

European Imperialism

What is **imperialism**?

- One nation's control of the economic, political, and social life of another territory



First Wave of European Imperialism	Second Wave of European Imperialism
1500s - 1600s	1750 - 1900
Western Hemisphere	Africa & Asia
Britain, Spain, Portugal, & France	New players: Germany, Italy, Belgium, USA, & Japan

Causes of European Imperialism

1. Political rivalries with other European nations

- **competition for more colonies**
- **jealousy**
- **nationalism**

Causes of European Imperialism

2. Desire for raw materials and new markets for their goods

- raw materials
 - rubber, copper, & gold from Africa
 - cotton, jute, & tea from India
 - tin & rubber from Southeast Asia
- agricultural products
 - banana, pineapple, coffee, cocoa, & tea
 - palm oil for soap
- manufactured goods sold to colonies
 - tools, weapons, & clothes (textiles)

Causes of European Imperialism

3. Steamships required a network of refueling stations around the world

4. New opportunities

- **provided jobs for Europeans**
- **provided a chance to get rich and move up in society**
- **provided a way to start over in life**

Causes of European Imperialism

5. Desire the spread Christianity and European Civilization/ Culture.

- **Social Darwinism:** application of Darwin's survival of the fittest to human society.

The White Man's Burden

Rudyard Kipling
1899

Take up the White Man's burden—



**The sick, the maimed,
And weighed with your dead.**

**Take up the White Man's burden--
The savage wars of peace--
Fill full the mouth of famine
And bid the sickness cease;**



**The tale of common things.
The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread,
Go make them with your living,
And mark them with your dead!**

Forms of Imperialism

- **Sphere of Influence:** when European country controlled and monopolized trade in a territory.
- **Protectorate:** local rulers but really controlled by the European power
 - puppet government
- **Colony:** direct European rule of the territory

Ways of Gaining Colonies

- 1. Treaties with local people**
- 2. Buying them from other European powers**
- 3. Military conquest**

Imperialism in Africa



**No Europeans
had explored the
interior of the
“Dark Continent”
before the
mid 1800s.**





David Livingstone

Scottish Congregationalist Missionary

explored the interior of Africa for
30 years searching for the source
of the Nile

Lost contact with the outside
world for six years.

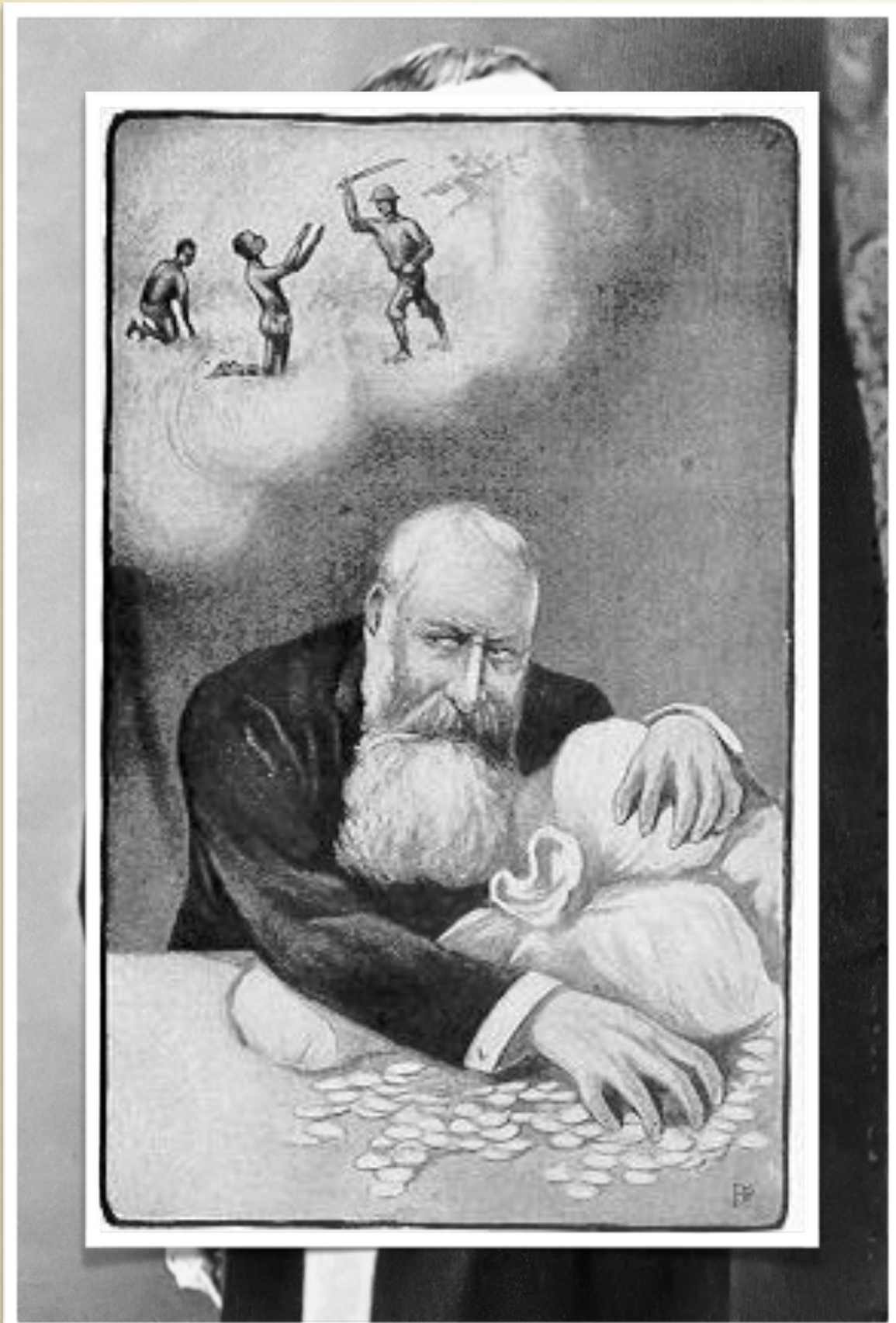
New York Herald sent
Henry Morton Stanley
to find him in 1869.

