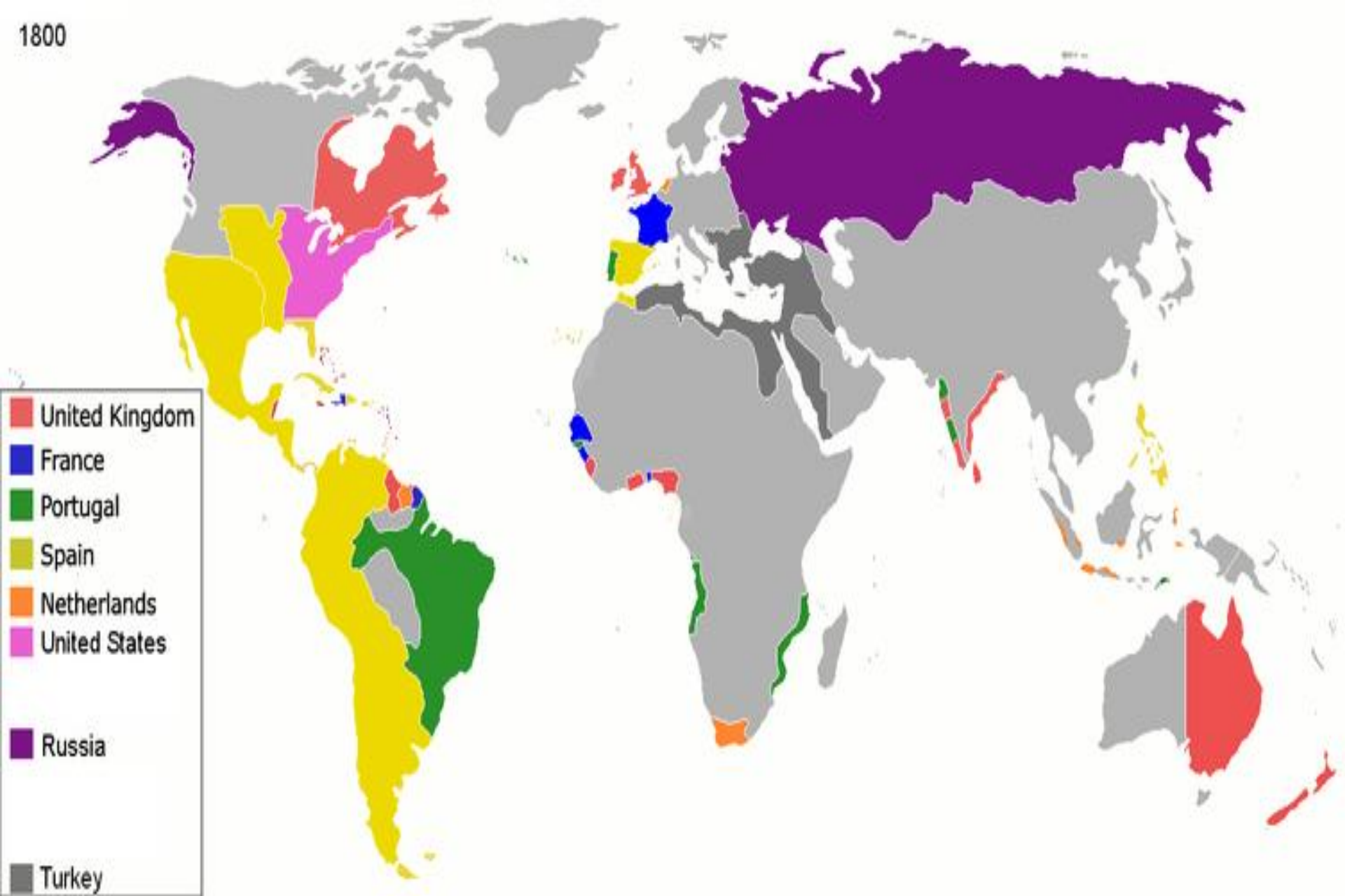


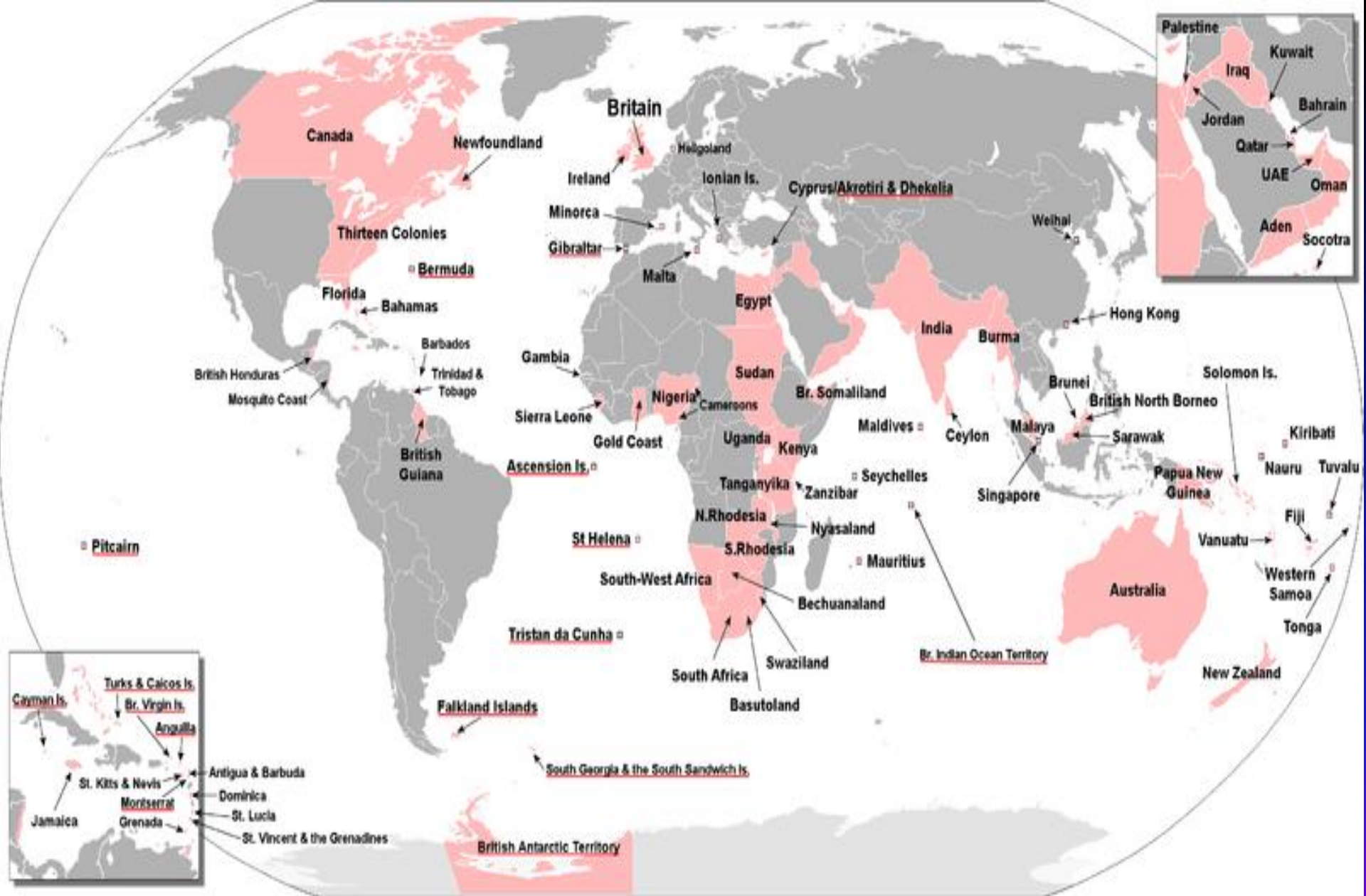
CH 24: The New Imperialism



1800



Colonialism in 1800



British Colonies

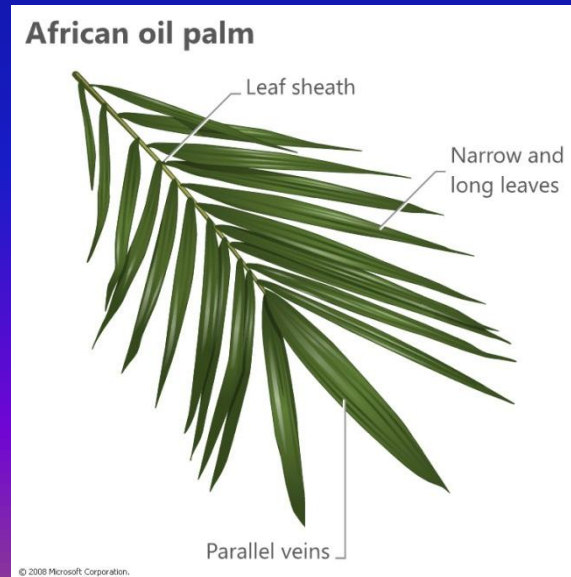
I. BUILDING OVERSEAS EMPIRES

A. Motives During the New Imperialism*:

1. Economic Interests Spur Expansion

a. Industrial Revolution: raw materials needed

i. Examples: rubber, cotton, palm oil



- b. New markets to sell goods to**
- c. Ways to make profit**
- d. Immigration to colonies**



2. Political & Military Motives

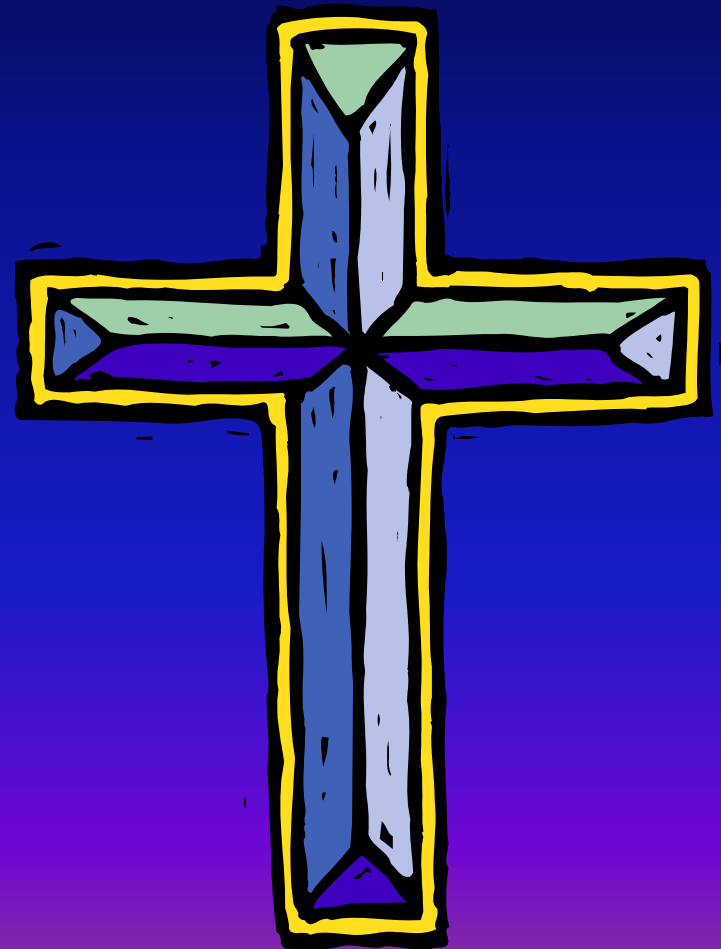
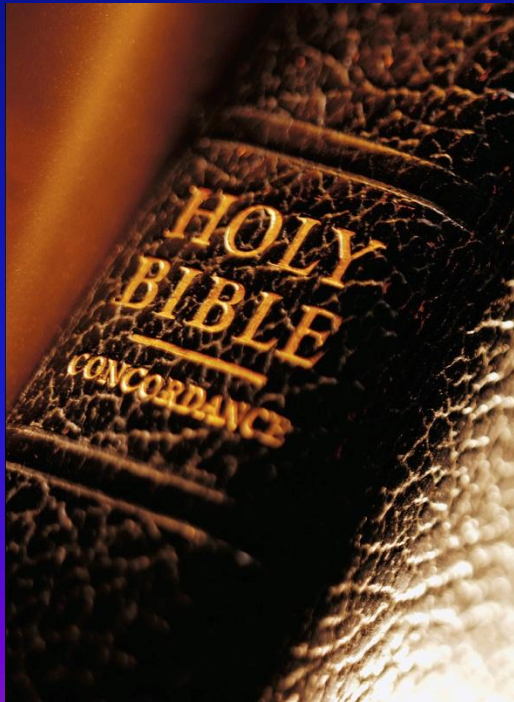
- a. Naval bases needed around the world
- b. Nationalism=too much pride in your own country
- c. Prestige (biggest bully on block)



