

THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM (1800-1914)

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Why do people move?

Why take over other's land?

Why Do People Move? During the Age of Imperialism, Western powers scrambled to acquire colonies and expand their areas of control in Africa, Asia, and the Muslim world. Explorers, missionaries, and traders had opened up these areas. European countries sent

soldiers and government officials to administer their colonies. All of these emissaries had specific reasons for moving to these regions.

Think about each group of people listed below. What was the motivation for each group to go to the colonies? What roles did each group play? How might the goals of these groups conflict with each other? Would one group have a better chance at success? Explain your opinion.

soldiers
traders
government officials
missionaries



Key Terms, Imperialism

1. **IMPERIALISM**: Control of the PERCIA of another country for Social, Political, or Economic Reasons.
2. **“New Imperialism”**: After the Industrial Revolution, imperialism took place in Africa and Asia to gain resources for industry. (1880-1914)
3. **Scramble for Africa**: European control of Africa, started by Berlin Conference.
4. **White Man’s Burden**: Belief that the British were superior and needed to care for the Africans and Asians.
5. **Berlin Conference**: 1871: Meeting to divide Africa among European Powers.

- 6. Zulu Empire:** Led by Shaka, the Zulus controlled much of Southern Africa from the Boers.
- 7. Boer War:** Series of wars between British and South African tribes over land and resources. (1899-1902)
- 8. British East India Company:** Controlled trading rights in India for England. (Tea, Poppies)
- 9. Sepoy Mutiny:** Revolt of Indian Soldiers working in British Army (Sepoys). Displays Nationalism.
- 10. Opium War:** British gain economic control of China in 1839 due to superior weapons and industrial strength.
- 11. Treaty of Nanjing:** 1842. Harsh treaty which forces China to surrender all trading rights to England. "Unequal Treaties" caused establishment of:
- 12. Spheres of Influence:** England claimed exclusive trade privilege in China.

13.Boxer Rebellion: 1900. Chinese Nationalists seek freedom from Western Powers. Crushed by armies from the West.

14. Sun Yat-Sen: (Sun Yixian) Led fight to replace Qing Dynasty with a Western Democracy to end foreign control.

15. **Tokugawa Shogunate:** Feudal Government of Japan, ends in 1853 with the beginning of the

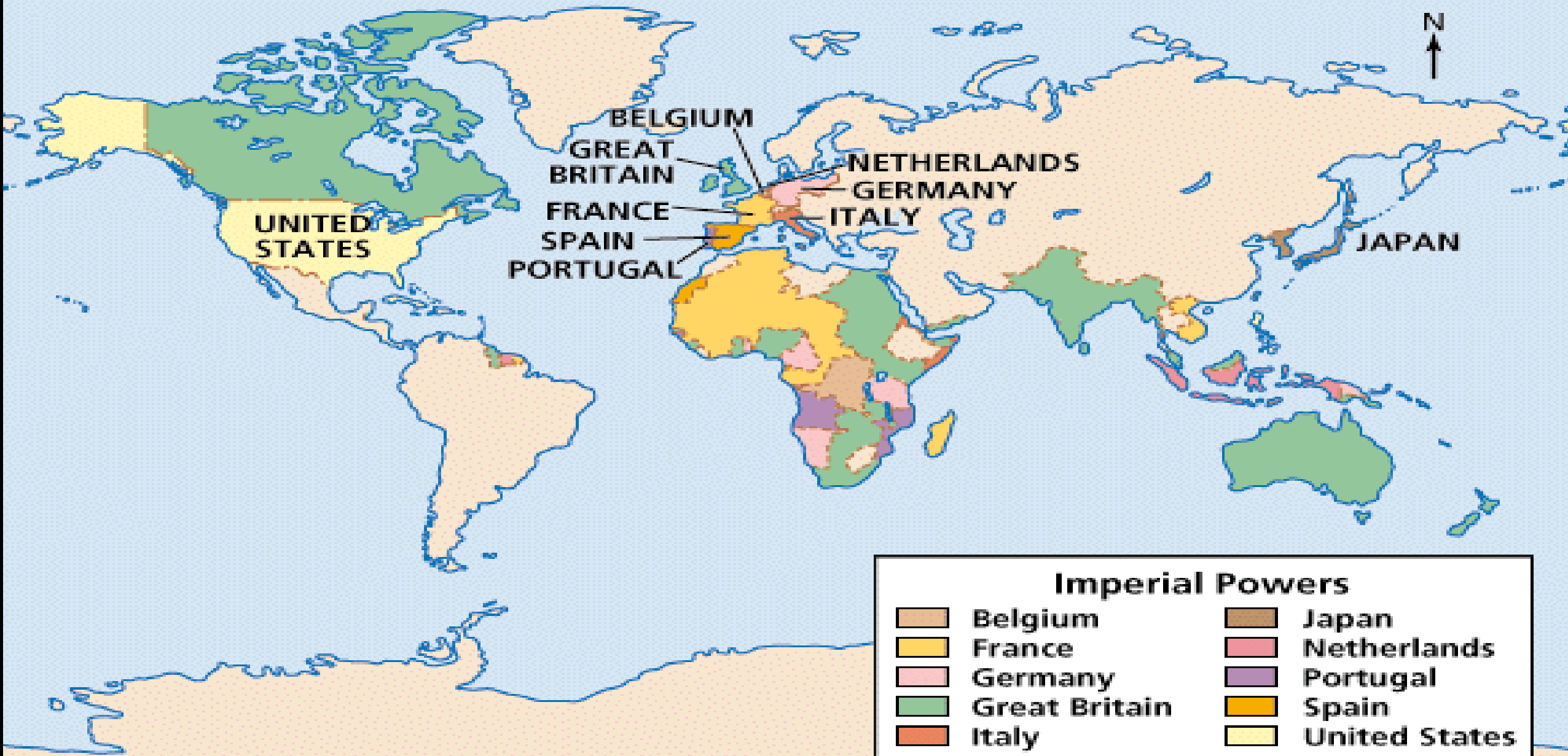
16. **Matthew Perry:** American Naval officer. Forces Japan open to trade.

17. **Meiji Restoration:** MODERNIZATION or WESTERNIZATION of Japan. Build an industrial power.

18. Russo-Japanese War: Since Japan has no natural resources, needed to Imperialize. War with Russia over resources in 1907.

The New Imperialism, 1900

0 2000 4000 mi
0 2000 4000 km
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Why Imperialism?

1. **Need For Resources.** (Economic)
Coal, Iron Ore, Rubber, Oil
2. **Political, Military Motives** (Political)
More land for countries, protect borders
Weak rule in India (Mughals), China (Qing), Japan (Tokugawa)
3. **Humanitarian / Religious Goals** (Social)
Spread of Christianity, “missionaries”
4. **Social Darwinism** (Social)
The “White Man’s Burden”



White Man's Burden—**Rudyard Kipling**

*English Believe that taking other people over is “for their own good”.
Goals is to make them act “English”. England has a responsibility to
improve the lives of the savages.*

Take up the white man's burden--
Send forth the best ye breed--
Go bind your sons to exile
To **serve your captives' need;**
To wait in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild--
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child.