“Dr. Livingstone, I presume?”

Early 1880s

**King Leopold II
of Belgium
paid for expeditions
into the interior
(Congo Basin).**

**“... millions of men still
plunged in barbarism will be
at the dawn of a better era.”**



Scramble for Africa

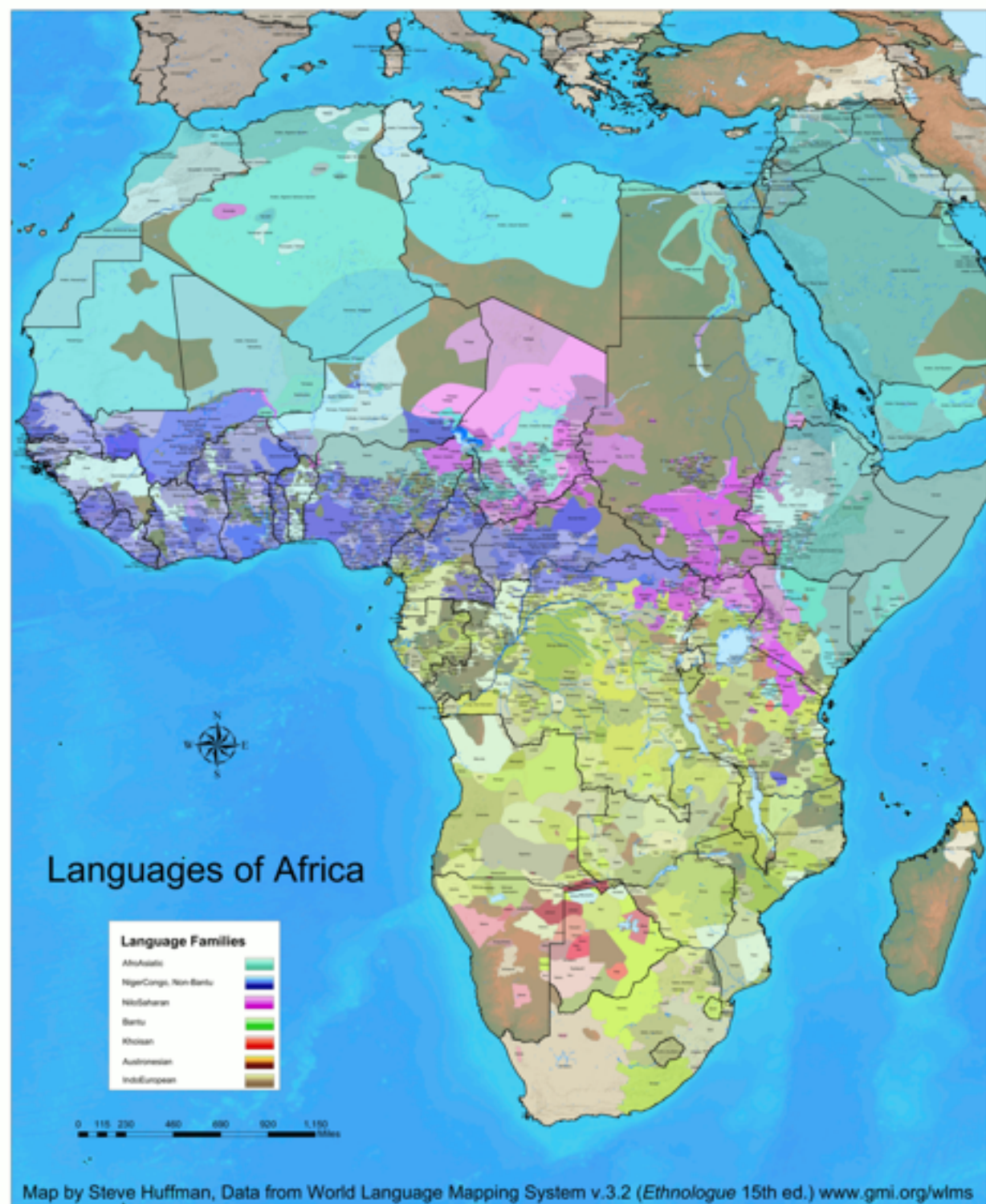
- **1880s Europeans began claiming different parts of Africa as their own**
 - **they claimed African colonies simply by setting up government offices on the territory**
- **1885 Berlin Conference**
 - **European nations met to decide how to divide up Africa**
 - **Peaceful negotiations**
 - **No African leaders were invited**
- **1914 Europeans controlled 90% of Africa**
- **They often had to use military action to maintain control of their new African territories.**

