

Transitions

- Narratives
- Empire
- Eras of global exchange



Unity Oak Tree in Germany, planted 1871 (my photograph, 3/2015)

Announcements

- *No Longer at Ease*
Tuesday
- Map assignment due Thursday,
9/1

Nationalism, Imperialism, and the Legacies of Empire

GS 200. Thursday,
August 25, 2015

Objectives

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- empire

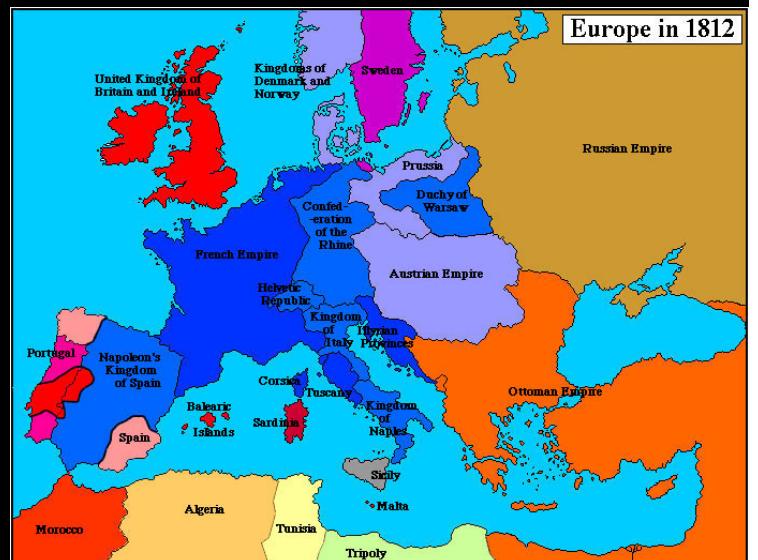
“Nationalism”

- What is a “nation-state”?
- What is nationalism?
- How did/does nationalism develop?



The “Birth” of Nationalism

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- Europe
- Formation of “nation-states” in 19th century
 - Germany (unification 1864 - 1871)
 - Italy (unification 1815 -1871)
- Mobilize masses toward a common identity and cause
 - *Unity and sacrifice*

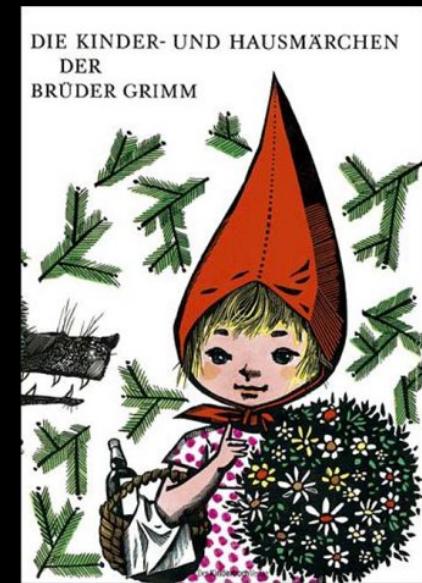


“Imagined Communities”

- we imagine a community?
- Invented Traditions
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- “Simultaneity”
- A “Communion”
 - a secular sense)

How can national identity be “constructed” and “imagined”?

- can identify
 - Role of language
 - Shared virtues and values
- “Civics” courses
- Rituals and holidays