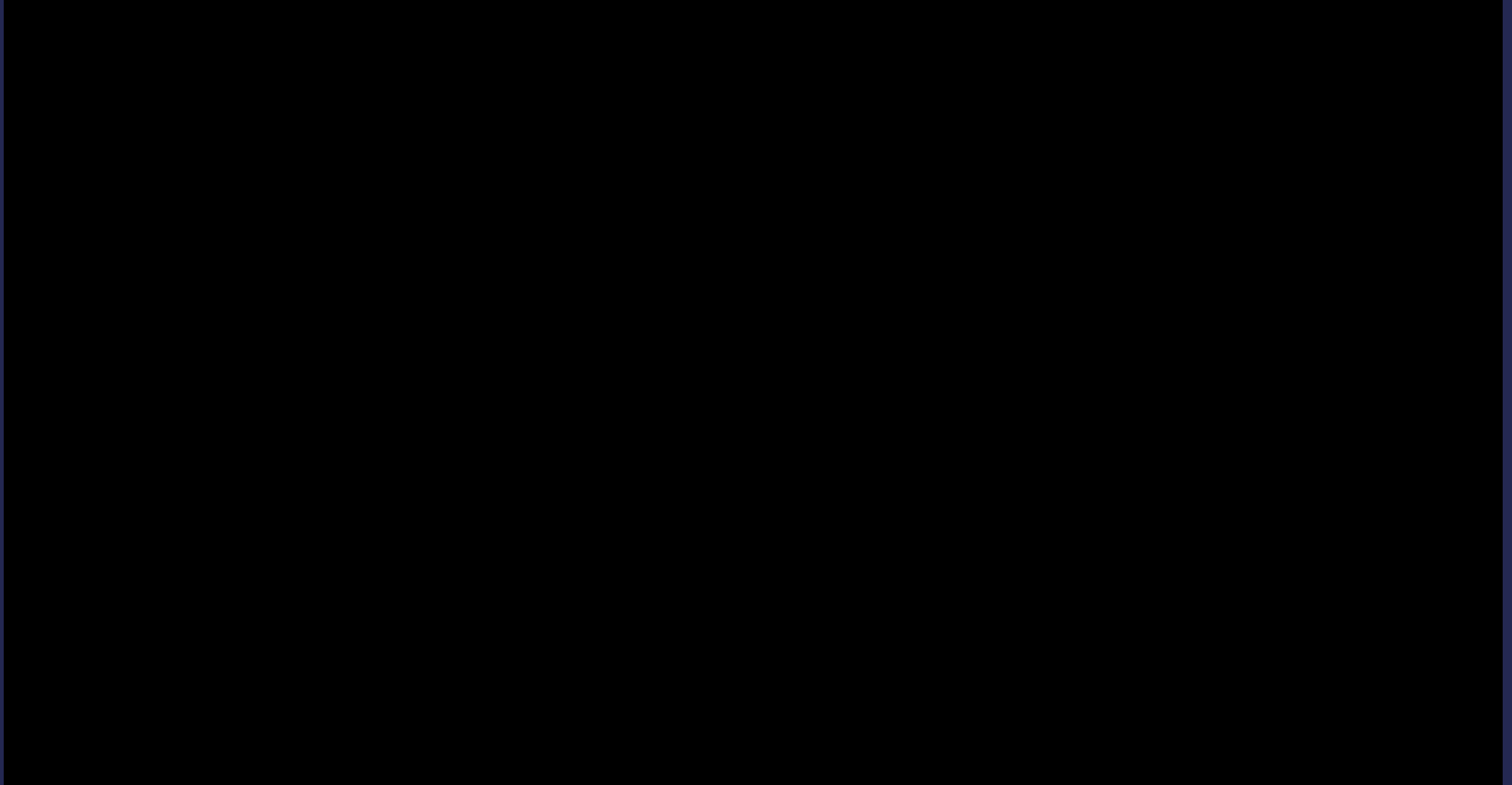




A young boy with dark, shaggy hair, shirtless and wearing a red loincloth, sits on a bed of sticks and leaves in a lush jungle. He has a small scar on his chest and a thoughtful expression. The background is filled with dense green foliage and tree trunks.

"I WANNA BE LIKE YOU (2016)"
PERFORMED BY CHRISTOPHER WALKEN
DISNEY'S *THE JUNGLE BOOK*
IN THEATRES NOW
SOUNDTRACK AVAILABLE ON WALT DISNEY RECORDS

Riki-Tiki Tavi: Rudyard Kipling and the “White Man’s Burden”



After 1880, European nations sought colonies in Africa primarily because the Europeans were

- A. in need of land for their surplus populations
- B. competing for raw materials and markets
- C. determined to bring Christianity to the Muslim world
- D. interested in completing their geographic knowledge of the world

Base your answer on the excerpt and on your knowledge of social studies.

The White Man's Burden

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Go bind your sons to exile
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To wait, in heavy harness
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Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child.

— Rudyard Kipling, 1899

The message of this poem was used by many Europeans to justify

- A. industrialism
- B. feudalism
- C. imperialism
- D. fascism

The 19th century term “white mans burden” reflects the idea that

- A. Asians and Africans were equal to Europeans
- B. Asians and Africans would be grateful for European help
- C. imperialism was opposed by most Europeans
- D. Europeans had a responsibility to improve the lives of their colonial peoples

British in India

As **Mughal Empire** crumbled, India becomes broken into ethnic groups. England Imperializes former empire.

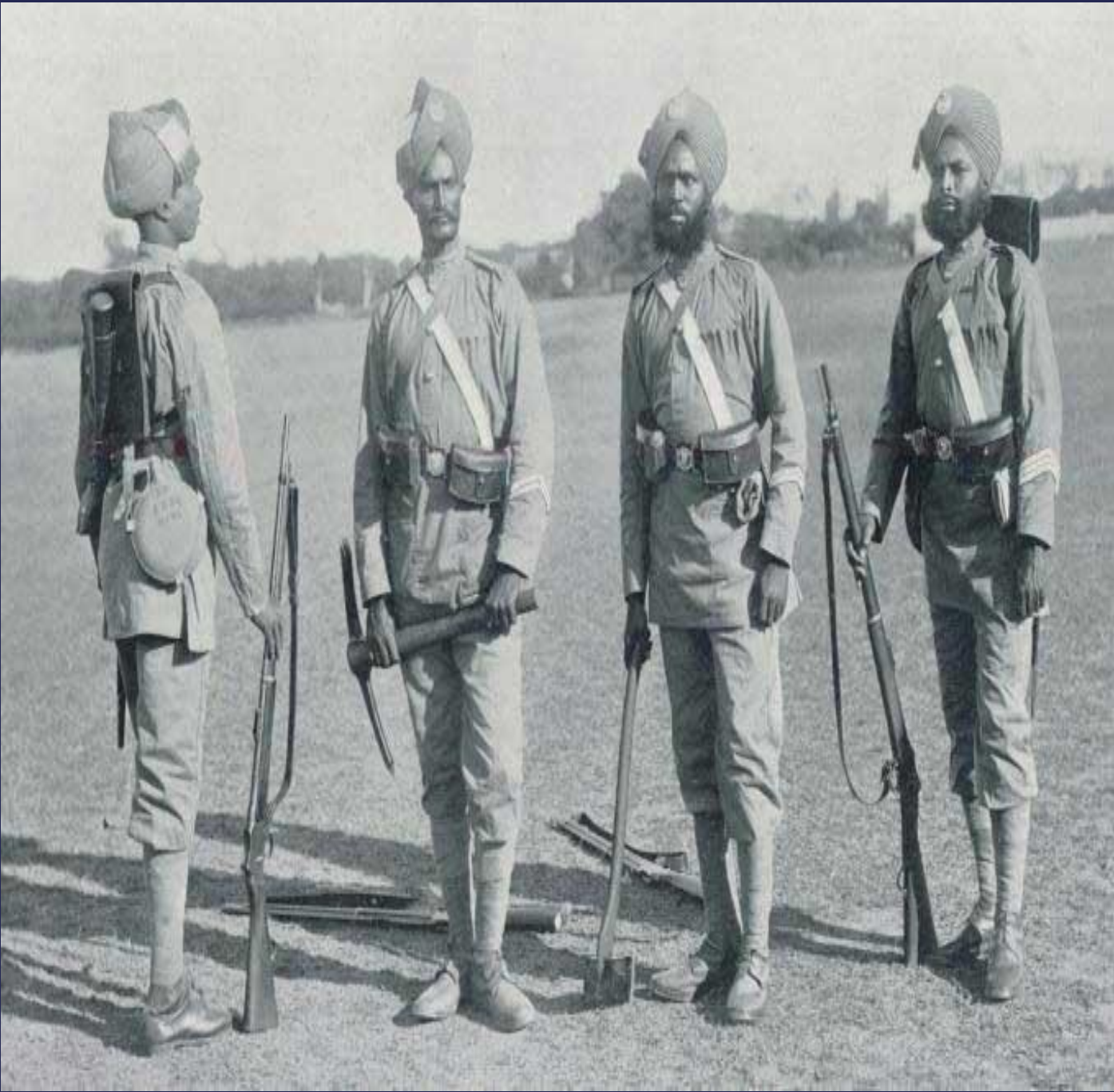
British East India Company's goal is to make money using resources in India.

