

7.6 Second Wave IMPERIALISM 帝国主义

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1. 释义

All right, it's time for a new wave of imperialism 帝国主义 in European history. So I reckon 认为 ; 估计 we ought to talk about why the Europeans did it—which is to say their motivations—and how the Europeans did it—which is to say their methods. So if you're ready to get them brain cows milked, let's get to it.

So remember that /when this course began in 1450, there was a surge 激增 ; 汹涌 in European imperialism /as Western European states began sailing (v.) west across the Atlantic /and east into the Indian Ocean. And in this period, there is a new wave of European imperialism, and it's going **to focus on** Africa and Asia.

Now by definition, imperialism is 宾 when one country **extends** (v.) political dominance 统治 ; 支配 **over** another country. And why would another country want to do that? Well, I got three reasons for it. Oh, and if you're studying for an exam, don't forget **to check out** my AP Euro review pack, which is everything you need to get an A in your class /and a five on your exam in May. Link in description.

Okay, 主 the first motivation 动机 ; 动力 for the second wave of European imperialism 系 was economic. Now remember, many of the states in Western Europe /were in the heyday 全盛时期 of the Industrial Revolution /during this period, and they were getting fabulously 极其 ; 非常 wealthy as a result. But in order to keep those factories working (v.), states needed two things: raw materials 原材料 and markets.

They needed raw materials like cotton and rubber and iron /in order to make the final manufactured goods /coming out of the factory. Once a nation had tapped (v.) 开发 ; 利用 all their own resources, they went looking /in other places of the world /to get those raw materials. So there was a significant motivation there /for the new imperial events.

But once the goods were finished, they also needed people to buy those manufactured goods. And when the markets at home became saturated (a.) 饱和的;湿透的 ; (溶液) 饱和的, they needed to go **take over** 接手,接管 other countries /so they could open those new markets in other places.

For example, once the British government **took control over** India /after the Sepoy (旧时英国军队中的) 印度兵 Rebellion 印度士兵起义 in 1857, they began to exploit 剥削 ; 利用 the Indians /to gain valuable raw materials—not least 尤其 , 特别是 cotton—but also since

there was something like 300 million people living in India, the British now had 300 million people /to whom they could sell those manufactured textiles 纺织品. And the wealth came **pouring into** the British coffers 金库；国库 as a result.

Example 1. 案例

saturate

→ 来自拉丁语 saturare, 装满, 浸透, 来自 satur, 满的, 来自 PIE *sa, 使充满, 词源同 satiate, satisfy. 引申词义使饱和。

Starting in this period, the British colonized (v.) 殖民；开拓殖民地 a few places in West Africa, and then a huge swath 细长的列；大片；大块 of territory 后定说明 right down the eastern side of the entire continent in Africa. The British **were mainly interested (v.) in** gaining (v.) access to raw materials /like coal and oil and copper.

从这一时期开始, 英国在西非的一些地方建立了殖民地, 然后在整个非洲大陆的东部建立了一大片领土。英国人主要对获得煤炭、石油和铜等原材料感兴趣。

The British also turned (v.) their imperialistic 帝国主义的；扩张主义的 gaze 注视；凝视 upon China. But in China, they **engaged in** economic imperialism 经济帝国主义 /rather than political imperialism.

And the story went a little something like this 故事大致是这样的: 主 the British trade with the Chinese 系 was fundamentally 根本地；基础地 out of balance. The Brits wanted Chinese tea /by the metric ton 公吨, but there wasn' t as much 后定说明 the Chinese wanted from the British. So /as British money is flowing into China, there is no Chinese money flowing into Britain. And that' s going to be a problem for the British.

Example 2. 案例

economic imperialism

经济帝国主义：一种国家通过经济手段控制或影响其他国家的政治、经济和社会的现象，通常表现为对资源、市场和劳动力的控制。

Now I' d like to tell you that /the British addressed (v.) 处理；解决 this issue /by asking the Chinese *what kinds of products they wanted*, and then used (v.) innovative 创新的；革新的 thinking /to create (v.) goods that the Chinese wanted, and the trade imbalance 不平衡 was corrected. But that' s not what the British did.

Instead, they began smuggling (v.) 走私 the highly addictive (a.) 使人上瘾的 drug called opium 鸦片 into China from India. And it didn' t take long /for the Chinese **to get hooked** (钩住, 挂住) 上瘾 on this drug.

And because India had *prime* 主要的；首要的 *growing conditions* for opium, the British illegally 非法地 imported (v.) it into China /by the metric ton.

But if that sounds (v.) a little underhanded 卑劣的；不光明正大的；暗中的；秘密的 to you, well then 主 the Chinese officials of that time 谓 would agree with you. In 1839, the Chinese government seized 没收；扣押 like 20,000 pounds of opium /being imported into China /and destroyed it. And **along with** a couple other smaller incidents 事件，事故；(两国间

的) 冲突 , 严重摩擦, this event **led to** the first Opium War 鸦片战争 between Britain and China.

