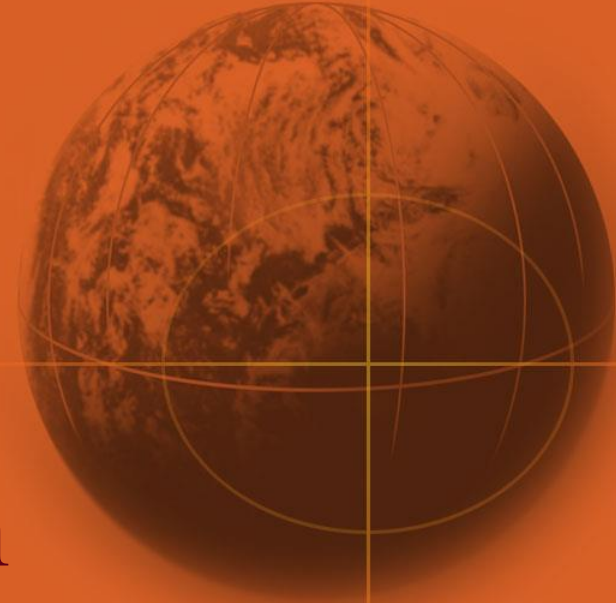
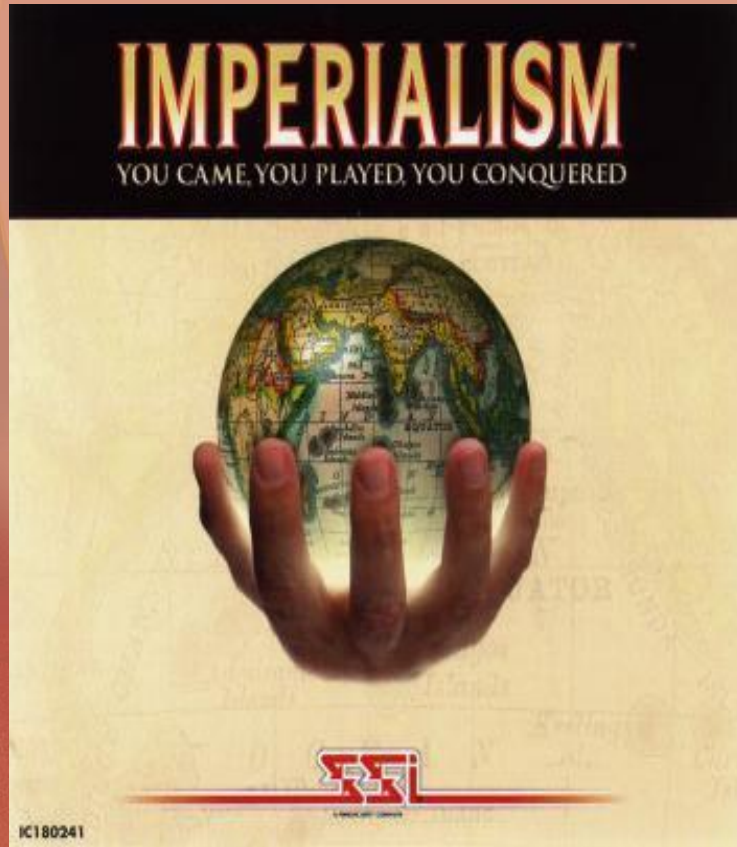


The New Imperialism

1880-1914



What is it?



- Definition: the control of one people by another (can be political, economic or cultural)
 - Between 1880 and 1914, European nations scrambled for political as well as economic control over foreign nations.
 - This scramble led to new tensions among competing European states and wars with non-European powers.

Old Imperialism

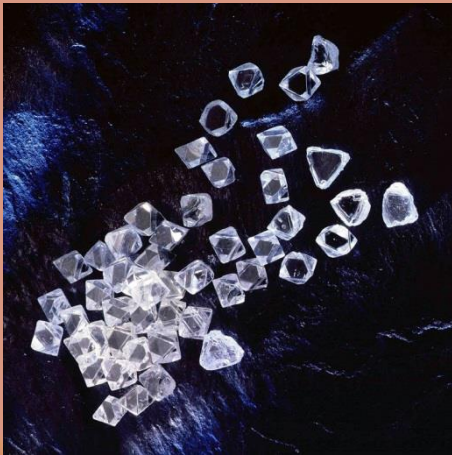


- Occurred between the 16th and 18th centuries
- European powers did not usually acquire territory in Africa and Asia but rather built a series of trading stations
- The New World Was the exception – Spain's encomienda system and colonies in Central and South America and Portuguese Brazil

European Migration

- The greatest migration in history took place when more than 60 million people left Europe between 1815 and 1932.
- Why?
 - The population of Europe more than doubled between 1800 and 1900.
 - This population growth was the impetus behind emigration.
 - Migration patterns varied from country to country, reflecting the differing social and economic conditions.

