

## **6.1 Rationales for Imperialism**

### **Nationalist Motives for Imperialism**

- Strong sense of identity and loyalty to state allowed powers to assert authority over territories

#### European Nationalism

- Britain settlers went to Australia, South Asia and later controlled entire Indian subcontinent
- France was defeated by Prussia and set up colonies in Africa
- Italy and Germany began acquiring colonies mid 1880's
- Spain's power was greatly diminished by 19th century

#### Japan in East Asia

- Asserted nationalist pride through incursions in Korea
- China was annoyed and this turned into Sino-Japanese War
- Japanese victory gave it control of Taiwan and Korea

### **Cultural and Religious Motives for Imperialism**

#### Racial Ideologies and the Misuse of Science

- Colonial powers believed they were superior, whites were racist
- Pseudoscientists thought they had proof that whites were smarter, phrenologists thought smaller head size meant less knowledge
- Charles Darwin's theory of evolution of survival of the fittest adapted into Social Darwinism, which people used to prove white superiority

#### Cultural Ideologies

- Technological superiority over indigenous made people feel they could force culture onto others
- Colonizers united different cultures by introducing their own language and they also introduced their political, educational and religious institutions

#### Religious Motives

- Missionaries participated in colonization and supported imperialism by persuading people to give up their beliefs
- Missionaries set up schools, improved medical care, worked to stop slave trade

### **Economic Motives for Imperialism**

- Companies chartered by European powers sought to maximize profits and established treaties allowing them to control trading posts
- The industrial revolution increases desire for raw materials

#### East India Company

- English monarch granted EIC charter of monopoly on England trade with India
- By 18th century it had become an agent for British imperialism in India

#### Dutch East India Company

- Dutch government gave monopoly and it concentrated on islands around Java replacing the Portuguese who had controlled the region

#### The "New Imperialism"

- After the industrial revolution and the Napoleonic wars Britain was the leading economic power
- But as the second industrial revolution progresses countries started to challenge Britain's economic lead and looked to Asia, Africa and the Pacific to expand markets, provide raw materials, and food

## **6.2 State Expansion**

### **Imperialism in Africa**

- Europe had relationship with Africa because of slave trade so they continued exporting things

## Expanding Beyond Trading Posts

- French seized algeria, british colonists and dutch immigrants started living in africa and with better military tech, european nations expanded their presence in africa

## British Control of Egypt

- French company built suez canal so they wouldn't have to travel all the way around africa, the labor was from egyptians and they were unpaid, 1882 british seized control of egypt from ottoman empire

## British West Africa

- Territories: sierra leone, gambia, lagos, ghana
- Britain used both diplomacy and warfare

## The French in Africa

- France drove ottomans out of algeria in 1830, established trading posts in guinea, ivory coast, and niger

## The European Scramble for Africa

### Berlin Conference

- Germany had little interest in africa but wanted to keep peace so they hosted berlin conference to provide orderly colonization of africa, no africans were invited
- Europeans established colonial borders which divided long-unified societies into different colonies, these borders became the cause of extensive warfare

### South Africa and the Boer Wars

- In napoleonic wars, british repulsed dutch in cape colony, they introduced english but the people that kept speaking dutch were called Afrikaners
- Afrikaners and british kept fighting over land and ended in Boer Wars, british drove them away from their lands into concentration camps
- Once news arrived about horrible conditions, activists tried to improve refugees' lives
- At end of boer wars, british had absorbed settler colonies into its empire

### Congo

- King Leopold II of belgium oversaw invasion of the Congo, and he owned the colony personally so he could keep the profits
- Brutal conditions, basically slavery

### Independent Countries

- 1900, only unclaimed african countries were Abyssinia(ethiopia) and Liberia

## Imperialism in South Asia

- European powers fought for control of india's spices, gems and trade
- France and england battled for trading ports, france lost in the Seven Years War and were driven out of India
- East India Company encroached on land and eventually controlled entire indian subcontinent

