

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 27: The Age of Imperialism 1850-1914

Section 1: The Scramble for Africa

Section 2: Imperialism

Section 3: Europeans Claim Muslim Lands

Section 4: British Imperialism in India

Section 5: Imperialism in Southeast Asia

3 Groups Clash over Africa

- Dutch + British Clash over South Africa's Rich resources
- Zulus were local Tribe
- Zulus Fight British
- late 1700's - 1800's local wars
- Shaka, Zulu Chief creates centralized state until British defeated them at Battle of Ulundi (1879)
- 1887 Zulu Nation falls to British

Boers + British Settle in the Cape

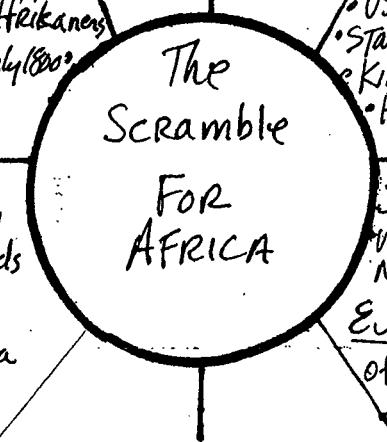
- Dutch 1st to Settle in South Africa
- Came to Cape of Good Hope 1652 to Establish Station for Dutch East Indies Co.
- Dutch Settler Called Boers (farmers) or Afrikaners
- British take Control of Cape Colony in early 1800's
- Push over British Policy of land + slaves

Demand for Raw Materials

- New Markets Failed to develop as Few Africans Could afford to buy their goods
- Europe still needed Raw Materials + Rich Mineral Resources from Africa
- Belgian Congo = Copper + Tin
- South Africa = Gold + Diamonds
- Cash Crops = Peanuts, Palm Oil, Cocoa + Rubber

Berlin Conference Divides Africa

- To Prevent European Conflict 14 European Nations meet at Berlin Conference 1884-85 to divide Africa by notifying other nations of its claims + Showing it could control the area
- Africa divided w/out concern of tribal boundaries
- Ethnic + linguistic groups were disrupted
- No African Ruler was Invited
- Only Liberia + Ethiopia remained free

DIVISION of Africa

- European Scramble For Africa 1880
- French expand from W. Africa to W. Sudan
- 1867 Discovery of diamonds increases interest in Southern Africa

Africa Before Europe

- British win 1910 - Union of S. Africa
- British Counter w/ disease ridden Concentration Camps
- Becomes 1st Modern "Total" war as Boers use guerrilla tactics
- Boers Blame British 1899 + start war
- Boers Tried to keep outsiders out and attempt to start rebellion vs Boers fails
- Competition over gold + diamonds
- Boers Clash with Zulus for northern land
- Great Trek = Movement of Boers to North

Imperialism takes advantage of Divided Africa = 1,000 different languages, Many ethnic groups But travel into Interior difficult until Steam powered River boats in early 1800's allow major expeditions

Nations Compete: Missionaries + Explorers Explore Interior of Africa

- Oppose Slave Trade
- Many learn about Africa through travel books and newspapers looking for adventure

Congo Sparks Interest

- 1860's: David Livingstone a missionary from Scotland went to Central Africa
- US Newspaper hires Henry Stanley to find him
- Stanley's famous words: "Dr Livingstone I presume"
- King Leopold II of Belgium hires Stanley to explore Congo
- He exploits Africans + claims Belgian Congo

FORCES Driving Imperialism

Industrial Revolution drives European nations to race for colonies to gain new markets + raw materials

European Superiority

- Strong sense of European national pride allows them to view an empire as a measure of greatness
- Racism: develops or race is superior

Social Darwinism

- Social Theory based on "Survival of Fittest"
- Those who were superior or had scientific + technological advances are meant to rule + bring their culture + advances to lesser nations + westernize them

FACTORS for Imperialism

- Technological Superiority = Maxim Gun 1884 or automatic machine gun
- Steam Engine allowed greater travel
- 1829 Quinine, a drug fights Malaria
- Variety of African Cultures + languages prevents unified stand by Africans

Legacy of Colonial RuleNegative Effects:

- Africa lost Independence
- Many Died from Disease (smallpox)
- Cash Crops brought Famine
- Breakdown of Cultures + Authority
- Homes + Property Transferred
- Contempt for Traditional Culture + admiration of European life caused identity problems for Africans
- Division of African Continent
- Boundary Disputes caused Tribal Warfare after Colonies left + gave Independence

Increased Value of African Exports

Lifespans Increase + Literacy Rates Improve along with Economic Expansion

Improved Sanitation, hospitals, Schools + Infrastructure

Colonialism Reduced local Warlords

Positive Effects:Legacy of Colonial RuleNew Period of Imperialism

In Earlier Period

15th + 16th Centuries DID

NOT Conquer Interior of Africa + Asia But 18th + 19th demanded more Political, Economic Influence Also wanted to Westernize them

Forms of Control: 4 Forms

- ① Colony = governed internally
- ② Protectorate = self-govt but external control
- ③ Sphere of Influence = exclusive trading rights
- ④ Economic = controlled by private business interest

Methods of Management: 2 Methods

- ① Indirect Control
 - ② Direct Control
- After Colony's Independence the management method used influenced the type of govt chosen

Indirect Control: Relied on existing political rulers who handled daily management of colony with a legislative council made up of colonial officials + merchants appt. by governor. Council trains local leaders in method of govt.

