Imperialism

Colonial Empires 1914
What is imperialism?
Imperialism is the practice of forming and maintaining an empire. The “mother country” uses the colonies in its empire to get raw materials and markets.
What do industrialized nations need to expand their economies?
Industrialized nations need natural resources and markets to expand their economies.
Where did European nations compete for colonies in the 19\textsuperscript{th} and 20\textsuperscript{th} centuries?
European nations competed for colonies in Africa and Asia.
A QUIET LITTLE GAME.

Chorus—“I wonder what card Uncle Sam has in his hand.”—Philadelphia Inquirer.
What are three types of imperialism?
The three types of imperialism are colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence.
• Define the three types of imperialism.
  – Colonies, Protectorates, Spheres of Influence
• **Colony**: an area under the complete control of another country and settlers from the mother country come to the colony to live.

• **Protectorate**: a country that is independent (sovereign), but under the protection of another country.

• **Sphere of Influence**: a region where one country dominates trade with that area (the area does not officially belong to another country)
Was India a colony, protectorate or sphere of influence?
India was a colony controlled by Great Britain.
Was China a colony, protectorate or sphere of influence?
Several countries had spheres of influence in China.
How did colonized people respond to imperialism?
Colonized people responded in different ways. Some people took up arms and fought the colonizers like in the Boxer Rebellion, and some people formed organizations like the Indian Nationalist Party. Others started intellectual movements.
Why do countries practice imperialism?
Countries practice imperialism to get raw materials and markets for their finished goods.
Which country colonized the most land area?
• England conquered the most land area.
• “The sun never sets in the British Empire.”
Cecil John Rhodes DCL (5 July 1853 – 26 March 1902[1]) was an English-born businessman, mining magnate, and politician in South Africa. He was the founder of the diamond company De Beers, which today markets 40% of the world's rough diamonds and at one time marketed 90%.[2] An ardent believer in colonialism and imperialism, he was the founder of the state of Rhodesia, which was named after him. After independence, Rhodesia separated into the nations of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, later renamed Zambia and Zimbabwe, respectively. South Africa's Rhodes University is named after him. He set up the provisions of the Rhodes Scholarship, which is funded by his estate.
Which countries practiced imperialism?
England, France, The Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Russia, The U.S., Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Turkey all practiced imperialism.
Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.
What was Africa like before imperialism?
Africa had hundreds of different ethnic groups, over 1,000 languages, large empires, independent villages, powerful armies, and large trade networks controlled by Africans.
Why did Europeans want to colonize Africa? (What were their motives?)
Europeans needed **new markets** for their manufactured goods.

Overproduction and under consumption, in Europe, required Europeans to look for new markets and new consumers.

Europeans also needed new sources of **raw materials** to support their growing industries. (oil, cotton, rubber, tin, copper, gold)

Europeans also wanted **cheap and profitable labor**, e.g. Indian laborers growing cotton and opium.

Europeans wanted **cheap and profitable land**.

European consumers demanded foods that were not grown in Europe. (coffee, chocolate, tea, bananas, oranges)

**What was the cheapest way for Europeans to get all this stuff?**

Bully the countries that weren’t industrialized and take their resources and force them to stop growing crops to feed themselves and instead grow cash crops and work in mines.
Europeans wanted raw materials to support their industries, some wanted to spread Christianity, all of the countries wanted to increase the power and prestige of their countries. (remember nationalism)
How did Europeans justify colonizing so many people?
Europeans used racist views like Social Darwinism to justify imperialism. They told themselves that Asians and Africans were inferior and needed Europeans to help them become “civilized.” (Remember the poem: “White Man’s Burden by Rudyard Kipling”)
THE WHITE (?) MAN'S BURDEN.
The first step towards lightening
The White Man’s Burden
is through teaching the virtues of cleanliness.

Pears’ Soap

is a potent factor in brightening the dark corners of the earth as civilization advances, while amongst the cultured of all nations it holds the highest place—it is the ideal toilet soap.
How were Europeans able to colonize so many people?
• Europeans had a **technological advantage** (the maxim gun).
• The **Steam Engine** allowed them to travel to the interior of Africa and Asia.
• **Railroads** and **cables** made communication easier between the mother country and the colony.
• **Quinine** allowed more Europeans to resist malaria.
• African unity was difficult because of the many different languages and cultures.
• Europeans used African rivalries to their advantage.
These technological changes, important by themselves, were even more significant when the production of armaments was harnessed to industrial power. Not only is the technology better, but the technology can be quickly and efficiently produced in mass quantities, as the result of industrialization.
What was Africa like during imperialism?
• Almost the entire continent of Africa was divided by Europeans without any concern for Africans themselves.
• The new boundaries ignored African land claims and ethnic groups.
• Places were renamed using European names.
• Before 1875 – 10% of Africa was under European control
• 1875 – The Scramble for Africa took place
• In 1884–85 – **Berlin Conference** the major European powers (France, Germany, the UK, Belgium, and Portugal) No African rulers were invited to attend the conference, as their opinions and rights were regarded as irrelevant to the proceedings. With the expansion of imperial control, European missionaries and explorers were able to move in, closely followed by the traders and government officials sent to exploit and govern the new empires.