Now China had been exceedingly 极其 ; 非常 sluggish (a.)缓慢的 ; 迟缓的 , 懒洋洋的 ; 性能欠佳的 /when it came **to adapting to** the new industrial world, but not Britain. Remember, Britain was essentially 本质上 ; 根本上 the first mover in the Industrial Revolution, and so they had *a much greater advantage* in weaponry (n.)兵器 , 武器 (总称) against the Chinese. Needless to say, the British won (v.) this war — and the second Opium War, which also included France — and forcibly (ad.)强行地 ; 强制地 opened (v.) trading rights 营业权 into China.

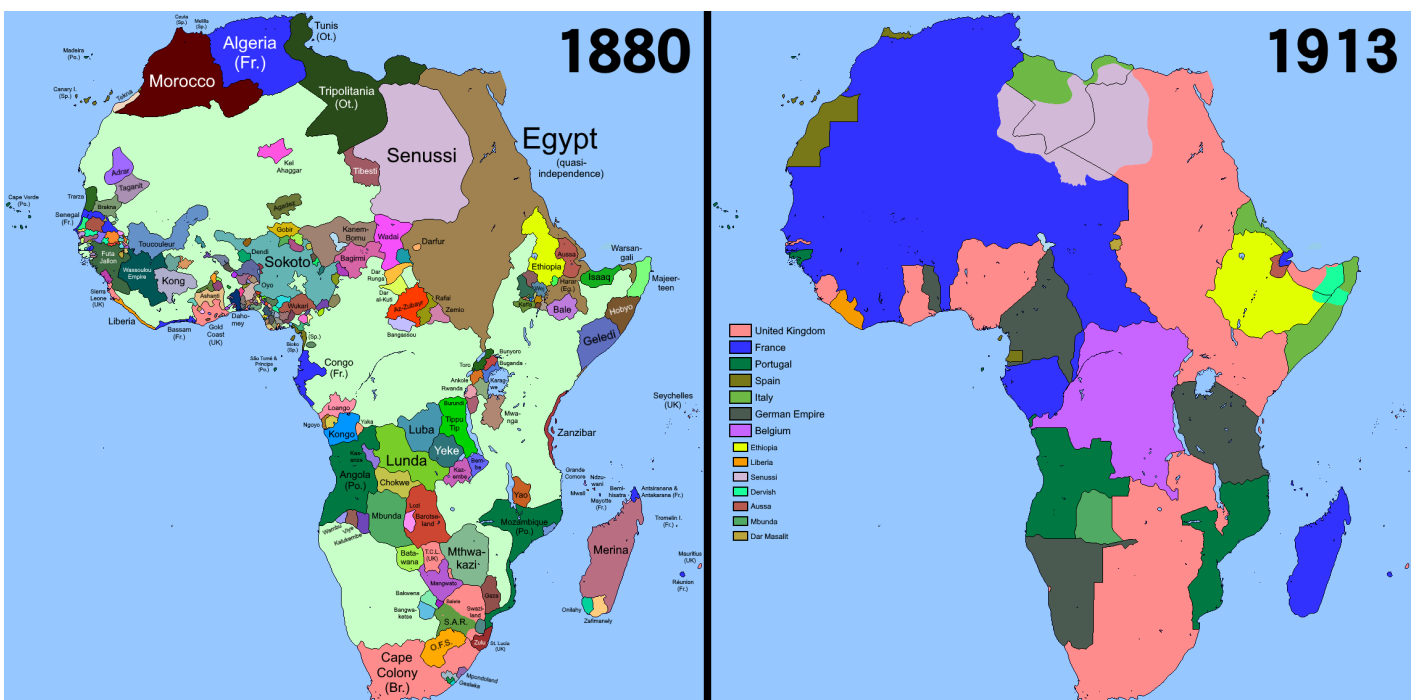
在适应新的工业世界方面，中国表现得极其迟钝，但英国不是这样。记住，英国本质上是工业革命的先行者，所以他们在武器方面比中国有更大的优势。不用说，英国赢得了这场战争——以及包括法国在内的第二次鸦片战争——并强行向中国开放了贸易权。

Okay, now 主 the second motivation for the second wave of imperialism 系 was political. Now I' ve been talking a lot about Britain /because they were arguably (ad.)可以说 ; 按理说; 可论证地 , 按理 the big dog 重要人物 , 大人物 of the second wave of European imperialism, but that doesn' t mean that /other European states didn' t **get in** 加入 on the party 加入派对 too.

Several European nations were clamoring (v.)大声 (或吵闹) 地要求 for 强烈要求 ; 吵着要 territory in Africa, including the French and the Dutch and the Belgians 比利时人. And this became known as the Scramble (尤指需要手脚并用的) 艰难行走 , 爬 , 攀登; 争抢 ; 抢占 ; 争夺 for Africa 非洲争夺战.