## Imperialism in East Asia

- China maintained its own government, european nations carved out spheres of influence within china which they had exclusive trading rights for
- Internal problems started the Taiping Rebellion which made it easier for foreign countries to dominate china
- The boxers tried to get foreigners out and Empress Dowager Cixi agreed with this
- Empress and Qing court suffered humiliating defeat and western power and influence eroded chinese sovereignty for years to come

## Japan

- Japan sharply limited contact outside country, Commodore Matthew Perry came with large ships and demanded trade
- Japan overthrew its traditional government in the Meiji Restoration
- Japan looked to gain territory and encouraged agricultural workers to take contract work in Hawaii, Guam and other places

## Imperialism in Southeast Asia

### The Dutch in Southeast Asia

- Dutch East India Company took over spice trade but corruption caused company to go bankrupt
- Dutch government took control and mid 19th century, islands were producing cash crops to support Dutch economy

### The French in Southeast Asia

- After defeating China in Sino-French war, France gained control of Laos and by 1890 controlled Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam

### The British in Southeast Asia

- EIC acquired Penang in Malay Peninsula, British founded Singapore port, Chinese immigrants made it the most important
- Eventually Britain controlled whole Malay Peninsula

## Siam

- Siam was the only Southeast Asian country to stay out of European colonization by deftly handling diplomatic relations and utilizing modern reforms similar to what Japan did

## Australia and New Zealand

- Britain wanted to move into Australia and decided to put criminals there, 1820's they took control of entire continent
- They realized it was good for wool and copper and this helped spur growth
- Britain annexed New Zealand and 2 years later signed Treaty of Waitangi which guaranteed rights of original Maori inhabitants

## U.S. Imperialism in Latin America and the Pacific

- US continued taking land from indigenous, so many Native Americans died became known as Trail of Tears
- James Monroe issued Monroe Doctrine which said that European nation shouldn't intervene in countries in Western Hemisphere

### Expansion on Land

- US bought Alaska from Russia and completion of transcontinental railroads supported development in American West, Native Americans were forced onto reservations

### Expansion Overseas

- Second Industrial Revolution brought prosperity to America, nationalism drove American desire for conquest
- Group of American planters overthrew Hawaii's constitutional monarchy, Spanish-American war brought Guam, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines under US control
- Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine stated that if Latin America countries demonstrated "instability" US would intervene

## **Russian Expansion**

- Catherine the Great expanded russian empire to poland and finland, moldova, georgia, azerbaijan, and america
- Russian merchants sponsored voyagess to explore west coast of north america and 1867 sold alaska to us
- Russia continued to push into central asia leading to intense rivalry between russian and british competing for Afghanistan, rivalry became known as teh Great Game

## **6.3 Indigenous Responses to State Expansion**

- European imperialism sparked nationalist movements with enlightenment ideas like natural rights

### **Nationalist Movements in the Balkans**

- Balkan people sought independence from the ottoman empire
- Serbia, greece, bosnia and herzegovina, montenegro, and bulgaria also all rebelled with russia helping Serbia, the Treaty of Berlin freed them

### **Resistance and Rebellion in the Americas**

- After british victory over french in French and Indian War, british issued Proclamation of 1763, said all land between appalachian and mississippi was reserved for native americans, first time european government recognized territorial rights of indigenous

#### **Cherokee Nation**

- Cherokee assimilated to white settler culture, within short time entire tribe was literate and cherokee nation adopted constituion based on US constitiotion
- After discovery of gold on cherokee land, congress passes Indian Removal Act and cherokee were forced to relocate to Oklahoma

#### **Ghost Dance**

- Prophet dreamers thought the dead would come back and drive out the whites and restoe the lands and tratitions
- This was called the ghost dance, spread from texas to canada, but
- ghost dance resistance fell at the Wounded Knee massacre in 1890 which marked the ened of the indian wars

#### **Tupac Amaru II**

- He was descended from last Inca ruler and continued to identify with inca heritage
- He executed a colonel adminisistratot and this led to last general indian revolt against spain
- Revolt spread through peru and bolivia and argentina before he was captured and taken to Cuzco(former capital of Inca empire) where he was executed

