Unit 5: Industrialization and Global Integration, c. 1750 to c. 1900

Responses to European Imperialism
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Review – European Motives of Imperialism
European Motives for Imperialism

- Gain Raw Materials and New Markets
  - Industrial Revolution
  - Capitalism
- Nationalism and Rivalries
  - Colonies seen as evidence of political power
  - National competition (ex: “Scramble for Africa”)
- Ideological
  - Spread Christianity
  - Spread Western Civilization
    - Social Darwinism (Ex: Kipling’s “The White Man’s Burden”)
Raw Materials/New Markets
Raw Materials/New Markets
Nationalism/Rivalries – The “Scramble for Africa”
Ideological
“The White Man’s Burden”  
By 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.
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Reluctant Westernization
Ottoman Empire

- Commercial dealings were more and more dependant on Europeans
- Military technology lagged behind that of the West’s (EX: Greek independence)
- Areas of the Empire became targets of Western/Russian expansion
- Ottoman Empire gradually receded (EX: driven from the entire Balkan Peninsular by the late 1870’s)
Ottoman military became increasingly dependent on European military officers (mainly from Germany).

Great Britain had to support the Ottoman Empire in the Crimean War against Russia in order to prevent an Ottoman collapse.

The Ottoman Empire was used by Western European countries to resist Russian expansion.
Egypt, under Muhammed Ali, began to adopt Western military organization, technology, and tactics.

Most of the rest of Egyptian society and economy were untouched by westernization.

- Industrialization of Egypt opposed by Western powers/competition

- Growing indebtedness to European powers

- Building of the Suez Canal made Egypt extremely important to Europe
Due to internal revolts in Egypt, the Egyptian government turned to Great Britain for support.

As a result, Egypt became a British "protectorate"
Responses to European Imperialism

Resistance Movements
Resistance Movements

Qing Dynasty - China
Qing Dynasty - China

- Conflict w/Britain
  - Opium Wars (1839-1842)
  - Unequal Treaties (ex: Treaty of Nanking)
Opium Wars
Opium Wars

- Opium is a narcotic
- It is made from poppy flowers
- It is smoked through opium pipes
(British) East India Company smuggles/exports to China:

- 1729  200 chests of opium
- 1790  over 4,000 chests
- 1820  5,000 chests
Opium Imports from India

Map showing the path of opium imports from India to China, with major cities and ports marked, including Patna, Calcutta, Bombay, Peking, Tientsin, Chusan Island, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Nanking, Ningpo, Amoy, Canton, and Macao.
Opium Imports from India

- 1830    16,000 chests
- 1838    20,000 chests
- 1858    70,000 chests
Treaty of Nanking (1842)

- British gained Hong Kong
- China paid $21 million in indemnity payments
Great Britain also gained more ports in China and increased the size of its “sphere of influence”

- Monopoly on trade within a certain region of China
Each time an opium war was fought (three all together) China lost more and Britain gained
Qing Dynasty - China

- Result of the Opium Wars and the Unequal Treaties:
  - China: Further divided into Spheres of Influence
Qing Dynasty - China

Which world power is missing from this map?
US – insists on an “Open Door Policy” to prevent wars/open trade with China
Qing Dynasty - China

- Internal Resistance to European Imperialism
  - Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)
  - Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901)
Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)

- Peasant revolt led by a Christianized prophet, Hong Xiuquan
- Main objective was to overthrow the Qing Dynasty and install a more Westernized society
  - Social reform
  - Land redistribution
  - Women’s rights
- Direct threat to traditional Confucian society
  - Attacks against Confucian shrines
  - Calls for greater literacy to offset power of the scholar-gentry
Provincial gentry successfully stopped the spread of the rebellion

- Better organized military forces
- Aided by Western military advisors - WHY????