Example 3. 案例 clamour

→ From Latin clāmor ("a shout, **cry**"), from clāmō ("cry out, complain")



This dirty clamoring (v.) for African territory 谓 began to cause significant tension 紧张局势；矛盾，冲突 among these states. Once the interior 内部；内地 of Africa was mapped /by agents of *Belgian King Leopold*, European states raced /to claim (v.) territories /before other states got to them. And that would cause significant tension /that we' re going to consider in the next video.

And the third motivation for the second wave of imperialism 系 was a belief 看法，信念，观点 in *racial superiority* (优越；优势)种族优越感。

Recall (v.)回忆；回想 a couple videos ago /when we talked about *the budding* 萌芽的；初现的 *racialist* 种族主义的 *philosophy* called social Darwinism 社会达尔文主义. By the late 19th century, that ideology 意识形态；思想体系 had taken full root 完全扎根 /and provided the motivation for *strong nations* 后定说明 *with advanced civilizations*—that you know, at least that' s *how they sell (v.) themselves*—**to take over** *weak nations* 后定说明 *with primitive* 原始的；落后的 *civilizations*.

导致第二波帝国主义浪潮的第三个动机，是对“种族优越感”的信念。回想几集视频前，我们讨论了一种新兴的种族主义哲学，叫做“社会达尔文主义”。到19世纪末，这种意识形态已经完全扎根，并为拥有先进文明的强国，提供了殖民动力——你知道，至少他们是这样宣传推销自己的——接管落后文明的弱国。

Like when you **contrasted** (v.)对比；对照 the wealth and power /that industrialized nations in Europe had accumulated (v.)积累；积聚 **/with** the relative poverty of places in Africa, a social Darwinist would conclude (v.) that clearly /主 Western nations 系 were superior. Western nations have adapted (v.) better to their environment /and thus are **not only** surviving (v.) **but** thriving 繁荣；兴旺. Therefore, if the strong eat (v.) the weak /by the laws of nature, why shouldn' t the strong nations eat (v.) the weak nations?

就像当你把欧洲工业化国家积累的财富和权力，与非洲地区相对贫穷的地方进行对比时，社会达尔文主义者会得出结论，西方国家显然更优越。西方国家更好地适应了他们的环境，因此不仅生存下来，而且繁荣起来。因此，如果强者吃弱者是自然规律的话，强国为什么就不能吃掉弱国呢？

But if you would ask these Europeans directly /if 主 what they were doing 系 was morally 道德上；道义上 wrong, yeah, they would have laughed. Of course it' s not wrong. And one of the main reasons is because /they truly believe (v.) they were **bringing** the glories of Western civilization **to bear** 承受；忍受 **on people** 将...施加于,强加给某些人群 /who desperately 极度地；非常地 needed it. 主 The French term for this 系 was the mission civilisatrice 文明使命, 主 which when being translated (v.) 谓 means (v.) the civilizing mission. In other words, by European reckoning 估计；推断, imperialism was good for the colonized 殖民地居民 /because they got access to the best culture 后定说明 the world had to offer.

但是，如果你直接问这些欧洲人，他们的所作所为是否在道德上是错误的，是的，他们会笑。这当然没有错。其中一个主要原因是因为，他们真的相信他们把西方文明的荣耀带给了那些迫切需要它的人。这在法语中被称为“文明使命”，翻译过来就是“文明使命”的意思。换句话说，在欧洲人看来，帝国主义对被殖民国家是有好处的，因为他们可以接触到世界上最好的文化。

Example 4. 案例

bring sth to bear (v.)支撑；承受（重量）(on sb/sth)

(v.)(formal) to use energy, pressure, influence, etc. to try to achieve sth /or make sb do sth
把精力用于；对...施加压力（或影响等）

•We must **bring** all our energies **to bear (v.) upon the task**. 我们必须全力以赴不辱使命。

•Pressure was brought **to bear (v.) on us** /to finish the work on time. 我们得按时完成工作，没有回旋余地。

And probably the clearest manifestation 表现；显示 of the beliefs of *European racial superiority* 种族优越感 is a poem /by Rudyard Kipling /called "White Man's Burden 白种人的责任." It talks about the peoples of Africa /and calls them "half devil and half child." Therefore, the white man ought to "send (v.) the best ye 你们，汝等 breed 品种；（人的）类型，种类" /in order to "serve (v.) your captives' 俘虏，猎获物 need." And so /if this was the belief (n.) 后定说明 imperial nations **clung to** 紧紧抓住或坚持, then it was **not** an evil **to imperialize (v.)** 使帝国主义化；实行帝国主义 **another weaker nation, but rather** benevolent (a.) 仁慈的；慈善的 in mercy 仁慈，宽恕；幸运，恩惠 /to bring them the glories of Western culture.