#### **French Intervention in Mexico**

- Mexican conservatives conspired with Emperor Napoleon of france to overthewo liberal government/napolein made a european noble the emperor of mexico and after 3 years of war mexicans forced the french to withdraw from mexico and maximillian (the noble) was executed

### **South Asian Movements**

- sepoys(indian soldiers under british employ) were furious when british began using rifles that had cow fat
- They were convinced british wer trying to convert them to christianity
- Their Indian Rebellion of 1857 or Sepoy Rebellion spread throughout northern India but the british crushed the rebellion

- The exiled Mughal emperor took a more active role in ruling India

### **Southeast Asian Resistance**

- By 1880's only independent country was Siam (Thailand)

#### **Vietnam**

- From beginning of French colonialism, Vietnamese resisted, people continued resisting until 1895 indeed Phan Dinh Phung who became hero for future revolutionaries in Viet resistance movement

#### **Philippine Resistance**

- Came under Spanish rule in 16th century, Jose Rizal started a reform movement and the Spanish executed Rizal
- For the first time Filipinos had nationalist ambitions and Philippine Revolution started
- Spanish-American War broke out and Americans won
- They thought they would get freedom but it just transferred control of Philippines to US from Spain
- Philippine-American war broke out and US won

### **Resistance in Australia and New Zealand**

#### **Australia**

- British sent convicts to Australia and because indigenous were not considered subjects they were not protected by the law, thousands of Aboriginal people were killed

#### **New Zealand**

- Maori in New Zealand were newcomers, not originally there, Treaty of Waitangi promised to protect property rights but British settlement patterns alarmed Maori
- Maori wars broke out but British defeated them and Maori didn't want to sell land, so government started fighting them and by 1900 they had lost most of their land

### **African Resistance**

#### **Sokoto Caliphate**

- Group of Muslims intellectuals started a drive to purify Islam, Usman dan Fodio (leader) created the Sokoto Caliphate which established slave trade as a means of economic growth when British were trying to stop it
- British navy attempted to intercept the ships, free the enslaved people and relocate them, it was the largest African empire since 16th century but British finally managed to make it part of colony of Nigeria

#### **South Africa**

- British fought the native Xhosa people and they started killing their cattle cuz they thought it would cause spiritism to remove settlers from their lands however it caused a famine and thousands of deaths but British were not driven out
- British fought the Zulu and Anglo-Zulu war started and British won

#### **Samory Touré's War**

- Samory Touré led warriors to establish kingdom in Guinea and he opposed French attempts to annex West Africa, French finally succeeded and offered Samory protection
- When he was unable to extend his kingdom he went to war with French again but French won again and he tried to reestablish in Ivory Coast but French captured him and sent him to exile

#### **Mahdist Revolt**

- Muhammad Ahmad declared himself the Mahdi (guided one) who would restore Islam
- Sudanese did not like Egyptian rule and Ahmad turned this political thing into religious and formed an army to fight Egypt

- Madhist army took control and overran the combined Egyptian-British forces but after Ahmad's death the Madhist movement disintegrated and British returned to Sudan and defeated the Madhists

#### Yaa Asantewaa War

- British wanted to control Asante empire, first 4 attempts were unsuccessful, 5th war Yaa Asantewaa (mighty warrior queen) led the rebellion but British won and she was exiled

### **6.4 Global Economic Development**

#### **Technological Developments**

##### Railroads

- Railroads helped open up colonial markets, Europeans pointed to them as evidence that imperialism helped, British built complex network to ship raw materials out easily
- Cecil Rhodes connected Africa through a railroad but project was never completed because Britain never gained control of all the land where it was to be built

##### Steamships

- Because they required a lot of coal steamships could only travel a bit but steamboats could transport people, mail, goods
- After the development of more efficient engines steamships became practical for long distance

##### Telegraph

- Allowed people to communicate and news to spread instantaneously

#### **Agricultural Products**

- In Asia and Africa people did subsistence farming where they only grew enough food to live on but under imperialist powers these farmers abandoned their traditional ways and grew cash crops
- Growing middle classes created a demand for meat
- Guano, bird shit, was an excellent fertilizer

