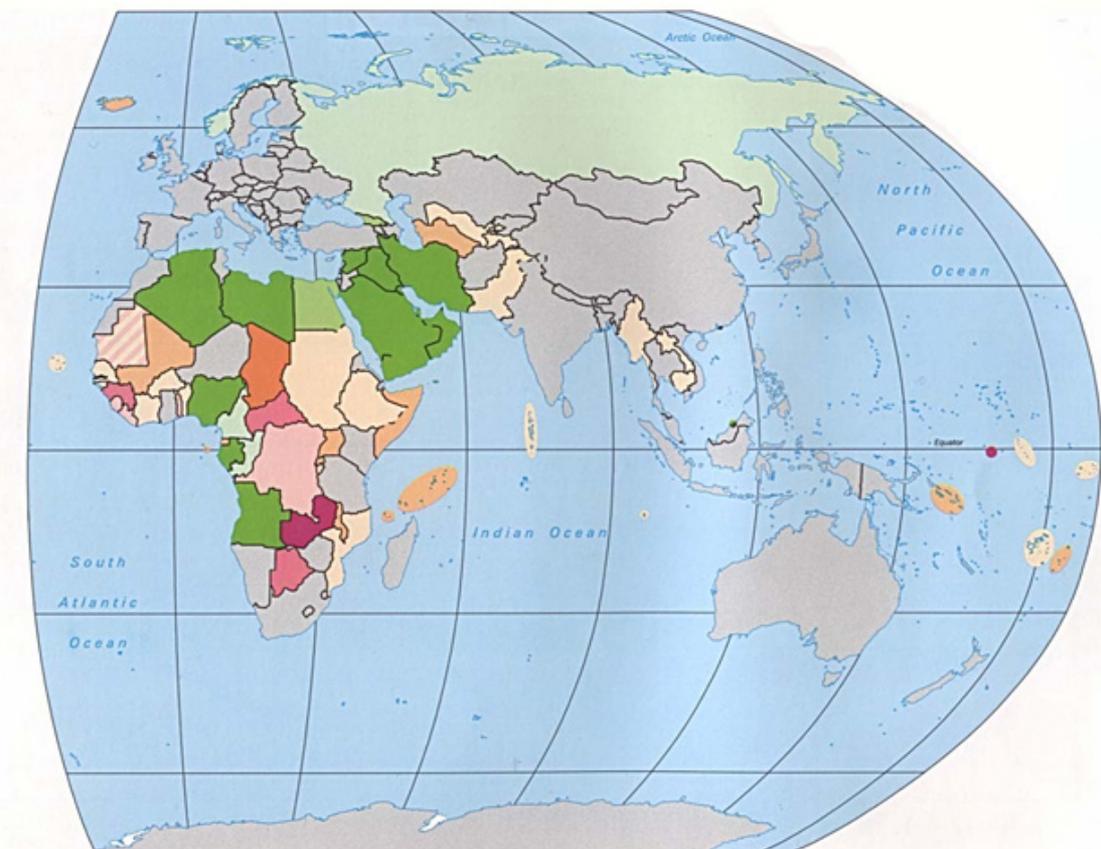
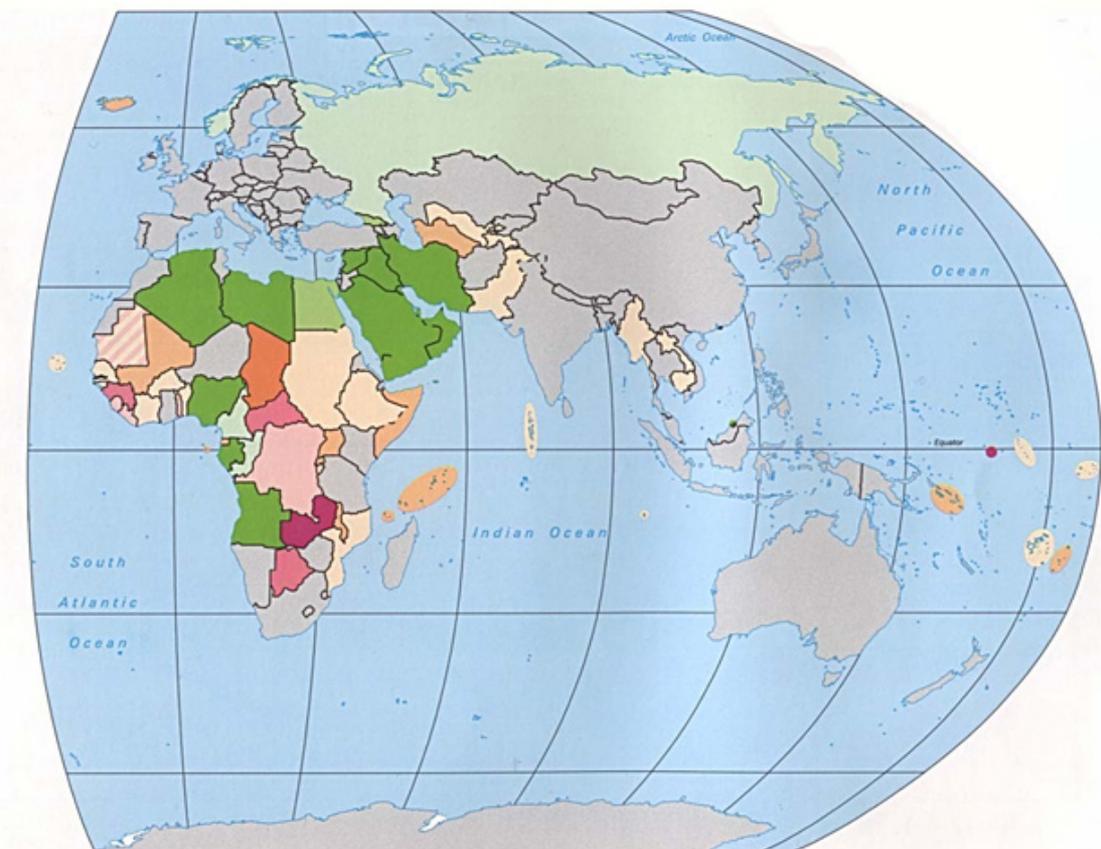
