

East India Company:
1757-1858
The British Raj
Time Period:
1858 - 1947



British Rule of India



Time Period

Local Population

The British had co-operation from princes and local leaders

India independence leader Ghandi performed acts of Civil disobedience to argue for a seat in discussing Indias future

the English rule of India effected them a lot. The English first set the East India Trading Company around the 1700's. The trading company basically allowed the English to have...

complete control of the Indian sub continent, this meant that this kingdom at the time was basically powerless because the English had control over everything.

Society Change

British literature taught to the Indians to strengthen their own nations intelligence.

Many Indian social practices changed and became more prevalent when the british arrived.

Financial Benefits



- Cotton, coffee, and tea plantations
- Tolls and taxes
- Exports of indigo, silks, and more

Geopolitical Reasons

Geopolitics and the British imperial rule in India

Un-united India was infiltrated and "conquered" bit by bit.



Occurred
between
1910-1945

Japanese Rule of Korea



Korean "Comfort Women", one of whom is pregnant.



March 1st Movement

Japan's primary reason behind the annexation of Korea was that they needed more land since they are an island nation. They used Korean land for agricultural and industrial growth.

Unsurprisingly, Koreans hated the idea of being annexed by the Japanese and several riots and protests occurred during Japan's rule.

The March 1st Movement was the most notable display of Korean resistance. Millions of Koreans took part in the protests and thousands were killed by Japanese forces.

Korean-owned newspapers were censored, a new education system was implemented to indoctrinate citizens, and thousands of trees were cut down and replaced by trees from Japan.

Koreans were forced to learn Japanese and Korean history was forbidden from being taught in schools, being replaced by the history of Japan.

Thousands of Korean males were sent to Japan as forced labourers, and many Korean females were used as "comfort women", and were subject to rape by the Japanese.

As a result of Japan ruling over Korea, Japan's economy soared due to the oppressive exploitation of Korea.

The labour they received from the Koreans and the land which they used for their own industries are the main reasons why Japan saw great financial gains.

Japan also used Korean land to gather natural resources such as coal, lumber, etc. Japan's colonization of Korea is what helped soften the blow of the impacts of WW2 and The Great Depression.