它谈到了非洲人民，称他们为“一半是魔鬼，一半是孩子”。因此，白人应该“派最好的人去”，以便“满足俘虏的需要”。

Now I probably don't need to tell you that /Africans and Asians were not **as jazzed** (a.) 兴奋的；激动的，热情的 about the glories of Western culture **as** the Europeans were. In fact, in many cases, they **put up** stiff (a.) 激烈的；顽强的 resistance 抵抗；反抗 against European intrusion 入侵；干涉 into their homeland. But unfortunately, Europeans had several advantages /that gave them the upper hand 优势；有利地位 against those who resisted.

The first advantage Europeans had 系 was advanced weapons. And I cannot emphasize 强调；着重 enough /just 主 how much the Industrial Revolution 谓 contributed (v.) to this advantage.

Guns were updated /to include (v.) a *rifled* 为（枪、枪管或内膛）凿制来复线 *barrel* 膛线枪管, which means /there were spiral grooves (沟；槽；辙；纹) 螺旋形凹槽 cut (v.) along the inside of them, which increased the accuracy 准确性；精确度 of the shot.

Additionally, the Minié ball 米尼弹 was invented, which was a conical 圆锥的；圆锥形的 bullet /which was more accurate /and did way **more damage than** the traditional musket （旧时的）火枪，滑膛枪，毛瑟枪；火绳枪.

Example 5. 案例 groove

→ groov(= **-grav-**)挖,刻 + -e. 词源同 **carve** (雕，刻), **grave** (坟墓).

Minié ball

米尼弹在克里米亚战争 和美国内战期间声名鹊起，人们发现它比早期的圆形火枪子弹造成的伤口，要严重得多。

锥形米尼弹造成的伤口与滑膛枪圆弹造成的伤口不同：

the round balls from smoothbore muskets 滑膛枪圆弹	the conical Minié ball 锥形米尼弹
	

the round balls from smoothbore muskets 滑膛枪圆弹	the conical Minié ball 锥形米尼弹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 圆弹往往会留在肉里，而且经常观察到它们沿着蜿蜒的路径穿过身体。屈曲的肌肉和肌腱以及骨骼都可能导致圆弹偏离直线路径。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 米尼弹往往会沿着直线路径前进，通常会完全穿过受伤部位；弹丸很少留在体内。锥形弹丸的初速更快，质量更大，更容易穿透人体。 如果米尼弹击中骨头，通常会将其打碎。骨骼损伤，和由此造成的复合骨折，通常严重到需要截肢。击中主要血管，也可能造成严重且往往致命的后果。

musket

→ 来自中古法语mousquette,雀鹰，来自拉丁语musca,蚊子，苍蝇，词源同midge,mosquito.因高飞的鹰看起来如同一只蚊子而得名。后用这种雀鹰来命名17，18世纪发明的一种新式火枪，即毛瑟枪。比较 dragoon,dragon.

Additional Europeans manufactured (v.)制造，加工 the breech 臀部；后膛-loading 后膛装填的，后装式的 rifle 后装步枪 /in which bullets could be loaded (v.) much quicker, and they had access to *machine gun technology* 他们掌握了机枪技术 /which could fire (v.) hundreds of rounds 轮次 at great speed. The point is, Europeans had weapons /that could **deliver** (v.) lead 子弹 **into** the bodies of those who opposed (v.) them /**much quicker than** anyone who resisted 阻挡，抵制.

此外，欧洲人还制造了后膛步枪——这种武器能更快地装填子弹，他们还掌握了机枪技术，可以高速发射数百发子弹。关键在于，欧洲人拥有这样的武器：能比任何反抗者更快地将铅弹送入对手体内。

主 The second advantage Europeans had 系 was new communication and transportation technology. Communication was enhanced (v.)增强；提高 by the speed of the telegraph 电报 /and the ability to run (v.) cables under the water /and at great length. This enabled (v.) coordination 协调；配合 in **both** conquering (v.)征服，战胜 territory **and** maintaining (v.) power /once it was conquered.

And once territories were conquered, imperializing nations got to 不得不，必须 work (v.) quickly /building up infrastructure 基础设施, 主 the most significant of which 系 was railroads. In this way, 主 raw materials and manufactured goods 谓 could **be transported in and out and around** these colonies /with great speed.

欧洲人的第二个优势是新的通讯和运输技术。电报的速度，和在水下长距离敷设电缆的能力，加强了通信。这使得征服领土和在征服后维持权力的协调成为可能。一旦领土被征服，帝国主义国家就会迅速建设基础设施，其中最重要的是铁路。通过这种方式，原材料和制成品可以以极快的速度进出这些殖民地。

And 主 the third advantage Europeans had 系 was advances 前进；进步 in medicine. Now 主 the reason Europeans hadn' t pushed into the interior of Africa *prior to this* 在此之前 /系 was because of a disease found (v.) there /called malaria 疟疾. But thanks to French scientists /who discovered that 主 quinine 奎宁 谓 could **fend off** 抵挡，挡开；抵抗 the disease, Europeans could invade (v.) the interior of Africa /without fear of contracting (v.)感染；患上 it.