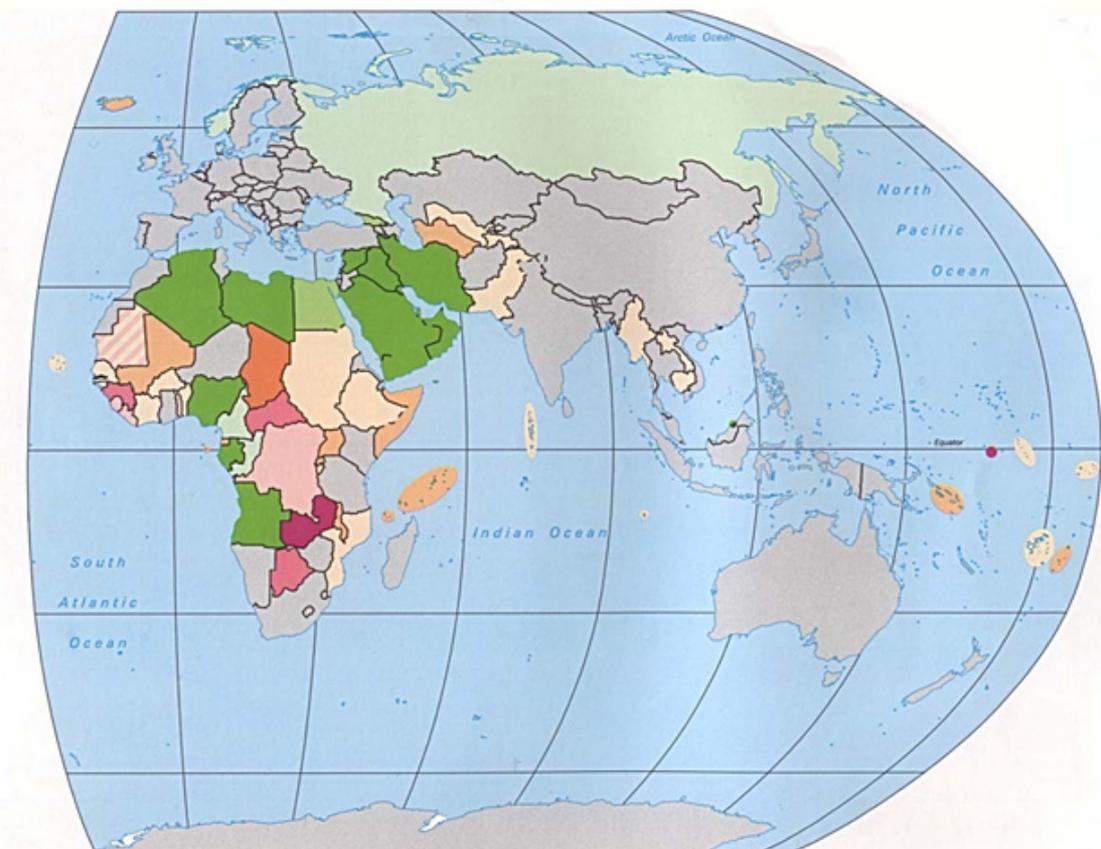
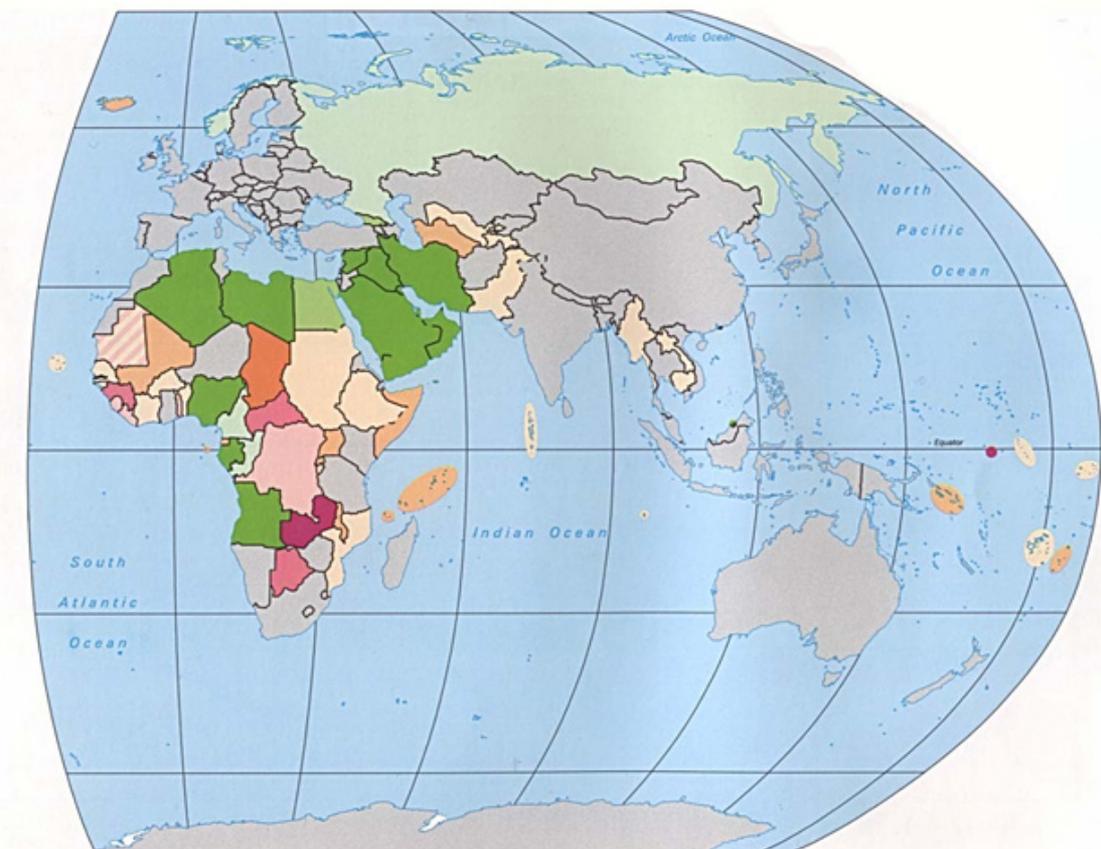
Cameroon  
 Congo  
 Norway  
 Russia  
 Trinidad and Tobago