• Italy controlled **Somalia** (from 1889) and **Libya** (conquered 1911),
• Portugal held Angola and Mozambique, and
• Germany controlled **Namibia** (from 1884), **Cameroon** (from 1884), and **Tanzania** (from 1885).
• Belgium held the Belgian **Congo**, a vast area in Central Africa that became the personal property of King Leopold II in 1885. By 1900 most of Africa was controlled by the empires of Europe; only **Ethiopia** and **Liberia** remained free, although Ethiopia had to fend off an Italian invasion in 1896.
THE MAD SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA
'GOLD Diggers'
A hard-hitting 1906 *Punch* cartoon depicting *King Leopold II* of *Belgium* as a rubber vine and snake entangling a *Congolese* man.
Native Congo Free State laborers who failed to meet rubber collection quotas were often punished by having their hands cut off.
How was Africa affected politically by Imperialism?
Politically

• Africans lost control of their land and their independence.
• Local warfare was reduced.
• Africa was divided by Europeans without any regard to African boundaries.
• These “artificial” boundaries created problems between African ethnic groups that still continue today.
• These boundaries sometimes united rival groups and divided people of the same ethnicity.
• Traditional leaders were replaced.
How was Africa affected **socially** and **culturally** by Imperialism?
Socially and Culturally

- Life spans and literacy increased.
- Hospitals and schools were built, only a very small percentage of Africans were able to get an education.
- Sanitation improved in some places.
- Many died from new diseases like smallpox.
- Thousands of Africans died resisting Europeans.
- Famines resulted from the changes in. (Europeans grew cash crops in the place of food crops)
- Many Africans struggled with their identity because they were taught by Europeans that “white” culture was better than “black” culture.
- Families suffered as fathers were forced to leave their villages to go and work for Europeans.
How was Africa affected economically by imperialism?
Economically

- Europeans built railroads, dams, telephone and telegraph lines. (but these were built to benefit Europeans)
- The economies expanded, but only for the benefit of Europeans.
- African land and property were taken by Europeans.
- African men were forced to leave their villages to support their families.
- Africans had to work in European mines, plantations, or government projects such as railroads.
Why did Europeans want control of
Ottoman territories?
• Europeans wanted control of **strategic locations** that would give them access to the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Sea trade.

• They also wanted oil that was in Persia and the Arabian Peninsula.
What were the causes, consequences and significance of the Crimean War?
• Russia wanted land on the Black Sea which was controlled by the Ottoman Empire.
• The British and French helped the Ottomans defeat Russia.
• Russia lost because they were not industrialized which caused them embarrassment and led them to industrialize.
What is the Suez Canal and why was it so important to Europeans?
• The Suez Canal is a man made waterway that connected the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea (1869).
• It gave Europeans quicker access to Asia and Eastern Africa.
• It was known as the “lifeline of the British Empire.”
Why was India called the “Jewel” of the British Empire?
India was considered the “Jewel” of the British Empire, because it had so much potential for profit through its raw materials (tea, indigo, coffee, cotton, jute, and opium) and its large potential market (population of 300 million).
What were two important political parties that fought for Indian independence?
The **Indian National Congress** and the **Muslim League** were two political parties in India that fought for independence from Britain.
What were the causes and effects of the Sepoy Rebellion?
• The causes of the Sepoy Rebellion were resentment of British control, racism and discrimination.
• As a result, the British made India a colony. (Before it was controlled by the British East India Company.)
Why was southeast Asia important to Europe and the U.S.?
Southeast Asia grew highly desired cash crops like sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, rubber, tin, coconuts, bananas, and pineapples.
What parts of southeast Asia were controlled by the Dutch, Germans, British, French, Japanese and the United States?
• The **Dutch** controlled **Indonesia** (Dutch East Indies).
• The **Germans** controlled the **Marshall Islands** and the **Solomon Islands**.
• The **British** controlled the **Malayan Peninsula** (*Singapore* was a major port.)
• The **French** controlled **Indochina** (*Vietnam*, *Laos*, and *Cambodia*) and part of the Southeast Asian Mainland.
• The **United States** controlled the **Philippines** and **Guam** (In other areas, they controlled Puerto Rico and Hawaii.
• The **Japanese** controlled **Korea**.
IMPERIALISM IN ASIA 1914