“We have been engaged in drawing lines upon maps where no white man’s foot has ever trod.

We have been giving away mountains and rivers and lakes to each other, only hindered by the small impediment that we never knew exactly where the mountains and rivers were.”

-British Official







1914
Only 2 independent
African nations.

Liberia
Ethiopia

“I have listened to your words but can find no reason why I should obey you – I would rather die first... If you desire friendship, then I am ready for it, today and always. But I cannot be your subject. If you desire war, then I am ready.”

-Chief Mchemba to a German officer (1890)



1896
Ethiopian king
Menelik II
defeated an Italian army



Italy invaded again in 1935 under Benito Mussolini

Ethiopian emperor escaped and gave a famous speech at the United Nations asking the world for assistance.



Speech to the United Nations

That until the philosophy which holds one race superior and another inferior is finally and permanently discredited and abandoned;

That until there are no longer first-class and second-class citizens of any nation;

That until the color of a man's skin is of no more significance than the color of his eyes;

That until the basic human rights are equally guaranteed to all without regard to race;

That until that day, the dream of lasting peace and world citizenship and the rule of international morality will remain but a fleeting illusion, to be pursued but never attained;

And until the ignoble and unhappy regimes that hold our brothers in Angola, in Mozambique and South Africa in subhuman bondage have been toppled and destroyed;

Until bigotry and prejudice and malicious and inhuman self-interest have been replaced by understanding and tolerance and good-will; Until all Africans stand and speak as free beings, equal in the eyes of all men, as they are in the eyes of Heaven;

Until that day, the African continent will not know peace.

We Africans will fight, if necessary, and we know that we shall win, as we are confident in the victory of good over evil.