3. Humanitarian & Religious Goals

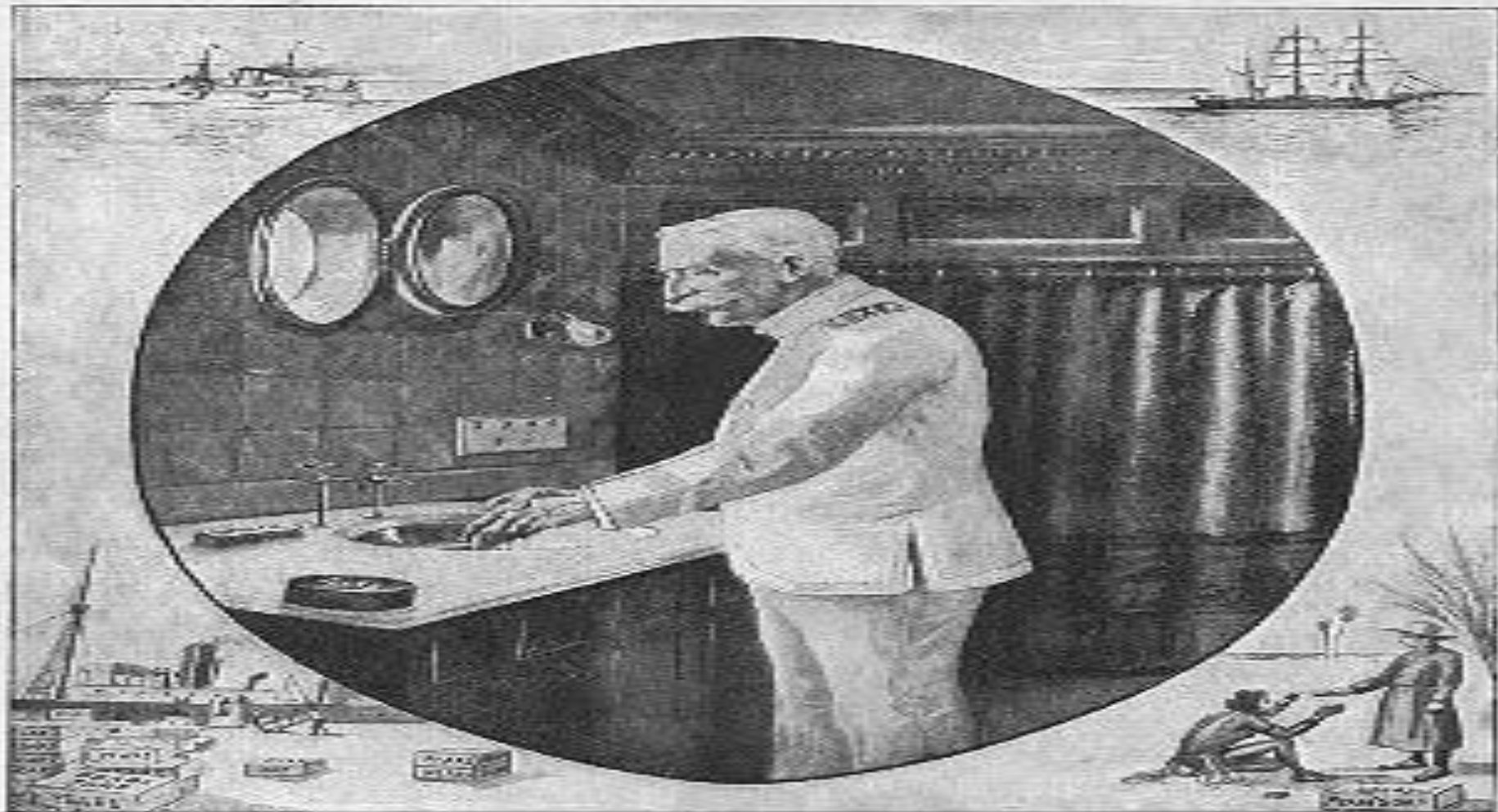
a. Spread Christianity

b. Racism: “White Man’s Burden”





THE WHITE (T) MAN'S BURDEN.



The first step towards lightening
The White Man's Burden
is through teaching the virtues of cleanliness.

Pears' Soap

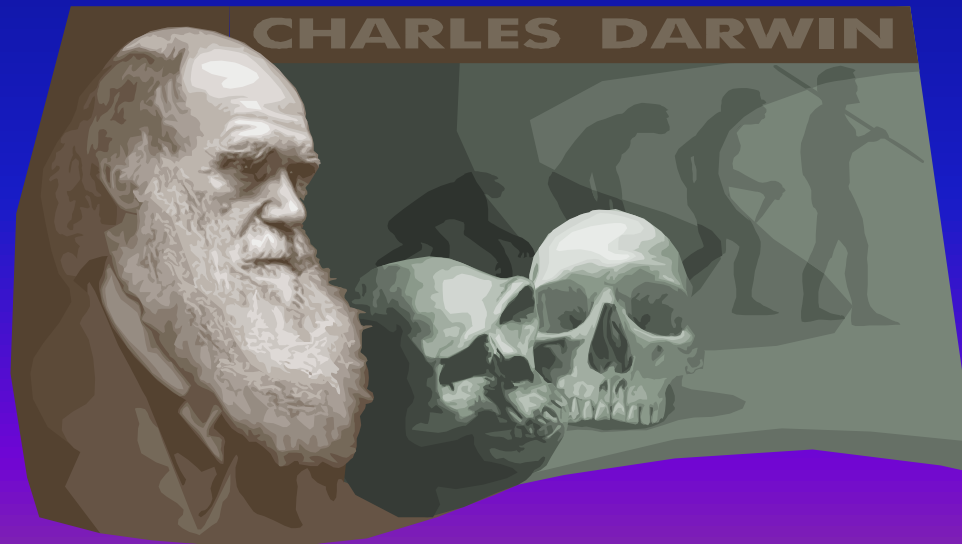
is a potent factor in brightening the dark corners of the earth as civilization advances, while amongst the cultured of all nations it holds the highest place—it is the ideal toilet soap.

4. Applying Social Darwinism

a. European sense of racial superiority

b. Used Social Darwinism to justify:

--"if we can do it, then we should,
& that means it is the right thing to do."



B. The Rapid Spread of Western Imperialism

1. Weakness of Non-Western States (=+ strength of Europe)

a. Many older civilizations in decline:

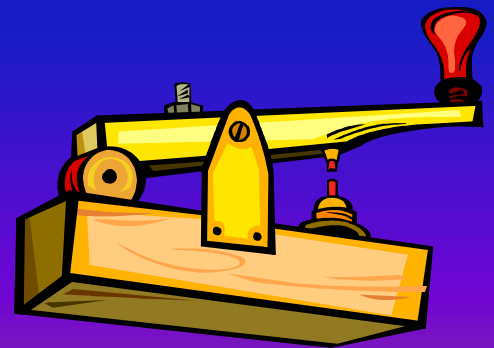
- 1. Ottomans**
- 2. Mughal in India**
- 3. Qing in China**
- 4. African kingdoms**



2. Western Advantages

a. European advantages:

- i. Strong economies
- ii. Organized govts
- iii. Powerful armies & navies
- iv. Superior technologies: telegraph, weapons, medical knowledge



3. Resisting Imperialism

a. Western-educated resistance leaders

i. Ex: Bolivar, Gandhi



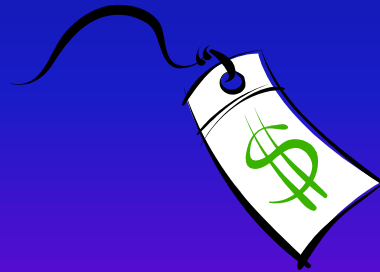
4. Facing Criticism @ Home

a. Anti-Imperialists

i. Too expensive

ii. Racism

iii. Not practicing Democracy



C. Forms of Imperial Rule (3 types)

1. Direct Rule: (soldiers/govt officials sent to colonies to run govt)

ex. France

a. Goal: Impose French culture & turn the colonies into French provinces

=Rule OVER the Colony



2. Indirect Rule: (use native leaders of their own people= ruling WITH the native population)

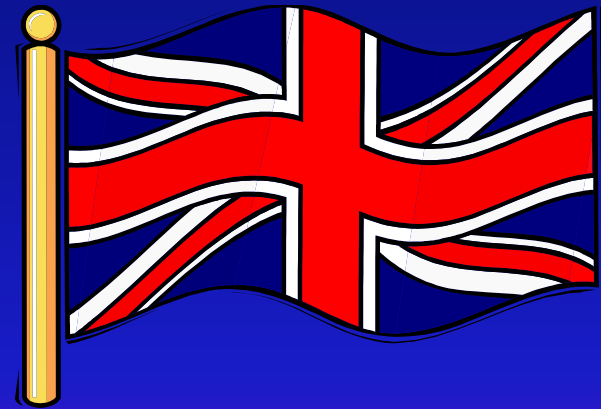
ex. Britain

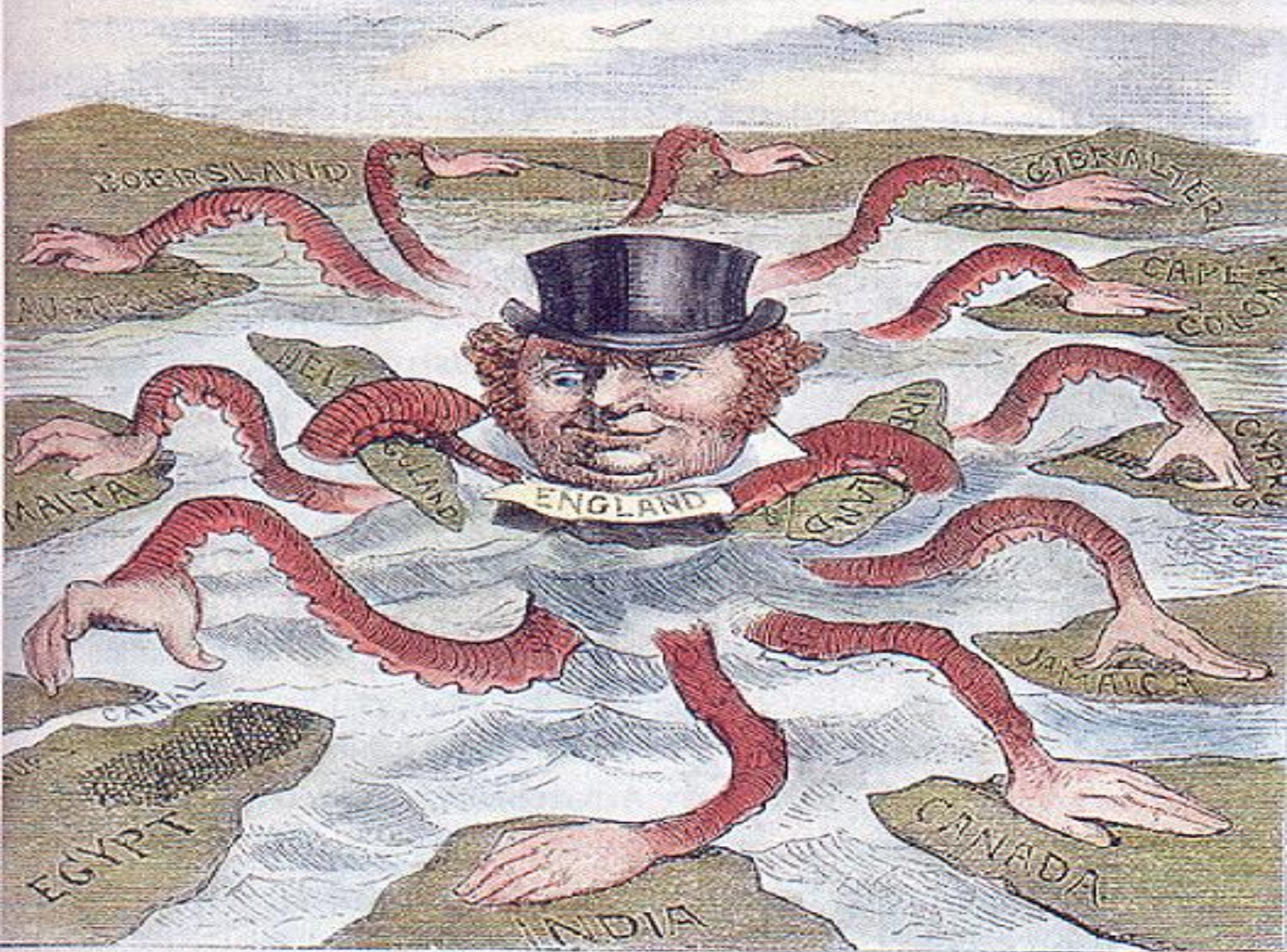
a. Children of native rich sent to Britain to be educated

b. Protectorate*

i. Cost less=cheaper

ii. Not as much military needed





3. Sphere of Influence*

a. Dominating through trade/economy

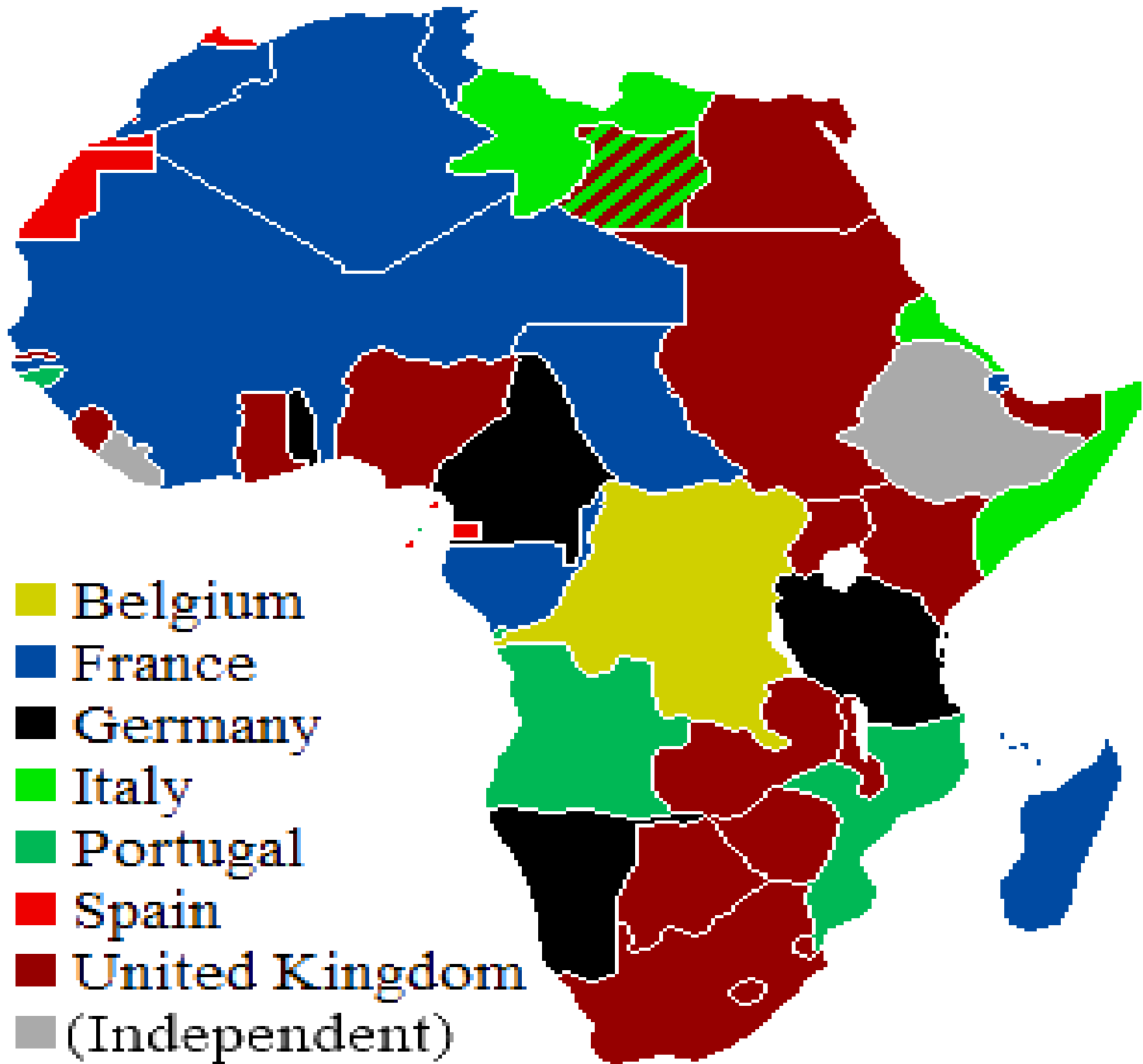
**i. =controlling a nation by
controlling it's imports/exports**

ex. USA (in China, Hawaii)