Additionally, thanks to the work of French chemist Louis Pasteur, Europeans finally began to understand /what caused diseases. He discovered *the germ* 病菌，细菌 *theory* of disease 疾

病细菌理论, which said that /people got sick — or you know, 主 *amputated* (v.) (用外科手术) 切断 ; 截 (肢) *limbs* 谓 *got infected* or whatever — because of tiny microorganisms 微生物 called germs. Once you discovered this, 主 a new revolution in hospital care 谓 *emerged* (v.) /in which antiseptics 防腐剂 ; 消毒剂 were used /and 主 cleanliness 清洁 of surgical tools 系 was paramount (a.) 至关重要的 ; 至高无上的 ; 首要的。

此外, 多亏法国化学家路易·巴斯德的研究, 欧洲人终于明白了疾病的根源。他提出的病菌理论指出, 人们生病——比如截肢后伤口感染之类——都是因为一种叫“病菌”的微生物。这一发现引发了医疗革命: 消毒剂开始广泛应用, 手术器械的清洁也被视为头等大事。

Example 6. 案例

amputate

→ 复合词。前缀 *amphi-*, 同 *ambi-*, 两, 二。词根 *put*, 思考, 古义砍, 切, 同 *pave*, 铺路。该词原指给树木剪枝, 后指医学上人体截肢。

paramount

(a.)

1. more important than anything else 至为重要的 ; 首要的

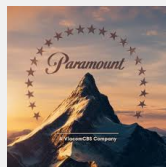
• This matter is *of paramount (a.) importance*. 此事至关重要。

• Safety is paramount. 安全至上。

2. (formal) having the highest position or the greatest power 至高无上的 ; 至尊的 ; 权力最大的

• China' s *paramount (a.) leader* 中国的最高领导人

→ 来自古法语 *paramont*, 超过, 超越, 来自 *par*, 通过, 穿过, 整个的, *amont*, 上面, 山顶, 词源同 *amount*, mountain. 即到达山顶, 引申词义至高无上的, 至尊的。首字母大写 *Paramount* 为好莱坞电影公司名。



I know that sounds (v.) pretty great, but in terms of imperialism, that meant that /European troops could be vaccinated (v.) 接种疫苗 against diseases /and thus remain (v.) healthier here on the battlefield. And if they got hurt, then they would have a much better chance of survival.

Okay, click here to keep reviewing for AP Euro unit 7. Additionally, click here if you want note guides to follow along with these videos so you can actually learn the material I' m giving. And hey, I' ll catch you on the flip-flop. I' m out.

2. 中文释义

好的, 欧洲历史上的新一轮帝国主义浪潮来临了。所以我认为我们应该谈谈欧洲人这么做的原因——也就是他们的动机——以及欧洲人是如何做的——也就是他们的手段。所以, 如果你准备好充实自己的知识, 那我们开始吧。

记住，当本课程所涉及的历史从1450年开始时，西欧国家开始向西穿越大西洋、向东进入印度洋，欧洲帝国主义出现了一股浪潮。在这个时期，又出现了新一轮的欧洲帝国主义浪潮，这次的重点是非洲和亚洲。

从定义上来说，**"帝国主义"是指一个国家将政治统治, 扩展到另一个国家。**那么为什么一个国家想要这么做呢？嗯，我有三个原因。哦，如果你正在为考试学习，别忘了查看我的美国大学预修课程欧洲历史复习资料包，里面有你在课堂上得A以及在五月份的考试中得5分所需要的一切。描述中有链接。

好的，**欧洲新一轮"帝国主义浪潮"的第一个动机, 是经济方面的。**记住，在这个时期，许多西欧国家正处于**"工业革命"的鼎盛时期**，因此它们变得极其富有。但是**为了让工厂持续运转，国家需要两样东西：原材料和市场。**

他们需要像棉花、橡胶和铁这样的原材料，以便制造出最终的工业制成品。一旦一个国家耗尽了自己的资源，它们就会到世界其他地方去获取这些原材料。所以这是新一轮帝国主义活动的一个重要动机。

但是一旦**商品生产出来，他们还需要有人来购买这些制成品。当国内市场饱和时，他们就需要占领其他国家，这样就能在其他地方开辟新市场(犹如中国的产能过剩, 需要外国市场来消化它)。**例如，在1857年印度士兵起义（Sepoy Rebellion）后，英国政府控制了印度，他们开始剥削印度人以获取宝贵的原材料——尤其是棉花——而且由于**印度有大约3亿人口，英国人现在有了3亿可以向其销售制成品（如纺织品）的对象(英国用鸦片战争打开清朝大门, 也是为了卖货)。**结果，财富源源不断地流入英国的国库。