A cartoon made by Koreans depicting the Japanese colonial rule



Korean men being used as forced-laborers

Portuguese Rule of Brazil

1500-1815

Miranda
Conner
Andrew
Eric

1530-1720:
The sugar
age

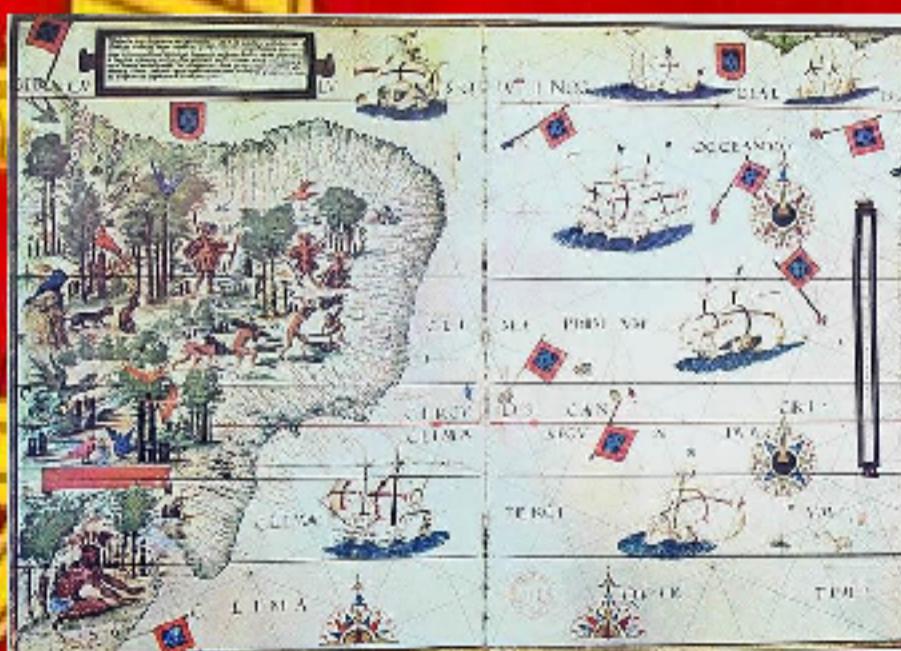
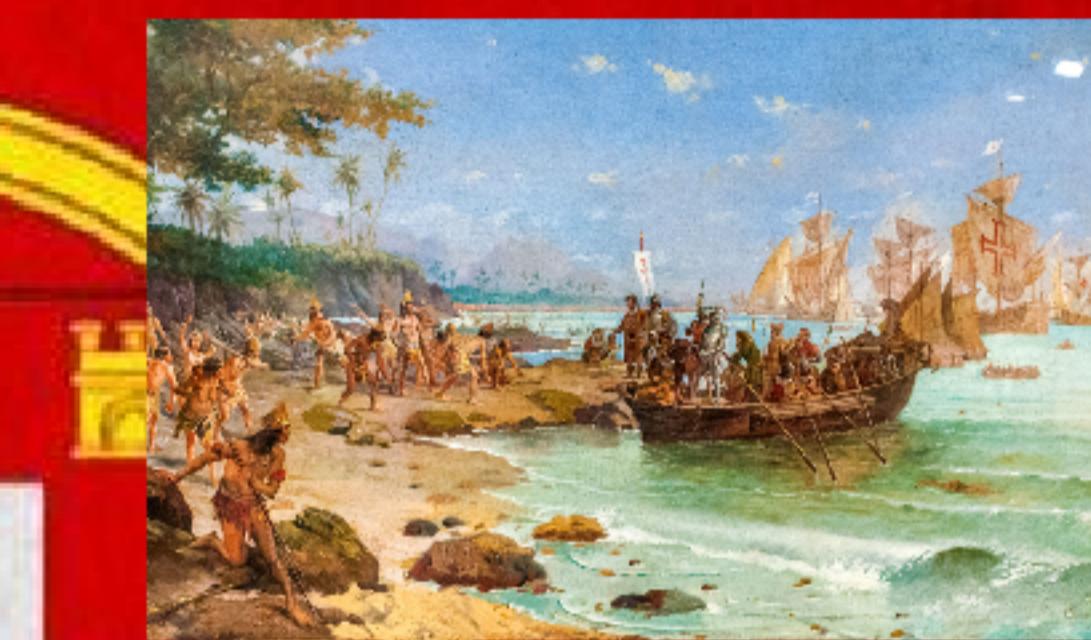
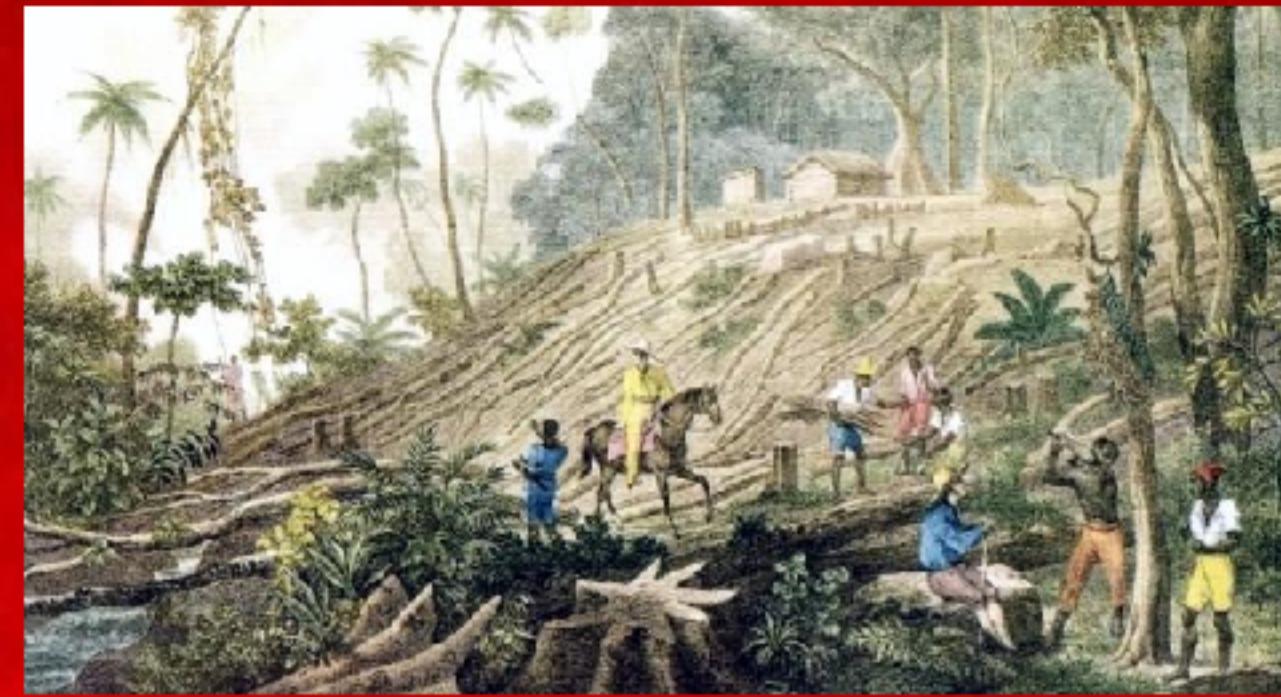
end of 17th century:
first major gold
deposit found. A
gold rush follows
and increased
number of slaves
brought from Africa