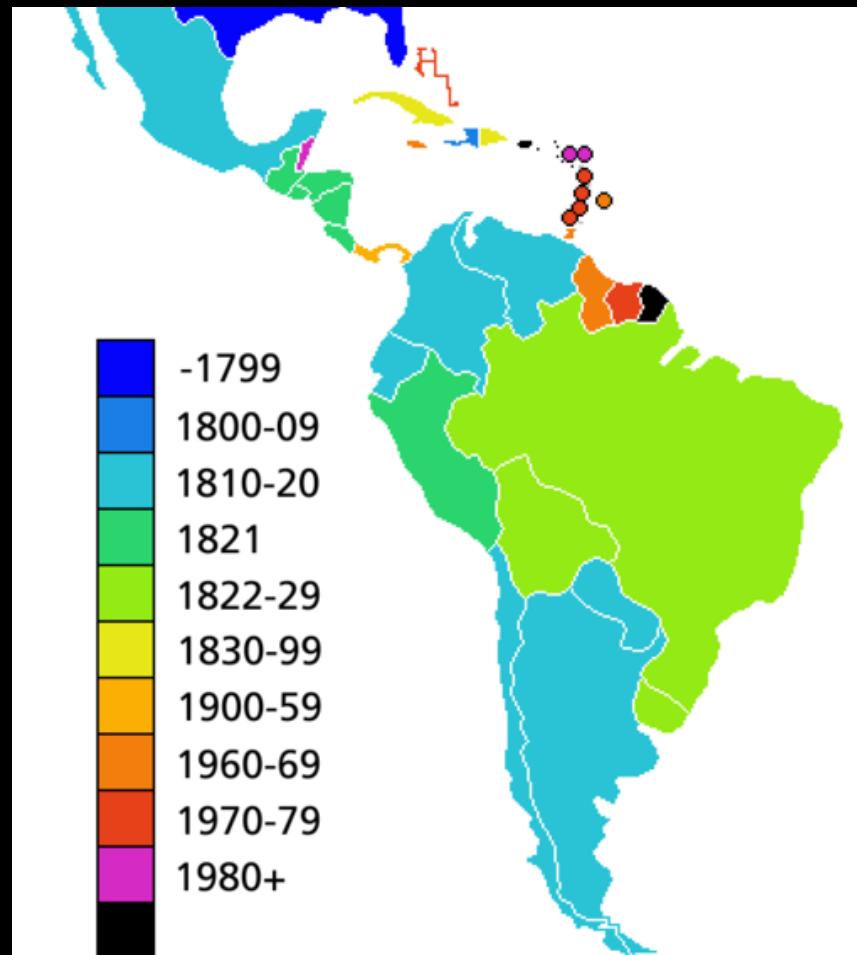


Significance of nationalism and the national “imagined” community

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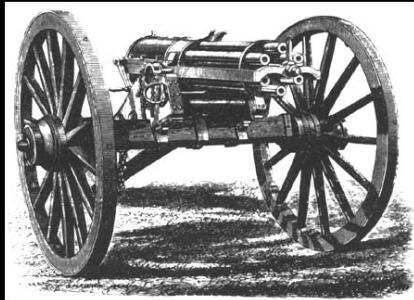
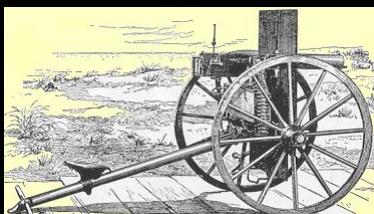
A New Era of Imperialism

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- colonies in the Americas
- But other areas emerge and re-emerge for focus...
 - Africa and Asia



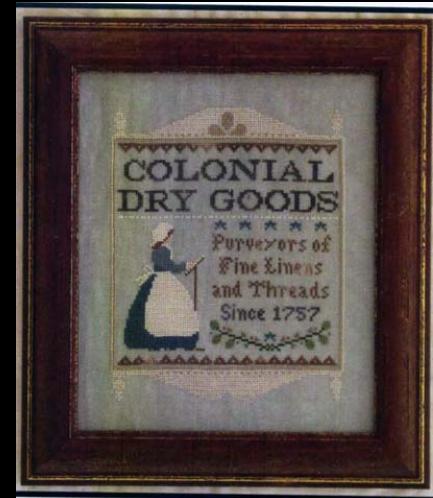
A New Era of Imperialism, cont.

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- Revolution
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 -
 -
 -
 -
- More thorough control
 - Not just establish trading posts, but “colonies”
 - Occupation
 - Greater administrative control over more vast territories



Economic Motives for Imperialism

- Continued interest in trade
 - Raw materials (industrialization)
 - Domestic markets
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- Destination for migrants
 - Markets for manufactured products
 - Entrepreneurial adventures



Political Motives for Imperialism

- Geopolitics
- Competitive nationalism
 - “Great Game”
- Domestic nationalism



Motive for Imperialism: “The Civilizing Mission”

- ▶ “ ”
races and territories
 - ▶
 - ▶
 - ▶
- ▶ Cecil Rhodes: “We are the finest race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race.”
- ▶ “White Man’s Burden”
-- Rudyard Kipling,
1899



