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# IMPERIALISM

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

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



# EQ:

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

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# 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?

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## Colonized Continents

targeted:

- Africa
- Asia
- Latin America

## Imperialist Countries:

- United States
- European countries

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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

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

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# REASONS FOR IMPERIALISM

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## 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

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# REASONS FOR IMPERIALISM

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

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# REASONS FOR IMPERIALISM

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- 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.

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# EUROPEANS IN AFRICA

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# MOVING INWARD

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- 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:

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

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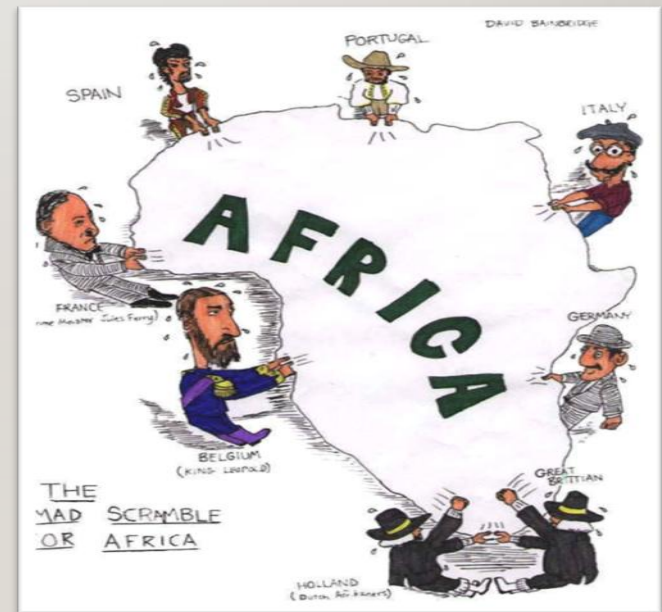
# CONFLICT – THE BERLIN CONFERENCE

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- 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!!