Motives for the New Imperialism

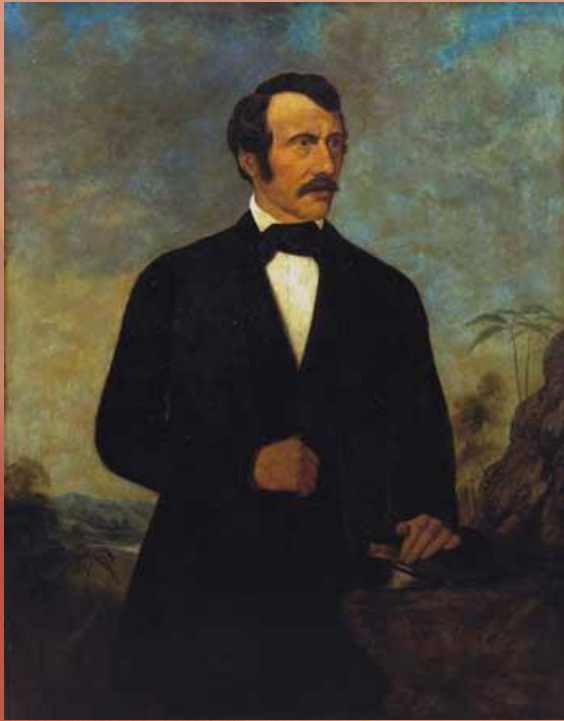


- Search for new markets and raw materials
- Increased tensions between the “haves” (e.g. British Empire) and the “have nots” (e.g. Germany & Italy) who came in late to the imperialistic competition.
 - Britain concerned by French & German land grabs in 1880s; might seal off their empires with high tariffs & restrictions; future economic opportunities might be lost forever.



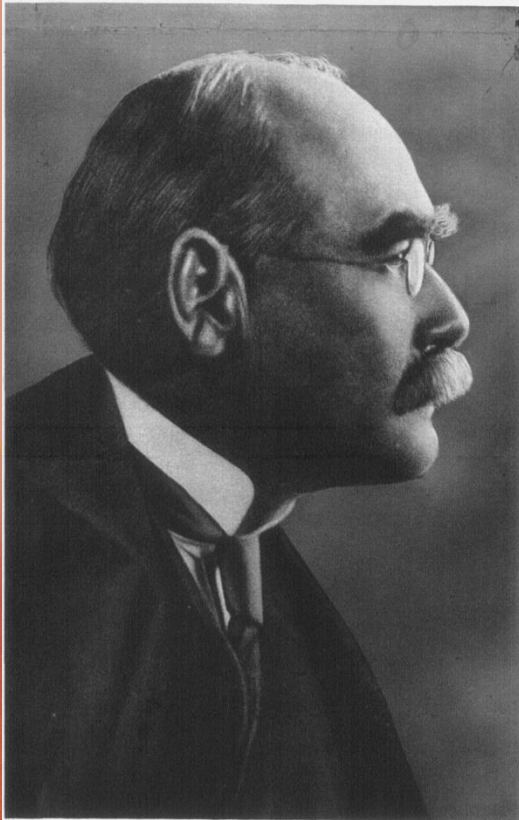
Motivations Continued....

- Missionary work: far more successful in Africa than in Asia and Islamic world.



- **Dr. David Livingstone**: first white man to do humanitarian and religious work in south and central Africa
- **H. M. Stanley** found Livingstone (whom westerners thought to be dead) and his newspaper reports created European interest in Africa; Stanley sought aid of king of Belgium to dominate the Congo region. New military and naval bases to protect one's interests against other European powers

Motivations Continued....



- Ideology: nationalism and Social Darwinism
 - "**White Man's Burden**": racist patronizing that preached that the "superior" Westerners had an obligation to bring their culture to "uncivilized" peoples in other parts of the world.
 - Poem by **Rudyard Kipling**
- Germany and Russia especially used imperialistic drives to divert popular attention from the class struggle at home and to create a false sense of national unity.

