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## Imperialism and Colonialism

- Imperialism is understood as a policy of a country in which that said country influences other countries or territories through military force as well as other means of power.
- Colonialism is defined as a practice in which a power sets up colonies or settlement else were in other countries or ~~territories~~ territories mainly for economic benefit and in some cases political also.
- Difference between Colonialism and Imperialism
- 1) As both the words are symbol of separation. Colonialism is mainly economy control and imperialism is mainly political control.
- 2) Colonialism means exploiting resources of conquered country whereas imperialism means creating an Empire and expanding dominance.
- 3) Colonialism can all together alter the social structure, physical structure and economics of a region. In long run the traits of the conqueror are inherited by the conquered.
- 4) Colonialism is used to describe the settlement of places like India, Australia, North America, Algeria South American countries, all these were controlled by Europeans whereas imperialism on the other hand they govern the territory without significant settlement.

2.

- In colonialism there is a great movement of people to the new territory and living as permanent settlers, but imperialism was just exercising power over the conquered regions either through sovereignty or indirect mechanism of control.
- Imperialism have a longer history than colonialism while the history of colonialism dates back to 15<sup>th</sup> century. Imperialism has origin dating back to the Romans.

→ Reason and cause of rise of Imperialism and Colonialism:

- ▷ By 1850 Industrial revolution became the most prominent characteristics of European economy. It became necessary for European industrialised nation to expand these markets globally in order to sell products that they could not sell domestically in the European continent.
- 2) The new businessman and bankers had excess capital to invest and foreign investment offered the incentive of greater profit despite the risk.
- 3) The need for cheap labour and a steady supply of raw materials such as oil, rubber and manganese steel, required that the Industrial nations maintain firm control over unexplored areas.

## → Military and Political reasons:

- ▷ leading European nation also felt that colonies were crucial to military power, national security and nationalism.
- ▷ Military leaders claim that strong navy was necessary in order to become a great power, so that naval vessels needed military basis around the world to take on col, raw materials and other supplies.

## → Humanitarian and Religious Goals

- Many westerners believe that Europe should civilize these little brothers beyond the seas. according to this view non-whites would receive the blessing of western civilization including medicine, law and Christianity.
- This was inspired from the white man's burden theory
- Adventurism, they did it for the sense of adventure. invariably imperial explorers short to discover, map and claim territory before there imperial competitor did; partly for national and personal glory and partly to serve the imperialist goal of expansion.

## → Effect of Colonialism and Imperialism

- The consequence of western imperialist expansion are quite complex. the economic impacts were harmful and <sup>indigenous</sup> people saw effects a foreign culture imposed on them.

- It leads to emergence of many regional military conflict, rise in political tensions and ultimately these regional conflict tend turn into world war.
- Economic imbalance - those country who developed scientifically, mostly Northern hemisphere country became master and rulers of the less scientifically developed countries and this economic disparity still continues.
- However the western scientific and technological progress benefited directly or indirectly the colonised population resulted in the improvement of education and health conditions as well as construction of infrastructures like railways, ports, etc..

## → Industrial Revolution

- Industrial revolution begin in England and soon spread to continental Europe and North America. It roughly corresponds to a period between 1750-1860 ~~for~~ primarily around 1850. The first major industry to taste the industrial revolution was textile industry however it was the agricultural revolution in England that eventually pave the way for Industrial revolution.

## → British Agricultural Revolution

- By down of the 18<sup>th</sup> century the land-scape of England was covered by small farm. The much of these small farms were bought up by the wealthy land owners. After buying lands, the land-owners enclose there land with fences and called them enclosure. Thus sometime it is called enclosure movement.
- Due to the increased land holding they were able to cultivate within the enclosure using new techniques and harvesting methods. the result was
  - (a) experiment with new harvesting methods were done
  - (b) The large land-owners force the small land-owners to either give a farming and move to cities or work as tenant farmers.
- Another major change in the practice of agriculture was the adoption of crop rotation. Turnip was use for improvement of soil in rotation with other major crops such as wheat, which depleted the soil nutrition.
- The livestock breeders also improve there methods to increase the meat output (using only strongest and healthiest animal for breeding).
- The increased food supply improve the living conditions, lifespan and decreased the infant mortality rate. Thus the population of England mushroomed, the increase in population boosted the demand for food and goods.

- Jethro Tull was the first scientific English farmer who is known as Pioneer in the British Agricultural revolution

## → Industrial Revolution

- Industrial revolution refers to a major change in countries method of producing goods and organising labour and a movement from agricultural to an industrial society, manual labour to use of machines that lead to greatly increase output and rural society to an urban society.