从这个时期开始，**英国殖民了西非的一些地方，然后在非洲大陆东侧殖民了大片领土。**英国人主要对获取像煤炭、石油和铜这样的原材料感兴趣。

英国也将其帝国主义目光投向了**中国**。但在中国，他们实行的是经济帝国主义, 而非政治帝国主义。事情是这样的：**英国与中国的贸易基本上是不平衡的。**英国人想要大量的中国茶叶，但**中国对英国商品的需求却没那么大。所以当英国的钱流入中国时，却没有中国的钱流入英国。这对英国来说是个问题(英国需要对中国"出超", 而不是"入超")。**

我本想告诉你，英国通过询问中国人想要什么样的产品来解决这个问题，然后运用创新思维生产出中国人想要的商品，从而纠正贸易不平衡。但英国人并没有这么做。相反，他们开始从印度向中国走私一种极易上瘾的毒品——鸦片。很快，中国人就对这种毒品上瘾了(犹如中国卖毒品给美国)。而且由于印度具备种植鸦片的绝佳条件，英国人就大量非法向中国进口鸦片。

但如果你觉得这有点不正当，当时的中国官员也会同意你的看法。1839年，中国政府查获了大约2万磅正在被进口到中国的鸦片并销毁了它们。连同其他一些小事件，这一事件引发了中英之间的第一次鸦片战争。

当时，中国在适应新的工业世界方面极其迟缓，但英国却不是。记住，英国基本上是工业革命的先行者，所以他们在武器方面相对于中国有很大的优势。不用说，英国赢得了这场战争——还有第二次鸦片战争，法国也参与了——并强行打开了与中国的贸易权。

好的，**新一轮帝国主义浪潮的第二个动机, 是政治方面的。**我一直在谈论英国，因为可以说英国是欧洲新一轮帝国主义浪潮中的主导者，但这并不意味着其他欧洲国家没有参与其中。**几个欧洲国家都**

在争夺非洲的领土，包括法国、荷兰和比利时。这被称为“非洲争夺战（Scramble for Africa）”。

这种对非洲领土的丑恶争夺，在这些国家之间引发了严重的紧张局势。一旦比利时国王利奥波德（Leopold）的代理人，绘制出了非洲内陆的地图，欧洲各国就竞相在其他国家之前，宣称对这些领土的所有权。这将引发严重的紧张局势，我们将在下一个视频中探讨。

新一轮帝国主义浪潮的第三个动机，是对“种族优越性的信仰”。回想一下，在几个视频之前我们谈到了新兴的“种族主义”哲学——“社会达尔文主义”（social Darwinism）。到19世纪后期，这种意识形态已经深深扎根，为那些拥有先进文明的强国——至少他们是这样自我标榜的——征服拥有原始文明的弱国，提供了动机。

比如，当你将欧洲工业化国家积累的财富和权力，与非洲一些地方的相对贫困进行对比时，一个“社会达尔文主义者”会得出这样的结论：显然西方国家更优越。西方国家更好地适应了他们的环境，因此不仅生存了下来，而且繁荣发展。所以，如果按照自然法则“强者吃掉弱者（弱肉强食）”，那么强国为什么不能征服弱国呢？

但是如果你直接问这些欧洲人，他们的行为在道德上是否错误，是的，他们会嘲笑你。当然没错。其中一个主要原因是，他们真的认为他们正在把西方文明的荣耀，带给那些迫切需要的人。法语中称其为“文明使命（mission civilisatrice）”，意思就是“传播文明”的使命。换句话说，按照欧洲人的说法，帝国主义对殖民地人民是有益的，因为他们能够接触到世界上最优秀的文化。

欧洲“种族优越性”信仰最明显的体现，可能是鲁德亚德·吉卜林（Rudyard Kipling）的一首名为《白人的负担（White Man's Burden）》的诗。诗中谈到了非洲人民，称他们“半是魔鬼，半是孩童”。因此，白人应该“派出你们最优秀的人”来“满足被征服人民的需求”。所以如果帝国主义国家坚持这种信仰，那么对另一个弱国实行帝国主义统治，就不是恶行，而是怀着仁慈之心将西方文化的荣耀带给他们（其实分开来看，抛开道义层面，如果只从结果来看，的确有部分道理。这叫“因祸得福”。看看英国殖民下的香港就知道了）。

我可能不需要告诉你，非洲人和亚洲人并不像欧洲人那样对“西方文化的荣耀”感到兴奋（注意区分：被逼着接受西方文化是一回事，自己主动向更文明的一方学习（博采众长，不固步自封），学习西方文化是另一回事）。事实上，在很多情况下，他们对欧洲人入侵他们的家园，进行了顽强的抵抗。但不幸的是，欧洲人有几个优势，使他们在对抗那些抵抗者时占据上风。