#### **Raw Materials**

##### Cotton

- Britain banned India from making cotton so it wouldn't be competition for British cotton, America produced the raw cotton and Britain manufactured the textiles, during industrial revolution 80% of cotton was from US
- When American Civil War erupted it cut off supply of cotton and farmers all over replaced food with cotton to make up for the deficit, Indian cotton farmers benefitted but Egypt benefitted the most

##### Rubber

- Rubber trees are native to Amazon rainforest and latex was only from vines in Central Africa, each source provided half the world's rubber supply and soon became inadequate to meet the high demand
- "Rubber barons" forced people into slavery with people got killed for failing to meet rubber quotas
- British obtained rubber tree seeds and started plantations in other places

##### Palm Oil

- Machinery in European factories needed palm oil which originated in West Africa, so valued that it was used in place of money in African cultures, palm oil became an important cash crop

##### Ivory

- Tusks of elephants, ivory valued for beauty and durability

##### Minerals

- Mexico-silver, Chile & Zambia & Congo-copper, Bolivia & Nigeria & Malaya & Dutch East Indies-tin, Australia & South Africa & West Africa & Alaska - gold

## Diamonds

- Cecil Rhodes got caught up in diamond rush and formed De Beers Mining Company, accounted for 90% of diamond production

## Global Consequences

- Industrialization accompanied by need to find raw material and as urban populations grew demand for food increasingly was met with imports, as industrialized nations grew wealthier stock exchanges developed allowing more people to invest capital

## Consequences of Commercial Extraction

- Farmers could only raise cash crops at the expense of other agricultural products
- This led to monocultures, lack of agricultural diversity
- Larger areas of first cleared off affected biodiversity and climate, cash crops depleted fertility

## 6.5 Economic Imperialism

- India was leading supplier of cotton, but Britain took over, Britain also took over opium trade from China

## The Rise of Economic Imperialism

- Agricultural influence and power of raw materials shifted from Asia and Latin America to industrialized states
- Economic imperialism is when foreign business interests have great economic power or influence

## Economic Imperialism in Asia

### India

- EIC took over spice trade ran into opposition from Dutch, silk and cotton replaced spices as main export

### Dutch East Indies

- Dutch EIC monopoly on trade in Dutch East Indies where spice islands were, switched its focus to agricultural production, introduced the Cultivation System which forced farmers to choose between growing cash crops for export or performing corvée labor, unpaid work
- Villagers had to set aside one fifth of their rice fields for exports

### China

- Britain wanted opium, grew it in India and sold it to China so Chinese emperor made it illegal led to the first Opium War (1839-1842)
- Chinese government seized opium war broke out, Britain won the result was the Treaty of Nanking which required China to open up 4 additional ports to foreigners
- China and Britain were both not happy and France sided with the British in the second opium war (1856-1860), Treaty of Tientsin that followed allowed foreign envoys to reside in China opened more ports to trade and allowed freedom for Christian missionaries, opium was also legalized, and China gave up some land to Britain

## Spheres of Influence

- After the century nations began forcing China to give them exclusive trading rights in areas known as spheres of influence, US proposed Open Door policy where trade in China was open to all countries equally

## Economic Imperialism in Africa

- Reliance on cash crops left Africans vulnerable as they did not have enough food with most farmable land being devoted to export crops

### Egypt

- Egypt embraced cotton as a cash crop and also in Sudan and Uganda
- In Kenya most people were herders and also cheap labor for white farmers

- After missionaries were introduced, cocoa became major cash crop as well as palm oil, palm kernels, and peanuts

#### Slavery in Africa

- Slavery outlawed in 1833 in british colonies but it persisted in french colonies and was not abolished through africa until 20th century
- Slave labor used to produce cash crops

#### Economic Imperialism in Latin America

- Latin america subjected to imperialist aggression from europe and united states
- “New imperialism” was concerned with a capitalist economy as industrialized nations sought raw materials, low waged labor, and new markets

#### Role of the United States

- Second industrial revolution brought prosperity, investments supported infrastructure like railways, shipping and banking also financed mining and meat processing and packing plants
- Monroe doctrine told world that latin america was in US sphere of influence