## → Conditions before Industrialisation:

- In the pre-industrial revolution period most people live and worked in farms and the land was controlled by Nobels. Agricultural methods were archaic, remained unchanged drastically for centuries. People rarely traveled, communication between towns and cities was slow and infrequent.
- People supplemented their income by mining <sup>there</sup> their land, working out of their homes. <sup>they</sup> there were high infant mortality rate and short life expectancy. The industry was domestic system or cottage industry where produce goods such as textile and coal in their homes or mining in their own land.
- One step of manufacturing was completed in one house and then it was passed into another home for next step. This system had some advantages such as workers should set their own hours, women could carry along with them their domestic duties and children work along their parent.

## → Industrial Revolution in Britain

- British agricultural revolution was one of the prime reason but some more reason were:
  - Though Britain took part in many war, non of this struggle ~~occurred~~ occurred on British soil, further more there military and political success gave the British a positive attitude. The political stability and general peace in Britain was a very important factor.
  - Increased labour supply because birth rate increased and death rate decreased, population mushroomed and skilled and educated workers were available. Britain was rich in coal, iron ore, waterways, resources from colonies like bull, cotton, etc.. It was rich in water power and coal to fill the new machines, tools and building, rivers for inland transportation and harbours from which its merchant ship sailed.
  - Britain had availability of investment capital from wealthy land-owners and merchants. It had a highly developed Banking System contributed to the countries industrialisation. People were encouraged by the availability of Bank loans to invest in new machineries and expand their operations.
  - Availability of markets because colonies provided markets to sale finished goods. New jobs and wealth created a cycle of new markets. Large demand for textile was also the reason of rapid organisation of Britain.
    - Support of the government because political stability due to long surviving ~~constitutional~~ monarchy. There were laws to protect business, like patent laws, which encouraged investment and no internal tariffs. There was no rigid class system and work ethic were highly admirable.

- They were having enterprising skills and risk taking behaviour. All initial industrial machines were invented in Britain, which supported Industrial revolution.

### → Contribution of steam Engine to Industrial revolution:

- Clothes and other products were produced more efficiently.
- Cost of producing textile and other products was greatly reduced.
- Handicraft Production were out of business.
- Factory started working more continuously.
- Factories could be built anywhere.

### → Spread of Industrial Revolution

- Wealthy Industrialist spread the Industrial revolution to other countries for profit. Rail route and factories were built in the colonies.
- France, Germany and US followed Britain in Industrial revolution.
- By 1870 the three most industrial countries in the world were Britain, United States and France.

### → Impact of Industrial Revolution

- Industrial revolution changed first Britain and later other countries in character and culture. The effects of Industrial revolution can be grouped into social, economic and political.

#### Economic Effect

- New invention and development
- Rapid growth of Industry
- Increased production and high demand for raw materials.
- Growth of trade world wide.

- Population explosion
- Exploitation of resources
- Development in travel, transport and agriculture
- Development of Banking and Finance system.

### → Social Effects

- Long working hours disturb the social fabric
- Population pressure on cities
- Poor city planning
- Expansion of middle class. Working and unhygienic problems for labour class.
- Creation of new jobs and improvement in wages

### → Political Effects

- Enactment of child labour laws
- Rise of reformers and social reform movement such as Utilitarianism, Utopianism, Socialism, Marxism, etc..
- Rise of trade union.
- Reform bill like reform of 1832.
- Some important impact which effected British society to far extend are:

### → Rise of middle class

- A growing wealthy class Industrialist, business owners and over seas traders appeared due to industrial revolution.
- Men work, women stay home turned into new men and women stereotype emerged.
- Hired domestic help, disturb. the women behaviour at home.
- Middle class people (Boys & girls) getting education from their thought for government and administration.

## → Growth of Urban poor:

- Once a small rural farmer are now new urban poor.
- They were dependent on factory work for livelihood, once the factory got closed cases of mass unemployment were seen, rise in criminal activities, so cities became new centre of chaos.
- Urban poor were no longer having family values, culture of small family emerged, family disputes were seen frequently.
- The Urban poor were new political on vote banks which later effect the British politics, new reform, these reform were imposed in colonies also.

## → Beginning of labour unions

- Labour unions as group of workers formed to compale business-owners to improve wage and working conditions.
- They used various tools to achieve their goal, such as sit-ins means stopped working but also refusing to leave, walk-out means stopped working at specific time and walked-out, strikes means refuse to return until demands were met, collective bargaining mean both sides meet to negotiate & compromise and slowdown means purposefully slow down production.

## \* Three factors production of Britain:

- Britain have all the factor of production like land, labour and capital, these resources were necessary to produce goods and services that the Industrial revolution required.