Direct Control

Used especially by French govt and based on assumption that natives unable to handle complex business of running the country

Paternalism: govern in paternal way by providing needs but giving no rights

- Used their own bureaucrats + did not train local natives in European govt methods of governance

Assimilation: In time local natives would adopt mother country's culture

Schools, Courts, Businesses even all westernized OR

Association: Recognized their culture but saw it as inferior

Nigeria becomes British ColonyGaining Control: Military + Diplomatic Means

Some regions signed treaties w/ Britain + others went to war + were defeated. by 1914

Maintaining the Colony: Challenge = Diverse Pop.

- 250 ethnic groups - use indirect rule
- Worked well w/ Muslim Hausa-Fulani + NOT Igbo + Yoruba

Ethiopia: Successful Resistance

- Only Nation to successfully resist Europe
- Menelik II: 1889 Emperor of Ethiopia
- Successfully played Italy, France + Britain against each other while building up arsenal of modern weapons from France + Russia
- 1889 Treaty w/ Italy claimed Ethiopia as a protectorate = caused war
- 1896 Battle of Adowa won By Ethiopia kept their independence.

ImperialismAfrican ResistanceUnsuccessful Movements

- Military Resistance + Religious Movements fail
- Algeria's 50 yr resistance to the French
- Mori Toune's Resistance in W Africa for 16 yrs
- Maji Maji Rebellion (magic water to repel bullets) 20 different ethnic groups united against Germans in E. Africa
- 75,000 Resisters Died gunned down Machine guns
- Germans were shaken + made some reforms (1905)

Persia Pressured to Change

- Russia + Britain Compete to Control Persia (Sphere of Influence)
- Russia Needed access to Persian Gulf + Indian Ocean
- Britain got Persia to give up claims to Afghanistan
- 1908 Discovery of oil increased Britain's Interest in Persia
- Persia lacked Capital to develop its Resources (oil) + began to allow Western Businesses to buy rights to Development.
- Britain's Anglo-Persian Oil Company develop Persia's Oil fields in Early 1900's

1906 Revolutionaries forced a Constitution But Russia + Britain made Persia Sphere of Influence IN 1907

- Boycott Worked as Riot Breaks OUT + Forced the Cancellation of the Concession
- He Helps Set up Boycott of tobacco by heavy smoking Persians

Jamal al-Din al-Afghani, a leader who supported Modernization was outraged

- 1890 Nasir al-Din (Persian Ruler) Sold Concession to British Tobacco Company

Battle over TobaccoOTTOMAN Empire loses Power

Declining empire
Had trouble fitting into modern world + holding back Imperial Powers
Reforms fail:

- 1566 Suleyman I died + leaves Weak, corrupt leaders
- Selim III 1789 Attempted to Modernize army but older Janissary Corps Resisted Efforts

Selim III overthrown with Reforms

- Nationalists Movements in Greece, + Serbia weaken Empire more
- European powers SEE weakness and look for ways to take Ottoman land.

The Suez Canal

- Ali's grandson Isma'il Continued Ali's Construction of Suez Canal or man made Waterway cutting through Isthmus of Suez which connected Red Sea to Med. Sea.
- French Money from Private Interest groups + using Egyptian Labor.
- 1869 Suez Canal Opens but Ismail expensive Irrigation + Communication Projects Put Egypt in Debt with European bankers. By 1882 Britain occupied Egypt.

Egypt: Military + Economic Reform

- Muhammad Ali was sent to govern Egypt by Ottomans after Napoleon failed to win Egypt.
- 1831 He fought series of battles for Syria + Arabia
- European powers recognized Ali + his heirs
- He began series of reforms in Military + Economy
- Directed Shift to Cotton Cash Crop + International Mkt.
- Egypt's peasants lost land + food crops

EuropeansCLAIM MUSLIM LANDSThe Great GameEuropeans Grab Territory

- Geopolitics: Interest in taking land for strategic location, products played important role in Europe taking Ottomans
- OTTOMANS Control Access to Mediterranean and Atlantic Sea Trade.

- Discovery of OIL in Persia 1900 + in Arabian Peninsula after WWI
- Focused more attention on the area
- Russia + other land lock nations
- Needed grain exports to gain passage
- Russia attempted to win Ottoman favor but failed

Russia + The Crimean War

- Russian Czars launch wars to win Black Sea and a warm water port in 1853 war breaks out on Crimean Peninsula in Black Sea
- Britain + France side with Ottomans to prevent Russia from gaining land but Russia gained Bosnia, Romania, Montenegro, Cyprus, Herzegovina, Bulgaria

Nationalist Groups Form

- Growing Nationalism led to
- 2 Nationalist Groups, Calling For Self-govt.