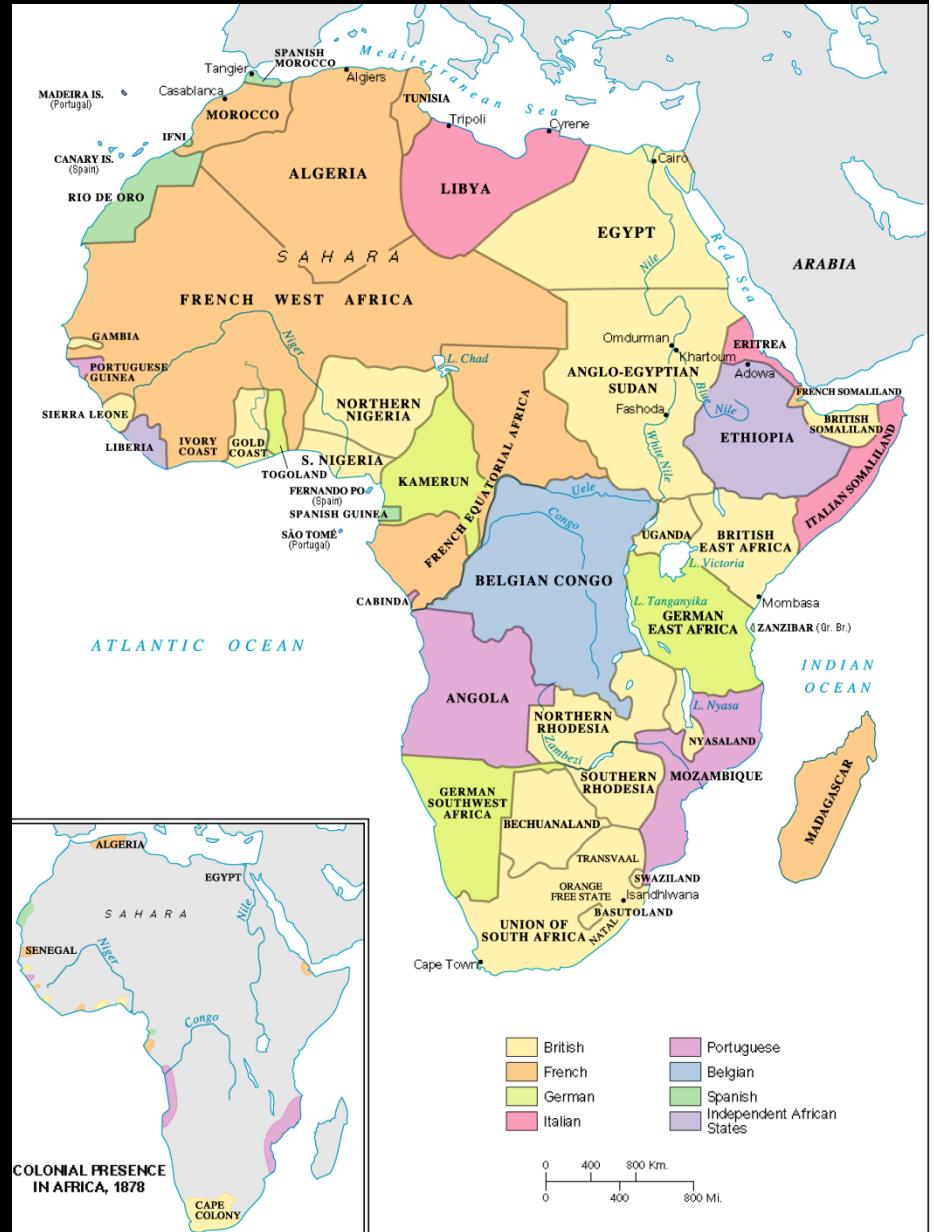
Cecil Rhodes stands astride the whole of Africa.

Discussion

- Ferry, “On French Colonial Expansion”
- Paton and Steel, “British Missionary Letters”
- Questions:
 - 1) What struck you as particularly interesting in the texts and why?
 - 2) How much idealism do you see in the texts? How much “rational” thought?