British Egypt



- Model for “New Imperialism”
- Muhammad Ali modernized and turned Egypt into a virtually independent state by 1849
- Protectorate was supposed to be temporary – wound up lasting until 1956!
- 1875 Britain bought a significant portion of shares for the Suez Canal and began managing it.
 - The Canal was a key motive in British occupation of Egypt and its bloody conquest of the Sudan

Scramble for Africa



Belgian Congo

- At behest of **Leopold II**, H. M. Stanley established trading stations, signed “treaties” with African chiefs, and claimed land for Belgium.
- Leopold’s incursion into Congo basin raised the question of the political fate of black Africa (south of the Sahara); also Britain's conquest of Egypt

Scramble for Africa Continued...

- In 1884 the Berlin Conference recognized the region as the “Congo Free State” and as Leopold’s personal possession
- The Belgian rulers savagely treated the indigenous peoples in their quest for rubber and ivory
- The Belgian parliament took it away from him because of the atrocities and made it a Belgian colony in 1908.



Scramble for Africa Continued...

- Berlin Conference 1884-85
 - established the "rules" for conquest of Africa
 - Sponsored by Bismarck & Jules Ferry ; sought to prevent conflict over imperialism
 - Congress coincided with Germany's rise as an imperial power
 - Agreed to stop slavery and slave trade in Africa
 - No imperial power could claim a territory in Africa unless it effectively controlled that territory.

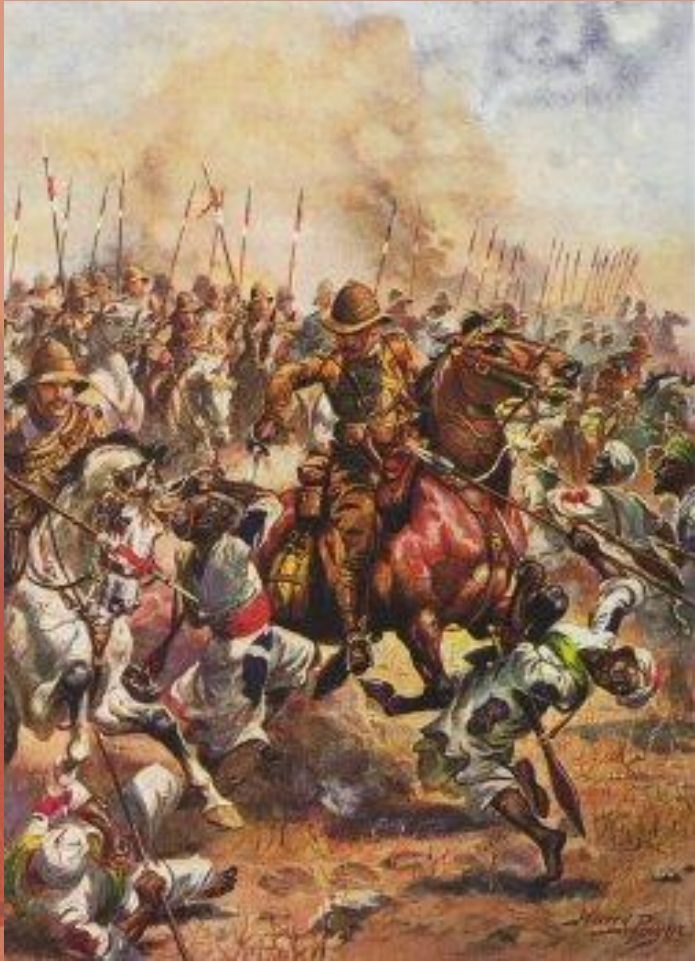


Imperialism In Africa



1880,
Europeans
controlled
10% of Africa;
by 1914
controlled all
except Liberia
& Ethiopia

The British in Africa



- Pushed southward and took control of **Sudan**
- **Battle of Omdurman (1898):** **General Horatio H. Kitchener** defeated Sudanese tribesman and killed 11,000 (use of machine gun) while only 28 Britons died
- **Fashoda Incident (1898):** France & Britain nearly went to war over Sudan; France backed down in the face of the Dreyfus Affair

South Africa and the Boer War (1899-1902)



Cecil Rhodes stands astride the whole of Africa.