Map showing imperial territories in Asia, including:
- Great Britain
- France
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- United States
- Japan

Independent regions include:
- Afghanistan (Br. Influence)
- Sakhalin
- Kurile Is. (Japan)
- Ryukyu Is. (Japan)
- Philippine Is. (U.S.A.)

Key locations:
- Russian Empire
- Manchuria
- Korea
- Japan
- Formosa (Japan)
- Hong Kong (Br.)
- Siam
- French Indo-China
- Dutch East Indies
- Singapore
- Maldive Is. (Br.)
- Ceylon (Br.)
- Malay States
- Sikkim
- Nepal
- Bhutan
- Macao (Port.)
- India
- Burma
- Tibet
- China

How did imperialism impact southeast Asia?
Impact of Imperialism on Southeast Asia

• Southeast Asian economies became based on cash crops.

• Roads, harbors, rail systems, and improved communication was established.

• Education, health, and sanitation improved.

• Millions of people, from different ethnic groups, changed the racial makeup of Southeast Asia.

• Southeast Asia became a melting pot of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and Buddhists.

• Racial and religious tension still exists today.
A shocked mandarin in Manchu robe in the back, with Queen Victoria (UK), William II (Germany), Nicholas II (Russia), Marianne (France), and a samurai (Japan) cutting up a pizza with Chine ("China" in French) written on it.
How was China affected by Europe’s desire for their goods?
• Opium Wars were fought for the British right to sell opium to the Chinese.
• Britain gained Hong Kong.
• Britain gained extraterritorial rights.
• Europeans did not obey Chinese laws.
• Other Western powers gained spheres of influence in China.
Opium Trade
What was the “Open Door Policy” and why did the U.S. propose it?
• The Open Door Policy stated that China could NOT be colonized.

• The U.S. feared that if China was colonized, by Europe, then the U.S. would be cut out of trade with China.
What were the causes and consequences of the Taiping Rebellion?
• The **Taiping Rebellion** was a civil war fought in China from 1850 to 1864. The two sides were led by a Han Chinese Christian Hong Xiuquan (who came to believe he was the brother of Jesus) against the ruling Qing Dynasty established by the Manchus.
• 50 million people died in this civil war.
• The French and British helped the Qing government defeat the rebels.
What were the causes and consequences of the Boxer Rebellion?
Chinese nationalism continued to increase after the Taiping Rebellion (1850.)

The **Boxer Rebellion** or Boxer Uprising or the Righteous Harmony Society Movement was a response to imperialist expansion and growing missionary movements by “**The Society of Harmonious Fists.**” (The British called them “boxers.”)

They rebelled against the Dowager Empress’ rule and foreign privilege.

1900 – Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Japan, and the U.S. helped defeat the “boxers.”

The Qing Dynasty was greatly weakened and was eventually overthrown by the 1911 Revolution which led to the establishment of the Chinese Republic.
Der Krieg in China.

Kärnse, jetzt wär ich Sie nämlich nu och bald ungemiedlich!
How did Japan respond to western pressure?
• Japan initially resisted until the U.S. sent heavily armed steam ships, led by Commodore Matthew Perry, to Japan.
• Japan opened its doors to trade with the west and began to industrialize like the west.
• Japan also began establishing colonies in Taiwan, the Pescadores Islands and Korea.
What were the causes, consequences, and significance of the Sino-Japanese War?
• The first **Sino-Japanese War** (1894-1895) was fought between **Qing Dynasty China** and **Meiji Japan** over control of Korea.

• Japan won which showed how much the Qing Dynasty had weakened and how modernized Japan had become.

• Japan gained control of Korea and Taiwan.

• Dominance in East Asia shifted from China to Japan.
General Li Hongzhang leading the European drilled artillery during the Sino-Japanese War
What were the causes, consequences, and significance of the Russo-Japanese War?
Russia and Japan fought over Manchuria and Korea (1904-1905).

Russia always wanted a warm water port on the Pacific Ocean for their navy and for maritime (sea) trade.