Scramble for Africa, 1880s-1914

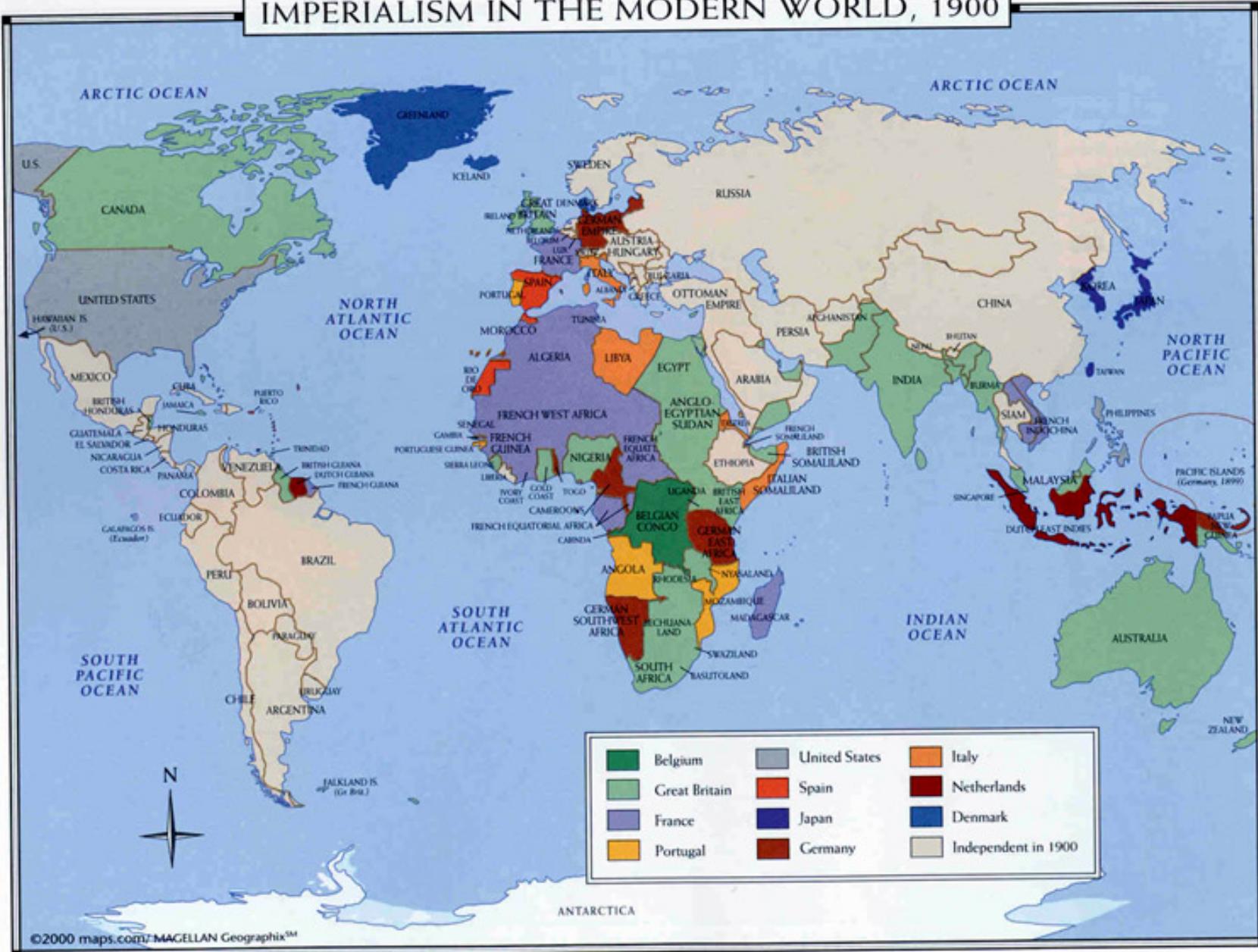
- European presence
- “Conference” (1884-85)
- 1900: Entire continent colonized