- **Cecil Rhodes** had become Prime Minister of **Cape Colony** ; principal sponsor of the Cape-to Cairo dream where Britain would dominate the continent.
 - Diamonds and gold were discovered in the Transvaal and Rhodes wanted to extend his influence there but region controlled by Boers (descendents of Dutch settlers)

South Africa and the Boer War (1899-1902)



- **Kruger Telegram (1902):** Kaiser Wilhelm II, dispatched telegram to Boers congratulating them on defeating British invaders without need of German assistance
- Anger swept through Britain aimed at Germany.
- Massive British force eventually defeated Boers and in 1910 the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony, & Natal combined to form the Union of South Africa.
 - System of racial segregation called APARTHEID

• By 1890 Britain controlled Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar

French Empire in Africa



- **France** took control Tunisia, Algeria, French West Africa (including Morocco, Sahara, Sudan, Congo basin) Madagascar

Germany Empire in Africa



- **Prior to 1884 Germany was more concerned about dangers posed by Russia**
- **Germany took control of Cameroon, Togo, southwest Africa, & East Africa**
- **Most Germany Conquest was non-violent except for Southwest Africa**
 - Local rebellion resulted in Germans killing over 50,000 men, women and children

Italy in Africa



- Controlled Eritrea, and Libya from the Turks in 1912
- The Italians were defeated by a westernized Ethiopian Army under King Menelik II at the Battle of Adowa

Imperialism in Asia



The New Imperialism in Asia

CHINA

Opium Wars

First Opium War (1839-1841) Britain occupied several coastal cities and forced China to surrender.

- **Treaty of Nanking** (1842) : Forced China to cede Hong Kong to Britain until 1997, pay large indemnity and open up 4 large cities to foreign trade with low tariffs.
- Extraterritoriality subjected Westerners to their home country's laws rather than China's

Second Opium War (1856-1860)

- Forced to open 6 more port to the British and French indefinitely.
- China forced to accept trade and investment on unfavorable terms for the foreseeable future.



Imperialism in China



Taiping Rebellion of 1850

- Primarily caused by differing Chinese factions: rebels opposed Manchus
- Hong Xioquan – school teacher
- As many as 20 million people perished.
- Manchus defeated rebellion after 14 years with the help of the British military.

Imperialism in China Continued...

Much of eastern China by the late 19th century became dominated by Britain, France, Russia, Japan and Germany

Sino-Japanese War (1894-95)

- Treaty of Shimonoseki

- Japan gained Taiwan & Liaodong peninsula
- Britain gained a trade monopoly on the Yangtze River
- France gained a lease on Canton Bay
- Russia controlled northern Manchuria seeking to build a railroad.
- Germany gained a 99 year lease on the port of Qingdao and concessions to build two railroad lines in Shandong Province.



Imperialism in China Continued...



US Open Door Policy

- sponsored by the U.S. in 1899, sought to open commerce to imperial latecomers like itself, urged the Europeans to allow free trade within China while respecting its territorial integrity.

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

British India

- **British East India Company** had direct control and was responsible to Parliament after the Seven Year's War (1756-1763)
- **Robert Clive** captured military posts in Madras and England ousted France from India
- **Sepoy Mutiny, 1857-58**
 - Insurrection of Hindu & Muslim soldiers in British Army spread in northern & central India before it was crushed, primarily by loyal native troops from southern India.
 - Caused by changes administered by the BEIC such as the outlawing of Sati, the caste system and using sacred and impure animal fat on Sepoy gun cartridges
 - After 1858, India ruled by British Parliament in London and administered by a tiny, all-white civil service in India.



British reforms in India

Modern system of progressive secondary education (to train Indian civil servants), economic reforms (irrigation, railroads, tea and jute plantations), creation of unified and powerful state.

- **Indian National Congress** formed in 1885
 - Educated Indians, predominantly Hindu, demanded increasing equality & self-gov't.
- India became independent in 1946 (just after WWII)