Improved Roads, railroads, schools and brought Western Education.

Employed **Sepoys** in India to assist the British Army. **SEPOY REBELLION** leads to **DIRECT British Rule**.



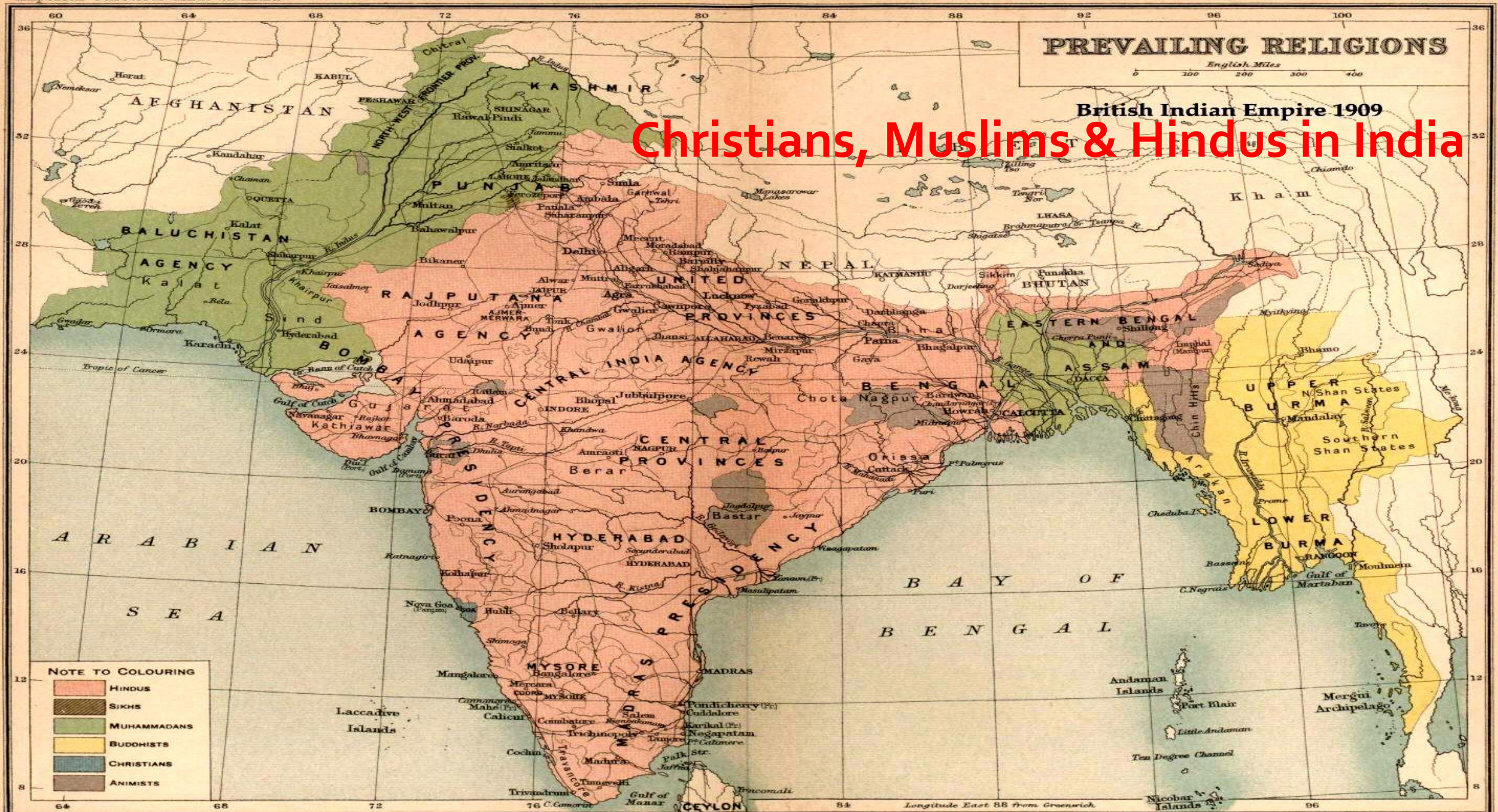






Positives of Imperialism?





Sati: Traditional Hindu Practice

TRADITIONAL vs. WESTERN



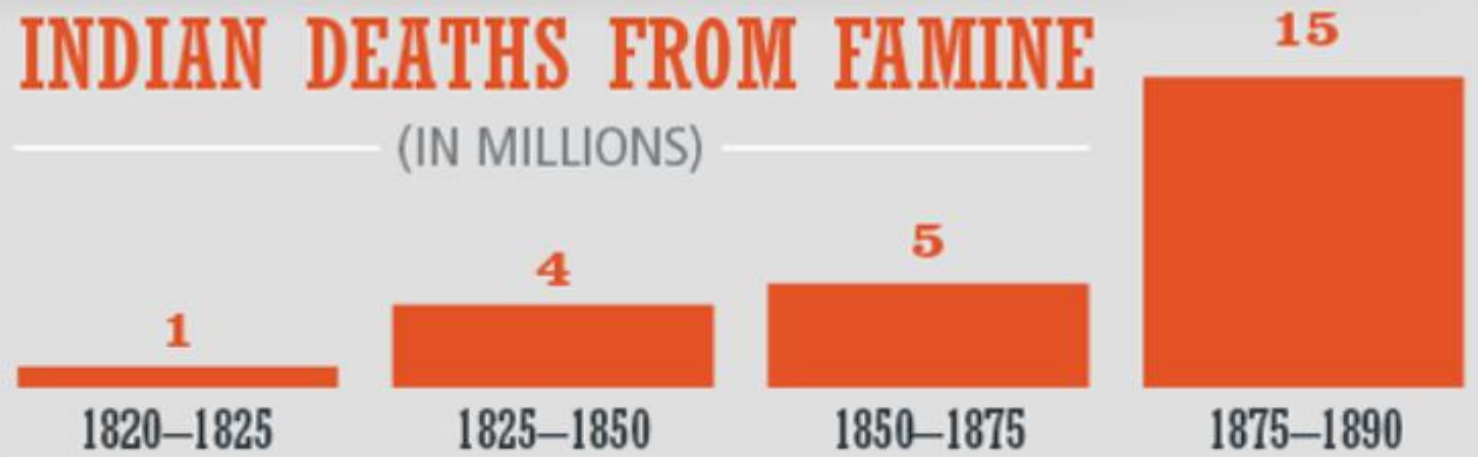


SOME EFFECTS OF THE BRITISH RAJ

INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Britain transformed agriculture in India, replacing food crops with cash crops, such as cotton and jute. One unfortunate effect, partly due to this change, were famines.