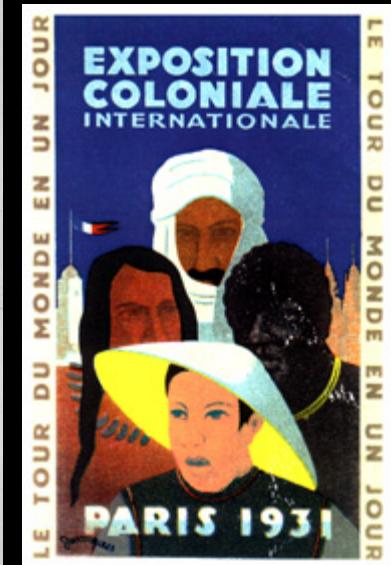
Imperialism in Asia



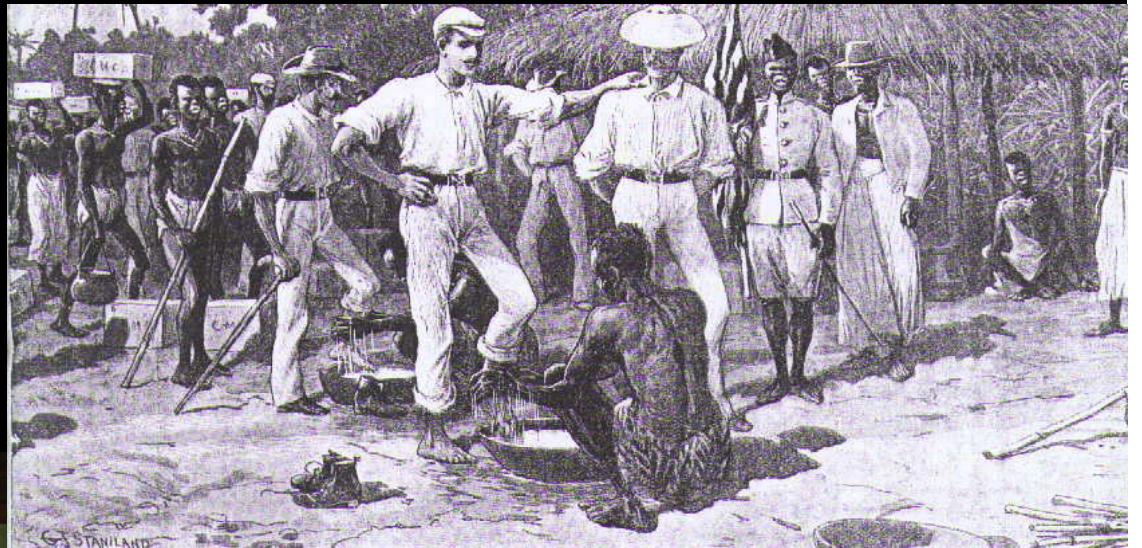
IMPERIALISM IN THE MODERN WORLD, 1900



Empire and the imagined national community



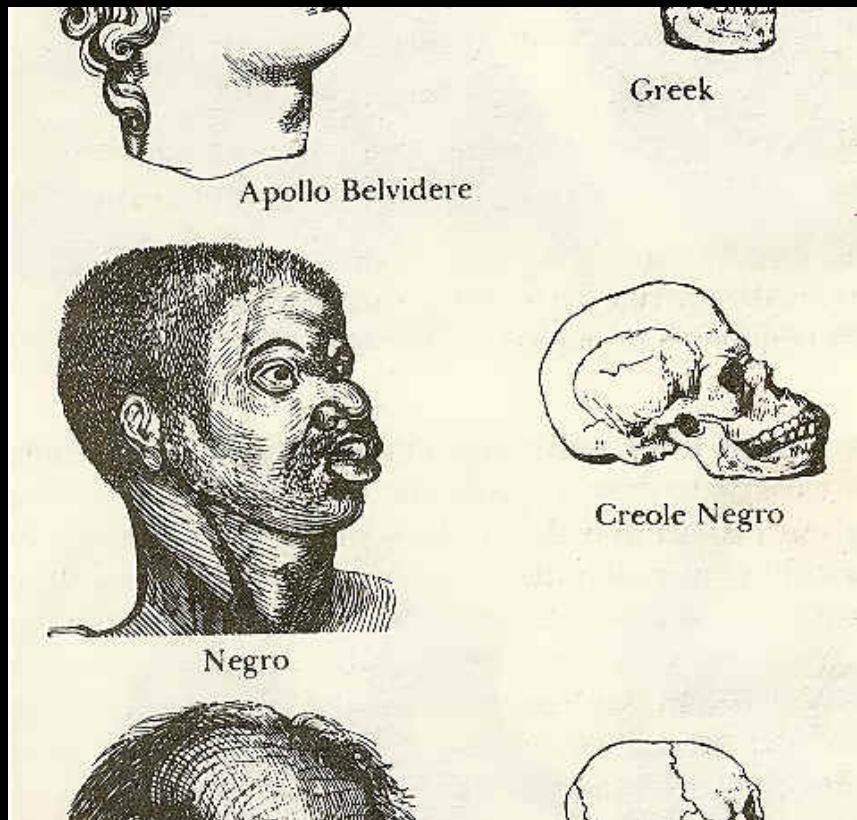
Subjugation and humiliation



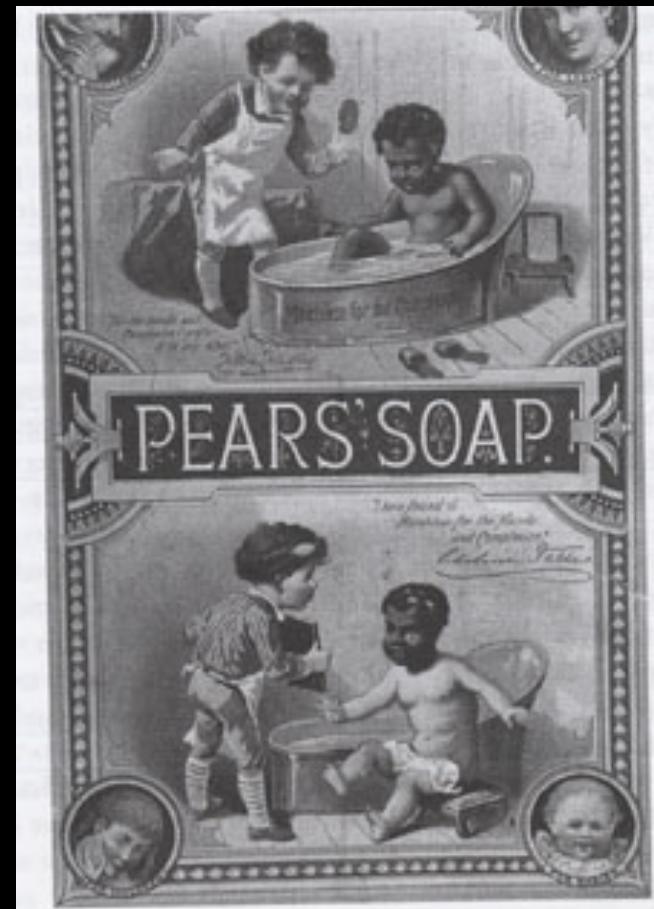