# 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**



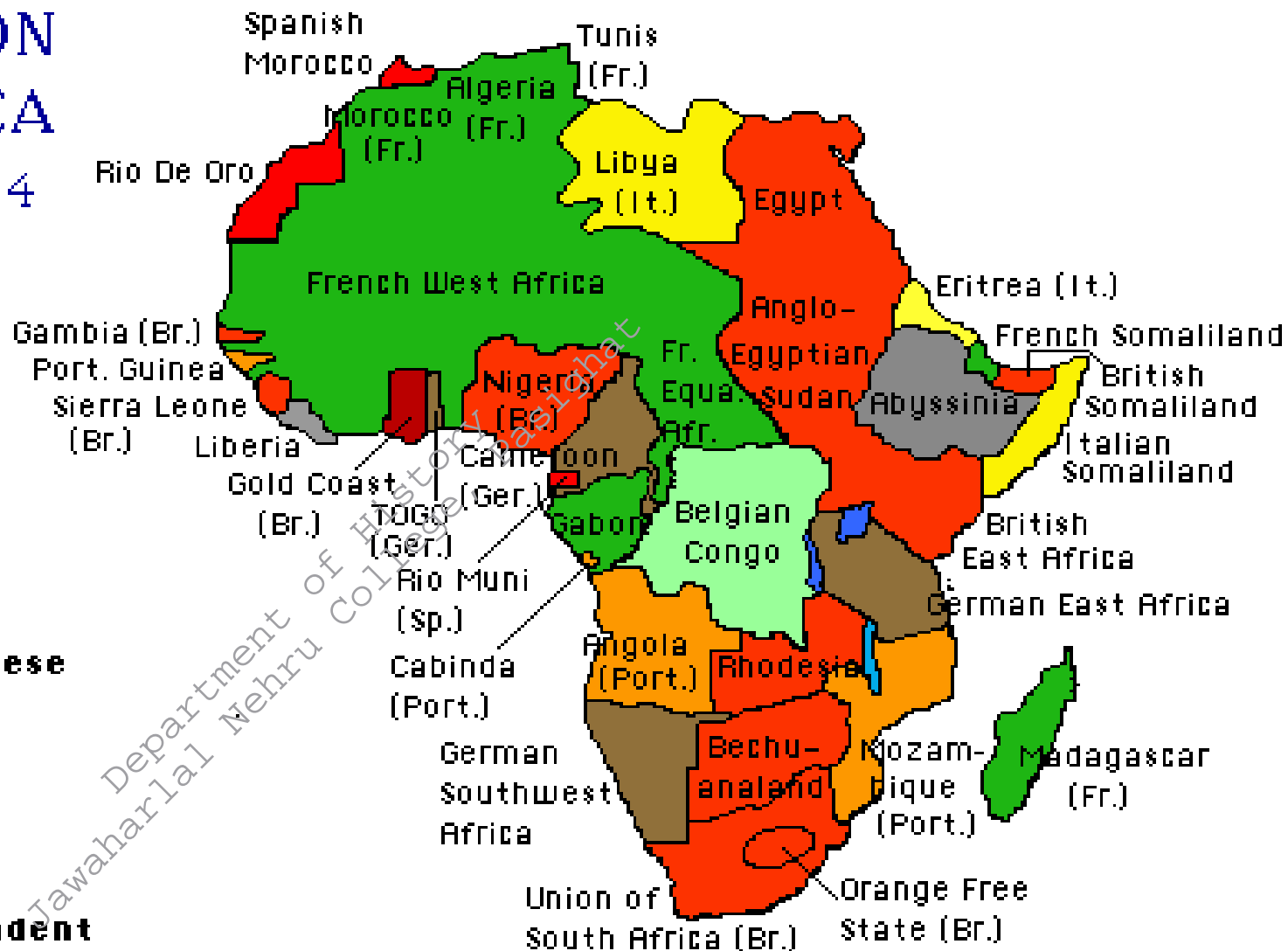
**Belgian**



**Spanish**



**Independent**

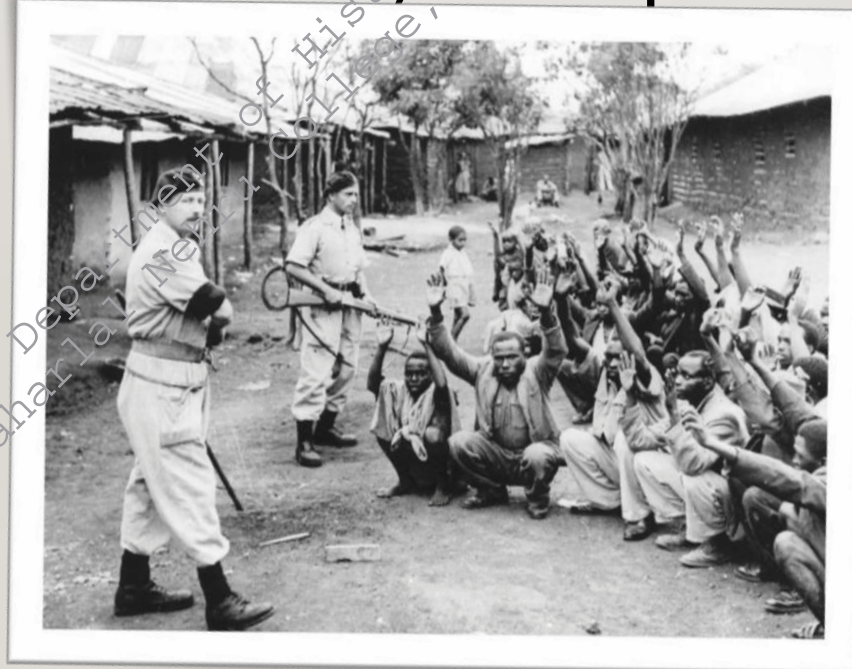




# A SEED OF NATIONALISM IS PLANTED IN AFRICA

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



# EQ:

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

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# ECONOMIC IMPACT:

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- 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:

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- How did European political control impact the African colonies?

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# POLITICAL IMPACT:

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- 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

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- 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

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- **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:

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- How did European imperialism impact culture in African colonies?