#### Investments in Argentina

- Britain invested more in argentina than in india, turned argentina into richest country in latin america, improved breeding stock, and developed large scale farming, financed, railroads and telegraph systems, and new ports

#### Mining in Chile

- Spain colonized chile, initial economic development was dependent on export of agricultural produce but copper and mining would dominate

#### Rubber Industry in Brazil

- Brazil had a booming rubber industry, declined it rubber was grown in malaysia for lower price

#### Central America and the Caribbean

- Foreign investors used their government to help them achieve the ends they wanted
- United fruit company trade in tropical fruit grown on latin america plantations
- “Banana republics” described small central american countries under the economic power of foreign based corporations, they were politically unstable states with an economy dependent on exportation of limited-resource product like bananas

#### Economic Imperialism in Hawaii

- Power of investments to dominant weak states as seen in hawaii as a group of american business overthrew the constitutional monarchy and it became US territory

#### Contextualizing Economic Imperialism

- Industrial revolution developed demand for raw materials and technological ability, setting the stage for economic imperialism

### 6.6 Causes of Migration in an Interconnected World

#### Migration through Labor Systems

- Desire for low-wage labor linked to exploitation of natural resources and abolishment of slavery
- Indian -> british colonies, chinese -> california and british malaya, japanese -> hawaii, peru, cuba

#### Slavery

- Most american countries abolished slave trade slavery continued but without a fresh supply of enslaved people it declined however africans continued enslaving one another until the 20th century



### Indentured Servitude

- Work for a set number of years before becoming free, became indentured to pay for transportation and pay off a debt
- Many intended to work temporarily but stayed and this spread culture

### Asian Contract Laborers

- Chinese and indian workers were early substitute for slave trade, forced or tricked into servitude, they were exploited and treated badly but when media attention fell upon this coercive labor congress banned these types of contracts

### British Penal Colonies

- Established penal colony in australia, shipped in convicts who performed hard labor to earn their freedom
- Also attracted free settlers after gold was discovered

### French Penal Colonies

- French had penal colonies in africa and other places, included Devil's Island which was know for its harsh treatment of convicts, underfed and forced to do hard labor

### **Migration in the Face of Challenges**

- African slave trade was one of biggest diaspora(mass emigration) in history

### India

- Poverty drove indians to leave, most signed 5 year contracts but renewed them
- Kangani (foreman who oversees workers) system and maistry(supervisors) system were the 2 main ones in southeast asia

### China

- Chinese migrants came at time of gold rush but most worked on railroads
- Reasons were to escape poverty, famine, better opportunities and also because of the Taiping rebellion

### Ireland

- Some left for political reasons or religious discrimination and Great Famine

### Italy

- Wanted to leave because of poverty

### **Migration to Settler Colonies**

#### Technical Experts

- engineers and geologists migrated to south asia, they spread western science and tech through the world

#### Argentina

- Britain invested a lot in argentina and britishers who settled there were middle class people just chilling

#### Japan

- Japanese governmental established the Colonization Society to export japan's surplus population to other places like mexico and peru
- US and Japan made a deal US would not impose restriction on japanese immigration and Japan would not allow further emigration to the US however this was ended by the Immigration Act of 1924

### **Migration, Transportation, and Urbanization**

- Improvements in transportation tech allowed migrated people to come back home, industrial workers in italy and japan had these agreements

## **6.7 Effects of Migration**

### **Changes in Home Societies**

- Migrant laborers were mostly male so in some societies males waited to emigrate before a male relative was available to help and women's role were the same
- In other places women gained some autonomy and authority taking on responsibilities that their husbands did
- If they followed their husbands to another country they participated more fully in family decision making
- If their husbands returned, some women still continued to play a role outside domestic life
- If the husband sent money home though, the wife could reduce their working hours

### **Effects of Migration on Receiving Societies**

- Ethnic enclaves formed (clusters of people from the same place sharing language, culture, etc)