Indian National Congress: 1885

- Represented by Hindus who wanted Self-govt + Solution to 1905 Partition of Bengal by British

Muslim League:

- Represented by Muslims who wanted Self-govt + Solution to 1905 Partition of Bengal province by British

- Nationalism gripes Nation

- Nationalist feelings growing to Crisis

LegacyBRITISHImperialism
in IndiaThe Sepoy Mutiny

- By 1850 Eco Problems brought feelings of resentment + nationalism

- 1857 Gossip that New Enfield RIFLES had bullets greased with beef + pork which violated Religious beliefs

- Sepoys Rebel + British Send Troops to help East Indian Co

- Hindus + Sikhs Support British + don't want Mughals Restored

TURNING Point

- Mutiny Signaled Need for British Military Control
- Raj = part of India under British Control

It was term for rule over India 1757-1947

British Reward Princes with promised Treaties made during East Indian Co. period of rule

Mutiny Fueled Racist attitudes of British

BRITISH Control over India

1707 Mughal Empire collapses + Small States develop under Maharanah

East India Co.: 1757

Robert Clive led Company troops to victory @ Battle of Plassey

- Until 1858 Company Ruled India
- Its Sepoys or Soldiers who were Indians helped maintain control for the Company

"Jewel in the Crown"

India was Britain's Major Source for Raw Materials + Market with 300 million consumers.

- Britain's Strict Control of India's Economy forced Indian people to buy British goods and ship cheap raw materials to Britain
- Cheap Cloth + ready made Clothes Flood India
- Drove out local producers + killed competition

British Transport Trade Goods

- India's Value Increased w/Railroads as they transported Cash Crops from plantations
- Opium Was Shipped to China for Tea

- Indian Jute Substituted for Russian Jute Cut off from Russia during Crimean War in 1850's

- Indian Cotton Substituted for US Cotton Cut off during Civil War

Impact of ColonialismNegative:

- British Control Pol + Eco
- Restricted Indian Owned
- Cash Crops Cost Self-Sufficiency for Indian Farmers
- Cash Crops Reduced Food
- British Racism Threaten Indian Tradition Life

Positive:

- Largest Railroad Network
- Connected Regions of India
- Develop Modern Economy
- Develop Modern Infrastructure
- Sanitation + Public Health
- Schools Help Improve Literacy

Hawaii becomes Republic

- 1820's Sugar Trade Changes Hawaii Economy to US Sugar Plantations (75% wealth)
- US Sugar gains political power But 1890 McKinley Tariff sets off crisis for Sugar Planters
- Tariff makes Hawaii Sugar more expensive than US domestic Sugar
- US Planters ask for Annexation or adding Hawaii as territory to avoid Tariff + get 2¢ per pound more from US govt.
- Queen Liliuokalani 1893 calls for New Constitution to increase her power + restore political power to them
- 1894 Sanford Dole, wealthy Planter

Finally, 1898 McKinley Allows it.

- He Asks US To Annex it and Cleveland Refuses

- He overthrows Queen and Declares Hawaii a Republic

- Sanford Dole hatches plot to defeat Queen

Queen Liliuokalani

Europe Invades Pacific Rim

- Pacific Rim = Countries that border Pacific Ocean
- Strategic location + Rich in Raw Materials
- DUTCH East India Co. Control 3,000 mile chain of Indonesia
- SEA perfect for plantations

Dutch Expand Control: 1602

- Seize Malacca from Portuguese + fought Britain for JAVA
- Discovery of oil + Tin Inspires Dutch to expand to Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas + Bali

- Indonesian Islands changed to Dutch East Indies + brought more Dutch who created rigid social class
- Forced Farmers to plant ½ cash crops

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

Colonial Impact

British Take Malayan Peninsula

- To compete with Dutch, the British look for trading base in the region
- Singapore off the tip of Malay Peninsula
- Also gained Malaysia Colonies + Burma
- Labor shortage brought Chinese to Malaysia
- Conflict grew between Chinese and Malaysians and still exists today

Mixed Results:

- Positive: Improved Economy because of Crops: goods on world MK + Improved Infrastructure + Education + Health
- Became Melting Pot of Culture + Religion
- Negative: Conflicts over Ethnic Differences

Siamese Remains Independent

- Present day Thailand Maintains Independence
- Siamese Kings promoted Siams Neutral Zone between France + Britain + Modernized under King Mongkut + Chulalongkorn
- Started Schools, Reformed legal system
- Reorganized govt. Built Railroads and Telegraph System + Ended Slavery

French Control Indochina

- Since 1600's ACTIVE IN SEA
- Helped Nguyen Dynasty Rise to Power in Vietnam until French missionaries are killed during anti-Christian Vietnamese rule in 1840's until Military Intervention by Napoleon III who adds Laos + Cambodia and called it French Indo-China