– Haile Selassie I



War

Bob Marley



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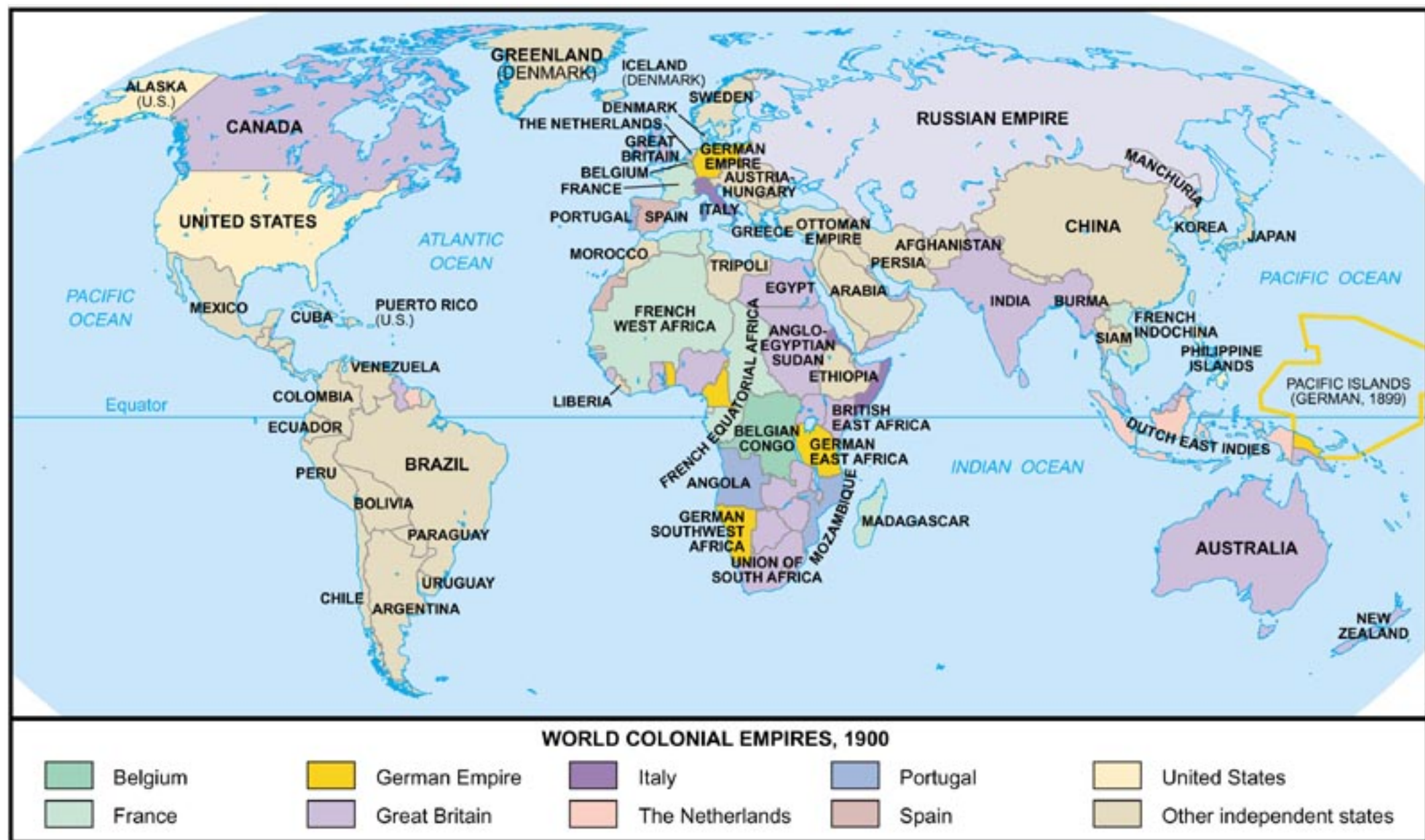
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**After World War II
Africans began demanding
independence from
their European colonizers.**

Metropole

Parent state of a colony



WORLD COLONIAL EMPIRES. 1900



Imperialism in India

The Portuguese

- first Europeans to establish roots in Indian since Romans
- Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut in 1498
- established themselves along the Malabar Coast
- had holdings in India until 1961
 - Goa

The English

- **British East India Company**
 - formed by English traders
 - 1600: they were given exclusive trading rights in India
 - traded gold and silver for cotton, silk, and tea
 - gained right to trade and establish factories in India from the Mughal Empire
 - Mughal Empire looked down on British

The French

- **France formed the French East India Company**
- **gained a few cities**
 - **Pondicherry & Chandernagore**
- **company's sales were only half those of the British**

1757: Battle of Plassey

- **Part of the Seven Years War**
- **British defeat the French**
- **British control most of India**

British angered the local population

- made English the official language
- allowed Hindus to remarry
- allowed Christian missionary activity



Sepoy Rebellion

- **Sepoy:** Indian who served in the British Army



Reasons for the Sepoy Mutiny

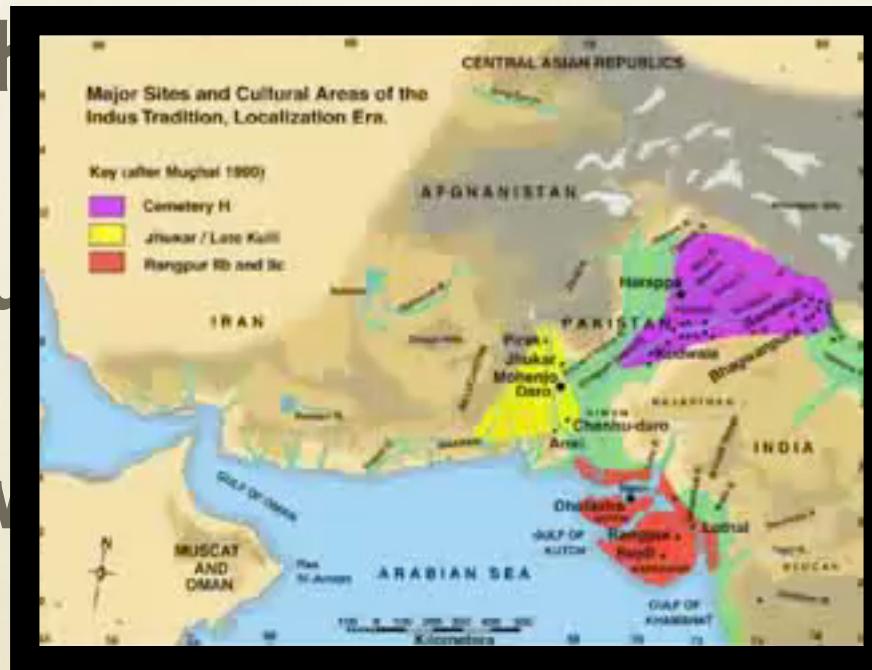
- They didn't want to serve outside of India.
- Enfield Rifles
 - rumors that the cartridges were greased with fat from cows and pigs angering Hindus and Muslims.