April 1500: Pedro
Cabral "discovers"
Brazil and claims
the land for the
Kingdom of
Portugal

Capital
changed to
Rio de Janeiro,
which was
closer to gold
mine locations

1532: Portugal
establishes the first
permanent
settlement, serving
as an official
beginning of
Portugal's
colonization of
Brazil

Gold rush dies down
at the end of the
18th century,
leading to
Portugal's
disinterest in the
colony and Brazil's
eventual
independence.



Changes to the Local Culture

The arrival of the
Portuguese led to
more clearcutting,
mining, and
farming.

Built towns, trading
ports, sugar mills,
etc, large demand
for labourers so
natives were
enslaved

Imported African
slaves to work in
plantations and
construct many
buildings --> African
influence on culture

Two convicts who
were left in Brazil
procreated with the
natives, adding
Portuguese DNA.

Several churches
were built and many
Jesuit missions set
out to "educate" the
indigenous peoples.

Geopolitical Reasons

The portuguese
stumbled upon
Brazil when they
tried to circle under
North America to
reach India

They discovered
that South of North
America was not
just water, but a
vast continent with
friendly Native
Americans

Financial Benefits

Many of the
Portuguese benefits
came from
Brazilian exports
and commercial
profit.

Main export was
sugar, which peaked
in 1650s and later
decreased due to
competition from
the Caribbean sugar
industry.

1690s and 1720s,
discovery of gold
and diamonds in
these areas
respectively.

After Brazil
became
decolonized, it
reverted to
agricultural exports:
cotton, sugar, and
coffee.

Even after Brazil
gained
independence, the
financial effects of
colonization can still
be felt. There is a
large wealth gap in
the country that still
exists today.



Reaction of Local Population

When the colonizers
first arrived the
Brazilians were still
using old methods
for survival such as
hunting and
gathering

At the begining of
the 16th century the
Brazilians had just
started to
understand
agriculture, and
started using it for
survival

When the colonizers
arrived for the first
time they were
greeted by the natives
with peace offerings
such as headdresses,
and in return the
Portuguese shared
their iron tools,
religion and alcoholic
beverages