Members of the First INC



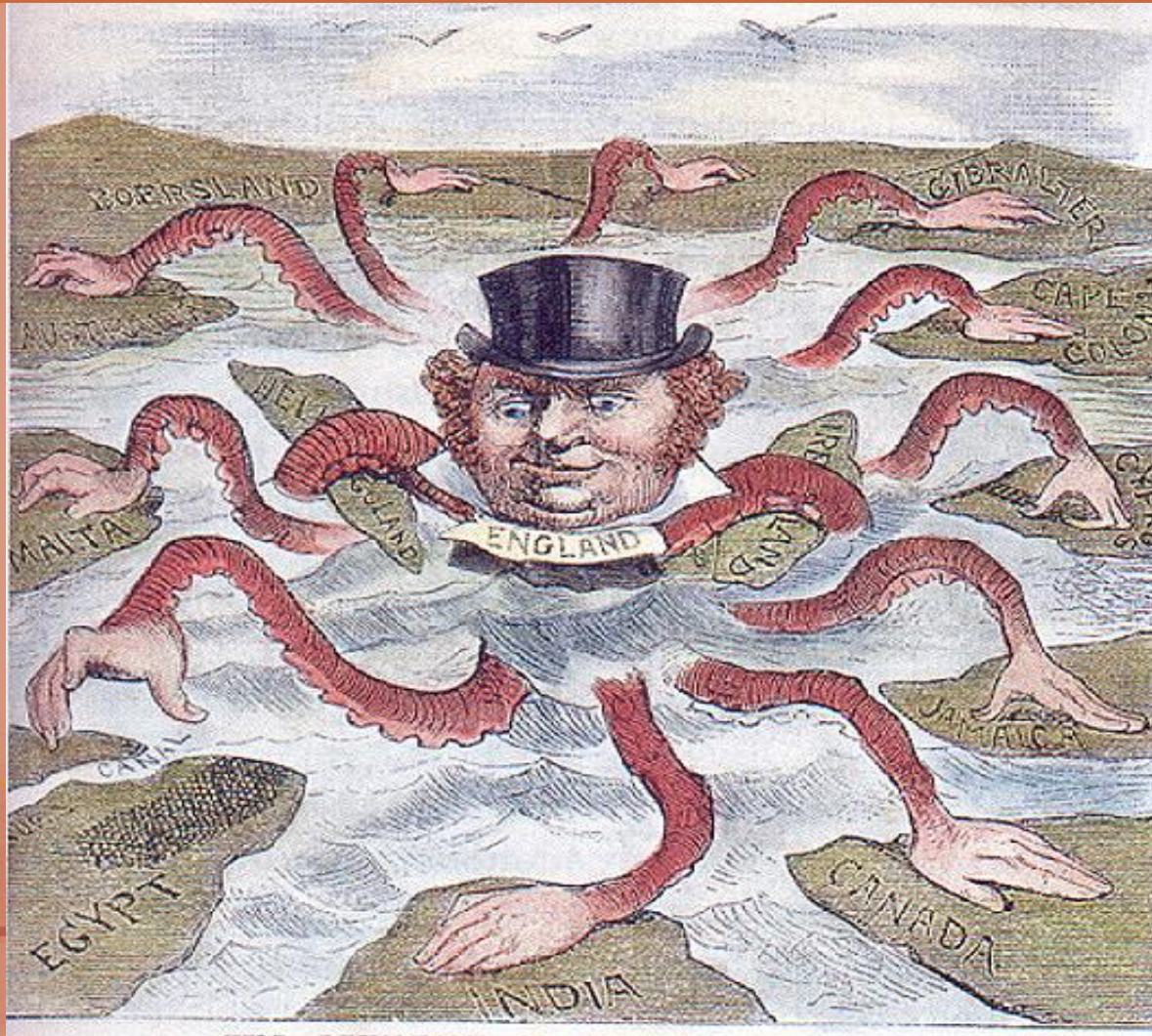
THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

Other British Colonies...



- Burma
1820's
- Malay
Peninsula
- North
Borneo

Political Cartoon of British Imperialism



French Colonies



- Indochina (modern day Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia)
- Tahiti and New Caledonia

Germany Territories



- Marshall Islands and Samoa

American Imperialism



After Spanish American War
US took:

- Philippines
- Guam
- Hawaii
- Platt

Amendment –
Bases in Cuba

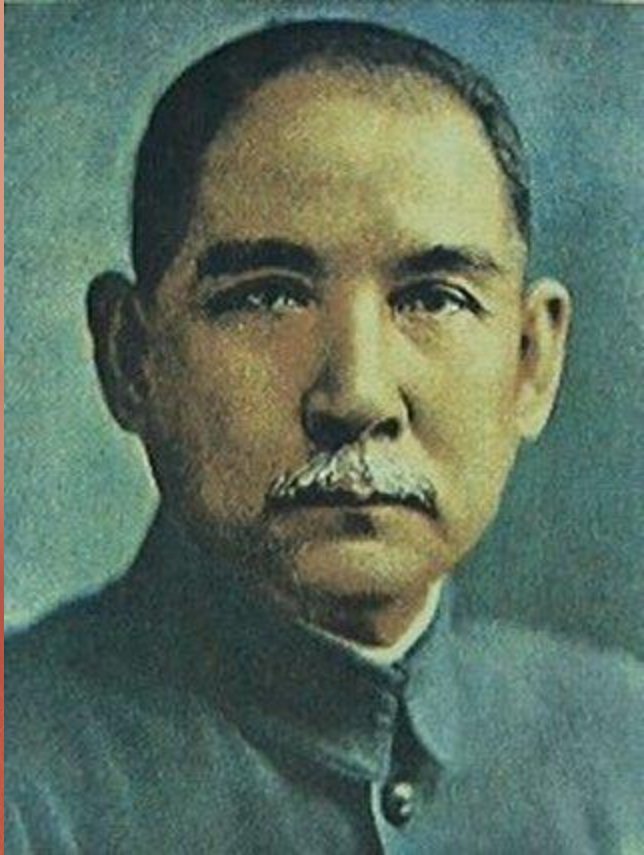
Responses to Western Imperialism

China

- 1900: Patriotic uprising by Chinese nationalists against Western encroachment
- was put down by imperial powers in 1900
- Manchu dynasty would soon fall