Discovery
EDUCATION

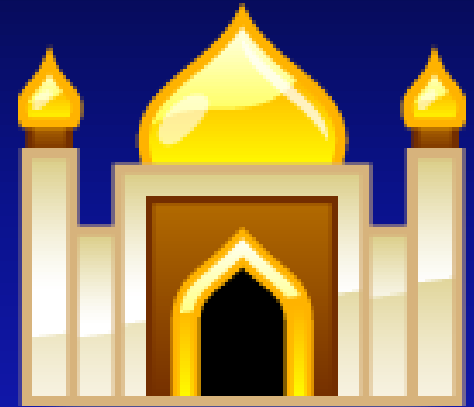


II. THE PARTITION OF AFRICA (3x size of Europe)

A. Africa in the Early 1800s

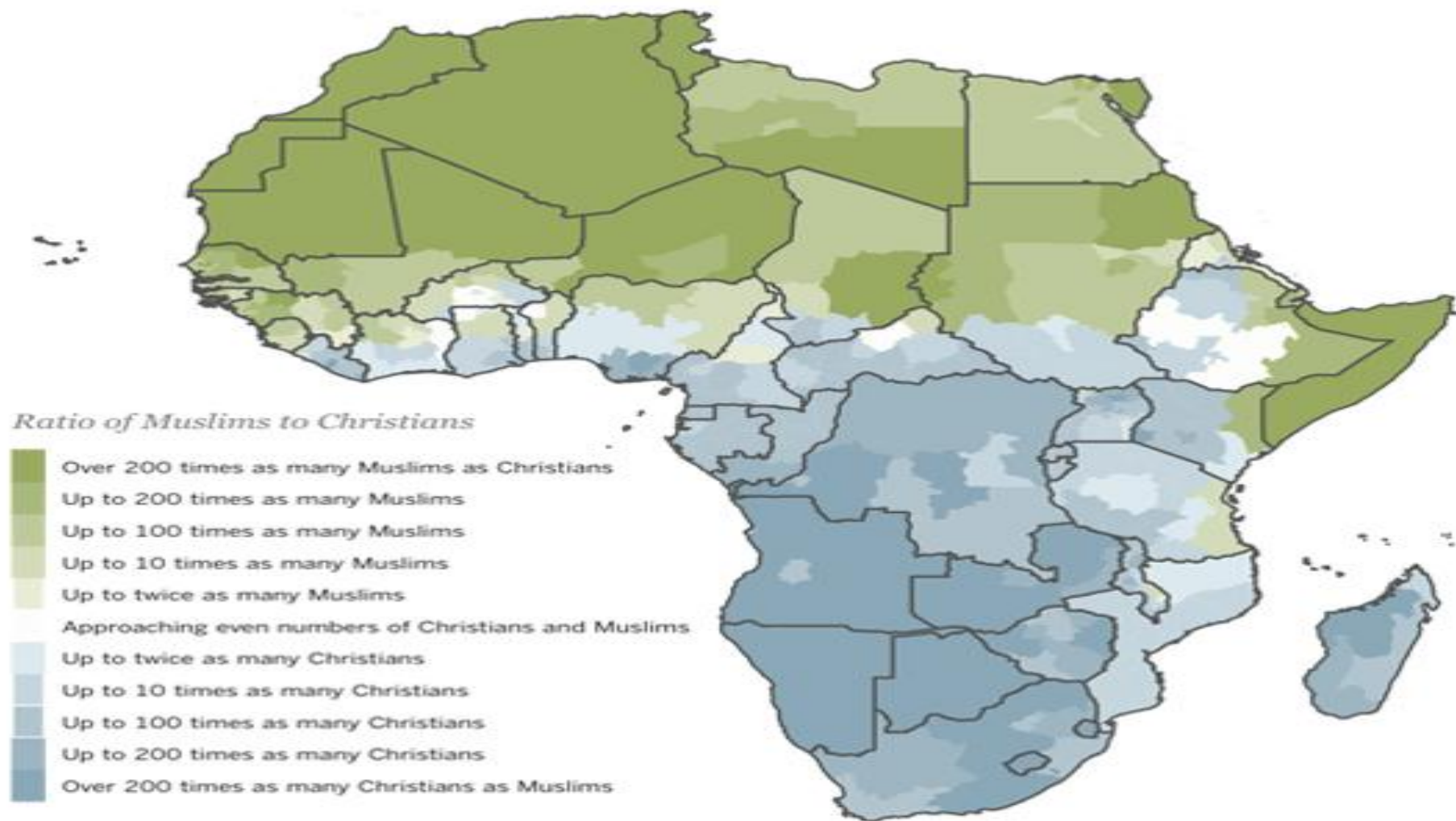
1. North Africa

a. Muslim



Muslims and Christians in Africa

This map shows the ratio of Muslims to Christians in each country and province. The north is heavily Muslim, and the south is heavily Christian.



Sources: censuses, demographic and health surveys, and the World Religion Database

Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, April 2010

2. Islamic Crusade in East Africa

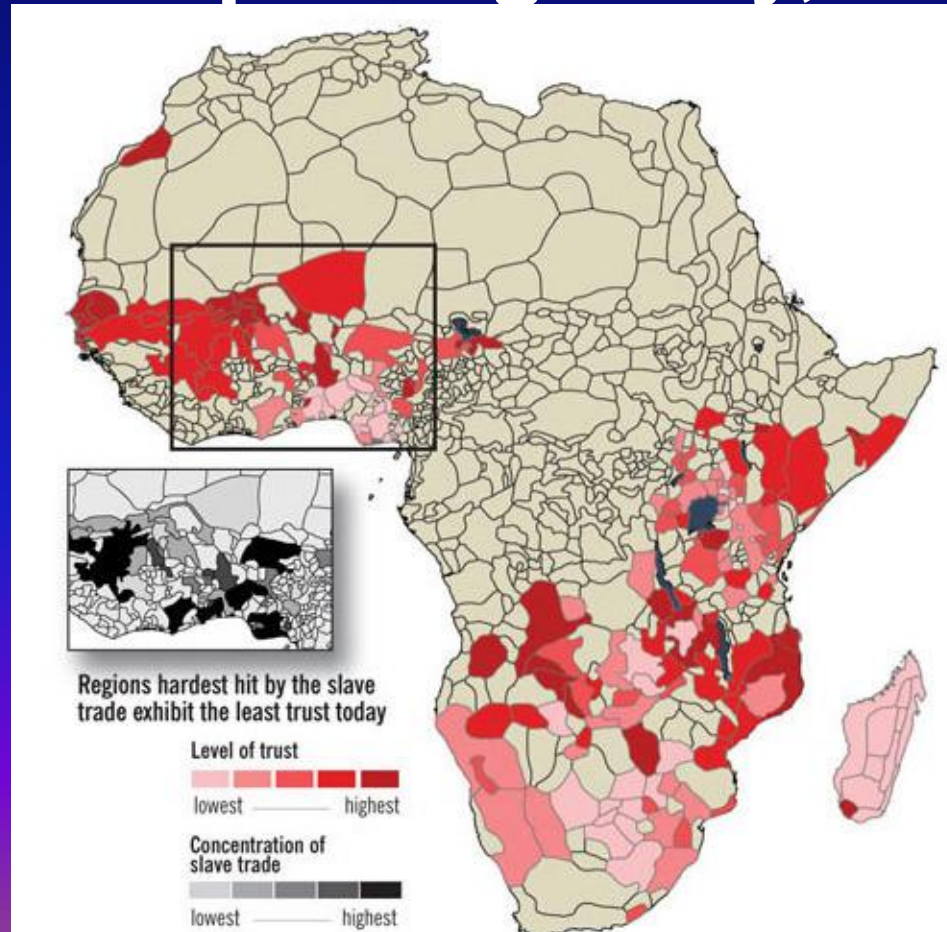
a. Islamic Revival that inspired followers to overthrow Christian Europeans