欧洲人的第一个优势是先进的武器。我再怎么强调工业革命对这一优势的贡献都不为过。枪支进行了更新，采用了膛线，也就是说在枪管内部切割出螺旋形的凹槽，这提高了射击的准确性。此外，米尼弹（Minié ball）被发明出来，这是一种锥形子弹，比传统的滑膛枪子弹更准确，造成的伤害也更大。

另外，欧洲人制造了后装步枪，这种步枪装弹速度更快，而且他们掌握了机枪技术，机枪能够快速发射数百发子弹。重点是，欧洲人的武器能够比任何抵抗者，更快地向反对他们的人发射子弹。

欧洲人的第二个优势，是新的通信和交通技术。电报的速度，以及在水下铺设长电缆的能力，增强了通信。这使得在征服领土，以及在征服后维持统治方面的协调，更加有效。一旦领土被征服，帝国主义国家就迅速开展工作，建设基础设施，其中最重要的是铁路。通过这种方式，原材料和制成品，能够快速运进运出这些殖民地。

欧洲人的第三个优势, 是医学方面的进步。在此之前, 欧洲人没有深入非洲内陆的原因, 是那里有一种疾病——疟疾。但多亏了法国科学家发现**"奎宁"**可以抵御这种疾病, **欧洲人可以毫无顾忌地入侵非洲内陆。**

此外, 多亏了法国化学家路易斯·巴斯德 (Louis Pasteur) 的工作, 欧洲人终于开始了解疾病的成因。他发现了疾病的细菌理论, 即人们生病——或者比如说, 截肢的肢体受到感染等等——是因为一种叫做细菌的微小微生物。一旦发现了这一点, 医院护理领域出现了一场新的革命, 开始使用防腐剂, 并且外科手术工具的清洁变得至关重要。

我知道这听起来相当不错, 但就帝国主义而言, 这意味着欧洲军队可以接种疫苗预防疾病, 从而在战场上保持更健康的状态。而且如果他们受伤了, 存活的机会也会大得多。

好的, 点击[这里](#)继续复习美国大学预修课程欧洲历史第七单元。另外, 如果你想要与这些视频配套的笔记指南, 点击[这里](#), 这样你就能真正学到我所讲的内容。好了, 我们下次再见。我走了。

3. pure

All right, it' s time for a new wave of imperialism in European history. So I reckon we ought to talk about why the Europeans did it — which is to say their motivations — and how the Europeans did it — which is to say their methods. So if you' re ready to get them brain cows milked, let' s get to it.

So remember that when this course began in 1450, there was a surge in European imperialism as Western European states began sailing west across the Atlantic and east into the Indian Ocean. And in this period, there is a new wave of European imperialism, and it' s going to focus on Africa and Asia.

Now by definition, imperialism is when one country extends political dominance over another country. And why would another country want to do that? Well, I got three reasons for it. Oh, and if you' re studying for an exam, don' t forget to check out my AP Euro review pack, which is everything you need to get an A in your class and a five on your exam in May. Link in description.

Okay, the first motivation for the second wave of European imperialism was economic. Now remember, many of the states in Western Europe were in the heyday of the Industrial Revolution during this period, and they were getting fabulously wealthy as a result. But in order to keep those factories working, states needed two things: raw materials and markets.

They needed raw materials like cotton and rubber and iron in order to make the final manufactured goods coming out of the factory. Once a nation had tapped all their own resources, they went looking in other places of the world to get those raw materials. So there was a significant motivation there for the new imperial events.

But once the goods were finished, they also needed people to buy those manufactured goods. And when the markets at home became saturated, they needed to go take over other countries so they could open those new markets in other places. For example, once the British government took control over India after the Sepoy Rebellion in 1857, they began to exploit the Indians to gain valuable raw materials — not least cotton — but also since there was something like 300 million people living in India, the British now had 300 million people to whom they could sell those manufactured textiles. And the wealth came pouring into the British coffers as a result.

Starting in this period, the British colonized a few places in West Africa, and then a huge swath of territory right down the eastern side of the entire continent in Africa. The British were mainly interested in gaining access to raw materials like coal and oil and copper.

The British also turned their imperialistic gaze upon China. But in China, they engaged in economic imperialism rather than political imperialism. And the story went a little something like this: the British trade with the Chinese was fundamentally out of balance. The Brits wanted Chinese tea by the metric ton, but there wasn't as much the Chinese wanted from the British. So as British money is flowing into China, there is no Chinese money flowing into Britain. And that's going to be a problem for the British.

Now I'd like to tell you that the British addressed this issue by asking the Chinese what kinds of products they wanted, and then used innovative thinking to create goods that the Chinese wanted, and the trade imbalance was corrected. But that's not what the British did. Instead, they began smuggling the highly addictive drug called opium into China from India. And it didn't take long for the Chinese to get hooked on this drug. And because India had prime growing conditions for opium, the British illegally imported it into China by the metric ton.