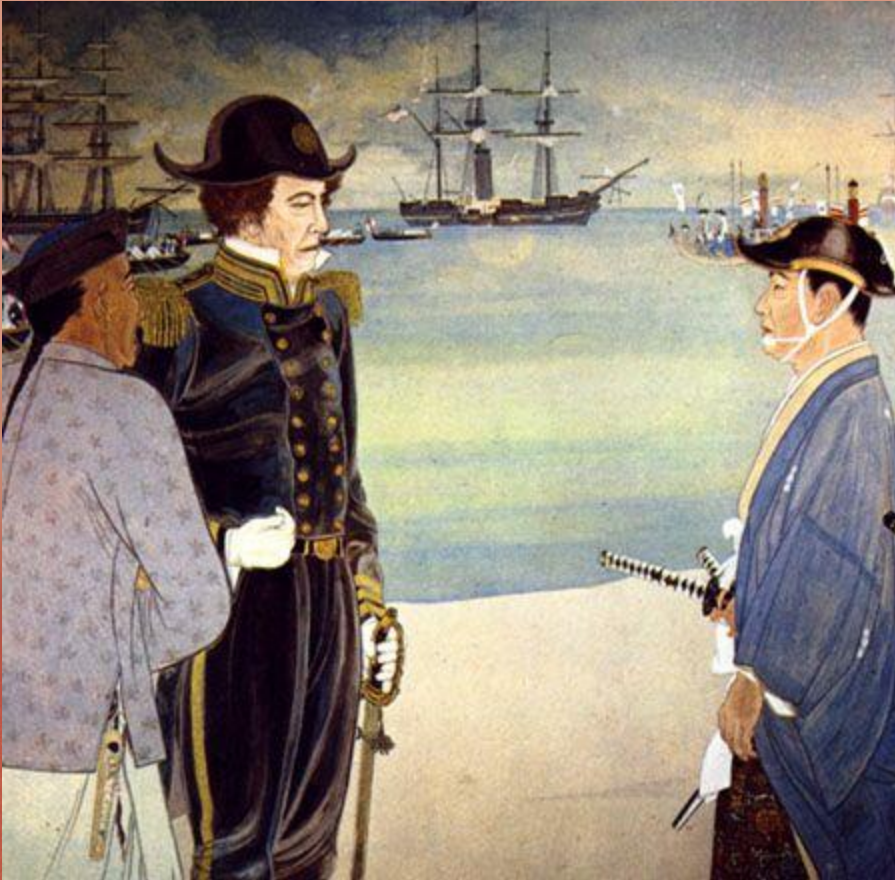
Responses to Western Imperialism



China Continued...

- Dr. Sun Yat-Sen
 - a revolutionary, sought to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and establish a republic; sparked the beginning of a Chinese nationalist movement
 - Three Principles of the People
 - Nationalism
 - Democracy
 - Livelihood

Responses to Western Imperialism



Japan

- Commodore Matthew Perry forced Japan to open up to trade 1853
- Treaty of Kanagawa

Meiji Restoration

Meiji Constitution 1890

Political Reforms:

- Strong Central Government
- Bismarckian model – authority rests within the executive branch
 - Upper house – Meiji oligarchy
 - Diet - elected
 - The result was a system that was democratic in form, but despotic in practice – oligarchy
 - Separate depts. – Navy, army, superior finance



Meiji Restoration Continued...



Economic: Major Priority

- Business class to adopt western methods
- Banking system, railroads, improved ports, organized telegraph
- Industries began to grow – weaponry, shipbuilding and sake (fermented rice wine)
- Once a business or enterprise was on its feet it was turned over to private ownership
- Zaibatsu – business families
- Industry Boomed – all the problems that industrialization brings
- Urbanization

Meiji Restoration Continued...