Japan won which was a surprise to the west and embarrassing for Russia.
This humiliating defeat to the Japanese also led to the **1905 Revolution** in Russia. People were losing faith in Tsar Nicholas II. The Tsar responded to protests by killing hundreds of unarmed demonstrators in St. Petersburg on Jan. 22, 1905. This event became known as “**bloody Sunday.**” This massacre led to massive demonstrations and strikes throughout the Russian Empire. The Tsar reacted harshly, but did grant the people some representation in government in the form of the Imperial Duma.
Bloody Sunday
Le Petit Poucet

Port Arthur

La Mandchourie

Oh, what a surprise!

Dudley Hardy
Der Russisch-Japanische Krieg.

Yesss... Allright!

Russland.
Japan.

Korea.
Gelbes Meer.
Englantd.
FRANCE—"KEEP IT UP, RUSSIA; YOU'RE WINNING!"
RUSSIA—"WELL, IF THIS IS WINNING, WHAT WILL HE DO TO ME IF I LOSE?"

FAR EAST
TWISTING THE THUMB-SCREWS.

JAPAN

ARMY

SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR

PORT ARTHUR
Cruelty to Animals.

Isn't it time the S.P.C.A. interfered?
WHY HE WAS WHIPPED.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR (to the powers): "Well, you see, I was just fighting for a dinner, while he was fighting for his life." (Apologies to Æsop.)
THE BEAR—"I'VE STRUCK A HORNET'S NEST NOW. SURE!"

Drawn by R. D. Handy, of the Duluth News-Tribune.

The cartoon is particularly pat because of the great reliance which Japan placed upon her torpedoes flotillas, boats of that type being called the hornets of the navy. Her military tactics, by sea and land, were of the swift and stinging order.
UNCLE SAM—"SAVE THE CHINA, BOYS!"

Drawn by J. H. Donahay, of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is a row at the family table and while Japan and Russia are having it out, the great powers are reaching for the "China" which Uncle Sam is trying to save. Korea is a helpless spectator.
What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?
• The Monroe Doctrine (1823) was a policy made by the U.S. that stated Europe should NOT try and colonize Latin America.

• The U.S. was not powerful enough to defend this statement, but Britain agreed to back up the doctrine since Latin America was its largest trading partner.
WELL, I HARDLY KNOW WHICH TO TAKE FIRST!
Measuring Uncle Sam for a New Suit
What was the Roosevelt Corollary and what was its purpose?
• The **Roosevelt Corollary** (1904) was an amendment to the Monroe Doctrine (1823).

• It asserted that the U.S. had the right to intervene in Latin American economic affairs if these countries were not able to pay their international debts.

• The U.S. did not want European powers to gain more economic influence in Latin America.
THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA
Why did the U.S. encourage a revolution in Panama?
• Panama was a part of Colombia; however, Colombia was not receptive to offers made by the U.S. to build a canal.
• The U.S. helped Panama win independence, and Panama allowed the U.S. to build a canal (1903). The Canal was opened in 1914.
• The French began to build one in the 1880s, but stopped.
• The Panama Canal helped make Latin America a crossroads for world trade and it expanded the influence of the U.S. in Latin America.

The U.S. shovels dirt from the Panama Canal onto Colombia.
What were the positive and negative effects of imperialism?
Negative Effects on the Colonized

• Much of the land was taken by other countries. There was little land that belonged to any native Africans.
• Land was expropriated and inhabitants were forced to work to pay tax to the colonialists
• Splitting up ethnic groups into separate countries, combining enemy ethnic groups into the same country
• More powerful weapons introduced to existing warring factions
• Deaths from foreign diseases
• Social division and racial strife
• Countries are left underdeveloped
• Imperial powers created unequal trade; by colonialists using raw materials and cheap labour in Africa then producing the goods back home and selling it back to the Africans—trade deficit. This also lead to European countries accumulating great riches and expanding industry, while Africa remained stagnant, mainly getting by on agriculture and mining
• Destruction of traditional culture
• The slave trade and slavery; slave raiding kingdoms traded fellow Africans as slaves in return for European luxuries
• When countries eventually regained their independence, they had no skills to adequately maintain the infrastructure or participate in the global economy in which they were already disadvantageously positioned.
• The destruction and economically weak position resulting from colonialism can never be righted, not that the vastly benefitting countries have offered to right the wrongs of the past
• The ideological conditioning of the Western world as naturally superior and 'civilised'
• The forcing of indigenous people to adhere to Christianity
• The ignorance towards the human rights of African people

Positive Effects on the Colonized

• Development of infrastructure
• Advances in agriculture and mining
• Introduction of modern medicine