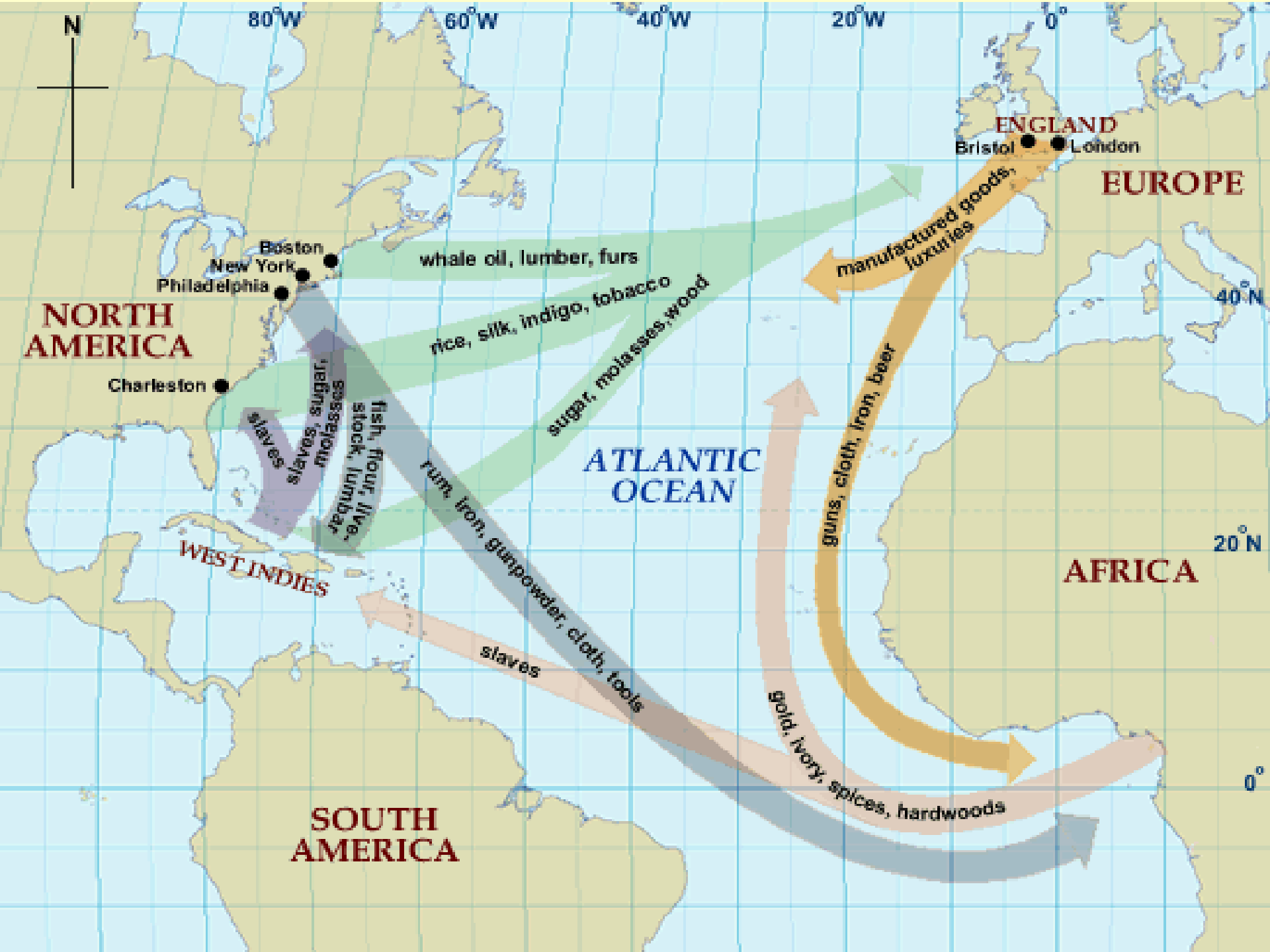


3. West Africa

a. Profitable slave trade was ending in port cities

b. Now exporting ivory, copper





4. Southern Africa

a. Zulu v. British in South Africa

i. **Shaka Zulu***

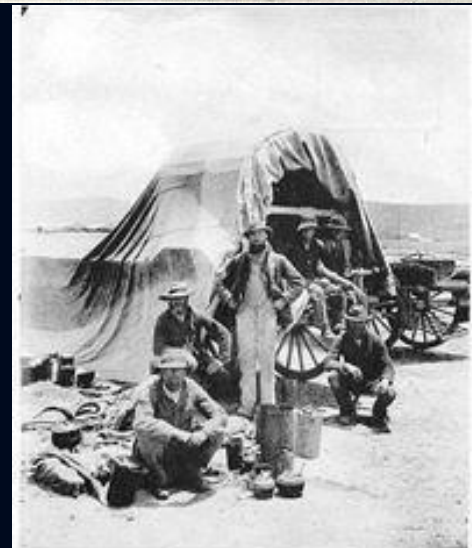
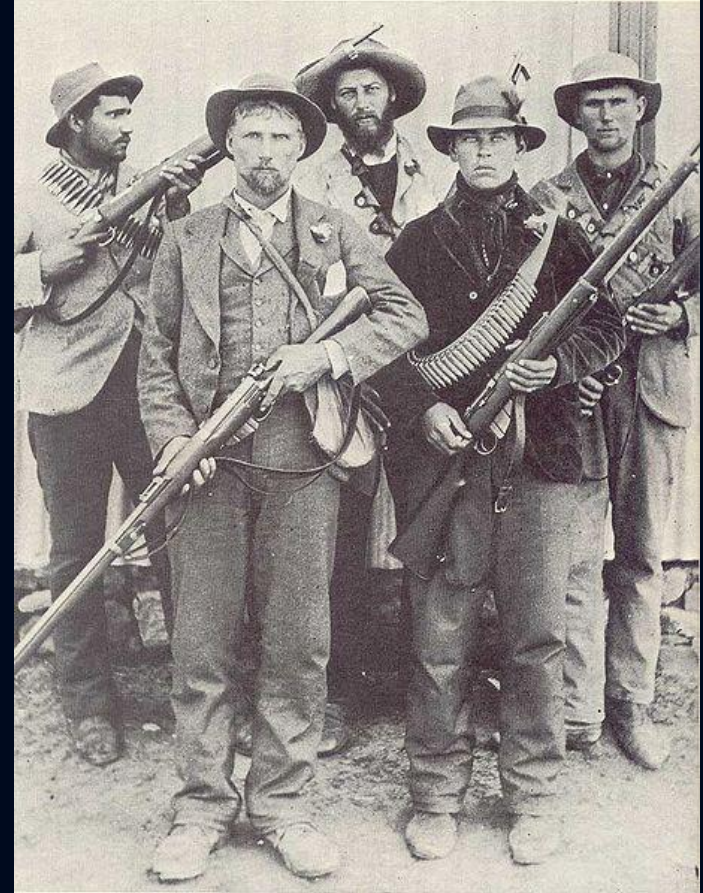
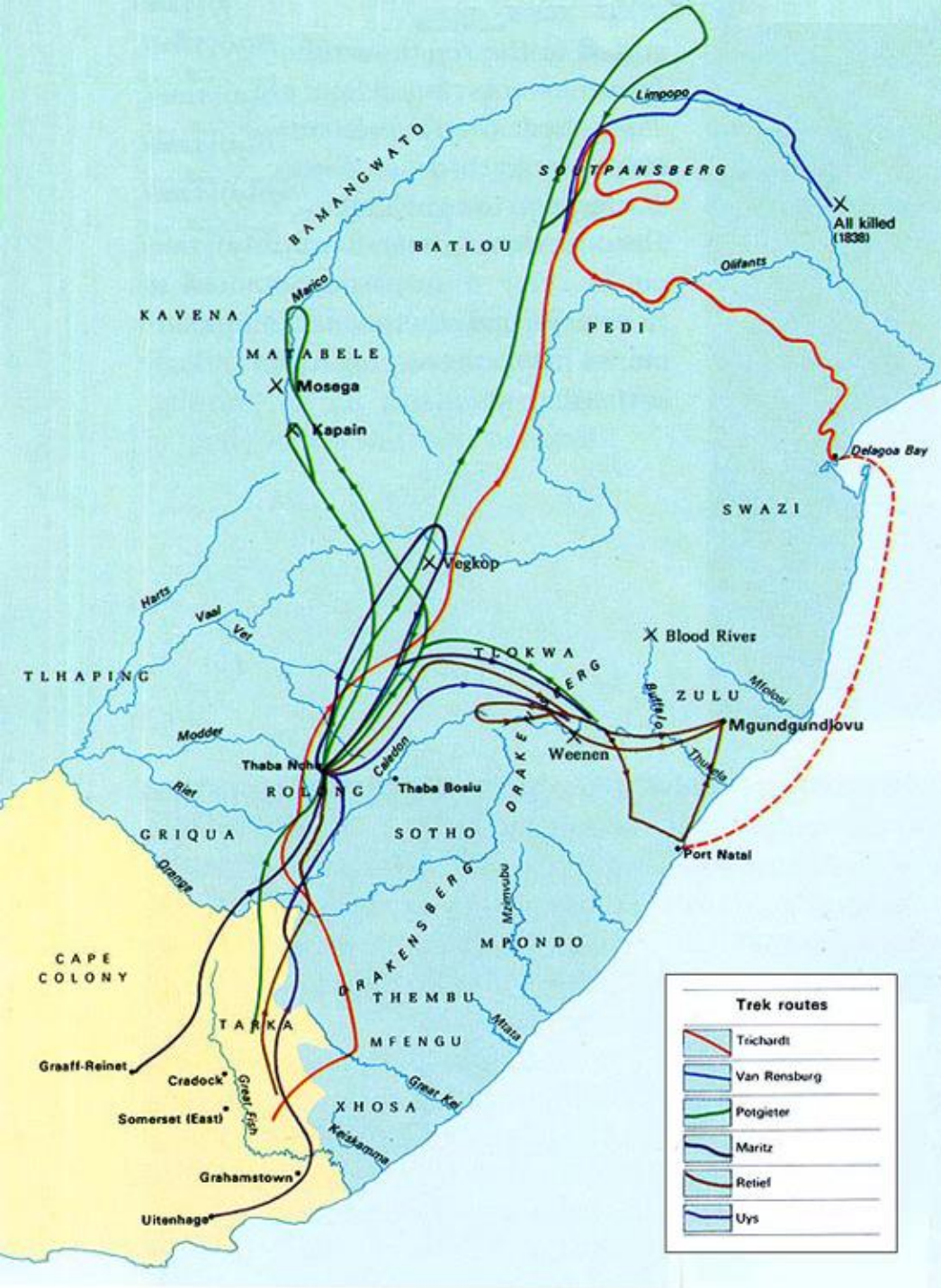
b. The Great Trek* of the Boers to escape British rule=pushing into Zulu lands







Shaka dismissed [firearms](#) as ineffective against the quick encirclements of charging spearmen. Although ultimately failing against modern rifle and artillery fire in 1879, his theory achieved some success at [Isandlwana](#)



October, 1899.



Search ID: cs10149

Plain English.

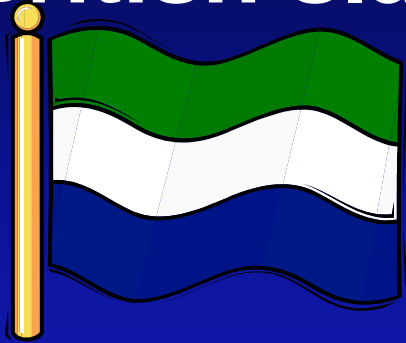
JOHN BULL (to Boer). "As you WILL fight, you shall have it. This time it's a fight to a finish."

5. Impact of the Slave Trade

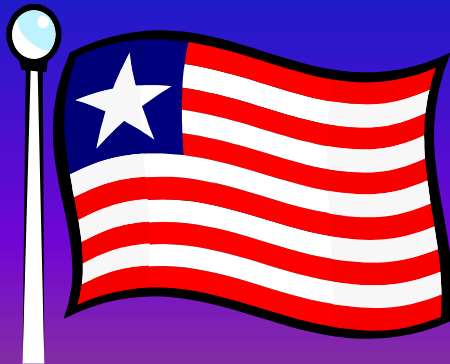
a. Early 1800s=slave trade outlawed

b. Sierra Leone—colony of freed

British slaves



c. Liberia—colony of freed American slaves



B. European Contact Increases

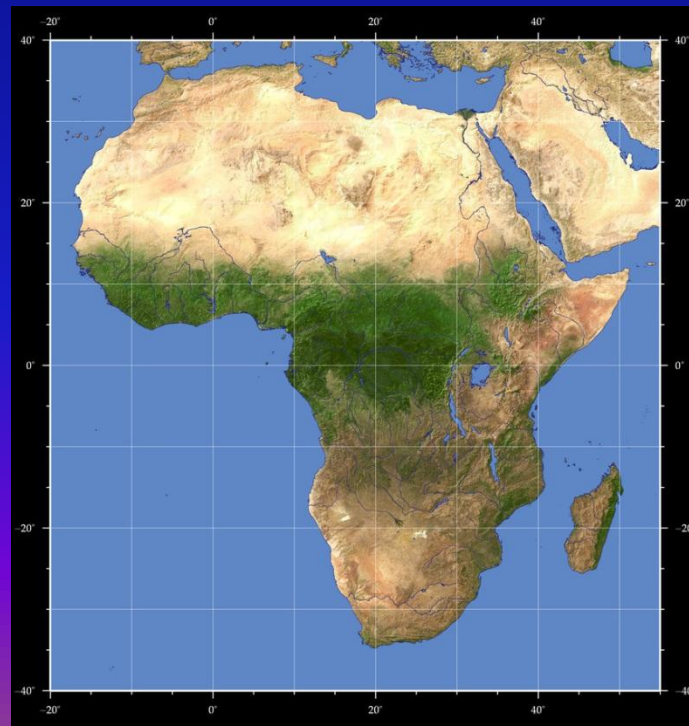
1. Keeping Europeans from interior of

Africa:

a. Resistance by African tribes

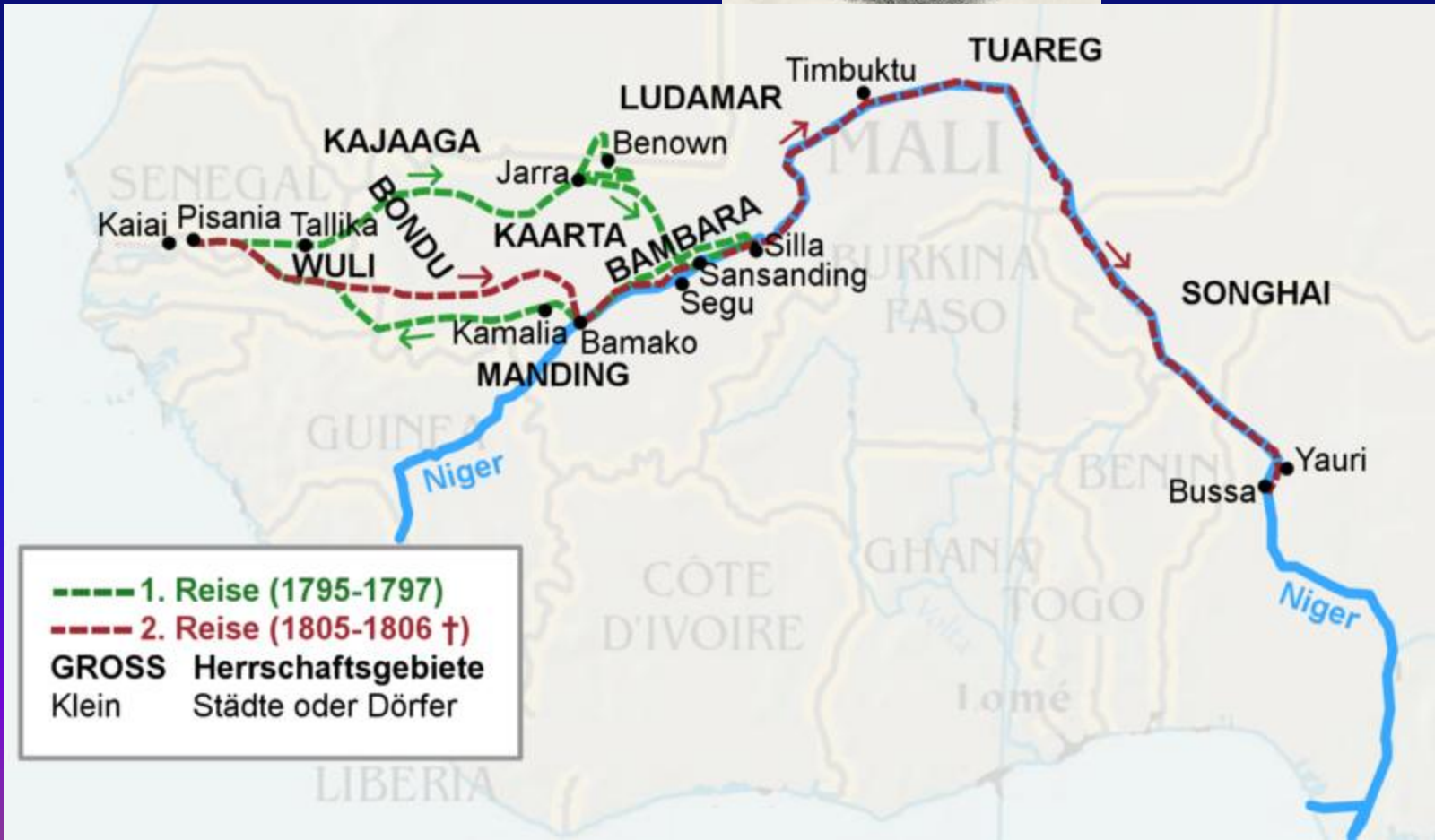
b. Difficult terrain

(mts., rivers, jungles)