Social:

- Ended legal distinctions between classes
- Reformed military – embarked on a major program to create a military force that could compete in the modern world
- Schools and a university – Universal education including technical subjects – adopted American model of education
- Western culture flourishes / fashion / sports
- Some women were eventually allowed to receive an education
- From 1894 – 1912 women represented 60 percent of the Japanese labor force
- 1898 – Women forbid to participate in government and legally put together with minors

Russo-Japanese War 1904

- Russia and Japan both had designs on Manchuria and Korea
- Japanese concerned about Russian **Trans-Siberian Railway** across Manchuria
- Japan destroyed Russian fleet off coast of Korea and won major battles on land although Russians turned the tide on land subsequently.
- Westerners horrified that Japan had defeated a major Western power.



Russo-Japanese War 1904

Treaty of Portsmouth

- (mediated by U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt) ended war with Japan winning major concessions (preferred position) in Manchuria, protectorate in Korea, half of Sakhalin Island
- Long-term impact of war: Russia turned to the Balkans, Russian Revolution, and revolt of Asia in 20th century (Asians hoped to emulate Japan power and win their independence) annexation of Korea



Muslim World

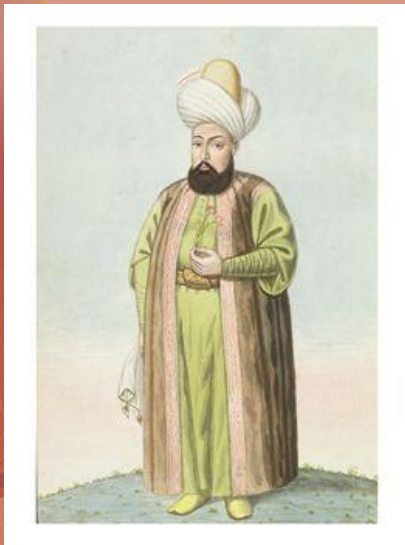


Muslim world extended from Western Africa to Southeast Asia

- Mughals in India
- Ottomans in the middle east
- Safavids in Iran

What led to the decline of these empires?

- Central governments had lost control over powerful groups such as landowning nobles and military elites
- Corruption was widespread
- Many scholars and religious people were discontented with the government



Decline of Muslim Empires

Islamic reform movements

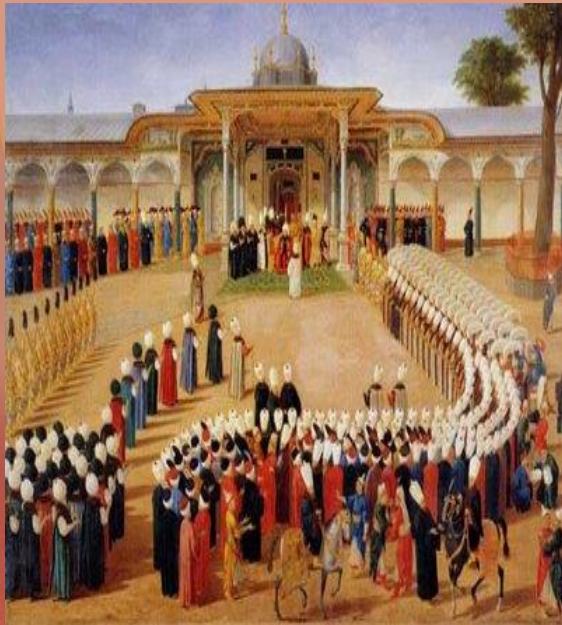
- Most stressed religious piety and obedience to strict rules of behavior

In addition to the decay of these empires,

- They had to deal with western imperialism
- Through diplomacy and military threat Europeans gained treaties – favorable trade
- They demanded rights for their citizens in the area and then used that as an excuse to intervene in local affairs



Ottoman Empire



- Provincial rulers increased in power
- Economic problems and widespread corruption
- Nationalist revolts – Balkans – Greeks Serbs and Bulgarians
- Europeans sought to benefit from the collapsing of the empire

Reform

- Tried to improve education
- Had Europeans come in to train military
- Sent young men to the west to study new sciences and technology

What else are they going to learn in Western Europe? Led to a population increase – **what is going to be the problem?**

- Sultans rejected the one form of modernization or westernization that was needed to complete
- the puzzle – reform of government.
- They tried to reinstate the autocracy that was there

Young Turks



- 1890's liberal group, stated that reform was the only way to save the empire
- 1908 overthrew the Sultan
- before reforms, ottoman empire enters world war I in 1914