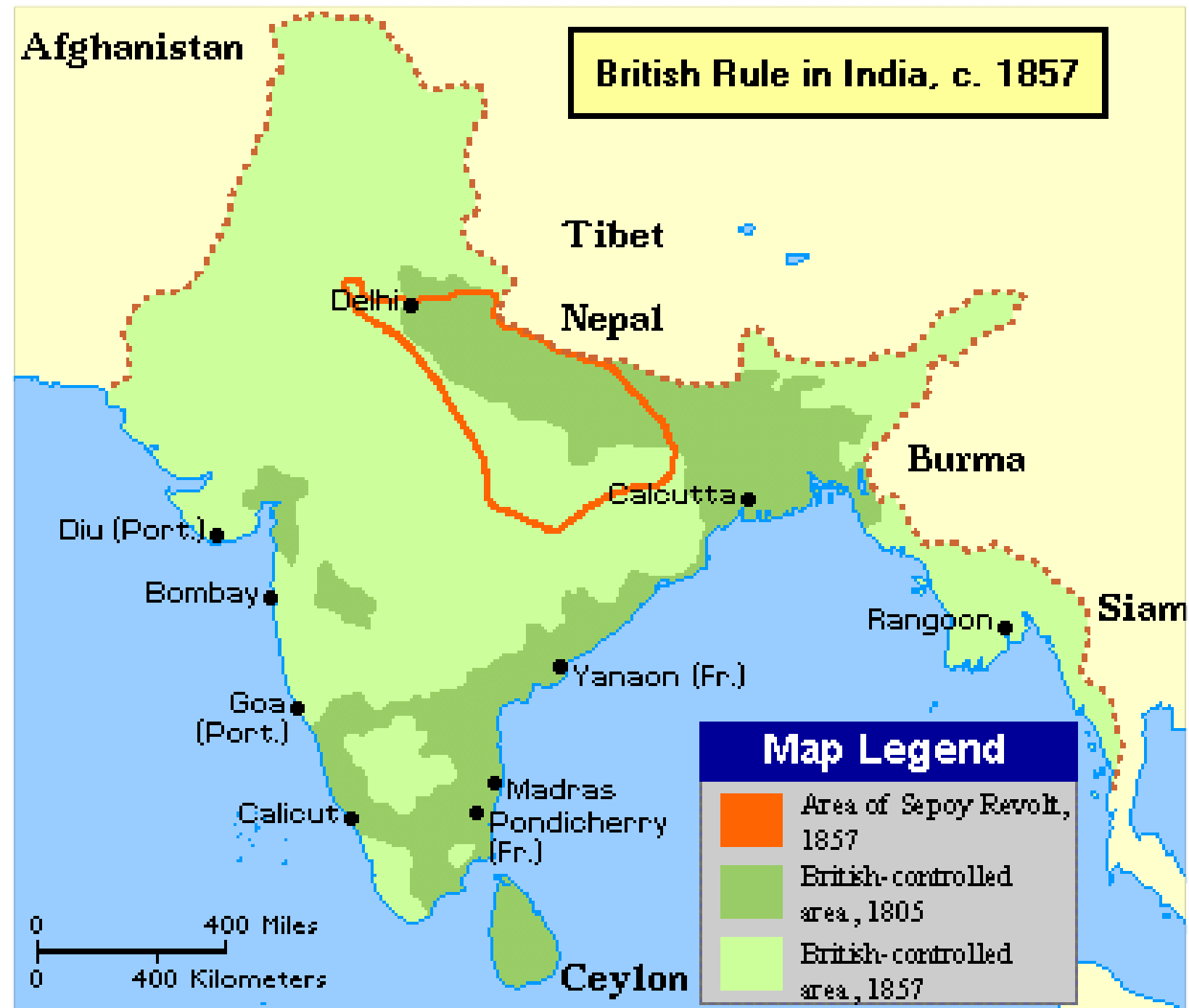




Sepoy Rebellion

- Initially the mutiny was spontaneous but became organized later
- They took over the cities of Delhi and Kanpur
- British harshly crushed the rebellion on September 20, 1857
- British were cruel
 - executions were public
 - bodies put in carcasses of pigs or cows