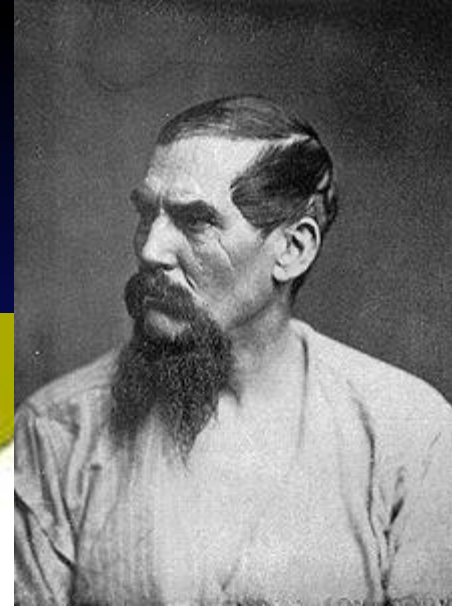


2. Explorers Advance Into Africa

a. Mungo Park



b. Richard Burton

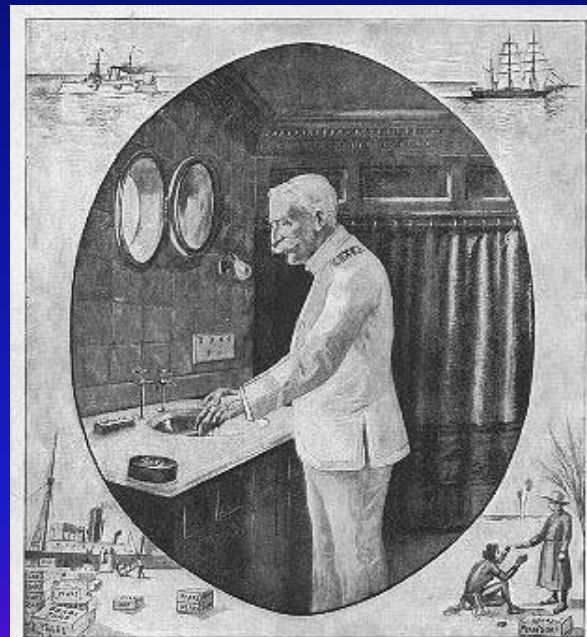


Miles

3. Missionaries Follow Explorers

a. Goal: convert Africans to Christianity

b. Paternalistic* view of Africans by Europeans



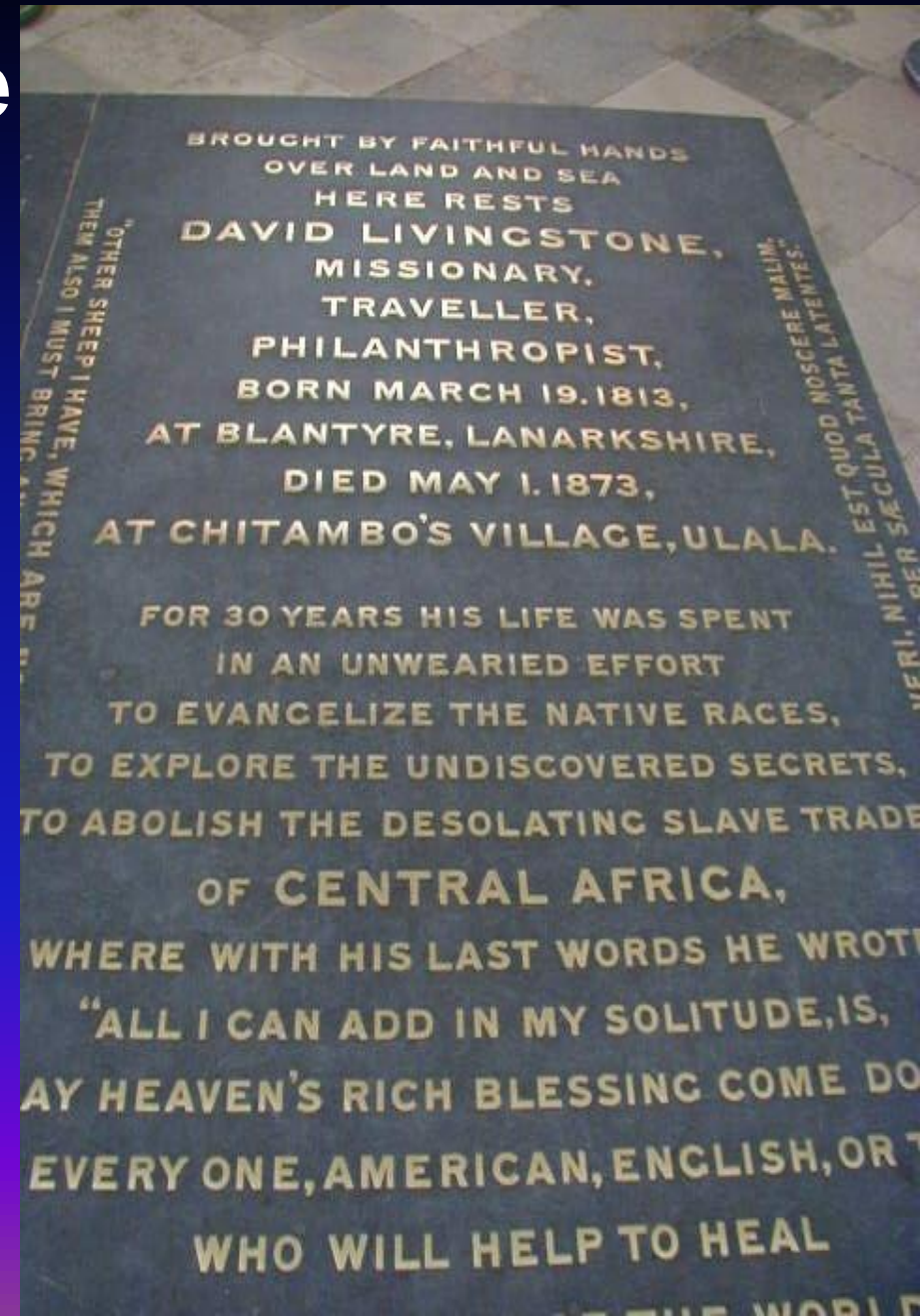
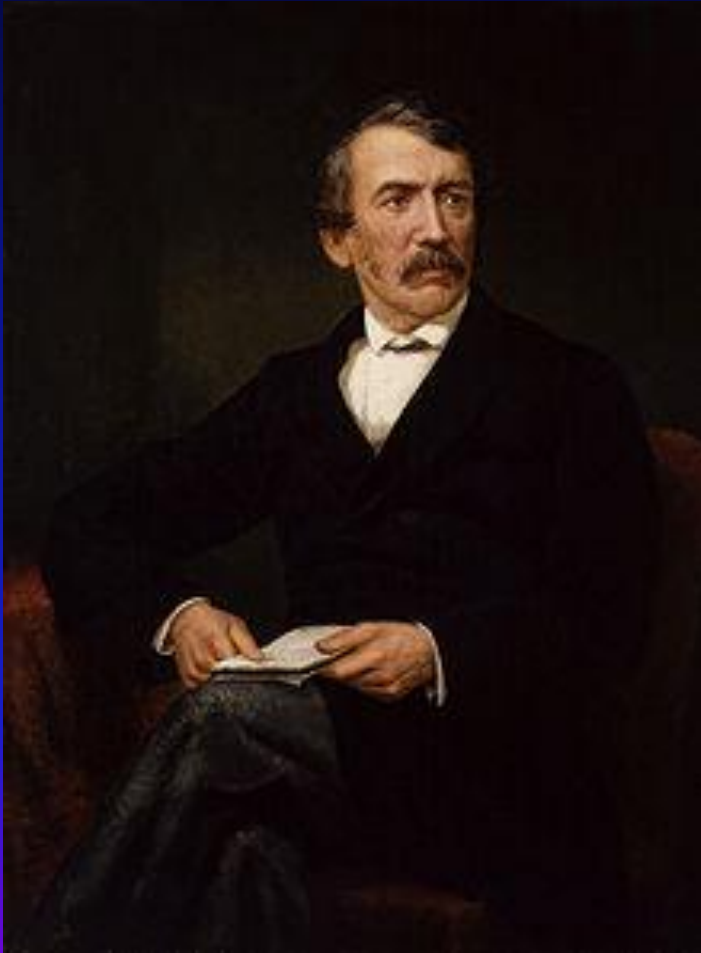
The first step towards lightening
The White Man's Burden
is through teaching the virtues of cleanliness.

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.

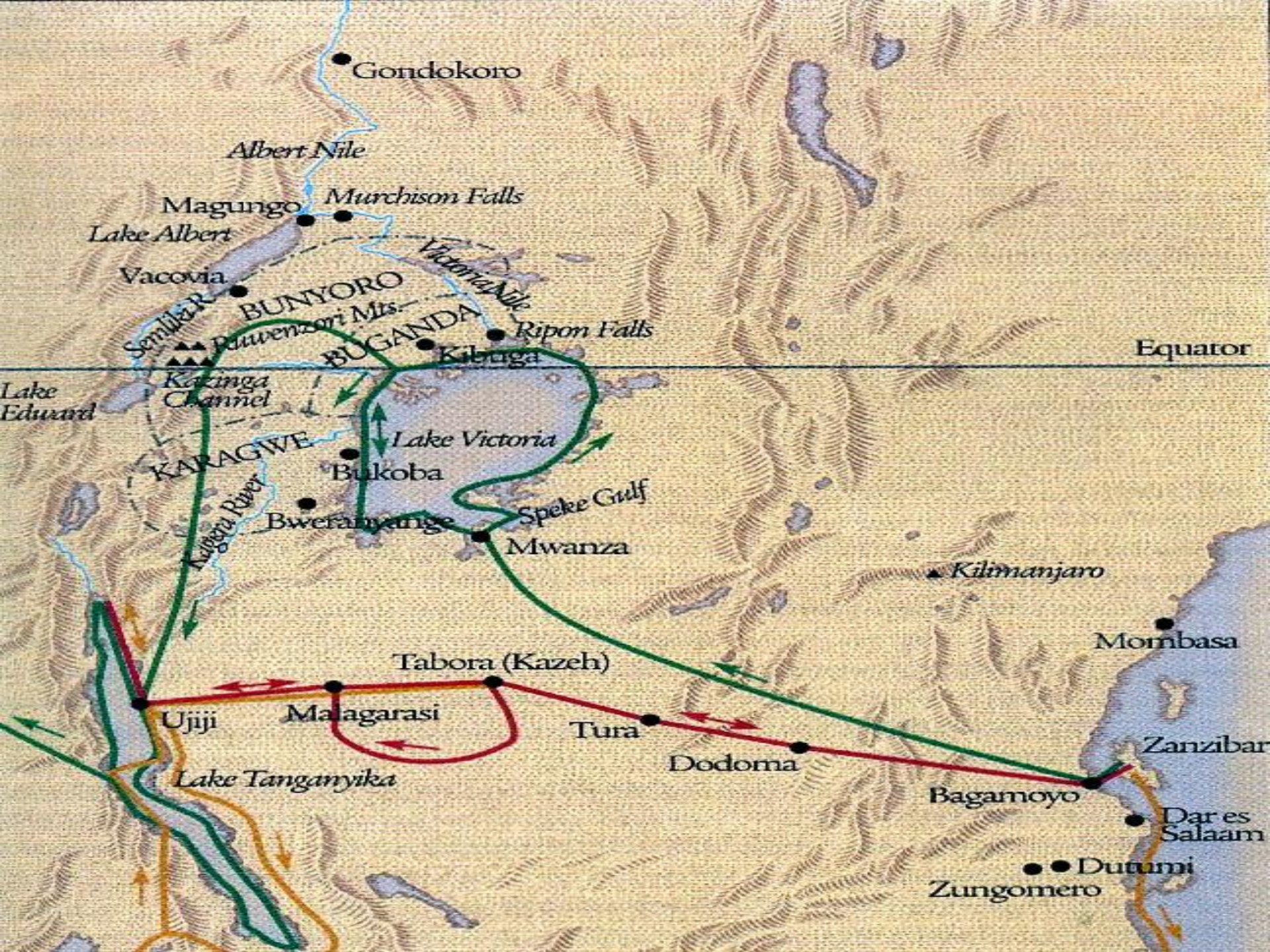
4. Livingstone Blazes a Trail

a. Dr. Livingstone



b. Henry Stanley







The following description of the subject of the picture is given by the artist
in the "Littell's Living Age," and is a record of the scene that has just passed

Edmund L. Blodgett

C. A Scramble for Colonies

1. Belgium Hires Livingstone

a. To make treaties w/ Africans

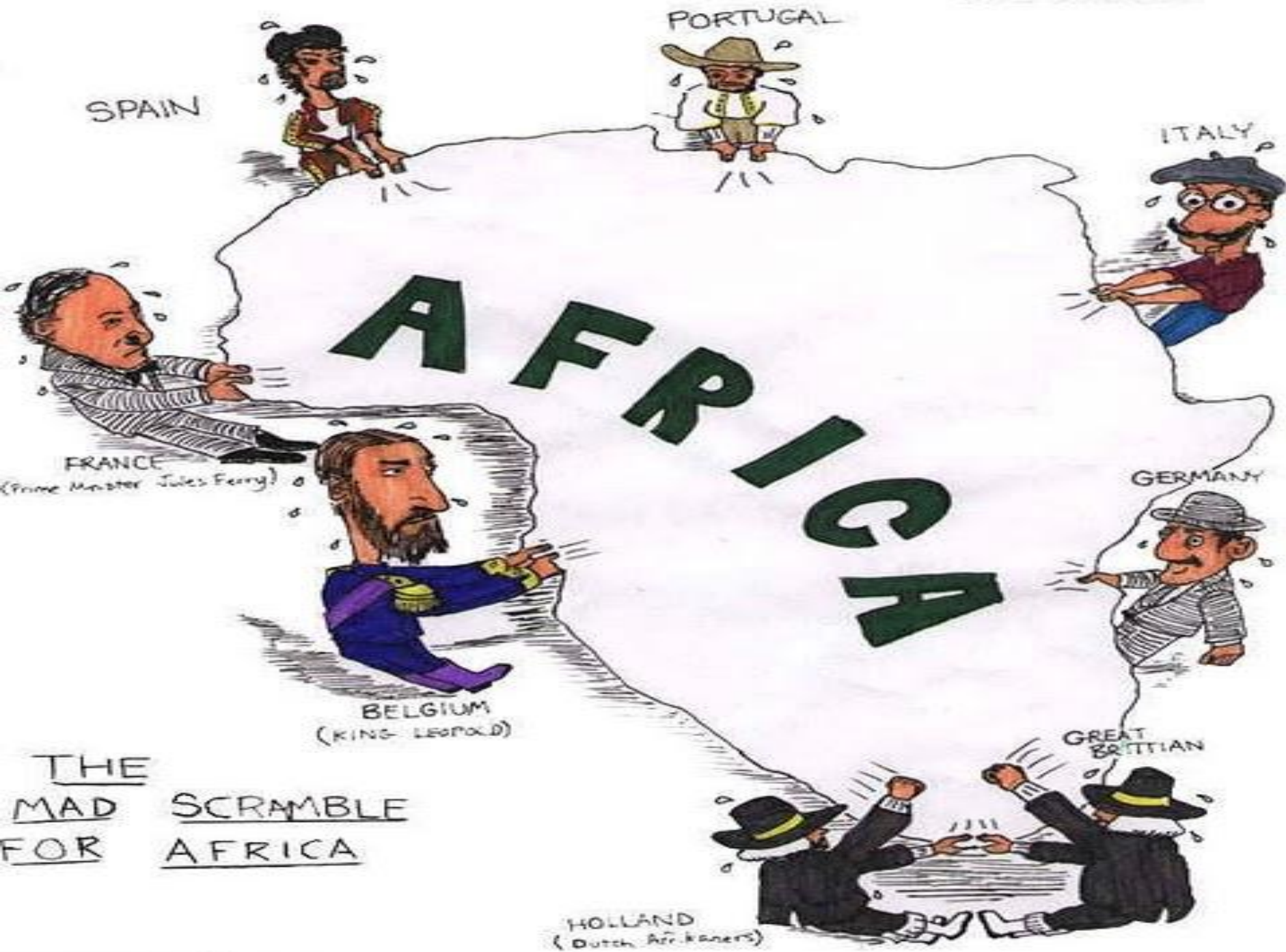
b. Belgium claims the Congo



2. Berlin Conference* in 1884

- a. Recognized Belgium's claim to the Congo
- b. Free trade on Congo & Niger rivers
- c. Must have govt in lands that Europeans claimed





SPAIN

PORTUGAL

ITALY

AFRICA

FRANCE
(Prime Minister Jules Ferry)

BELGIUM
(KING LEOPOLD)

GERMANY

GREAT
BRITAIN

HOLLAND
(Dutch Afrikaners)

THE
MAD SCRAMBLE
FOR AFRICA



**Cecil
Rhodes,
Britain's
Prime
Minister**

3. Horrors in the Congo

a. Brutal treatment of natives



IN THE RUBBER COILS.