**Self-strengthening movement** established

- To counter the challenge from the European imperialists
- Encouraged investment in railways
- Modernization of armed forces
Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)
Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901)

- Peasant revolt led by a secret society based on the practice of martial arts
  - Called the Fists of Righteous Harmony
- “Boxers” wanted to eliminate ALL foreign influence
- Starting in 1899 they attacked foreigners (mainly Christian missionaries)
  - Called Westerners “White devils”
Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901)

Boxer Destruction of Manchurian Railway
The “Boxers” were secretly supported by members of the Chinese imperial family
  - Wanted to reduce Western influence in China and increase their own power
  - Boxers laid siege to foreigners who were stuck in the capital city of Beijing (in the “Foreign Quarter“)
THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING, 1900.
From a sketch by Capt. John T. Myers, U.S. Marine Corps.
(By permission of the Board of Control, U.S. Naval Institute.)
Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901)

- Western and Japanese armed forces fought their way to Beijing and put down the Boxer Rebellion
- Qing had to pay indemnities (monetary damages) to victims and their countries’ governments
- Qing Emperor lost credibility with provincial governors who looked to gain more autonomy
Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901)
Resistance Movements

India
Hindu princes saw a chance to counter the power of their Mughal rulers by siding with British and French trading companies.

Both the British and the French employed Indian soldiers to protect their territorial gains.

- India soldiers called “Sepoys”
Decline of the Mughal Empire

- Britain and France, and their allies, go to war over commercial control over India.
- Mughal emperors are unable to stop the carving up of their territory.
- Britain ultimately defeats France and begins to expand its imperial control over India.
Decline of the Mughal Empire
Sepoy Rebellion (1857)

- Sepoys employed by the British East India Company rebel against British rule of India
- A rumor spread that the cartridges used in the rifles supplied to the sepoys were greased in animal fat (pig and/or cow)
- Showed the insensitivity of the British towards their Indian subjects – WHY????
Sepoy Rebellion (1857)

The Enfield rifle

This percussion-lock rifle was produced in the British Ordnance Factory at Enfield near London. It came into use in the British army in 1853. Shortly afterwards it was sent out for trials for the Company army in India. The "rifling" on the inside of the barrel made the shot more accurate and gave the weapon a greater range. It was an enormous improvement on the Brown Bess smooth-bore flintlock musket which had been the standard weapon of all British forces since the early eighteenth century.

A greased cartridge

1. The soldier tears open the end of the cartridge with his teeth.

How it was loaded

2. He pours the powder down the muzzle of his rifle. Then he thrusts the bullet, still wrapped in the cartridge paper which makes it a tight fit, into the muzzle.

3. He takes his ramrod from its slot beneath the rifle barrel, and rams paper, bullet and powder to the bottom of the barrel.
Sepoy Rebellion (1857)
Sepoy Rebellion (1857)

- While the rumor of the cartridges was the immediate cause of the rebellion, many Indians saw this as the first attempt to bring about Indian independence from Britain.
- British government sends more troops to India.
- Rebellion is brutally suppressed.
- British government take DIRECT control over India, British East India Company disbanded.
Sepoy Rebellion
Resistance Movements

Africa
Led by Muhammed Achmad (the “Mahdi” or redeemer), a leader of the Sufi branch of Islam in the Sudan region of Africa
- Sufism = mystical sect which believes God speaks to all believers through visions and meditation
- Caused by resentment of Egyptian and British attempts to control the Sudan region
- For almost 20 years, the Mahdist Revolt was able to effectively resist British rule but ultimately the Sudan became a British colony in 1898.
The Mahdist Revolt
The Zulu Kingdom was a powerful South African warrior state

- Conflict between Dutch settlers ("Boers") and British settlers drove the Boers into Zulu territory

- When gold and diamonds were discovered in Zulu territory, Britain invaded the Zulu kingdom
The Zulu Wars (1879)
After some initial success against superior British firepower, the Zulus ultimately lost to the British and became a subject nation within the British colony of South Africa.
Responses to European Imperialism

Westernization
Westernization

Japan
Since the 1600’s, Japan had been largely closed to foreigners and only limited trade with the outside world was allowed.

Japan was still ruled by a *shogun* (warlord) of the Tokugawa family and its allies.

In 1853, a squadron of 4 U.S. ships under the command of Commodore Matthew Perry entered the harbor of Edo, the capital city of Japan.
Japan
By using military force, Perry “opened Japan” by getting the Shogun to agree to end Japan’s policy of isolation.

Japan began a period when it was considered to be within the US “sphere of influence”.