### **Chinese Enclaves**

#### **Southeast Asia**

- Chinese thrived under colonial rule, French encouraged them in commerce, Chinese ruled the region in business and some acquired great wealth and controlled trade throughout Southeast Asia

#### **The Americas**

- Chinese immigrants came to US during gold rush many worked in mines or in farms but most worked on railroads
- Chinese laborers also went to Cuba and Peru employed as servants, built railroads, worked on mines, in each area they left a cultural stamp

### **Indian Enclaves**

#### **Indians in Africa**

- They built railways, brought caste system with them, Hindu and Muslim population was divided by class, shared injustice of discrimination
- Mohandas Gandhi arrived became an activist after suffering from racial discrimination

#### **Indians in Southeast Asia**

- Went to Malaya as indentured laborers, this was replaced by the kangani system where entire families were recruited to work on plantations

#### **Indians in the Caribbean Region**

- Today Indians comprise the largest ethnic group in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago cuz of how many emigrated there in this time

### **Irish Enclaves in North America**

- Settled in northern cities (Canada) and worked in factories, helped construct canal system
- Half of 3 million who fled during Great Famine came to North America, most became domestic servants
- Spread culture, promoted labor unions

### **Italians in Argentina**

- Italians made up half of the European immigrants to Argentina, today Italian culture still holds weight in Argentine culture
- Most became farmers, artisans, and day laborers, because wages were higher than in Italy most increased their standard of living a lot

### **Prejudice and Regulation of Immigration**

- Because they competed for jobs with native people, immigrants became targets of resentment and discrimination

## Regulation in the United States

- California constitution included several provisions against chinese because of the amount of jobs they were taking
- Congress banned further chinese immigration in 1882 for 10 years, Chinese Exclusion Act

## White Australia

- Before Australian gold rush most chinese in Australia were convicts and because of the influx of chinese after parliament passes Chinese Immigration Act which limited number of chinese who could come
- White miners started attacking chinese and in response council passed Chinese Immigration Regulation and Restriction Act and Influx of Chinese Restriction Act to restrict chinese immigration
- After gold rush, chinese turned to grading, trade, furniture making, pearl diving
- Number of chinese in Australia declined but became more concentrated in Melbourne and Sydney so the White Australia Policy was passed to basically keep Australia looking white

## 6.8 Causation in the Imperial Age

- Industrial capitalism increase manufacturing capacity and increased availability, affordability and variety of capital and consumer goods
- Led to increased demand for natural resources, new markets with new competition
- Increased migration, rise of independence movements, increased political and economic rivalry

## Changes in Standards of Living

- Automations, interchangeable parts, division and specialization of labor, assembly line and efficiency led to greater output and availability rose and prices fell, for some standard of living improved with more consumer wages
- Wages doubled but the distribution of income became more defined and growing problems included pollution, crowded cities and war so with this standards of living may not have improved as this offset the pay increase

## Overseas Expansion

- Overproduction became a serious issue so international trade transformed industrial economies from mercantilist to capitalist, they looked to increase exports but this desire accused rivalries between industrialized countries
- Greater amounts of natural resources were required and imports grew, so a key effect of industrial capitalism was expansion of imperialism as industrialized countries saw the benefit of controlling trade and resources in other places
- Dependent colonial economies provided raw materials saw little economic development and reliance on cash crops left them vulnerable to natural disasters, volatile markets, and famine
- Other regions were increasingly dominated by western powers, they were able to achieve this through technological advances in military tech, ship building, and medicine

## Seeds of Revolution and Rebellion

- North American colonies of Great Britain revolted and became US
- France threw out the monarchy and established a republic
- Spanish and Portuguese colonies became independent states
- Westernization was resisted in many places like Japan
- Sepoy rebellion in India against the British
- Boxer rebellion in China

## Migration and Discrimination

- Migration from less industrial areas to dominantly industrial areas

- Immigrants made up a large portion of the workforce and signed contracts to work in areas
- People formed enclaves of their own culture
- They faced discrimination based on race religion
- the spread of global capitalism resulted in accumulation of wealth by upper and middle class while worker class was exploited and now found themselves in direct competition for jobs with immigrants