Source—The Congo "Free" State.

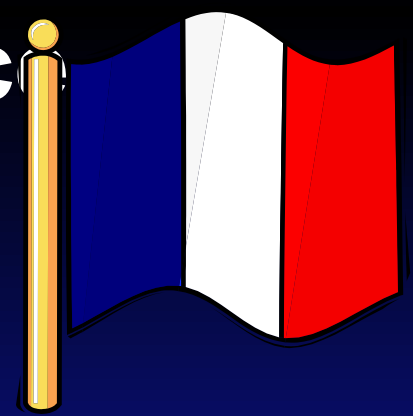


4. France Extends Its Influence

a. Algeria

b. Tunisia

c. =French colonies in Africa size
of U.S.



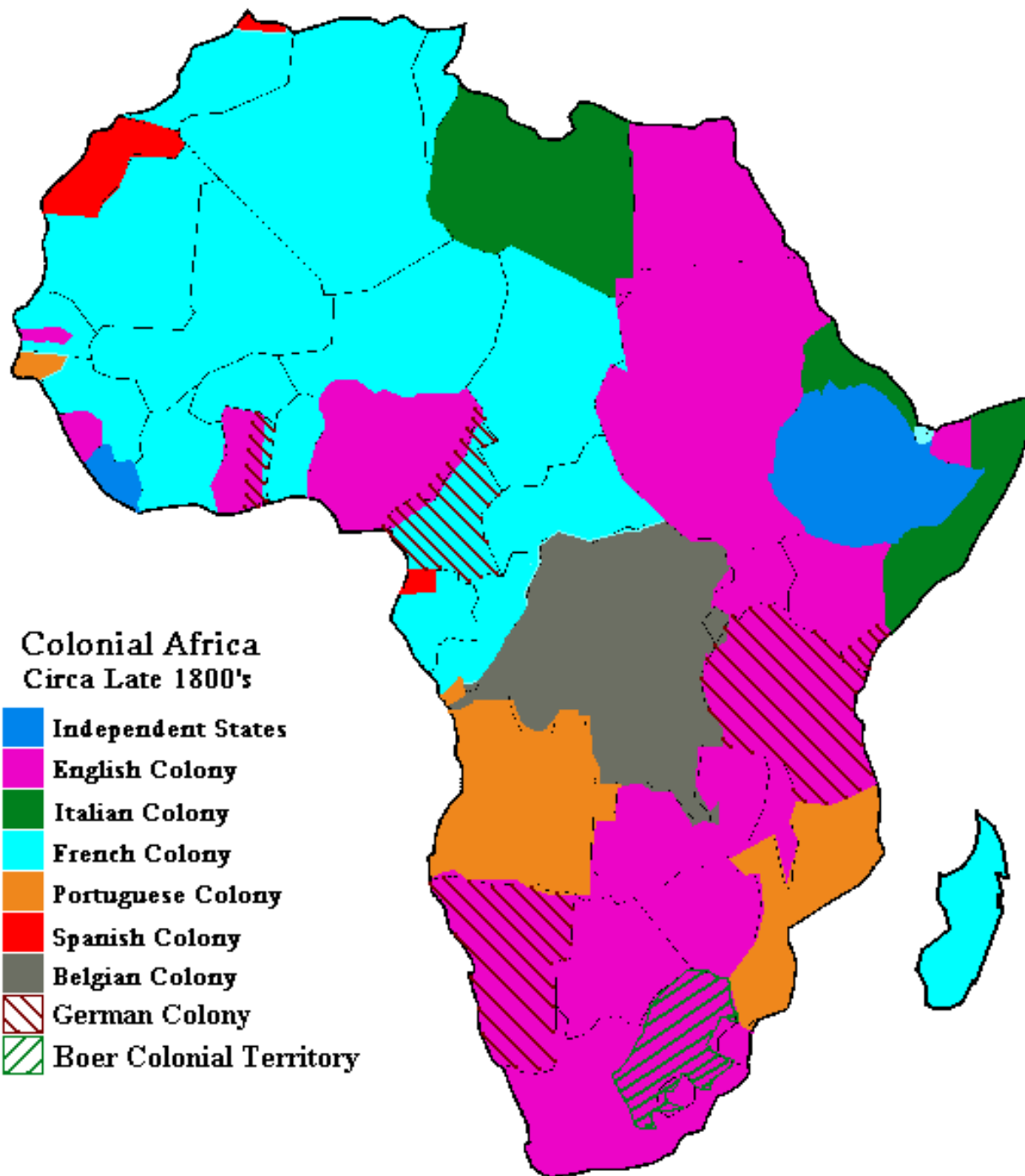
5. Britain Takes Its Share

a. Huge amount of land but scattered

b. South Africa acquired from Dutch

i. =Boer War*=Dutch settlers (Boers) vs. British (WON)





6. Others Join the Scramble

a. Portugal: Angola, Mozambique

b. Italy: Libya, Ethiopia

c. Germany: Cameroon, Togo





Imperialism in Africa video

III. EUROPEAN CLAIMS IN MUSLIM REGIONS

A. Stresses in Muslim Regions

1. 3 Muslim Kingdoms (“Gunpowder Empires”) ruled much of the world:
 - a. Ottoman in Middle East
 - b. Safavid in Iran (Persia)
 - c. Mughals in India



2. Empires in Decline

a. Decline of those 3 Muslim Empires

- i. Govt lost control**
- ii. Guilds grew powerful**
- iii. Corruption in govt**
- iv. Intolerance of other religions**



3. Rise of the Muslim Reform Movements

a. Stressed Islam & subservience

b. The Wahhabi* Sunni movement:

i. Return to Mohammed's

teachings

ii. Want to purge Islam of all



Arabia



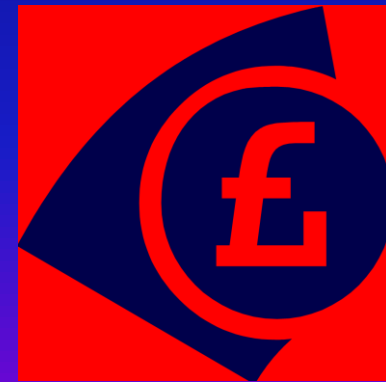
4. European Imperialism

a. Through diplomacy & military threats=treaties w/ favorable economic terms for Europe

b. Special rights for Europeans

living

in Muslim lands=favoritism



B. Problems for the Ottoman Empire

1. Pashas*--provincial governors had increased & abused their powers



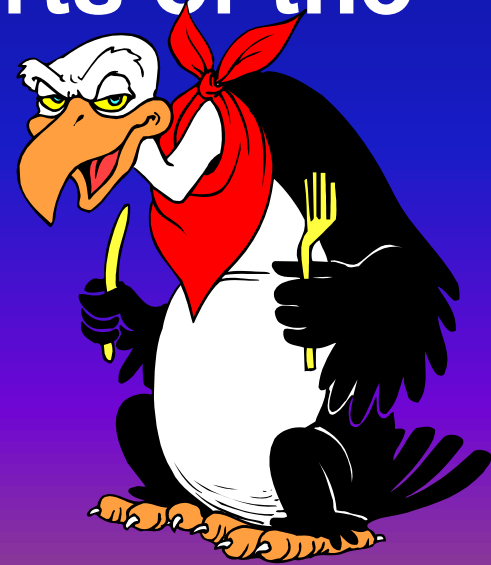
2. Nationalist Revolts Break Out

a. In Africa, Balkans, Middle East

b. Native peoples wanted their own country, not to live as a colony

3. European Pressure Increases

a. France, Russia, Germany, Britain all ready to take parts of the Ottoman Empire

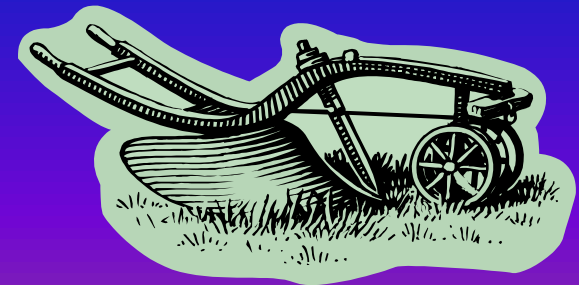
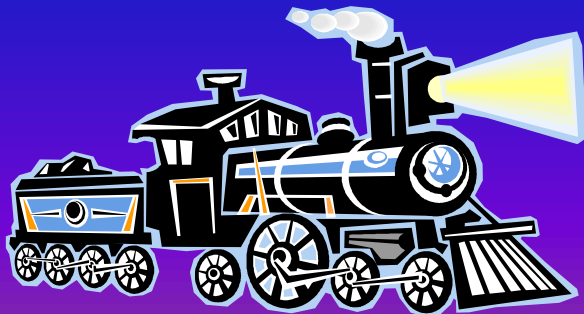


4. Efforts to Westernize

a. Built railroads, improved education, hired Europeans to train military, better farming, improved medical knowledge

b.= population explosion

c. Sultans* (Ruler or Capliph) rejected Western reform



5. Young Turks Demand Reform

a. 1908—Young Turks overthrew the Ottoman sultan



6. Armenian Genocide* (=the systematic extermination of an entire ethnic group)

a. Young Turks singled out Christian Armenians

i. They were wealthy, educated, Christian in a Muslim country

b. =over 1,000,000 Armenians slaughtered & denied by the Turkish govt





Armenian civilians are marched to a nearby prison in Mezireh by armed Turkish soldiers. Kharpert, Ottoman Empire, April 1915



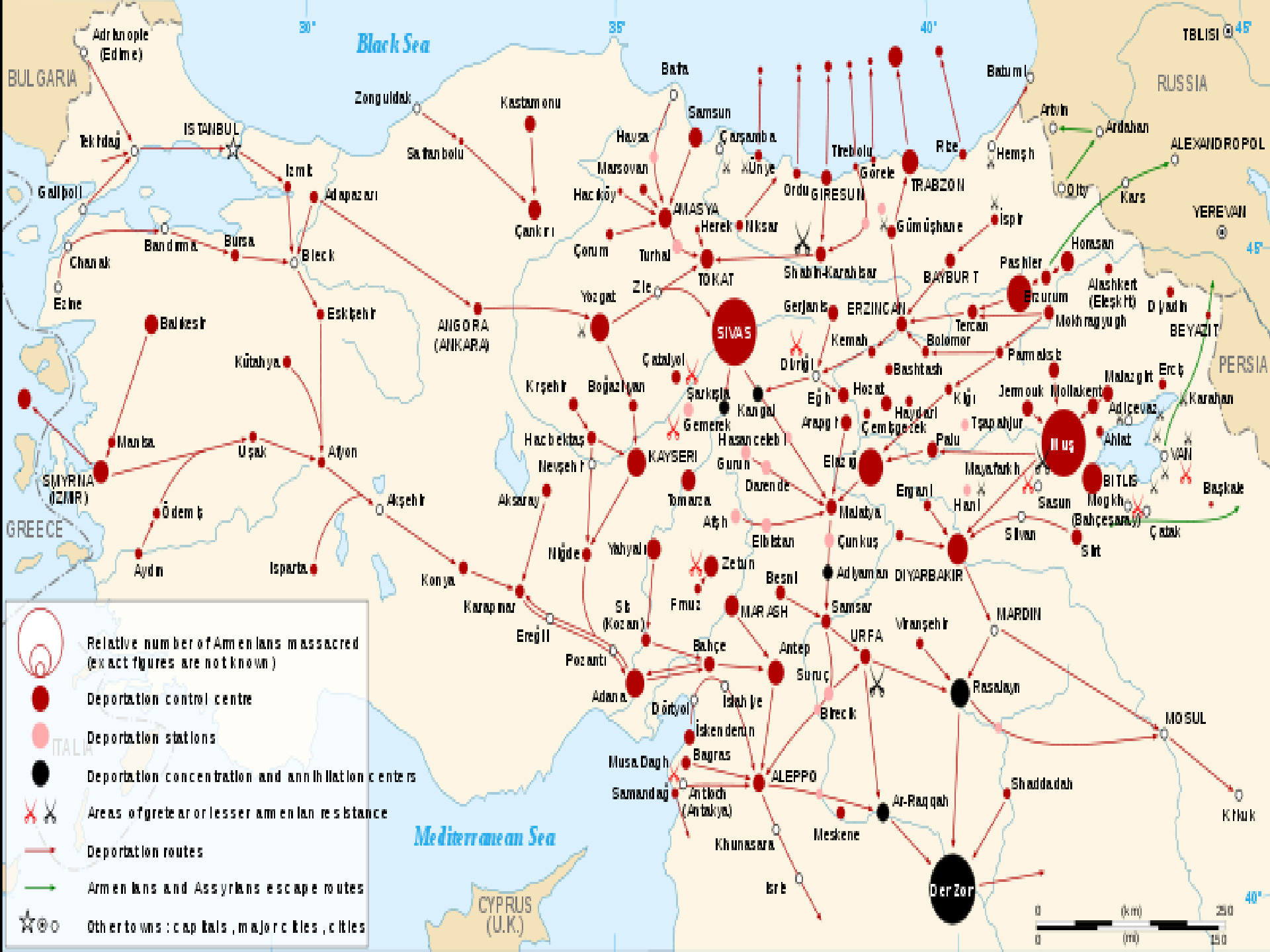


“Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?” Adolph Hitler, 1939

**System of a Down: a rock group
who is Armenian Americans**

This song, Holy Mountains, is about
the Armenian Genocide.





