

IMPERIALISM- The Building of Empires

Stronger nation seeks to dominate a weaker nation politically

Old Imperialism & Causes of New Imperialism (slides 2-3)	Socially : economically
	Old Imperialism - 1500-1800 - Euro power was limited
	economic motives, military, political, nationalism
	Social Darwinism, "The White Man's Burden"

New Imperialism & Causes (slides 4-8)	1870-1914, Japan, US, Industrialized nations aggressively expand focused on Asia: Africa
	Economic - need natural resources, new markets (IR), place for growing population to settle
	Political - basis for trade, military ships, Nationalism
	Social : Spread Christianity, share culture - Belief that Western ways are the best
	Racism =

Social Darwinism & White Mans' Burden (Slides 9-10)	"Survival of the fittest"
	natural for stronger nations to dominate weaker ones
	Poem by Rudyard Kipling - White Imperialists had a moral duty to educate less developed people. Spread Western ideas, customs, religion

Western Advantages & Forms of Imperial Control (Slides 12-13)	strong economics : gov, powerful Armies, Navies
	Superior tech - machine gun, steam driven warships : railroads, medical advances (understand germs, sanitation)
	colony - governed by foreign power (13 colonies)
	proterate - own gov but controlled by foreign power
	Sphere of influence - foreign power claims (India) exclusive trading rights (China)

Early African Interaction (14-19)	Resources - oil, gold, copper, diamonds, cotton, coffee, peanuts, lumber
	Hundreds of languages: ethnic groups. Large empires: small independent villages. Mostly traditional beliefs
	1482: Europeans establish contact on coasts
	- travel to interior is limited b/c of geography and diseases
	Africans controlled trade: Euro's coast slave trade
	1860's - missionary David Livingstone: lit Euro to explore

at P end then

The Scramble for Africa & Berlin Conference (21-24)	Belgium control of Congo set of race for colonies
	Berlin Conference: 1874-1885
	- any country could claim land, divided ethnic groups: territories
	- no African rules attended
Internal African problems - variety of cultures, languages prevented mutual defense, low level tech., ethnic conflict	

British Imperialism & the Boer Wars (25-31)	GB had parts of W: E Africa, Egypt, Southern Africa
	Boers are Dutch Farmers - colonized 1652. Boers resent English intrusion 1806, they move north.
	Boers conflict w/ Zulu Nation, Boers: British unite. defeat Zulu's
	Boer war continue until 1902, S Africa created in 1910
	(Racial segregation until 1993)

Positive & Negative Impacts (35-36)	+ reduced local warfare, improved sanitation, hospitals: education, African products popular in Euro market, improved infrastructure (roads, railroads, dams, telephones: telegraph lines
	- lost land: independence, death caused by new diseases and rebellion, change to cash crops resulted in famine, breakdown of traditional culture, Euro establishes their own boundaries (created problems today)

Indian Subcontinent (37- 40)	Southern Asia, mostly Hindu + Islam
	British East India (EIC) controls trade, has its own army (Sepoys) - has the power of govern.
	Sepoy Mutiny - Indian Soldiers, Felt British military rules went against their beliefs, 1857 Rebel, British crush revolt: end EIC rule. British Gov. takes control

Imperialism in India (44- 46)	"Jewel in the Crown" - major supplier of cotton + opium.
	The Raj - British rule in India 1858-1947
	- established a single law for everybody (all castes were equal)
	- Established English as official language

Positives & Negatives of Imperialism in India (48-49)	+ Improved infrastructure, built schools, improved sanitation, public health, ended local warfare
	Indians allowed to study abroad in other British territories.
	- GB held all political + economic power, Indians treated as 2nd class citizens, conversion to cash crops caused famine. Indian culture was threatened.

* 1947 - India Gains Independence

China, Opium Wars & Treaty of Nanjing (51- 54)	Geographic Isolation = Ethnocentrism → viewed others as inferior or barbarians
	Europeans interested in silk, tea. - saw China as HUGE market: cheap labor
	China had NO interest in foreign goods. Their Ethnocentrism led them to be stubborn: unwilling to trade
	1700's - GB sends opium to China. People get addicted
	- China tries to stop it = War 1839

1842 - Treaty of Nanjing - China - had to pay for the war

- had to open more ports
- gave away Hong Kong
- exempt from local law

Spheres of Influence & China's Reaction (55-58)	1898 - China divided by foreign power
	1899 - US wants "Open Door Policy" - no 1 colonizer had full power
	1850 - 1864 - Taiping Rebellion - attempt to overthrow Chinese gov. - Failed
	1900 - Boxer Rebellion - revolt against Japan, U.S., Euro. Fails: gives more power to foreign powers

Japan & The Meiji Restoration (61-65)	East Asia, isolated, cultural influence by Korea and China. Industrialized but lacks its own resources
	- Feudal system, initially banned outside world contact, outlawed Euro products, missionaries.
	Treaty of Kanagawa - 1854 - ends Japan's isolation
	1868 - Meiji Restoration - Re-creates emperor, strong gov w/ constitution, industrialized, builds military power

* Modernizes Japan, becomes = and competitive w/ West

Japan as an Imperial Power (66-68)	- Lacked raw materials, leads to imperialism
	1894 - Sino-Japanese War - Japan defeats China - more land
	1904 - Russo-Japanese War - Japan defeats Russia - more land
	- Japan gets Korea
	Japan over Korea -

Can write below

- Controls schools, news, replaces language curriculum w/ Japanese
- give land to Japanese, gets rid of Korean businesses

Southeast Asia (71-72)	- Tropical agriculture, minerals, oil
	- Dutch, British, French, USA colonize
	- French Rule Indochina Peninsula