Sources: *Aletho News*, *New York Times*, Indic Studies Foundation

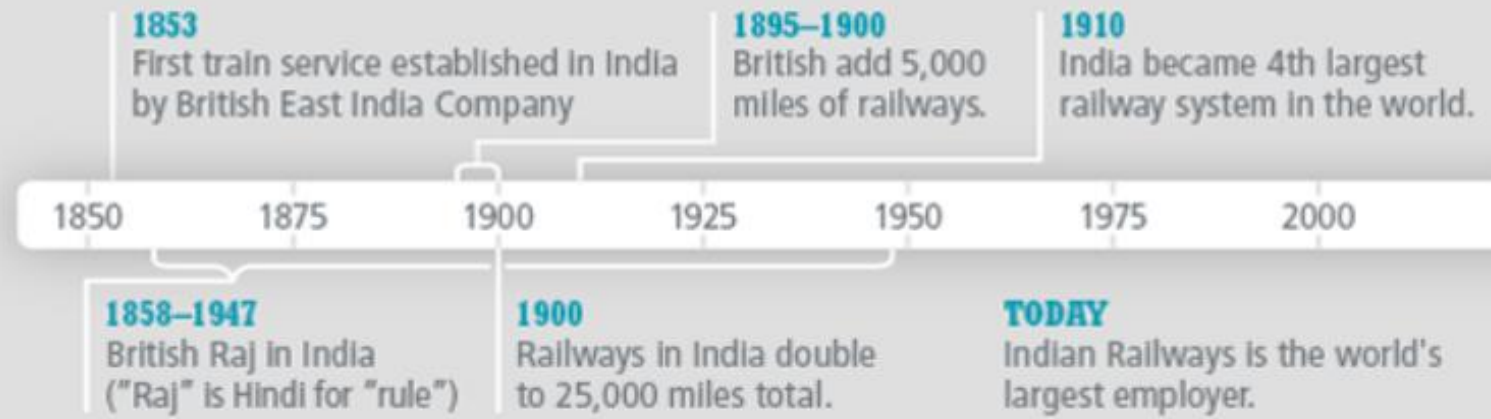


BRITISH RAILWAYS IN INDIA



Britain expanded railways in India to move raw materials and finished goods. Improved transportation was another benefit.

Sources: IndianRailways.gov; PBS; *Raj* by Lawrence James; *United Kingdom's Daily Express News*.



Support a Point of View with Evidence The graph and timeline show some effects of the British Raj. All things considered, was British rule a positive or a negative for India? Why?

Positives and Negatives for India > When it opened in 1854, the Roorkee Aqueduct, part of the Ganges Canal, was the most extensive irrigation network in the world. The British built the engineering wonder, as well as projects that improved transportation in India, such as railways and roads. However, the British also encouraged Indians to plant cash crops, including cotton and jute. Water necessary for traditional food crops was often used for cash crops instead, making famines more likely.

Write a few sentences in response to these questions:

- What were some negative impacts of British rule for India?
- Although Indians resisted imperialism and eventually gained independence, what were some positive impacts of British rule?



Cecil Rhodes was a successful British imperialist in Africa. This excerpt is adapted from his position on imperialism.

I contend that we [Britons] are the finest race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race. . . . It is our duty to seize every opportunity of acquiring more territory and we should keep this one idea steadily before our eyes that more territory simply means more of the Anglo-Saxon race, more of the best, the most human, most honourable race the world possesses.

Source: Cecil Rhodes, *Confession of Faith*, originally written at Oxford, 1877 (adapted)



Cecil Rhodes, founder Of DeBeers Diamonds

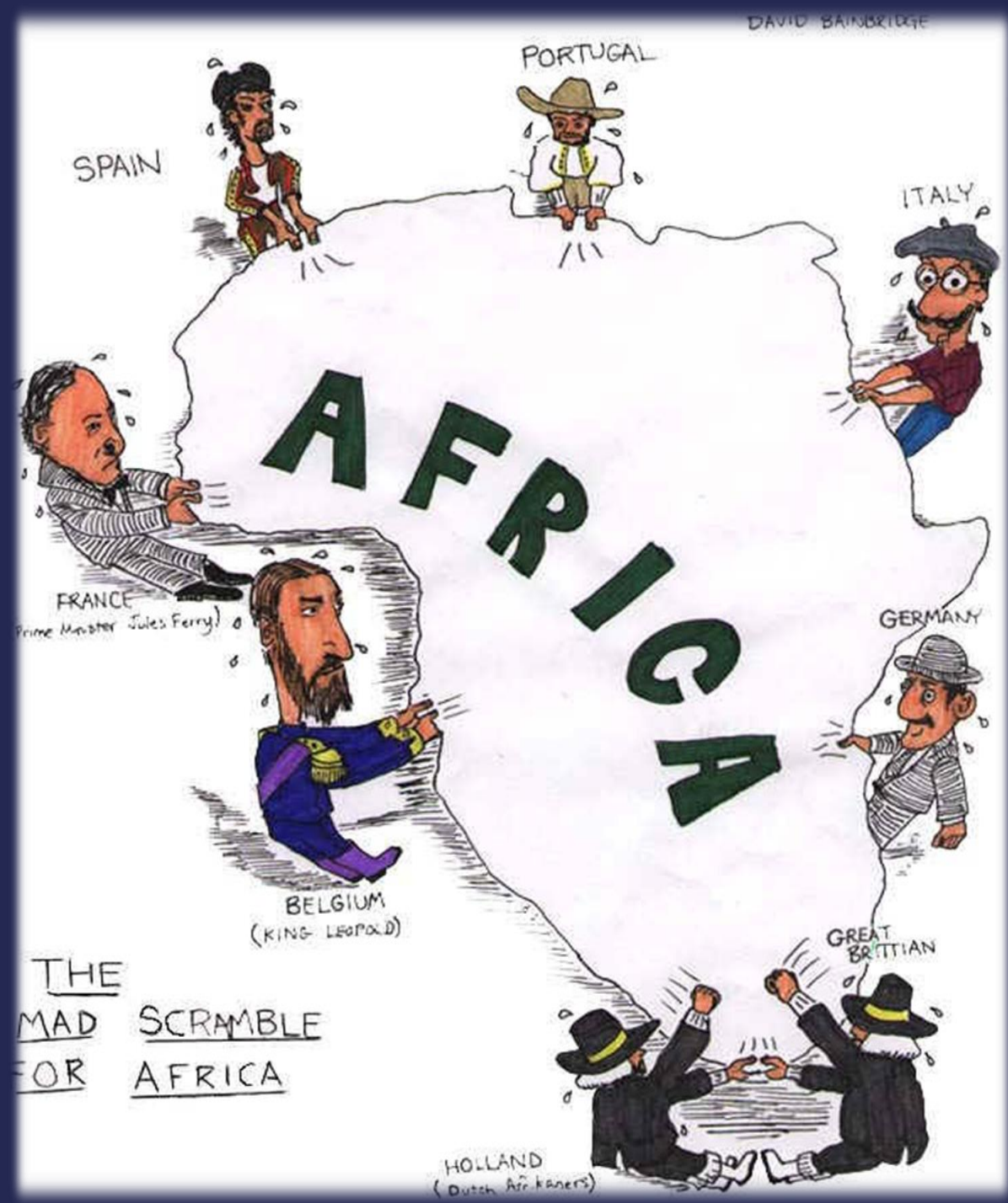
The Scramble for Africa (1884)