- Relative number of Armenians massacred (exact figures are not known)
- Deportation control centre
- Deportation stations
- Deportation concentration and annihilation centers
- Areas of greater or lesser Armenian resistance
- Deportation routes
- Armenians and Assyrians escape routes
- Other towns: capitals, major cities, cities



“Holy Mountains” by System Of A Down

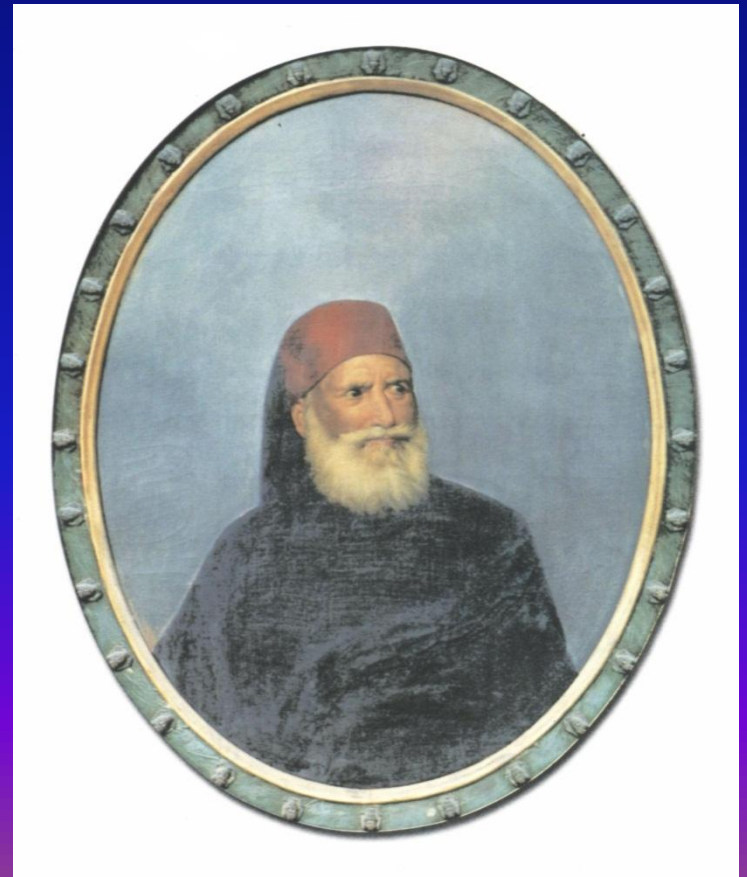
C. Egypt Seeks to Modernize

1. Muhammad Ali Introduces Reforms

- a. "Father of Modern Egypt"
- b. Improved Egypt's: tax collection, reorganized land, created more irrigation projects
- c. Egypt becoming more of a power
- d. Expanded Egyptian territory



Muhammad Ali's Flag



2. Building the Suez Canal*

- a. Ferdinand de Lesseps: idea to build the canal to connect the Red Sea w/ the Mediterranean Sea=shortcut
- b. Canal controlled by British once it was built=toll \$







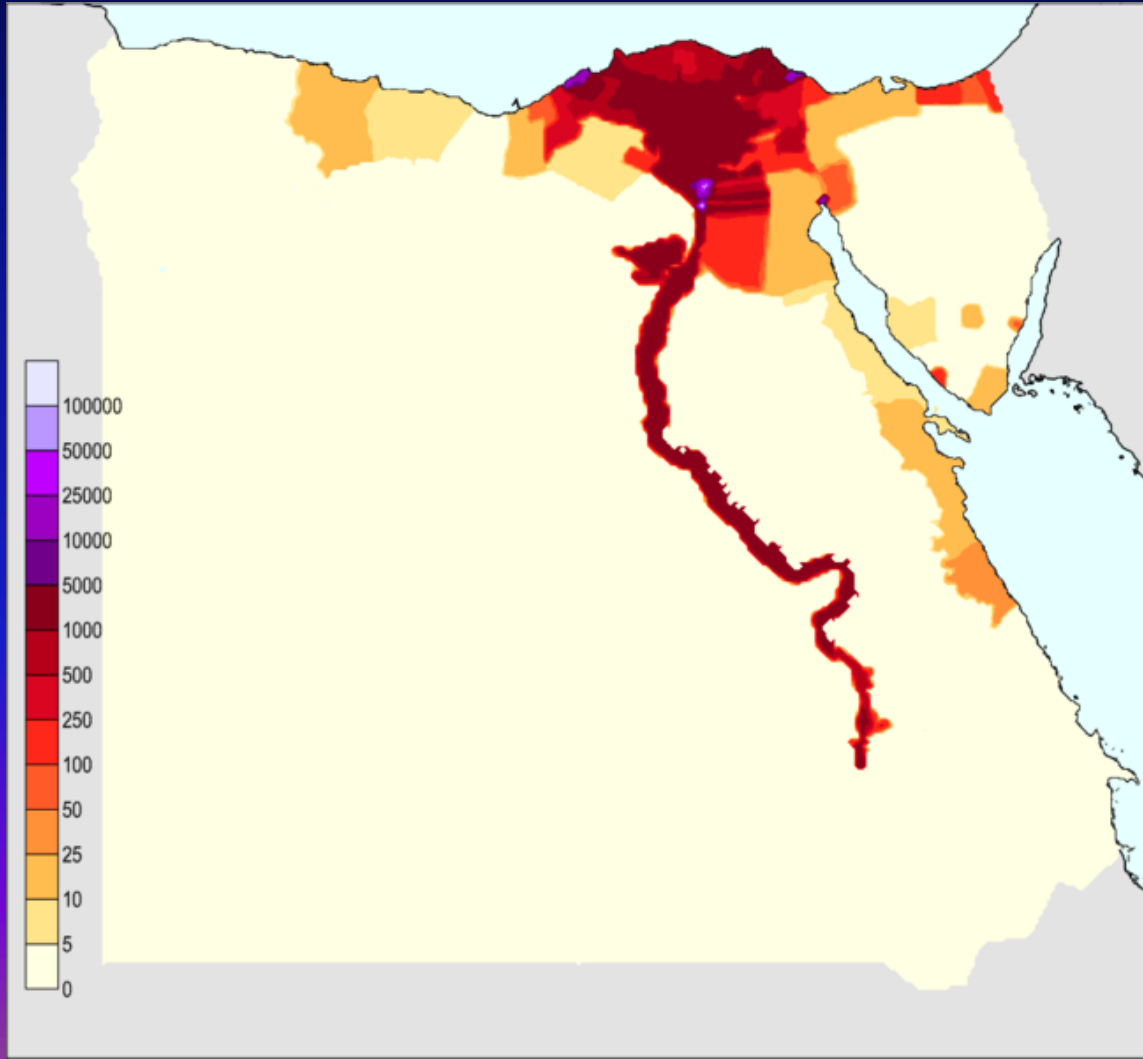


THE LION'S SHARE.

"Gott à qui la touche?"

3. Becoming a British Protectorate

a. 1882—Egypt becomes an official protectorate of Britain



**Egypt's
Population
Density**

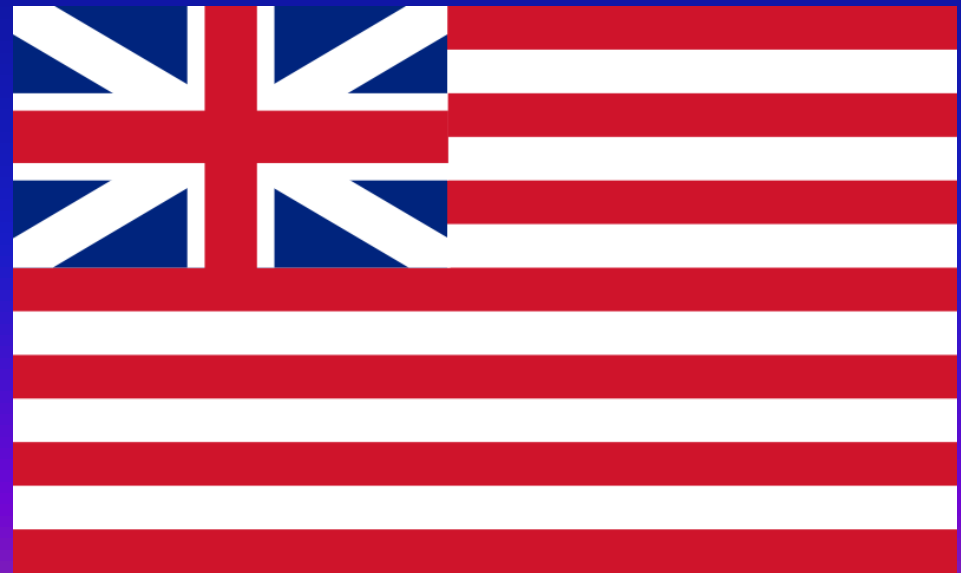
**What is the
pattern?**

IV. THE BRITISH TAKE OVER INDIA

A. East India Company & Rebellion

1. Exploiting Indian Diversity

a. Britain used the Muslim v. Hindu rivalry against India





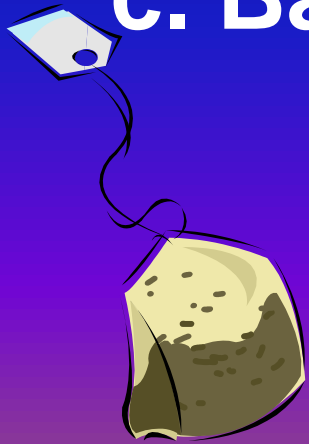
2. Implementing British Policies

a. East India Company's #1 goal: to make money

i. =owners/investors grew rich

b. +s: improved roads, preserve peace, reduced crime, introduced Western education, tried to end slavery

c. Banned Sati*



کَلْبُ الْبَاقِیَاتِ

چو که شد هم از در بر سرش حجت	بگو که گشت آتش مستموس	خبر داد آتش از در دورش
بش و سپید در در بر زده کس	سر شورید بر زانو نهادش	تغابش را سو پس از در در
کشیدش سکره خنجان در آغوش	بخوی پشتش غبار آتش زد	بزرگان شعلما بر چیدش از روی



که جان این تن از آتش	بنوعی آتش آن در تن شد	چو جانان یافت که در خنجان
دی چون بر حست ز مکر کرد	کلاب الجحیم کمان افتاد	حوشش حال و شمر او بر خنجان



RAM DAS

3. Growing Discontent (1800s)

a. Bad moves by East India Company:

Company:

i. Sepoys* to serve in British military anywhere, not just India

ii. Hindu widows could remarry

New rifles to sepoy w/ animal fat in cartridge (violation)





4. Rebellion & Aftermath

a. Rebellion by Sepoys v. British

b. East India Company replaced by British govt.



B. Impact of British Colonial Rule

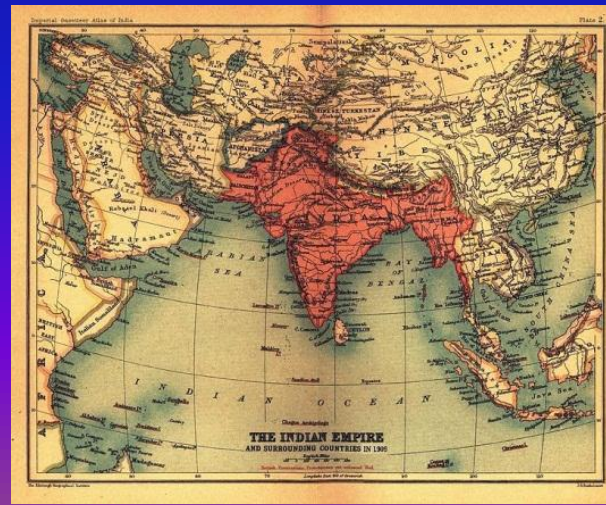
1. British Raj*--set up by British parliament to rule India



a. Viceroy of India

b. India absorbed into British economy

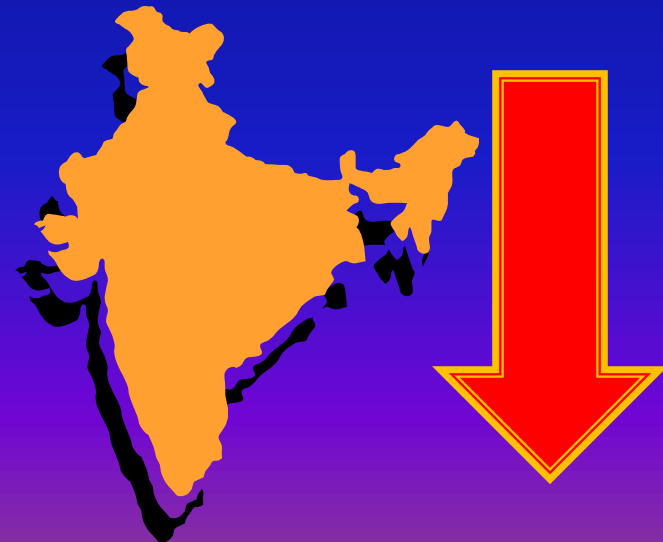
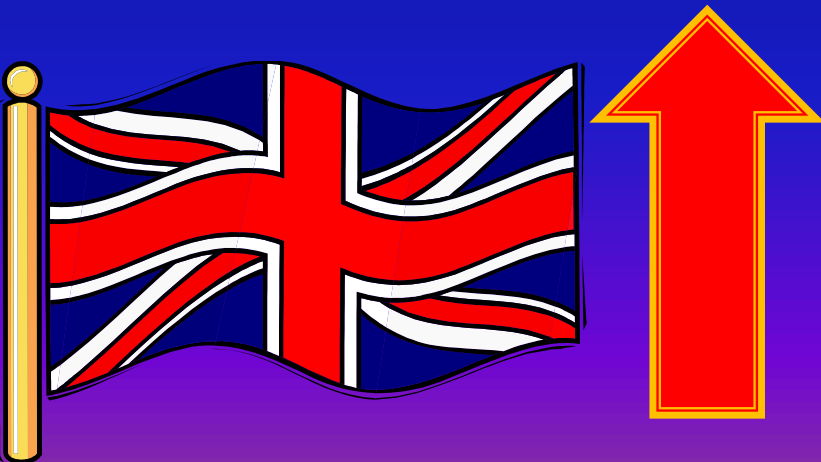
c. British expected India to be happy w/ modernizing & accepting British custom



2. An Unequal Partnership

a. +: British built roads, improved education, built factories, improved communications & farming

b. --=deforestation, only Britain profiting economically, ruined India's hand-weaving industry



