

Source: [KBHistoryMasterIndex](#)

1 | Mason, Ch 8

#flo #disorganized

=> Imperialism: advanced contry control weak one

- Imperialism: driven by competition + diplomacy.
- Europeans had massive land control at the height of imperialism.
- But! Imperialism was short; African nationalism sprung up quickly.

1.1 | Rise of Imperialism

CLAIM: Reasons for african scramble: national pride, strategic competition, new markets, raw material, and labor! => Used colonies as effective tax-evasion zones free of tariffs

- European depression from 1873-1890 became the drive for overseas imperialistic ventures.
- Also, Europeans felt taking over other countries is also humanitarian.
- Self-imposed tariffs lead to “economic protectionism, which furthered the decline in trade
- Thayer Mahan recognized the importance of having a navy to colonization (Big Brit Navy => Big Brit Colony); so, America and Germany beefed up their navy and began a series of naval-based conquests.
- **Social darwinism**: the survival of the fittest applies to nations — hence advocates for imperialism
- Spread of imperialism began from Spain => French => Dutch => England.
- communists claimed that imperialism is the natural consequence of capitalism
- First to colonize is the first to rebel. Case and point: America.

1.1.1 | The History

- Africa was largely unexplored before the 19th century — before, Africa was only “exploited” by means of slave trade.
- Construction of the Suez canal created a boom in shipping.
- Belgian king Leopold’s assignment of journalist Henry Stanley established the Congo Free State.
- Alarmed, other nations joined in and established guidelines for how to divide the continent into effective sizes.
- 2 countries spared from the scramble: Ethiopia, a native empire, and Liberia: a colony for freed American slaves.
- The Dutch Boers and the British fought over who controlled South Africa and surrounding diamond mines. Eventually, the British won.

1.2 | Asia

- British Asian colonization: India! Rich source of manpower and resources.
- The French took Vietnam, but strong nationalism drove them out in the 1950s.
- Pressure from all fronts led China to establish interlocking treaties that gave Europeans de facto control to key trade regions. => CLAIM: this eventually led to the death of China, the Empire

1.3 | Models and Results of Imperialism

- European colonizations usually started with Nationally chartered exploratory companies (think: BEIC); eventually, governments take over.
- through imperialism, European culture became the dominant viewpoint in much of the southern hemisphere.
- Cities show up, and so did production of cash crops + a cash economy.
- European education stimulated literacy.
- European colonization created weak governments when independence finally was achieved.
- Direct effect of imperialism: land holdings and timezones.
- After the rapid de-colonization in the 20th century, the Third World was established and CLAIM: was pivotal during the cold war.
- European thinking lead to European nationalist ideals, which CLAIM: contributed to the downfall of European colonies.

1.4 | CN11302020

#flo

- About the **scramble for Africa** and the imperialist movement
- Today: all of Imperialism!
- The Scramble for Africa, w.r.t the congo
 - Hand Cutting! A mechanism to meet the quota of cartridge use and as a mechanism of defense
- IR Caused science and tech advancements
 - Steel + the steam engine => the core driver of technology - Think! The Eiffel tower: the celebration of the 1889 world's fair to create a celebration of steel
 - The telegraph — communication across continents => Post office would be delivered as part of the mail
 - Standardized oil and the natural rubber
 - 1870s-1876 — electricity and the telephone: enabled real-time communication
 - 1884 — Standardization of time, and created the official prime meridian at Greenwich