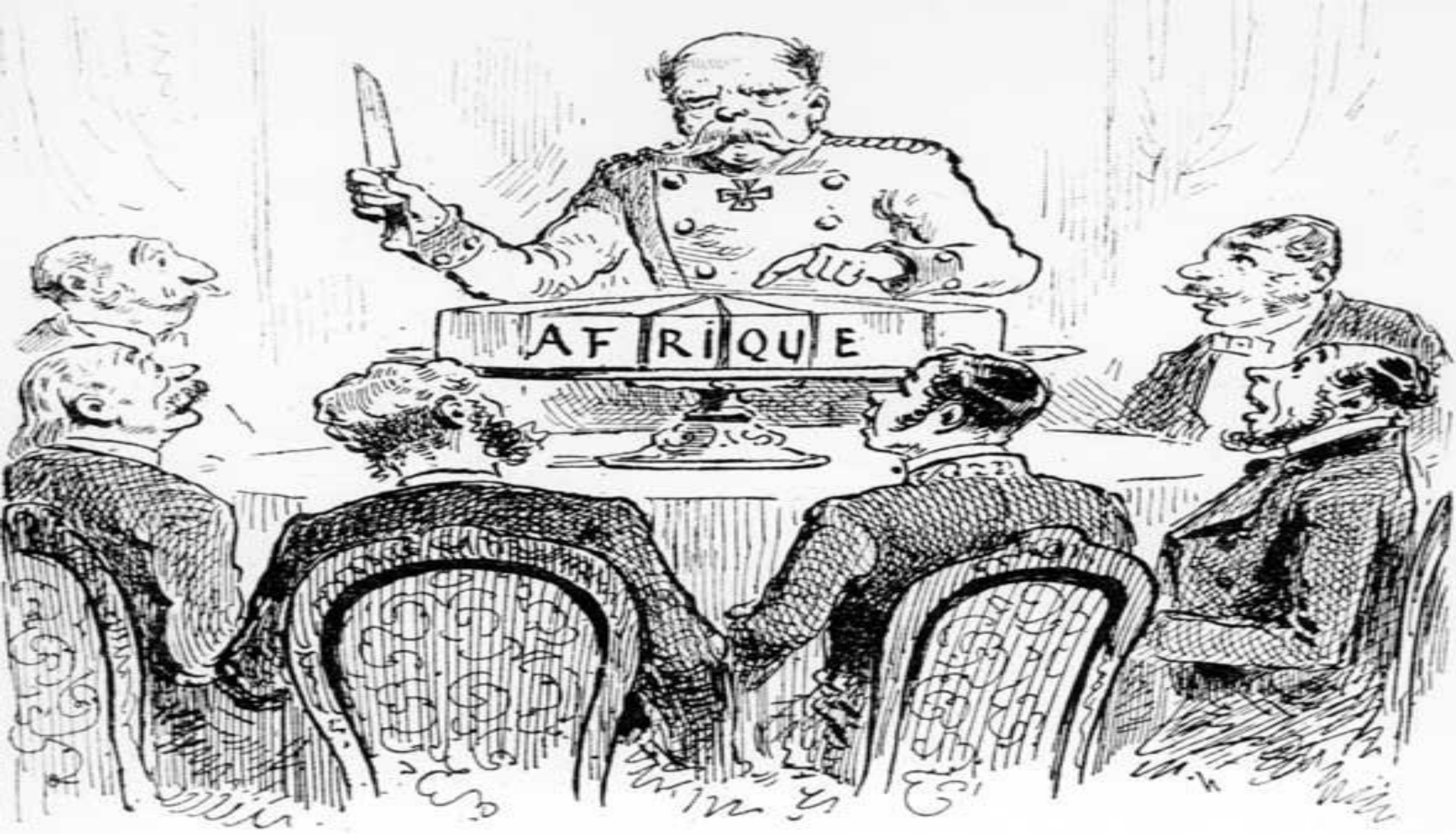
Begins at the **Berlin Conference****

King Leopold (**Belgium**) sends a mission to imperialize The Congo. Creates a “Scramble for Africa”

NO AFRICANS present at Conference to help determine boundaries.

IGNORE African boundaries & culture. Leads to problems in 20th century. (tribalism / Nationalism)







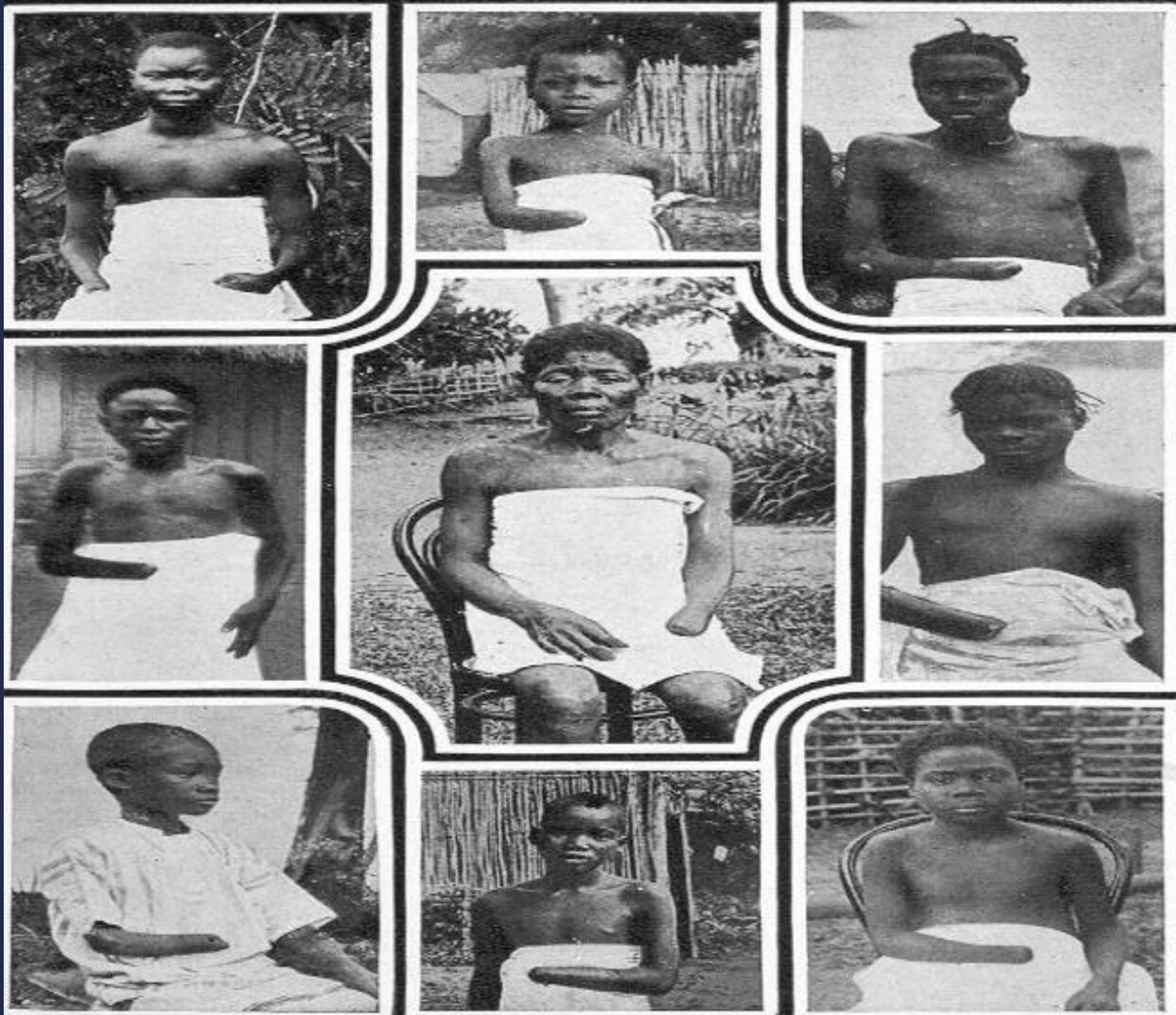
Africa, 1870
(before Berlin Conference)

Africa in 1914



Analyze Maps One goal of British imperialists in Africa was to gain control “from Cairo to the Cape” (South Africa). Which colony stood in the way of that plan? Which European country controlled that colony?