But if that sounds a little underhanded to you, well then the Chinese officials of that time would agree with you. In 1839, the Chinese government seized like 20,000 pounds of opium being imported into China and destroyed it. And along with a couple other smaller incidents, this event led to the first Opium War between Britain and China.

Now China had been exceedingly sluggish when it came to adapting to the new industrial world, but not Britain. Remember, Britain was essentially the first mover in the Industrial Revolution, and so they had a much greater advantage in weaponry against the Chinese. Needless to say, the British won this war — and the second Opium War, which also included France — and forcibly opened trading rights into China.

Okay, now the second motivation for the second wave of imperialism was political. Now I've been talking a lot about Britain because they were arguably the big dog of the second wave of European imperialism, but that doesn't mean that other European states didn't get in on the party too. Several European nations were clamoring for territory in Africa, including the French and the Dutch and the Belgians. And this became known as the Scramble for Africa.

This dirty clamoring for African territory began to cause significant tension among these states. Once the interior of Africa was mapped by agents of Belgian King Leopold, European states raced to claim territories before other states got to them. And that would cause significant tension that we're going to consider in the next video.

And the third motivation for the second wave of imperialism was a belief in racial superiority. Recall a couple videos ago when we talked about the budding racist philosophy called social Darwinism. By the late 19th century, that ideology had taken full root and provided the motivation for strong nations with advanced civilizations—that you know, at least that's how they sell themselves—to take over weak nations with primitive civilizations.

Like when you contrasted the wealth and power that industrialized nations in Europe had accumulated with the relative poverty of places in Africa, a social Darwinist would conclude that clearly Western nations were superior. Western nations have adapted better to their environment and thus are not only surviving but thriving. Therefore, if the strong eat the weak by the laws of nature, why shouldn't the strong nations eat the weak nations?

But if you would ask these Europeans directly if what they were doing was morally wrong, yeah, they would have laughed. Of course it's not wrong. And one of the main reasons is because they truly believe they were bringing the glories of Western civilization to bear on people who desperately needed it. The French term for this was the mission civilisatrice, which when being translated means the civilizing mission. In other words, by European reckoning, imperialism was good for the colonized because they got access to the best culture the world had to offer.

And probably the clearest manifestation of the beliefs of European racial superiority is a poem by Rudyard Kipling called "White Man's Burden." It talks about the peoples of Africa and calls them "half devil and half child." Therefore, the white man ought to "send the best ye breed" in order to "serve your captives' need." And so if this was the belief imperial nations clung to, then it was not an evil to imperialize another weaker nation, but rather benevolent in mercy to bring them the glories of Western culture.

Now I probably don't need to tell you that Africans and Asians were not as jazzed about the glories of Western culture as the Europeans were. In fact, in many cases, they put up stiff resistance against European intrusion into their homeland. But unfortunately, Europeans had several advantages that gave them the upper hand against those who resisted.

The first advantage Europeans had was advanced weapons. And I cannot emphasize enough just how much the Industrial Revolution contributed to this advantage. Guns were updated to include a rifled barrel, which means there were spiral grooves cut along the inside of them, which increased the accuracy of the shot. Additionally, the Minié ball was invented, which was a conical bullet which was more accurate and did way more damage than the traditional musket.

Additional Europeans manufactured the breech-loading rifle in which bullets could be loaded much quicker, and they had access to machine gun technology which could fire hundreds of rounds at great speed. The point is, Europeans had weapons that could deliver lead into the bodies of those who opposed them much quicker than anyone who resisted.

The second advantage Europeans had was new communication and transportation technology. Communication was enhanced by the speed of the telegraph and the ability to run cables under the water and at great length. This enabled coordination in both conquering territory and maintaining power once it was conquered. And once territories were conquered, imperializing nations got to work quickly building up infrastructure, the most significant of which was railroads. In this way, raw materials and manufactured goods could be transported in and out and around these colonies with great speed.

And the third advantage Europeans had was advances in medicine. Now the reason Europeans hadn't pushed into the interior of Africa prior to this was because of a disease found there called malaria. But thanks to French scientists who discovered that quinine could fend off the disease, Europeans could invade the interior of Africa without fear of contracting it.

Additionally, thanks to the work of French chemist Louis Pasteur, Europeans finally began to understand what caused diseases. He discovered the germ theory of disease, which said that people got sick — or you know, amputated limbs got infected or whatever — because of tiny microorganisms called germs. Once you discovered this, a new revolution in hospital care emerged in which antiseptics were used and cleanliness of surgical tools was paramount.

I know that sounds pretty great, but in terms of imperialism, that meant that European troops could be vaccinated against diseases and thus remain healthier here on the battlefield. And if they got hurt, then they would have a much better chance of survival.

Okay, click [here](#) to keep reviewing for AP Euro unit 7. Additionally, click [here](#) if you want note guides to follow along with these videos so you can actually learn the material I'm giving. And hey, I'll catch you on the flip-flop. I'm out.