### Metals and Minerals

Nauru (phosphates)  
 Zambia (copper)

Botswana (diamonds)  
 Central African Republic (diamonds)  
 Gambia, The (diamonds)  
 Guinea (aluminum)  
 Suriname (aluminum)

Liberia (diamonds)  
 Mauritania (iron ore)  
 Sierra Leone (diamonds)  
 Togo (phosphates)  
 Zaire (diamonds)



# Second wave impacts: economics

- Patterns of land ownership
  - Plantations concentrated ownership
  - White settlers had best land
- Nationalization vs. privatization
- Two internal economic systems

# Second wave impacts: infrastructure

- Fragmented infrastructure
- Roads and rail oriented towards ports
- Lack of connection between countries
- Communications, too

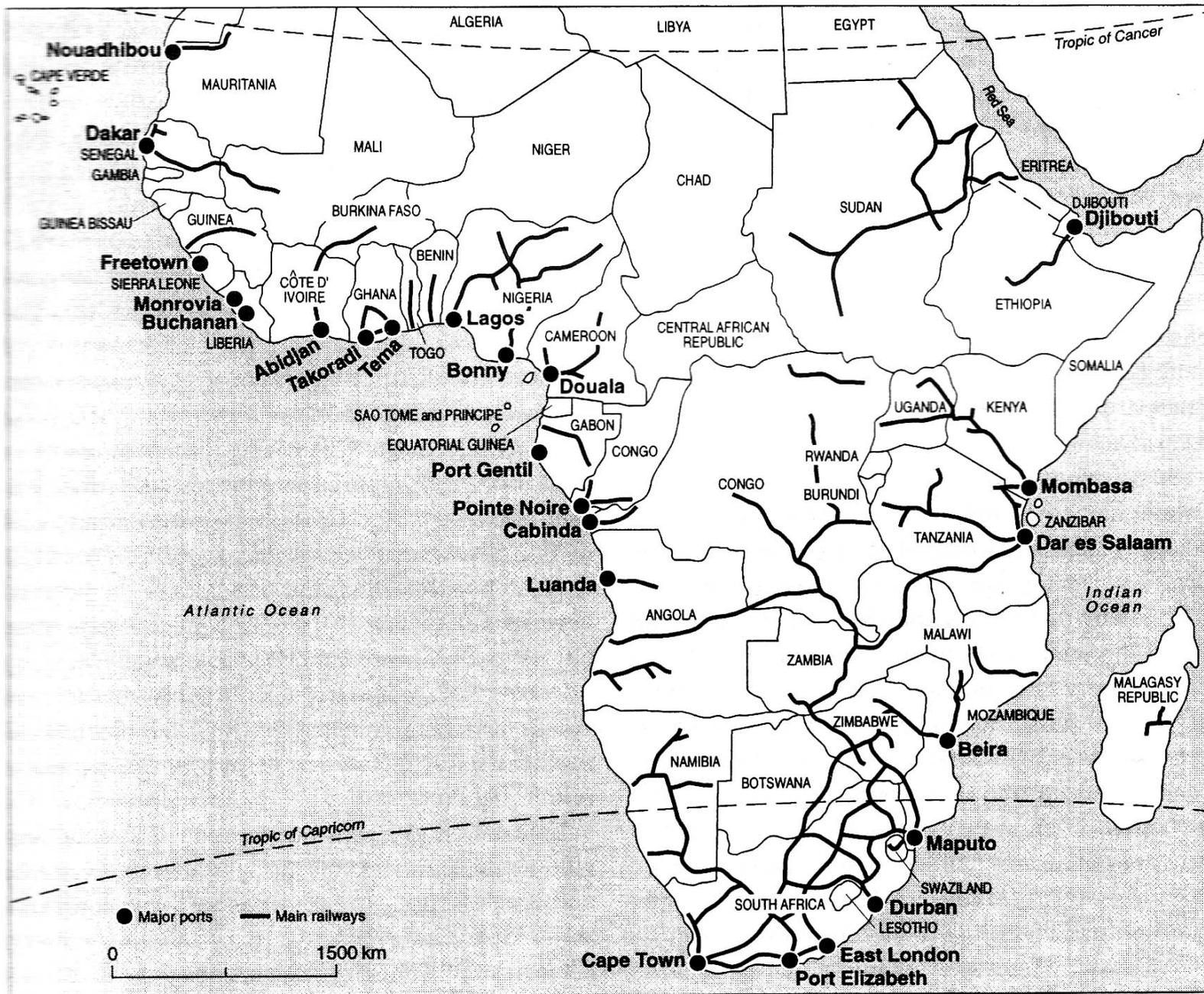


Figure 2.7 Railways and ports in Sub-Saharan Africa

# Second wave impacts: psychological

- Belief in Western superiority
- “Experts” trusted over locals
- From distrust to trust of government