RAW MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Belgian Treatment of
Congo Natives on
Rubber Plantations

Angola.
Modernos Meios de Transporte.



Coleção João Cristiano F.



The Submission of King Prempeh: The Final Act of Humiliation, 1896

The White Man's Burden.

“Take up the White Man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go, bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-caught sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child....”

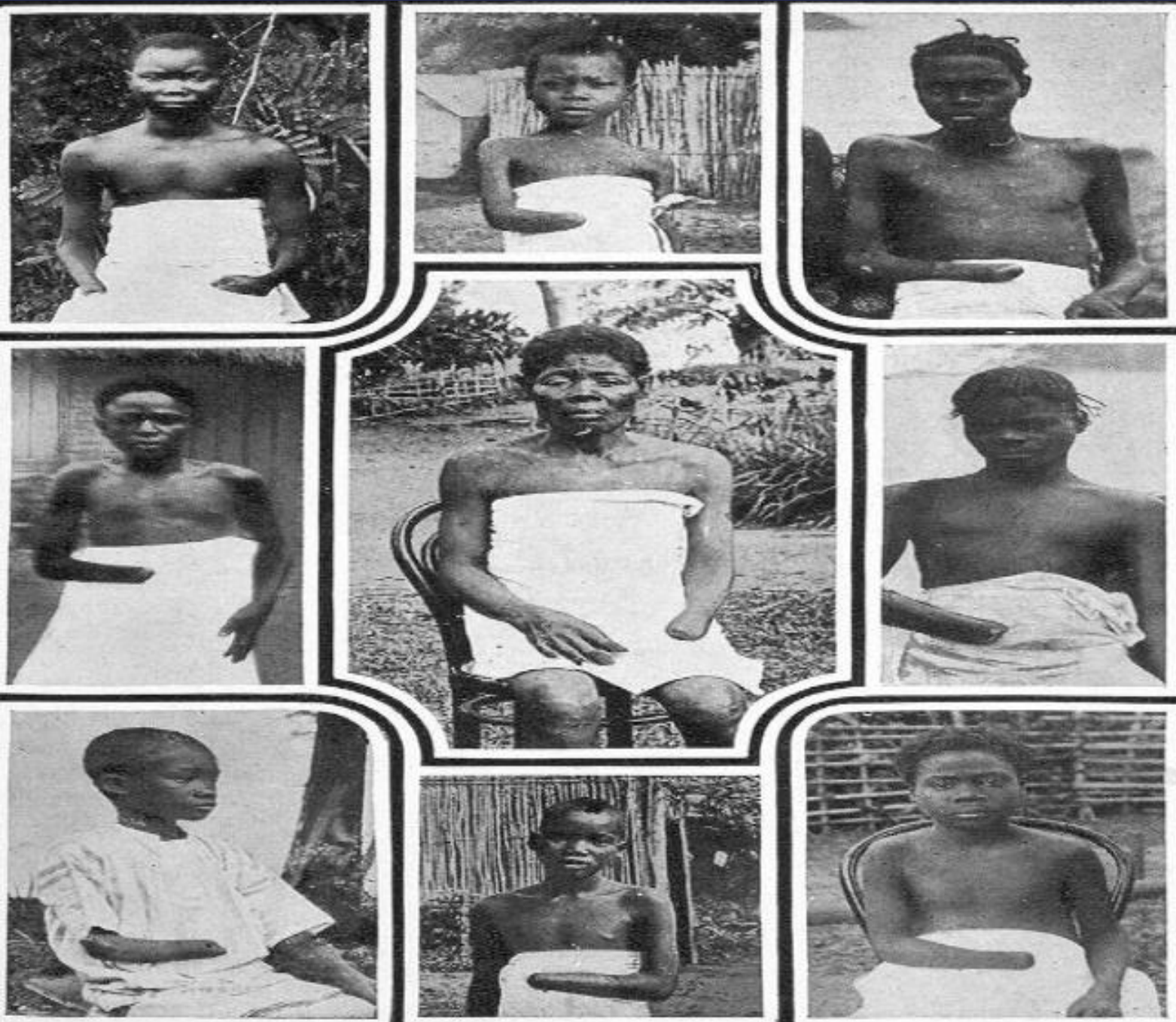
— Rudyard Kipling, 1899

This stanza from Kipling's poem is most closely associated with the belief that it was the duty of Western colonial powers to

1. learn from the people they conquered
2. teach their colonies how to produce manufactured goods
3. civilize the people they controlled
4. welcome less developed countries as equals

Which situation was a result of the 1884 Berlin Conference?

1. Africa was divided without regard to ethnic groups.
2. Monarchies were restored throughout Europe.
3. The slave trade with South America was eliminated.
4. The League of Nations was formed.



Congo, Controlled by
the Belgians.

Rubber Plantations

Over 10 million
deaths of Congo
Natives.

Blood Diamond



Resistance to Imperialism in Africa

1. Zulu Nation (led by Shaka Zulu) fights British in South Africa. British defeat Zulus, but Create distrust and hatred.
2. Belgians cruel in rubber plantations toward Congo causes rebellion.
3. Ethiopia remains independent



One of the most important motives for the European "Scramble for Africa" in the late 1800s was that Africa provided a source of

- A. raw materials used in industry
- B. religious inspiration
- C. free labor for the Americas
- D. technologically innovative practices

Base your answer to the question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



The Rhodes Colossus

Source: *Punch*, 1892 (adapted)

Which slogan best reflects the point of view of Cecil Rhodes as shown in this cartoon?

- A. "Imperialism is a Glorious Pursuit."
- B. "Embrace African Diversity."
- C. "Unite All Africans."
- D. "Connecting Constantinople to Cairo."





LEGEND

- Capital
- City, Town

Traditional World Maps are drawn from the perspective of the first European explorers and cartographers – with the Northern Hemisphere at the top. We think it's time to break with tradition and show the world from the perspective of all those people living in the Southern Hemisphere. After all, there is no ancient geographical feature saying "This way up".

Abbreviations:

- B-HERZ - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
- KO - KOSOVO
- LIE - LIECHTENSTEIN
- LUX - LUXEMBOURG
- MAC - MACEDONIA
- MONT - MONTENEGRO
- RUS FED. - RUSSIAN FEDERATION

China vs. "The West"



