

**World History Class 06**  
**18th March, 2024 at 9:00 AM**

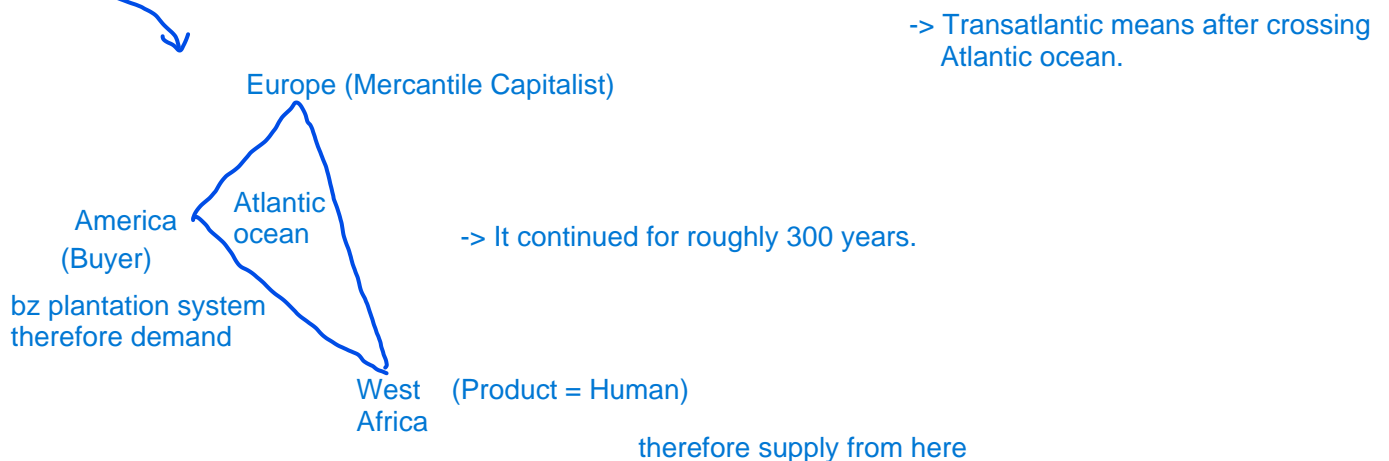
Imperialism is the policy or practice by which a country extends its power, influence, or control over other nations or territories, often through military conquest, political dominance, or economic exploitation. It involves building an empire where one state dominates others for political, economic, or cultural gain. So, when we use military then it is called imperialism i.e. imperialism is category in colonialism.

**COLONIALISM (09:03 AM):**

- Establishment, exploitation, maintenance (\* repressing **1857 revolt**), and expansion of colonies in one territory by foreigners.
- It is the set of unequal relationships between colonial power and colony and between settlers and indigenous people.
- It is the establishment of domination followed by exploitation - economic, political, and socio-cultural - of indigenous people by foreigners.
- Foreigners may in the form of settlers, companies/traders, missionaries, and foreign states. and can be individual also.
- **Cultural colonialism** done via the imposition of foreign culture ie language, education, art, architecture, and religion.
- **Political colonialism** = Imperialism where the use of the military to establish domination and then either establishing a sphere of influence or doing annexation ie taking over of sovereign functions.
- (\*In Subordinate Alliance, partial loss of sovereignty).
- Therefore, colonialism can take place without imperialism.
- Also to continue colonialism, foreigners may engage in imperialism.
- Therefore, imperialism is an extension of colonialism in many cases.
- Post-de-colonialization of Africa, African countries could not follow independent policies as were under loans taken from ex-colonial powers or organizations like IMF, and World Bank.
- This is equal to **neo-colonialism**.

- **Colonialism began due to:**

- Voyages of discovery in the **15th -16th century** motivated by trade profits and made possible by technological innovations, for example, a compass for direction, an astrolabe for location, the art of mapping, and better ships.
- Profits led to a race for exploration, therefore **Spain**, and **Portugal** were joined by the **Dutch, British, and French**.
- Sea power ie merchant navy, military navy, and domination of sea routes and **ports of call** was a determinant force in the colonial era.
- Major attractions pre-IR were the plantation system and slave trade apart from the loot of wealth, the spread of Christianity, and glory from empire building.
- (\* Early colonialism - Motivated by or for - **3G - Gold, Glory and God**).
- Pre-IR, it was mercantile capitalism.
- The slave trade began due to the need for labor for plantation systems of sugar, tobacco, tea, etc.
- (\*Think of the plantation system as an agriculture factory ie organized farming in large lands for profit motive and usually of cash crops).
- It was a transatlantic/triangular slave trade.
- (**Note:** Refer to the diagram on the smart board).
- (Britain banned in its empire in **1833**, France in **1794**, reintroduced in **1802**, and finally abolished in **1845** + US banned in **1865** in the US).
- (Serfs = servants for life and of the land owners, slaves = commodity; bonded labor = involuntary and exploited servants for time period of the bond. **Eg:** Indentured labor).



-> In 1498 Vasco De Gama( from Portugal) came to India from Cape of Good Hope.