3. Population Growth & Famine

a. Medical improvements

b. New farming methods

c. =rapid population growth

**d. =trouble feeding the Indian people
due to cash crops exports like tea**



4. Benefits of British Rule

a. Peace

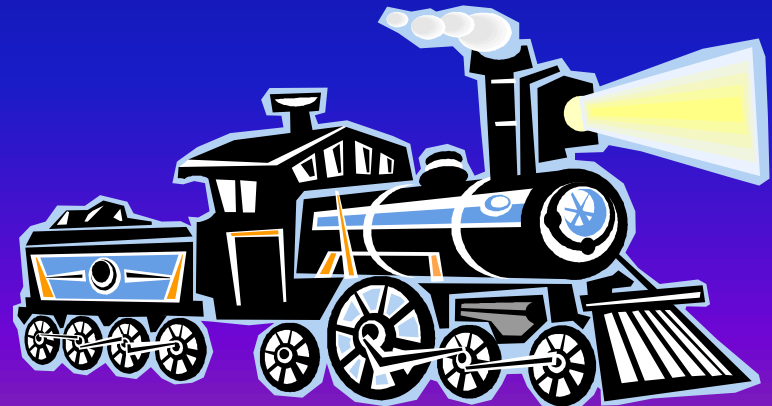
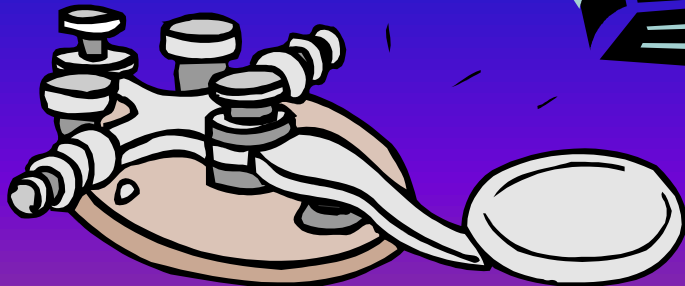
b. Revised legal system=justice

c. Railroads

d. Telegraph

e. Postal system

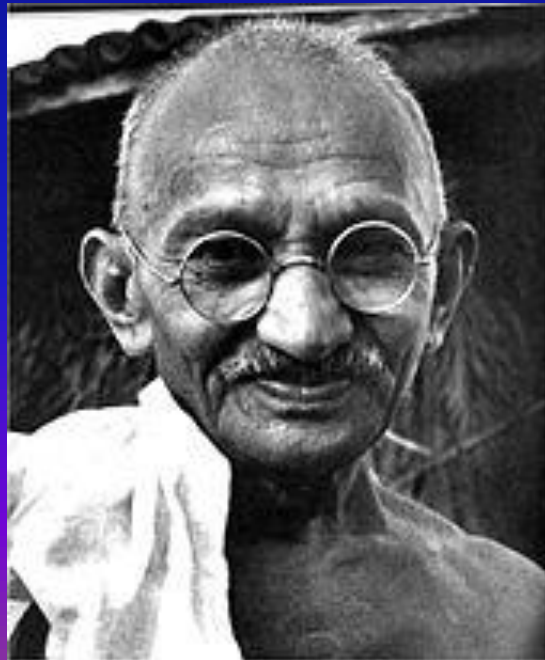
f. National Pride & unity



C. Indian Nationalism Grows

1. Indian National Congress

- a. Believed in peaceful protest
- b. Wanted more democracy
- c. Wanted eventual self-rule



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

2. Muslim League

a. Muslims & Hindus work together at first

b. Muslims formed own political party & wanted own Muslim state in India



V. CHINA & THE NEW IMPERIALISM

A. Trade Between Britain & China

1. Before 1800s:

a. European trade only in ports

b. =Chinese trade surplus*

c. =trade deficit* for Europe



2. The Opium War

a. Chinese Opium traded for Indian tea

b. British wouldn't stop trading the drug

c. British defeated Chinese in war



3. Unequal Treaties

a. Treaty of Nanjing*--1842

- i. China had to pay Britain for losses in the Opium War
- ii. Hong Kong to Britain until 1996
Extraterritoriality* to British citizens living in China



C. The Taiping Rebellion Weakens China

1. Qing Dynasty weakened:

a. Poor irrigation systems

b. Flooding

c. Starvation

d. Extravagant court

e. Govt Corruption

f. =Taiping Rebellion 1850-64

i. 20-30 million Chinese killed

ii. Qing stayed in power, but weak



D. Launching Reform Efforts

1. Self-Strengthening Movement

a. Imported Western technology

b. Built factories for modern weapons

c. Improved education



2. War With Japan

a. Japan allied with West, went to war with China (lost)

b. Japanese took over Taiwan



3. Carving Spheres of Influence

a. British in East, French in South

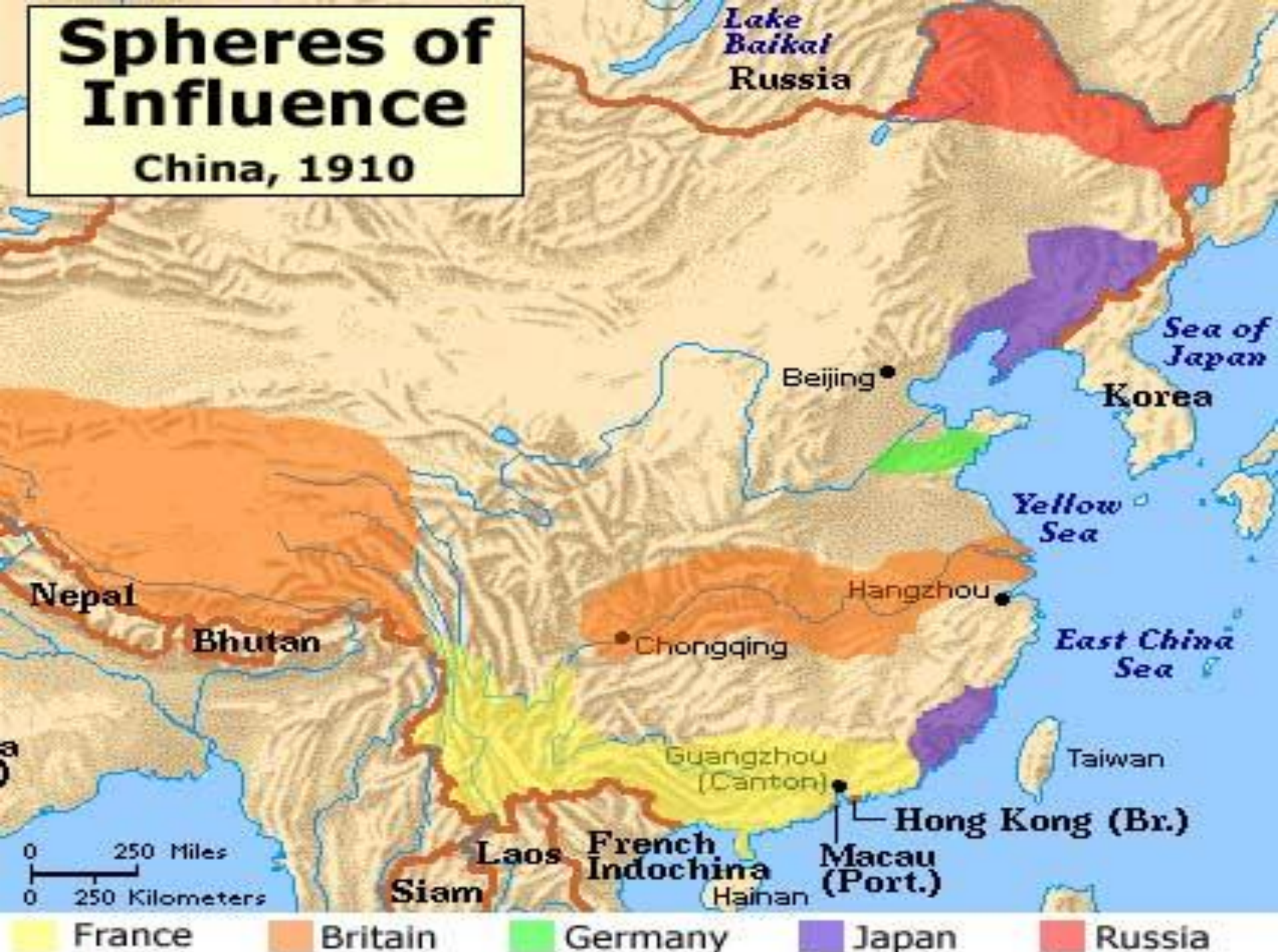
b. U.S. in several ports

c. =Open Door Policy*



Spheres of Influence

China, 1910



4. Hundred Days of Reform

a. Guang Xu--emperor who tried to reform China

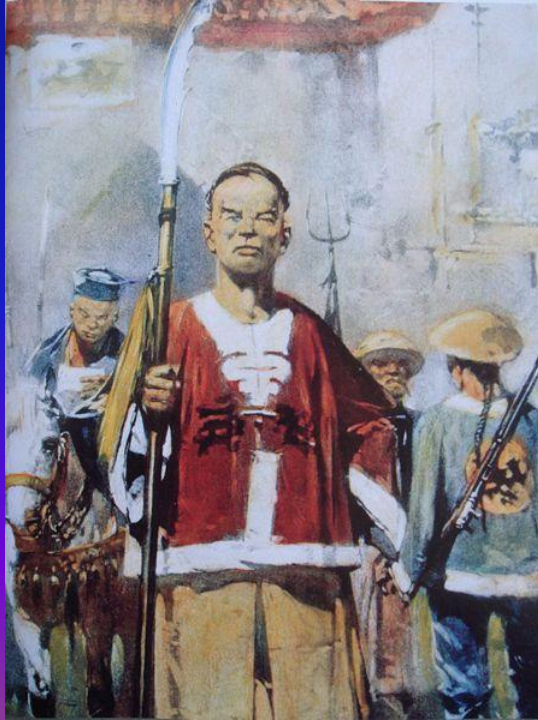


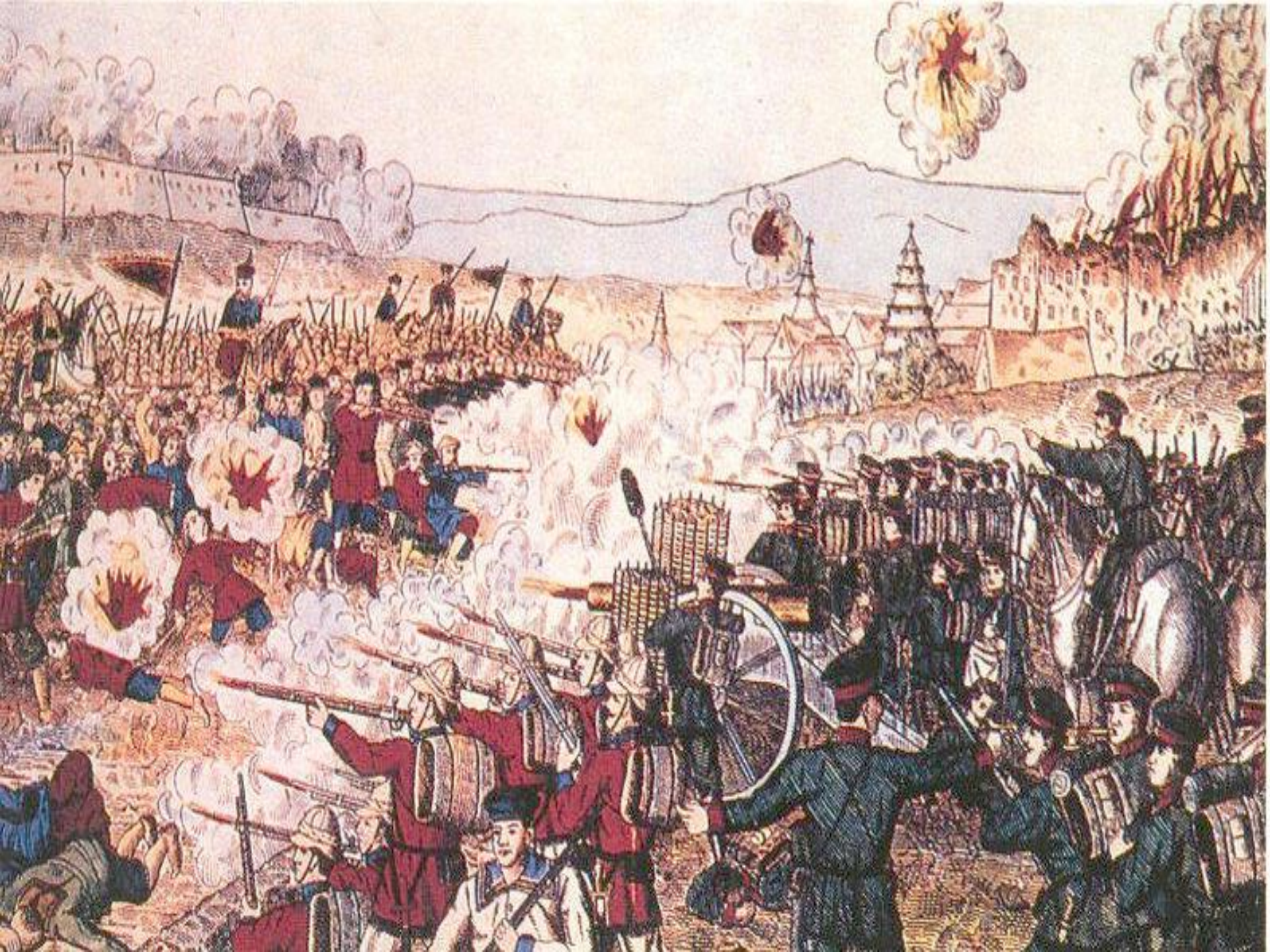
E. Qing Dynasty Falls

1. Boxer Uprising*--1899

“Society of the Righteous & Harmonious Fists”

a. Chinese Boxers tried to get rid of all Westerners & their ideas, culture=failed





2. Aftermath of the Uprising

a. More Chinese supported Westernization

b. =Reforms:

i. Chinese women now educated

ii. More science & math instead of Confucianism

iii. More Chinese students sent abroad to study

iv. Economic Expansion in mining, shipping ,railroads, banking

v. Exports of cash crops

3. Three Principles of the People=

a. Chinese Nationalism

b. Democracy

c. Economic security for the Chinese

4. Birth of a Republic

a. Early 20th century: constant civil war=a weakened China



**The 1912-1928
flag of the
Republic of China:
5 Races Under 1
Union**



Boxer Rebellion Video