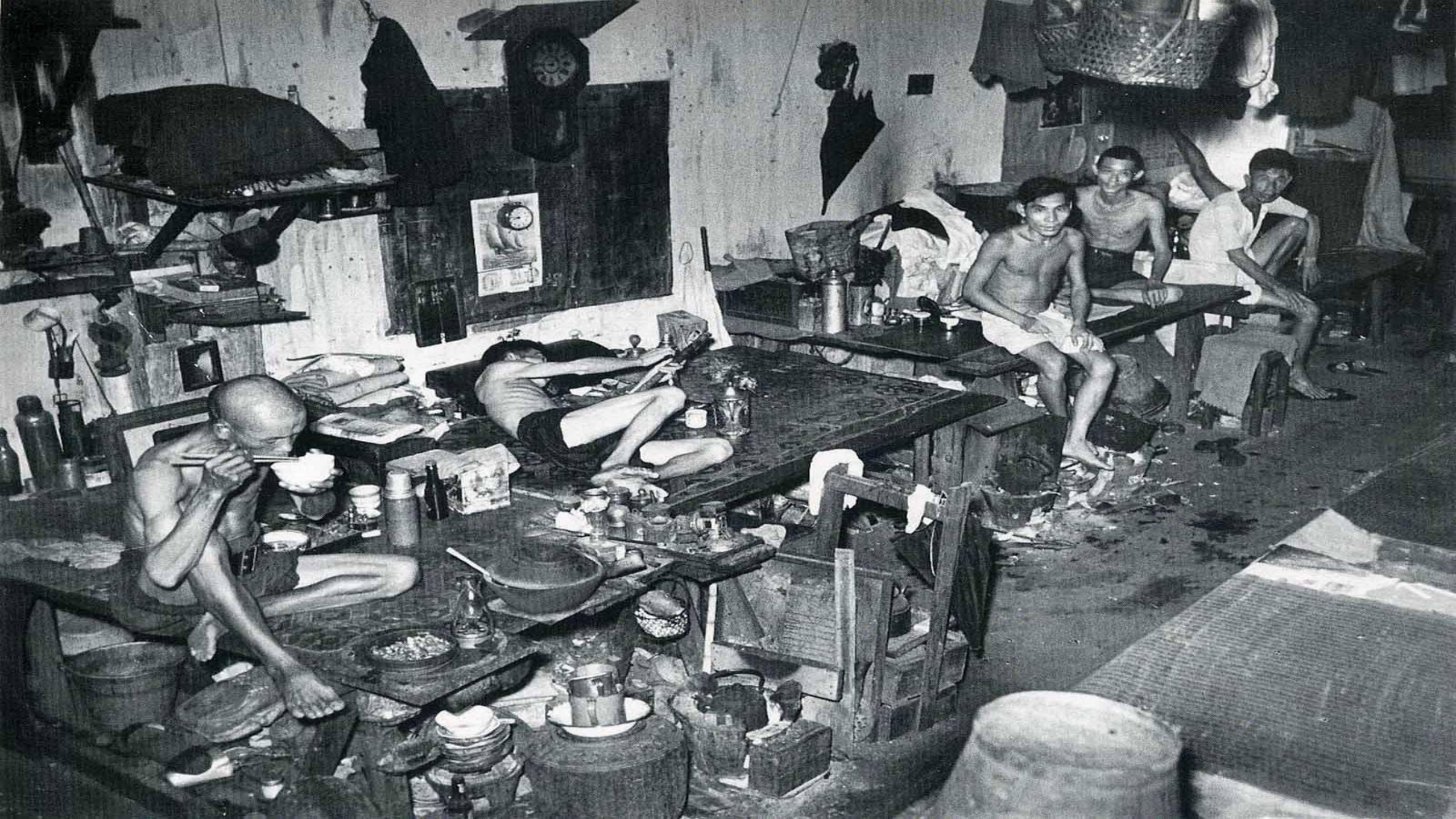
OPIUM IN CHINA

We have heard that in your own country opium is prohibited with the utmost strictness and severity—this is strong proof that you know full well how hurtful it is. . . . Since . . . you do not permit it to injure your own country, you ought not to have the injurious drug transferred to another country.

—Lin Zexu, Chinese government official

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

- Why do you think the British outlawed opium for use in Britain but allowed its use in China?
- What does the export of opium grown in India for trade with China tell you about the relationship between Britain and China?





Since 1644, the rulers of the **Chinese Qíng Dynasty** had refused to adopt Western ways. As a result, the economic, political, and military strength of European imperialists was able to challenge China's Middle Kingdom and overtake them.

OPIUM WAR

- ✓ England had traded Opium in China since 1700s.
 - ✓ **Chinese ETHNOCENTRISM** wants **WESTERN INFLUENCE** out.
- ✓ China attempts to block, England declares war in 1839.
- ✓ Superior technology and military strength = easy victory for England.
- ✓ Chinese **FORCED** to sign **Treaty of Nanjing**





COMMERCE ANGLAIS.

La Caricature



Goussier. inv.

Imp. d'Albani & Co.

Forché del.

Yé vo dis qu'il faut, qué vo ach'té ce poisonne lo d suite, no vollons qué vo emposonnéz vo véritèblement, pou qu'èno avions du thé bôcoupe pou digérer confortèblement nos Berleakes!

Treaty of Nanjing: 1842

“Unequal Treaties”

- I. Chinese Emperor must pay for destroyed Opium
- II. China divided into **SPHERES OF INFLUENCE**
 - I. France, England, Germany, Japan, Russia.
- III. Hong Kong is given to the British until 1999.





Imperialism in China

Spheres of Influence



Nationalist Response to Imperialism in China

Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)

- ✓ Qing Dynasty under control of European/Western Powers.
- ✓ 20 million deaths as Chinese Nationalists try to overthrow the Qing Dynasty.



Boxer Rebellion (1900)

- Chinese Nationalists, anti-Western ideas.
- Opposed to Foreign (Western) Rule
- **CRUSHED** by Western Forces.





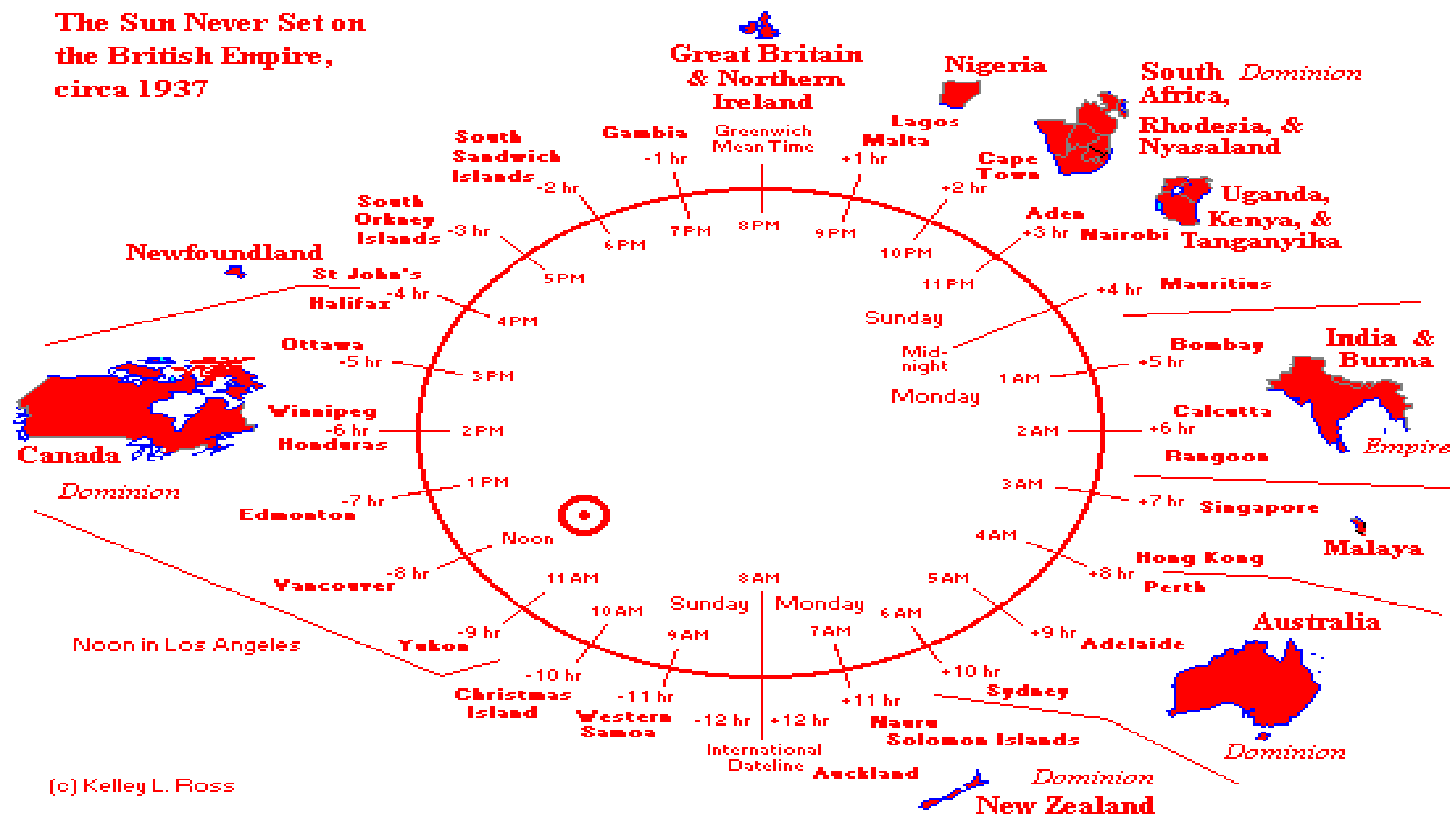
Reactions to "Western" influence

Sepoy Mutiny	(India)
Boxer Rebellion	(China)
Taiping Rebellion	(China)
Zulus War	(Africa)
Melenik II	(Africa)