As a result, samurai and some government bureaucrats began a campaign to reform and modernize Japan to combat Western influence.
These reformers wanted to replace the authority of the Shogun with the authority of the Emperor (the “Meiji”)

The shogun is eventually replaced by a more centralized constitutional government given legitimacy by the stature of the Emperor in Japanese society
Samurai during the Meiji Restoration
“Westernization with a Japanese spirit”

- Japan began to rapidly industrialize using technology it borrowed from the West
- Key social and political institutions were reformed but not abolished
  - The social order was still rigid but businessmen were included in the governing structure
  - The government was still largely authoritarian but a legislative body, the Diet, could pass laws
  - The bureaucracy of the Shogunate was maintained but entrance to it was based on a civil service exam
“Westernization with a Japanese spirit”

- While the Japanese imitated Western political structures, the Japanese were required to pledge complete loyalty to the Emperor.
- Individualism and innovation were frowned upon.
- Educational systems ensured social order.
- Women were considered of lower status than their Western female counterparts.
"Westernization with a Japanese spirit"
Japanese industrialization was carried out with the full support of the government
- Banks created to provide investment money
- Internal trade restrictions were lifted creating a free national market
- Land reform increased food production
- Huge industrial companies, called *zaibatsu*, produced many different industrial goods
“Westernization with a Japanese spirit”

Zaibatsu organization

財閥 さいばす
(zai ba tsu): economic combine or financial clique
As Japan began to imitate the industrial economies of the West, they also started to copy Western ideas on imperialism.

Japan was resource-poor and required imports of goods like coal from Western countries/colonies.

Thus, in the 1890’s, Japan began to invade and conquer parts of its East Asian neighbors.

- Liaodong Peninsula in the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895)
Japanese Imperialism

Westernization

Russia
Russian began to Westernize under Peter the Great and continued its “westernization” under Catherine the Great

By the early 1800’s, Russia was fully integrated into the political issues and conflicts of Western Europe (EX: Napoleonic Wars)

But the conservative Russian nobility feared Western liberal revolutions
To prevent these revolutions:

- Russian elite ensured that peasants would be kept ignorant and tied to the land (“serfs”)
- Russia would try to insulate/protect itself from the social and political reform movements occurring in the rest of Europe
  - Brutal suppression of any uprisings
  - Expansion of the Czar’s secret police force
  - Encourage people to spy on and report their neighbors
Serf Uprising (1860)
As a result, Russia:

- Remained a largely agricultural nation with little industry
- Far behind its Western rivals in economic development and overseas exploration and trade
- Was one of the last bastions of serfdom in Europe
Russian Serfs
Western artistic styles were still copied while Russian culture was exported to Western Europe.

Crimean War – demonstrated the weakness of the Russian military against Western adversaries:
- Reform the Russian military
- Improvement of military technology
- Begin program to industrialize Russia
Crimean War
1861 – Tsar Alexander II ordered the serfs to be freed from their feudal obligations to the Russian nobility

- Serfs could, in principle, provide labor to urban factories
- Serfs could own their own land thus, in principle, increase food production through innovation in agricultural techniques
Tsar Alexander II

Death of Alexander II
The Emancipation of Russian Serfs

Problems:

- Nobles retained the best land
- Serfs could not leave the land until they had paid a “redemption” fee for the land they were given
- The serfs were not given political rights at the national level
- Traditional agricultural methods were still used so no great increase in food production occurred
- More frequent peasant uprisings
Positive Effects

- Larger pool of urban labor – increased industrialization
- Population growth due to new crops (EX: Potato)
- New laws to improve serfs’ legal equality
- Local governments ("zemstvoes") included representatives from the peasant class
- Peasants were recruited into the newly reformed army
- Literacy rates increased but efforts at widespread public education were not attempted
Russian Workers in a Coal Factory
Russia’s loss to the British and French in the Crimean war showed the need for rapid industrialization.

The Tsar’s government was highly involved in the program to industrialize.

State run industries set up due to lack of investment capital or a large middle class.

Encouraged Western investors to build factories and railroads in Russia.
Trans-Siberian Railroad

The Trans-Siberian Railroad in the Early 20th Century

- Trans-Siberian Line via China
- Southern Branch through China
- Amur Line
- Ussuri Line

Key cities:
- Saint Petersburg
- Moscow
- Volgograd
- Chelyabinsk
- Krasnoyarsk
- Harbin
- Vladivostok
Russia was a “debtor nation” to Britain, France, and Germany

Large urban working class suffered from poor wages, poor working/living conditions, and sporadic food shortages

Industrialization was still concentrated in a few industries (steel, metallurgy, mining, etc.)

Innovation was largely non-existent due to reliance on traditional society and culture of Russia