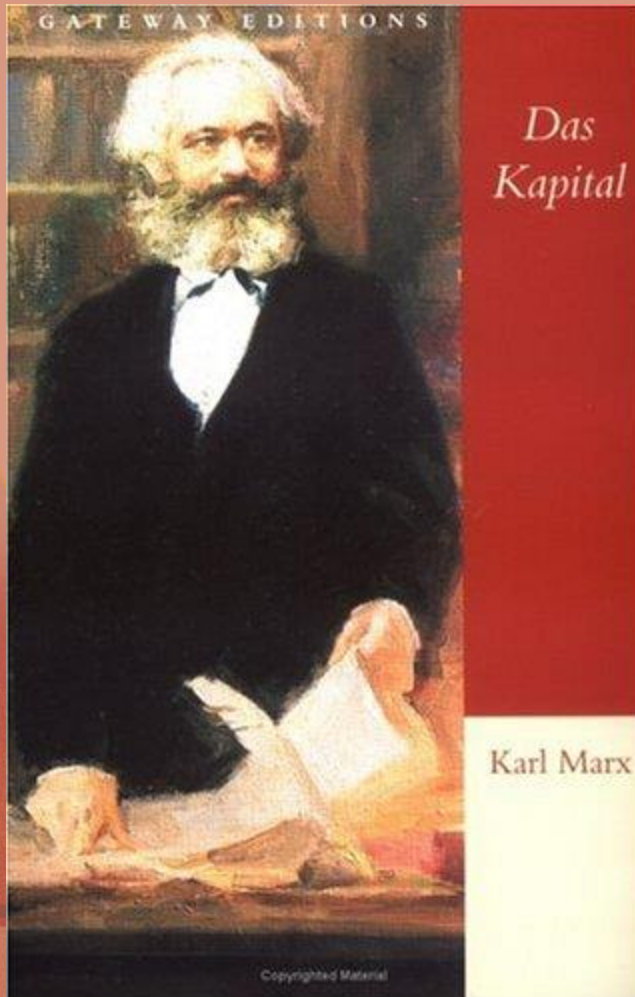
Iran

Safavid empire was on the decline

- Western European nations such as Russia and Britain battled for influence in the region
- For a time each country set up a sphere of influence in the region
- 1900 – Discovery of oil led to tensions between two nations
- Britain eventually became dominant in the struggle when she sent troops in

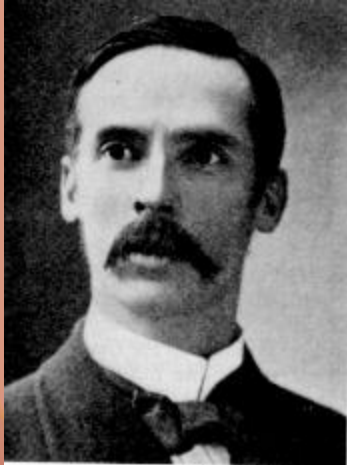


Opponents to Imperialism



- Karl Marx
- *Das Kapital* 1867
- Claimed that the bourgeoisie needed constantly expanding markets to increase profits; this would lead to conquest

Opponents to Imperialism



J. A. Hobson

- Most prominent of the anti-imperialism theorists
- Stated that imperialist powers needed colonies in order to provide new markets for domestic European goods
- Claimed that businessmen and bankers unduly influenced government's imperialist policies
- Believed that if European governments forced businesses to raise wages for workers, this would result in increased consumption of goods and less of a need for new markets abroad
- Anti-imperialism increased in Europe as a result of Hobson's work and others.
 - Socialists accepted Hobson's link of capitalist with imperialism
 - Lenin of Russia saw imperialisms as leading to colonial rivalries and war

Effects of Imperialism

The Emergence of Anti-Colonialism

- Primary response to colonialism was nationalism – ex India
- Discussion: should every group that resists assimilation into a larger cultural unity be called nationalist?
- Nationalism is actually a foreign phenomenon imported from the West
- People in societies with naturally defined borders and subjects of a king, were not used to this type of western style rule
- Modern nationalism was a product of colonialism not a reaction to it – Roy in India



Responses to Imperialism

- Ram Mohun Roy in India



- Combined both views → Felt India could learn from the west, as well as revitalize traditional Indian culture
- Was a scholar and knew many classic languages such as Sanskrit, Greek as well as English
- Condemned: rigid caste distinctions, child marriage, sati purdah (isolation of women in separate quarters)
- But also set up education system to revive pride in Indian culture.
- Founder of Indian nationalism
 - Also founded the Brahmo Samaj (society of Brahma) organization means of helping his fellow religionists defend the Hindu religion against verbal attacks by British acquaintances

Advantages & Disadvantages

Mother Country Advantages

New Markets
Raw Materials
Spread of Empire
Military Bases
Spread of Faith, Law,

Imperialized Territory

Medicine
Technology
Education

Disadvantages

Disease
Nationalistic uprisings

Disadvantages

Loss of Culture / Identity