A major goal of both the Sepoy Mutiny and the Boxer Rebellion was to

1. remove foreign influences
2. restore parliamentary government
3. improve access to civil service examinations
4. outlaw caste systems

**The Sun Never Set on
the British Empire,
circa 1937**



Sun Yat-Sen: (Sun Yixian) “Father of China”

Leader of **Chinese Nationalism**, wanted:

- 1. End of Qing Dynasty*
- 2. End of Western Imperialism*
- 3. Modernize China*
- 4. Democracy to China (3 Principles of the People)*

1911: Leads a revolution to end Qing Dynasty Rule in China. Success.

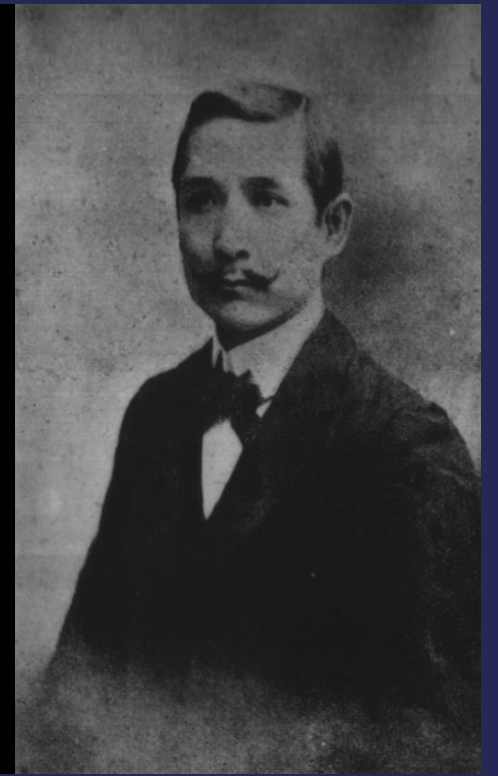
Named 1st president of the Chinese Republic. (western idea)

“Only powerful people have liberty.”

孫逸仙 (Sun Yat-Sen)

Chinese statesman,
born November 12, 1866

Dobson's Improbable Quote of the Day



MEIJI RESTORATION: JAPAN

- Matthew Perry of USA forces open Japan to trade (1853)
Leads to:
- *Modernization* of Japan in 1853.
- *REMOVES* Tokugawa Shogunate
- NO natural resources in Japan
- Leads to *Imperialism* by Japan.



比叟王、利和梵他政治州之使節、必ず之真像
 年々散餘面白き面にて、眼目より、赤い眼
 唇朱く、やうく如、天衣も、白く、髪、文、う、輪、如
 フ、ニ、チ、レ、マ、ウ、年、金、輪、ニ、ラ、カ、ン、女、波、白、羅、紗
 浮、紋、金、ノ、識、出、シ、ア、リ



武蔵の海、一、つ、二、月、の、雨、遠く

カリ、お、れ、ニ、マ、は、残、り、影、く、も、と

正、レ、松、平、ノ、
 弟、セ、一、ノ、

お、之、当、像、平、文、面、散、れ、お、ま、に、傳、陶、の
 一、つ、二、月、の、雨、遠く、お、れ、ニ、マ、は、残、り、影、く、も、と



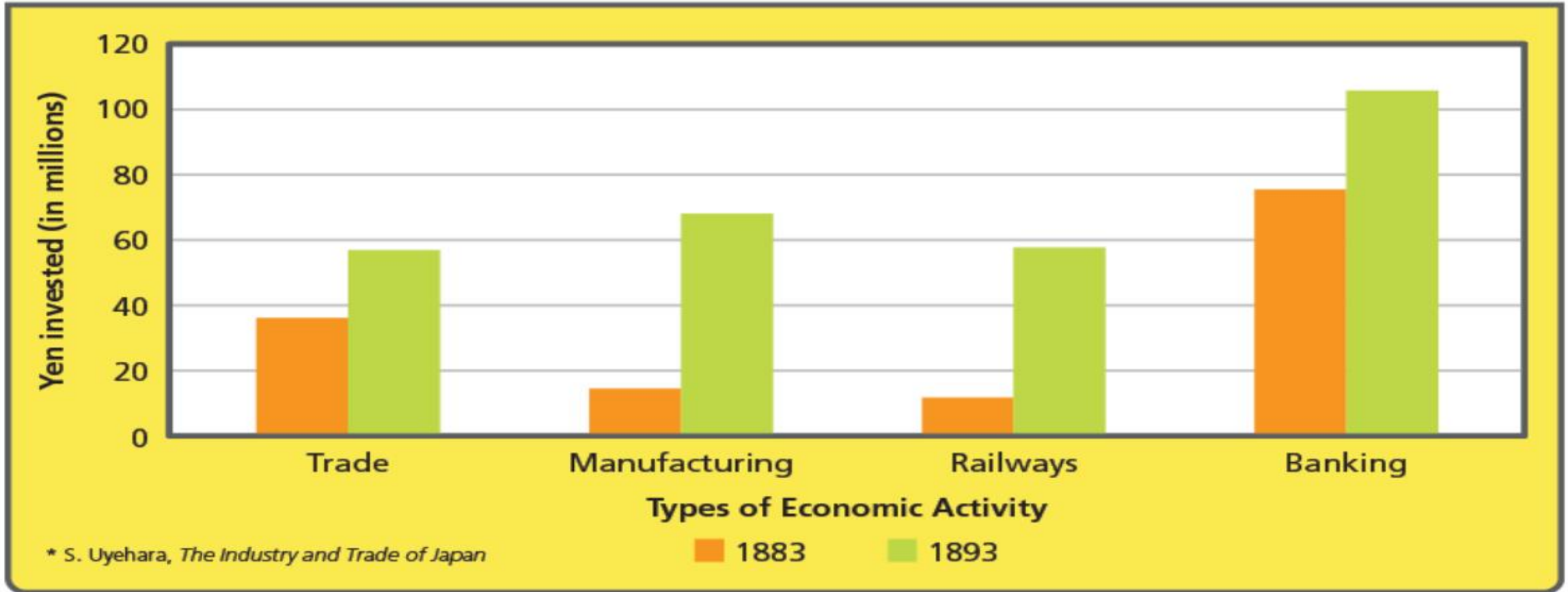


橫濱汽船
海運車
氣鉄



Transformation during the Meiji Period

Investment in Meiji Japan



Analyze Charts Meiji reformers worked to industrialize Japan. How does the chart reflect this goal?



Imperialism by Japan

Sino-Japan war: Korea, China

Russo-Japan war: Russia. (1905)