- **Colonialism in China (10:15 am):**

- **1514** - Portugues arrived ie discovered a new route to China.
- **1368-1644** Ming Dynasty (Natives).
- **1557** - Portuguese set up the trading center in Canton.
- **1644-1911** - Manchu Dynasty (not natives).
- Early **1600s**, EIC made Canton its major port.
- (**31st December 1600** = Date of EIC formation and it had a monopoly over British trade with China till **1833**).
- By **1730**, most EU powers began trading with China.
- **1784** - US began trading with China.
- Missionaries from Rome under French protection began cultural interference via religious propagation and conversions.
- (\*Recall France protected Pape state + **1870** France lost to Prussia, therefore Italy annexed Pape states).
- This led to a **policy of seclusion** by China.
- Therefore EU powers could now trade only via Canton port and via **13** Chinese traders (**1757**; Policy of Seclusion since **16th century**, now in **1700** strengthened).
- Another reason was that China feared militarily powerful Europeans.

- **1840-42 Opium War (10:53 am):**

- (**Note:** Refer to the map on the smart board).
- Between Britain and China.
- **Reasons:**
- British mercantilism/mercantile capitalism = all policies and actions taken to maximize the positive balance of trade ie net exports for maximizing inflow of forex into Britain.
- However, China refused to import British goods because was a rich civilization.
- This hurt British mercantilism.
- British began illegal opium export into China (Bengal Opium).

- By **1830s**, the British achieved a positive balance of trade.
- (\* ie value wise Opium exports greater than Chinese products <sup>bought</sup> brought by Britain).
- This also <sup>made</sup> meant the Indian colony more profitable for the British.
- However destruction of Chinese youth.
- Therefore finally in **1840**, China destroyed British opium in British ships.
- Now British parliament sanctioned war on China on the grounds of defending the security of the property of British capitalists, protection of free trade, economic loss, and challenge to British supremacy.
- Core reason = Britain wanted China to open up economically and diplomatically ie wanted access to more Chinese ports and lower duties + diplomatic presence in China
- (**1790s** Britain sent envoy but these demands were rejected).
- Wanted China to import British goods.

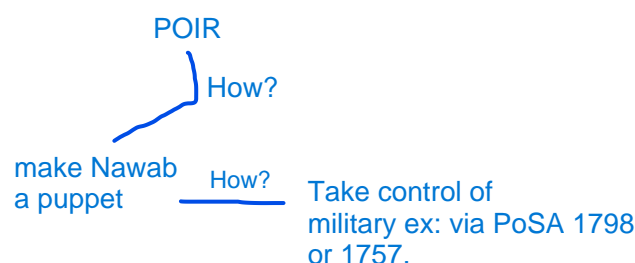
- **Result (11:22 am):**
- **Treaty of Nanking-**
- China was opened up externally -
- British envoy was stationed + More ports opened up in the form of five zones for British trade with China + tariff barriers decreased ie lower customs duties which increased the competitiveness of British goods vis-a-vis other EU powers and Chinese goods.
- (\*Trade barriers are of two kinds - Tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers).
- Hong Kong to Britain, therefore Britain got a base for its trade with China.
- (\*Like Bombay for West India).
- British laws to apply on British citizens in China.
- (**1773** SC in Calcutta for the same purpose).
- British sovereignty over British trading centers.

- **Second Opium War (1856-60) (11:31 am):**
- Between China Vs Britain, France.
- **Reasons:**
- A vessel carrying Opium was confiscated by China.
- Some violence against Christian missionaries.
- British and French officials demanding the legalization of the Opium trade and more trade to missionaries in China - were killed in an incident.
- **Real reason** = EU powers wanted more business concessions.

(France said we are protector of religion that is why we are against China.)

- **Result:**
- More ports opened up for trade.
- Freedom of navigation in Chinese rivers and freedom of travel inside China to foreigners for better extraction of raw material and capturing of markets of China.
- Between the two Opium Wars, there was an influx of missionaries under French protection and now they got the right to establish a Church anywhere in China + freedom of movement + China made to guarantee the security of life of missionaries.
- (1813 Christianization of India began, 1860 of China).
- Opium trade legalized (\*Irony).
- **1858** - Russia annexed Chinese territory above river Amur + took over Port Arthur.
- Therefore converting Manchuria into the Russian sphere of influence.
- (\* Sphere of influence - Puppet state - Only Diwani (Budget, taxes) - Protectorate state or Subordinate alliance - Annexation).
- China was weak after the first Opium War + internally disturbed due to the **Taiping rebellion 1850-64** + busy in **2nd Opium War**, therefore incapable of self-defence.

- **Taiping Rebellion 1850-64 (12:00 pm):**
- In South China by Chinese Christians who wanted Christianity as a state religion, equality for women, and joint ownership of the property to the community.
- (Therefore proof of the political impact of cultural colonialism).
- Suppressed but not by the Manchu Dynasty but by Chinese **warlords**.
- **Negative =**
- The state had to take help from **non-state actors** for law and order stability, therefore proof of a weakened state.
- **Imperialism by Japan (12:08 pm):**
- **1894-95 - 1st Sino-Japanese War:** (Sino means Chinese.)
- **Reason:**
- Japan wanted the benefits of colonialism like the West by targeting China.
- It had the ability as IR since **1868** led to the modern military.
- Japan wanted influence over Korea which was under China, so Japan in the future can extend influence in Manchuria (Coal, mineral-rich).



- **Result =**
- Korea made independent and now a puppet state of Japan.
- (\* Like the policy of indirect rule **1765** onwards by EIC in India).
- Japan annexed Taiwan/Formosa and Senkaku islands in the East China Sea/Sea of Japan.
- Japan began its influence in Manchuria and therefore Russia Vs Japan rivalry began.

**TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS:** 1899 Boxer Rebellion (Only dictation).