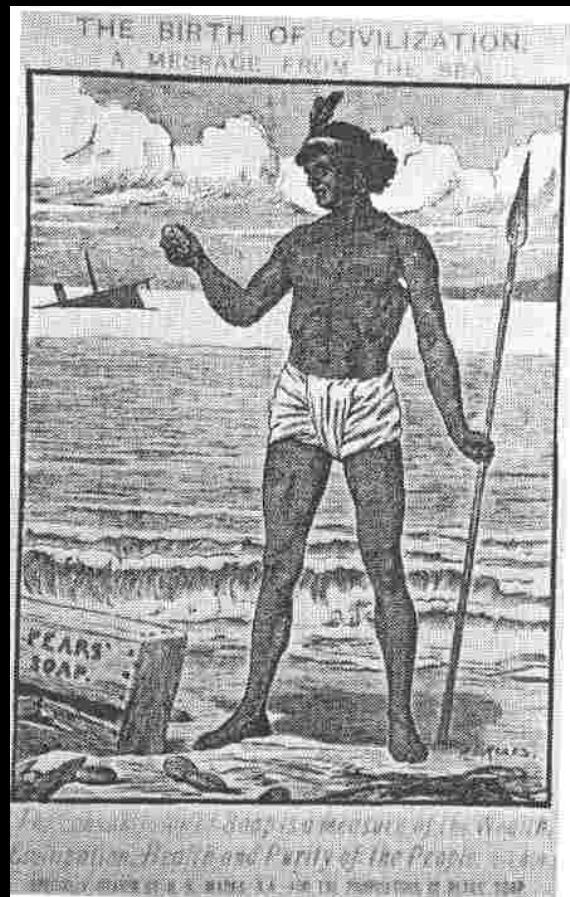
The "Unequal Treaties" with China

Racism and Imperialism

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- ▶ to superior civilization
 - Europe = top
 - Africa = bottom
- ▶ Scientific racism
- ▶ Language: dark peoples - “dark continent”
- ▶ “Popular discourse” (next slides)