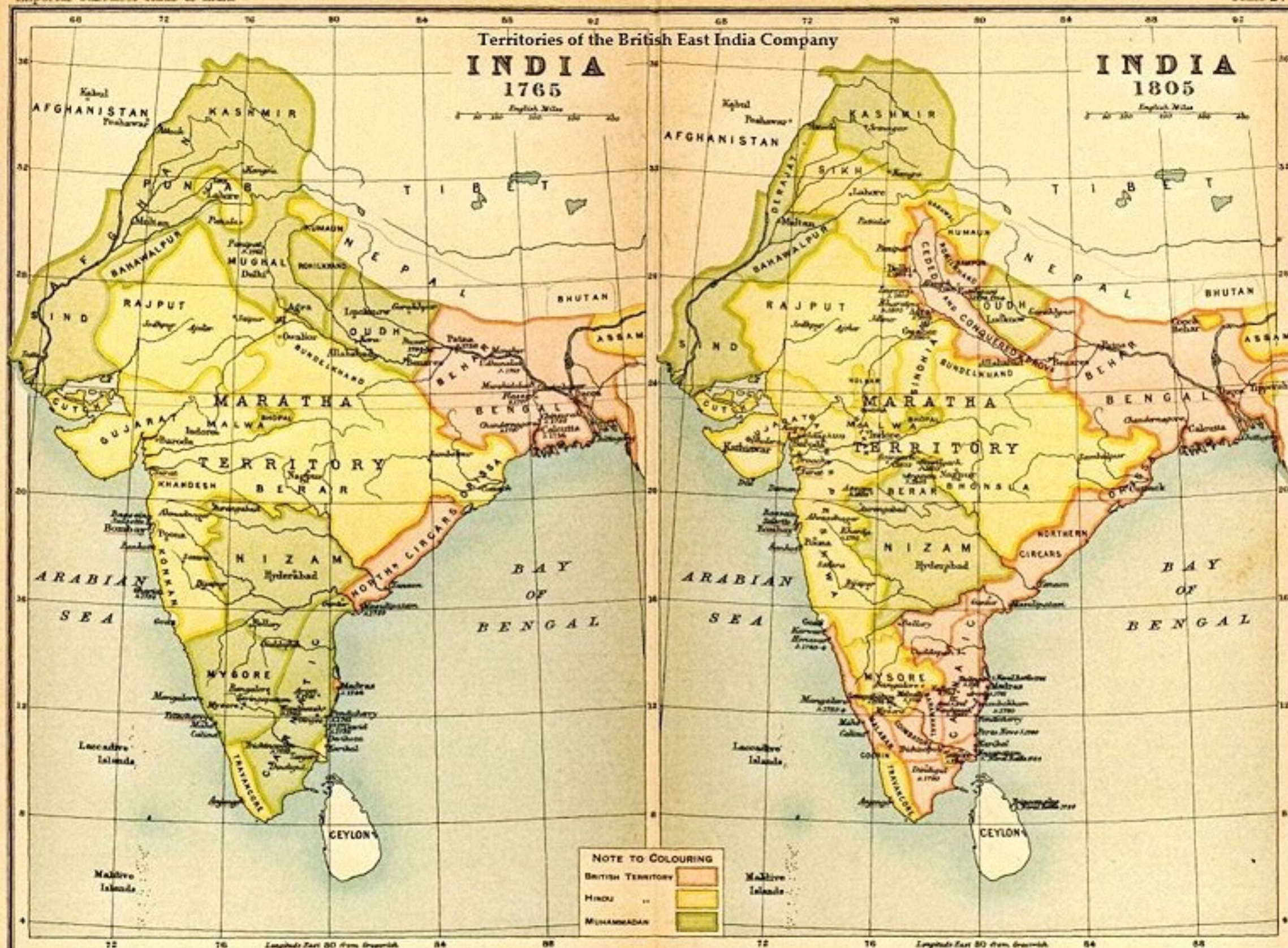




British Take Control

- British built factories, railroads, hospitals, schools, and roads
- An Indian middle class emerged









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THE ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON.