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# CULTURAL IMPACT:

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- Christianity was introduced (not the primary aim, albeit)
- Languages changed
- Education
- Healthcare
- Family structure
- Racism – separation between “us” and “them”
- Beginnings of Nationalism

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# EUROPEANS IN SOUTH ASIA

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# EQ:

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

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# EAST INDIA COMPANY (E.I.C.)

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



# EAST INDIA COMPANY (E.I.C.)

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- 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)

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- 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

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- The cartridges were greased with fat from cows (sacred to Hindus) or pigs (Muslims are forbidden to eat)
- The sepoy 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

# EFFECT OF THE SEPOY REBELLION

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- British parliament ended the EIC's control of India
- 1858 – India was ruled by the Crown of England & Parliament

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# EQ:

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

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# POLITICAL IMPACT

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

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# EQ:

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- How did imperialism impact the economy of India?

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# ECONOMIC IMPACT

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

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# EQ:

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

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# CULTURAL IMPACT

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

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# EUROPEANS IN CHINA

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# WHAT'S HAPPENING IN CHINA YOU ASK?

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- 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



# EFFECTS OF THE OPIUM WAR

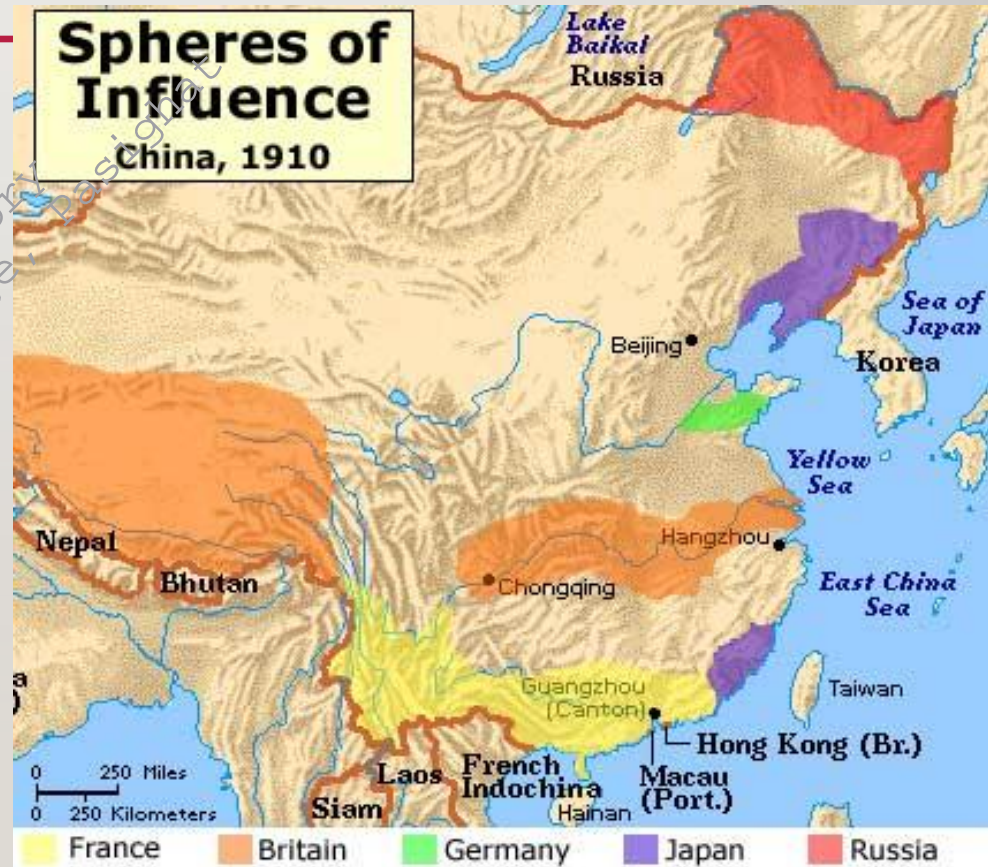
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- **Open door policy** all countries have equal trading rights in the area

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# 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

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- 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

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- 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

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# EUROPEANS IN LATIN AMERICA

# EQ:

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

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# EFFECTS OF COLONIZATION

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- 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:

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

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