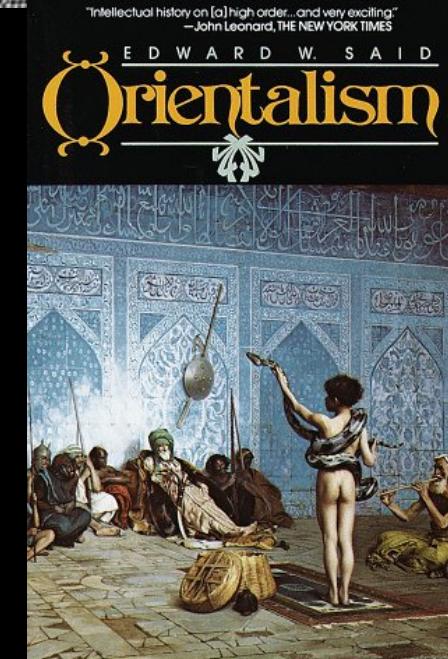


Iconography of Race and Imperialism



Orientalism

- - Christian-Palestinian descent
 - Orientalism (1978)
 - Seminal work in Post-Colonial studies
 - HIGHLY controversial
 - Interview, part 1
 -
 - Interview, part 3
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Colonialism and Underdevelopment

- “possessions” (Frieden, *Global Capitalism*, 87-88)
 - Goal: maximize profits, not develop local economy
- Settler colonies – depended on separate and unequal treatment of local population
 - Restriction of prosperity to themselves and close allies
 - No prospect for “broad-based” growth

A Turning Point? 1905 Russo-Japanese War

The image is a collage of historical materials. At the top left is a map of the Far East showing the conflict between Russia and Japan. It includes labels for Manchuria, Korea, and Sakhalin. Key locations marked include Mukden, Liaoyang, Vladivostok, Port Arthur, Inchon, Shimonoseki, Sasebo, and Tokyo. A legend for 'THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR 1904-5' describes Japanese naval attacks (solid arrow), Japanese land offensives (dashed arrow), and the Battle of the Yalu River in 1904. A note states that before the war began, Russia proposed a neutral zone between its spheres of interest, but lost control of it and the Manchurian lands shaded in grey. Below the map is a political cartoon. On the left, a Russian soldier in uniform is shown in a dynamic pose, appearing to be falling or running towards the right. He has a determined expression. On the right, a Japanese soldier in traditional attire, wearing a red patterned hat, is laughing heartily. In the background, there's a view of a coastal town with hills and mountains. The cartoon is framed by labels in Russian: 'Нагасаки' (Nagasaki) on the left and 'Порт Артур' (Port Arthur) on the right. The water is labeled 'Залив Корейский' (Gulf of Korea).

The End of Empire

- Aftermath of World War I
- Short and long term effects of WWII
- Costs of colonies too high
- Continuing and growing independence and nationalist movements within colonies
- Two superpowers, US and USSR, after WWII, both dedicated to the overthrow of empire (sort of...)
- Result: “Decolonization”



Independence (examples)

- India and Pakistan (1947)
- Vietnam (1945*, 1954**, 1975***)
- Indonesia (1945*, 1949)
- Ghana (1957)
- Nigeria (1960)
- Algeria (1963)
- Angola (1975)

*Declaration of Independence

**North Vietnam / South Vietnam

***Unification

Problems of Decolonization Process

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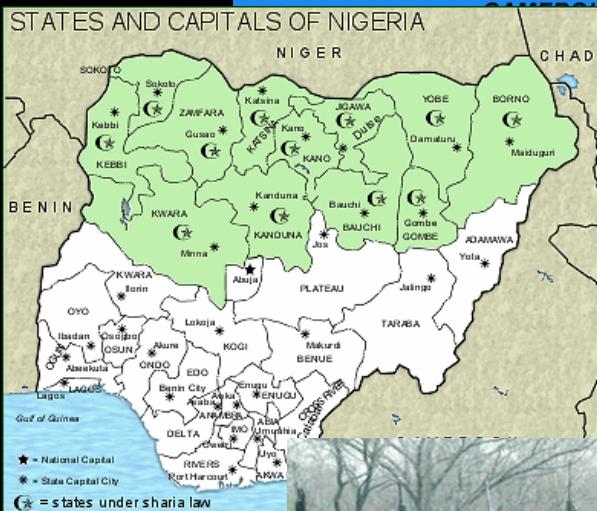
and dealing with the “Master Discourse of Colonialism”
– Examples: Educational systems and language



Case Study: Nigeria

- religious groups (300)
- North/South divide
- Military dictatorships, wars, insurgencies, violence, democracy
- Oil wealth / Corruption
- Inequitable distribution of country's wealth

[Economic Inequities Photos](#)



Conclusions and Reminders

Conclusions

- Imagined Communities
- Goals and consequences of Empire
- Legacies of Empire and the Struggles of Independence (De-Colonization)

Reminders

- Discussion:
Ease on Tuesday
- Map assignment due Thursday, 9/1