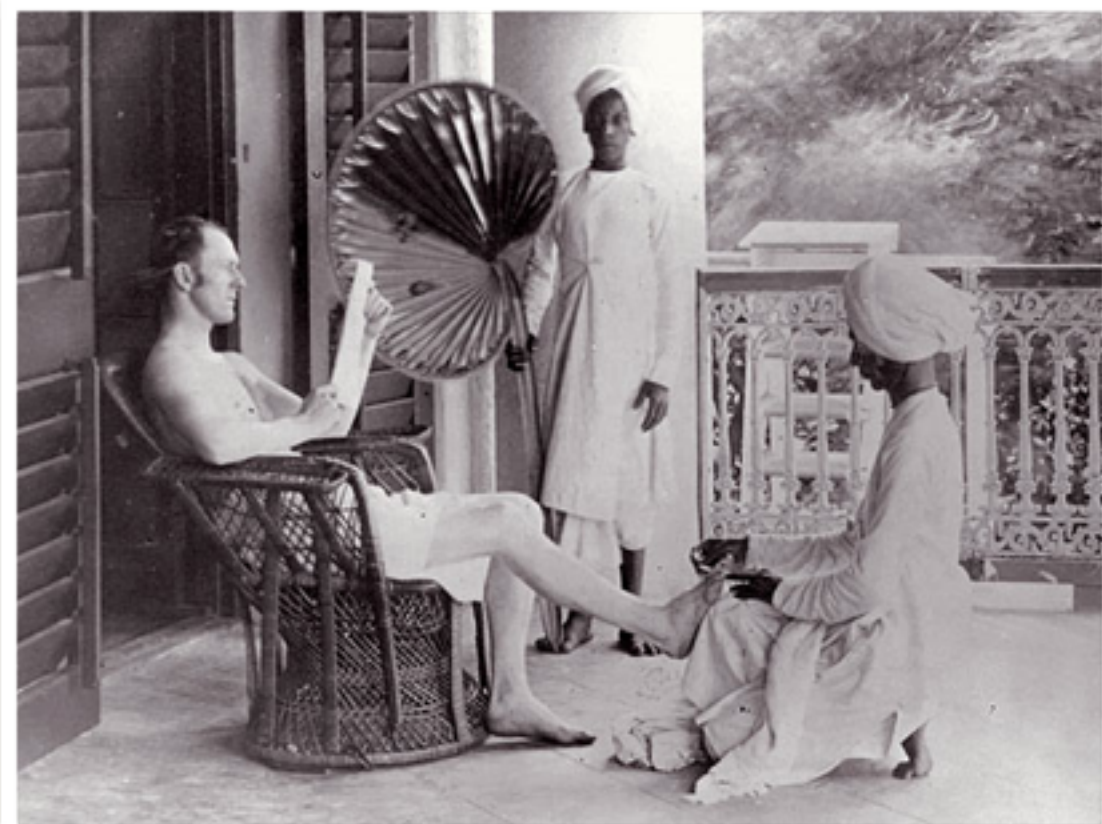
**Indian
Influence on
English Culture**



Chicken Tikka Masala

British Influence on Indian Culture









English words of Hindi origin

- bandana
- bungalow
- cot
- cushy
- dinghy
- juggernaut
- jungle
- khaki
- loot
- punch (drink)
- pajamas
- veranda

Imperialism in China

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- Qing (Ch'ing) Dynasty ruled China in the 1800s
- China was a self-sufficient agricultural society
- Europeans were forbidden to trade in Chinese ports
 - exception: Canton (Guangzhou)
- Chinese saw European goods as inferior





- **OPIUM:** highly addictive narcotic made from poppies



- **The sale of opium was strictly controlled in Europe and China**
 - **British begin to smuggle opium into China**
 - **Chinese govt. was too weak to stop the smuggling**
- **1836: Chinese emperor appealed to Queen Victoria to stop the smuggling but nothing changed.**

The Queen
is a
drug lord?!?



First Opium War: 1839

- between China and Britain
- began when the Chinese confiscated opium warehouses in Canton and burned the opium
- fought mostly at sea
- Chinese cannons were no match for the British cannons



Treaty of Nanjing, 1842

- **Results**

- marked a century of humiliation for the Chinese
- clear victory for the British
- British won the right to trade in 4 ports in addition to Canton
- British won **extraterritorial rights**
 - British were not subject to Chinese laws or courts only British
- China had to pay for the opium it destroyed
- opium trade continued

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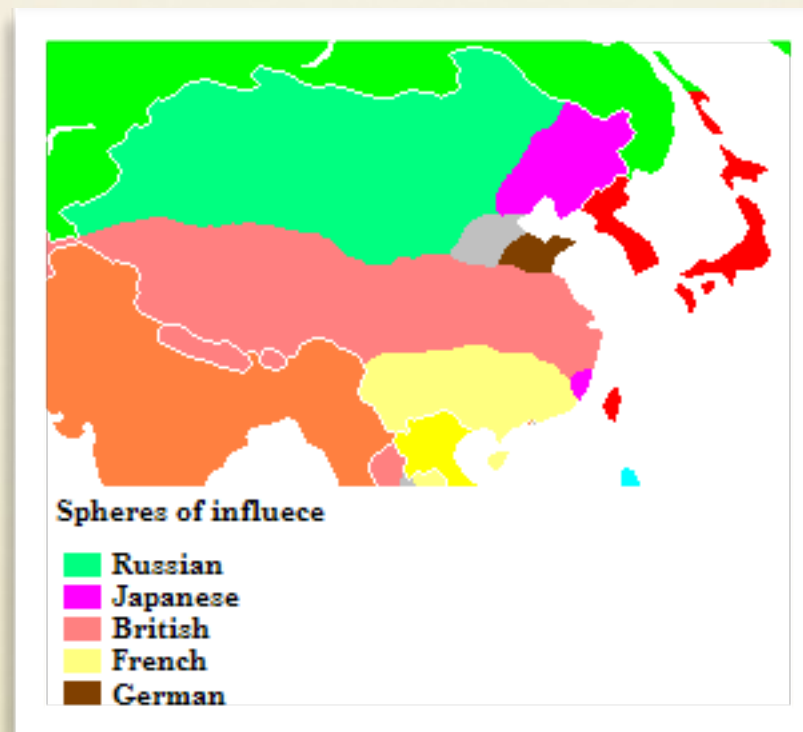