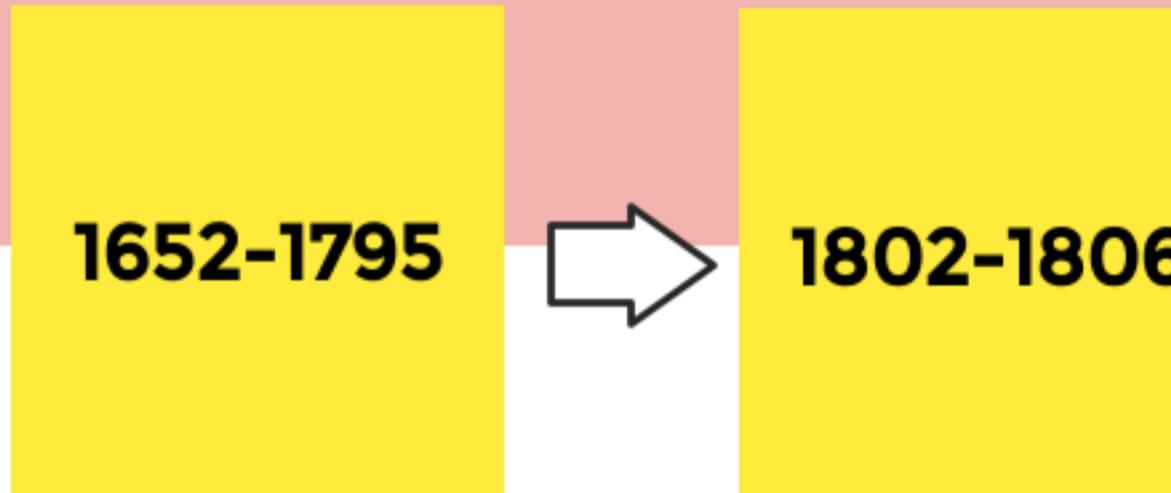
Eventually the
Portuguese looked
around the land and
discovered great
opportunities for
profit, but they knew
the Brazilians were
not advanced enough
to be slaves, so they
came up with another
solution

African slaves, and
tried to take over the
agricultural
opportunities. But
when they did this
they interfered with
Brazilian natives and
that did not go over
well as the Brazilians
ended up capturing
Portuguese "owners"

Overall the local
population reacted
poorly to the idea of
slavery, and
occupation. But they
were in no position to
win a war against the
Portuguese so they
fled into the inner
parts of the country
so that they could live
in peace

Dutch Rule of South Africa

TIME PERIOD



FINANCIAL BENEFITS

Served no significant financial benefit; more of a convenience

Extended and expanded Dutch control, reign, trading

REACTION OF LOCAL POPULATION

Hardest hit group of natives were the San and Khoikhoi groups

The natives would often steal cattle and livestock from the Dutch

Were eventually driven off the majority of the land after a series of wars

GEOPOLITICAL FACTORS



No original intention to colonise

Dutch East India Company wanted a shelter / service area for passing ships on the spice route

Rest stop for nearby trading vessels

Available livestock to trade with natives

No nearby European rivals

Virtually unoccupied subtropical fertile land

CHANGES TO THE LOCAL CULTURE

Because of conflict with natives, Dutch farmers had established fruit, vegetable, wheat and wine farms for sustenance with limited labour

Known as free burghers, the farmers were of Dutch, German and Scandinavian decent

French Protestants fleeing from prosecution (1680s) later joined along with slaves from Madagascar and Indonesia

The slaves would go on to marry the settlers resulting in an amalgamation of cultures sprouting up

Many of the farmers would also take after their native counterparts, living nomadic lifestyles

All resulted in a big mix of different and diverse cultures

German Rule of Cameroon

Time Period

The German colony of Kamerun was founded in 1884 and was given independence in 1916

Geopolitical Reasons

Germany hoped to gain colonial power in the region and wanted to establish a trading base in Kamerun to connect to other parts of Africa

Germany relied on the commercial trading companies for local administration and governance

Financial Benefits

Germany was interested in Cameroon's agricultural potential

More specifically, Germany wanted to profit from banana, rubber, palm-oil and cocoa plantations.

Germans needed laborers from Cameroon to increase productivity at regional plantations.

Reaction of the local population

Germans feared that the occupation of Cameroon by the British and French would halt German trade in the region

Many naval operations were conducted along the coast of German Kamerun during the war

Colonization allowed large German trading companies to establish themselves in the region

Germany hoped to establish a trade monopoly in the region in order to increase economic profits.

Due to considerable bribes to native kings (given by german traders), Cameroon was peacefully annexed under the promise that the basic rights of natives would be respected.

The local population was quite against the treaty. They felt that their kings had sold them out due to bribery, and as such, German firms met with staunch resistance.

Changes to the local culture

German culture was imposed on the natives. Schools were taught in German. Doctors took control of the medical institutions, and the German Mark replaced currency.

native languages were repressed as they were hindering communication and trade, but at the same time, people were treated fairly. There was no slavery but there was segregation



**Happy
Birthday Mr
Rosenberg!!**