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 大英欽差使臣公使大臣等
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 約者

- Other countries began to carve out spheres of influence in China.
- sphere of influence: areas where European countries held exclusive trading rights
- Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan



- USA favored an **OPEN DOOR POLICY**
 - any nation should be free to trade anywhere in China
 - by 1899, other nations agreed to this policy





CNN MILLENNIUM 1800s

China was in turmoil.

- **corrupt government**
- **hunger and starvation**
- **huge population growth**
- **floods in 1852**

COUNTERTHINK



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Taiping Rebellion

- 1851-1860
- led by Hung Hsiu-Ch'uan, a teacher
- believed he was the reincarnation of Jesus
- believed that his mission was to create a “heavenly kingdom of great peace” on earth.
- created an army of 1,000,000 men and took control of southern China making Nanjing his capital
- British & Chinese Imperial Armies put down the rebellion.
- after 10 years of fighting, 20 million were dead in a war you've never heard of.





Second Opium War

- **1857-1860**
- **British & French against the Chinese**
- **Chinese were forced to open the interior of China to foreigners**
- **1900: Foreign power in China is at its height**

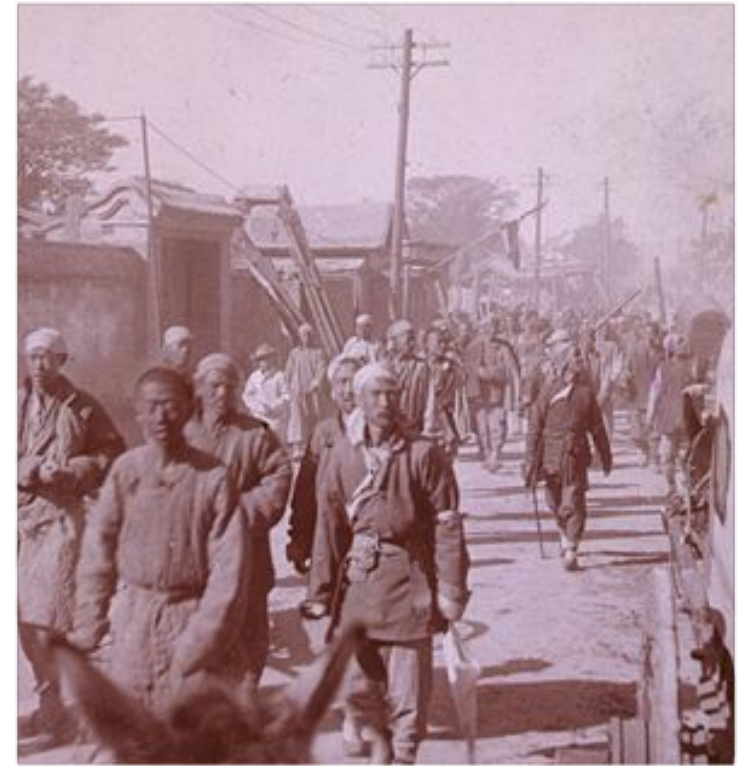
Ci Xi (Tz'u Hsi)

- dowager empress of China
- opposed modernization and foreign involvement in China
- kept her son, the emperor, from ruling
- encouraged anti-foreign groups in China



Boxer Rebellion

- **Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists**
 - practiced a Chinese form of boxing
 - called the “Boxers”
 - wanted to rid China of “foreign devils”
- **1900: They attacked hundreds of foreigners and killed thousands of Chinese Christians**
- **besieged the foreigners in Beijing**
- **foreign armies created an army of 25,000 to put down the rebellion**





何

- **Many Chinese wanted to replace the Qing Dynasty with a republic.**
- **1905: Nationalist Party formed**
 - **wanted a republican form of government**
 - **founded by Sun Yat-sen**



- **1908: Ci Xi died**
 - **2 year-old Pu Yi became Emperor of China**
 - **last emperor of China**
 - **further weakened the Qing Dynasty**







- **1911: revolution ends the dynasty and makes Sun Yat-sen president of the Republic of China**



