

Aim #15: Why and How Do the Europeans Embark on a policy of Imperialism in the 1880's?



Africa

- Berlin Conference
- Raw materials exploited
- Boer War
- Racial segregation in South Africa
- Western-educated African elite
- Nationalism grows

Muslim Regions

- Islamic reform movements
- Internal revolts
- Armenian genocide
- Egypt modernizes

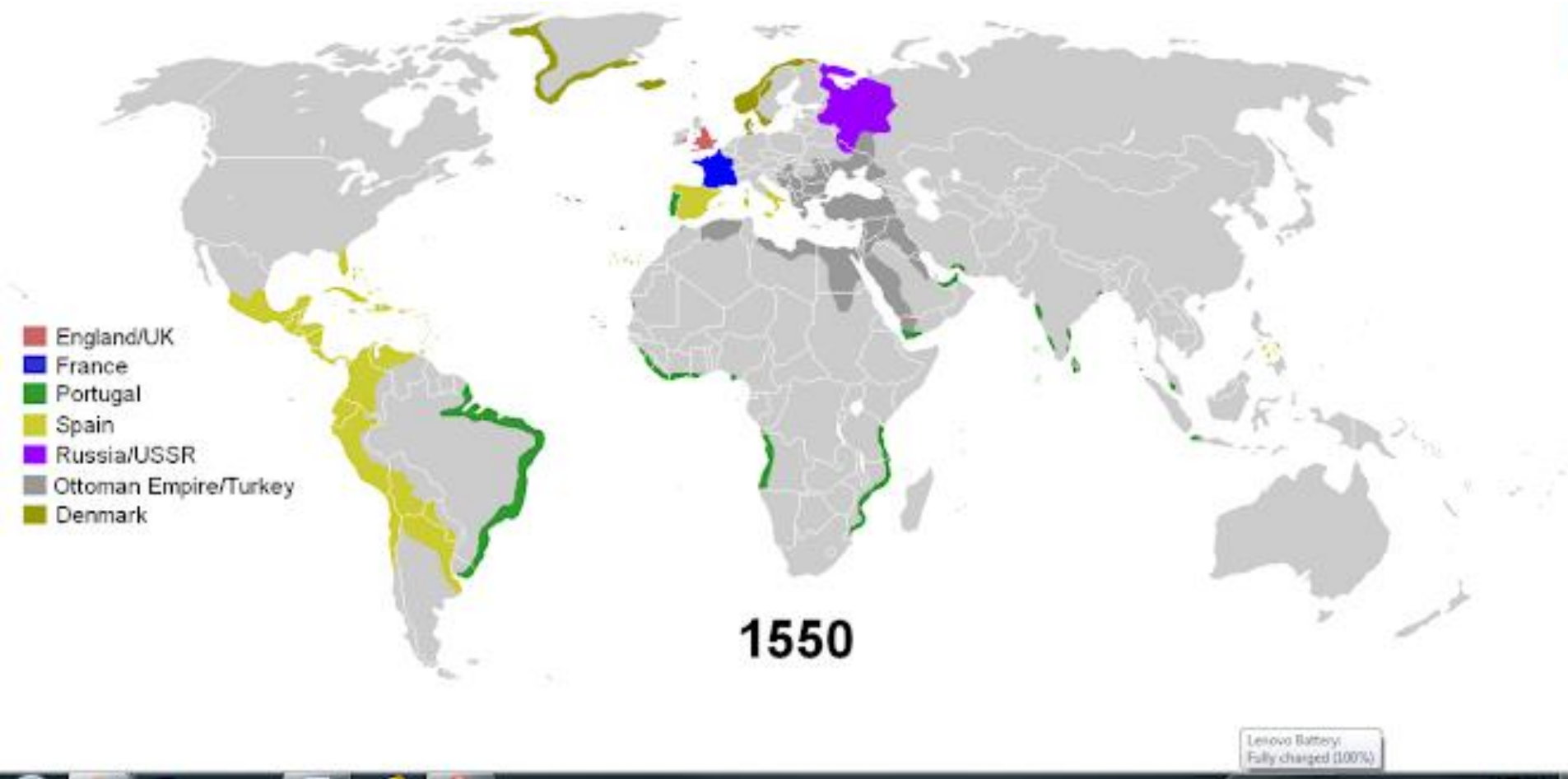
India

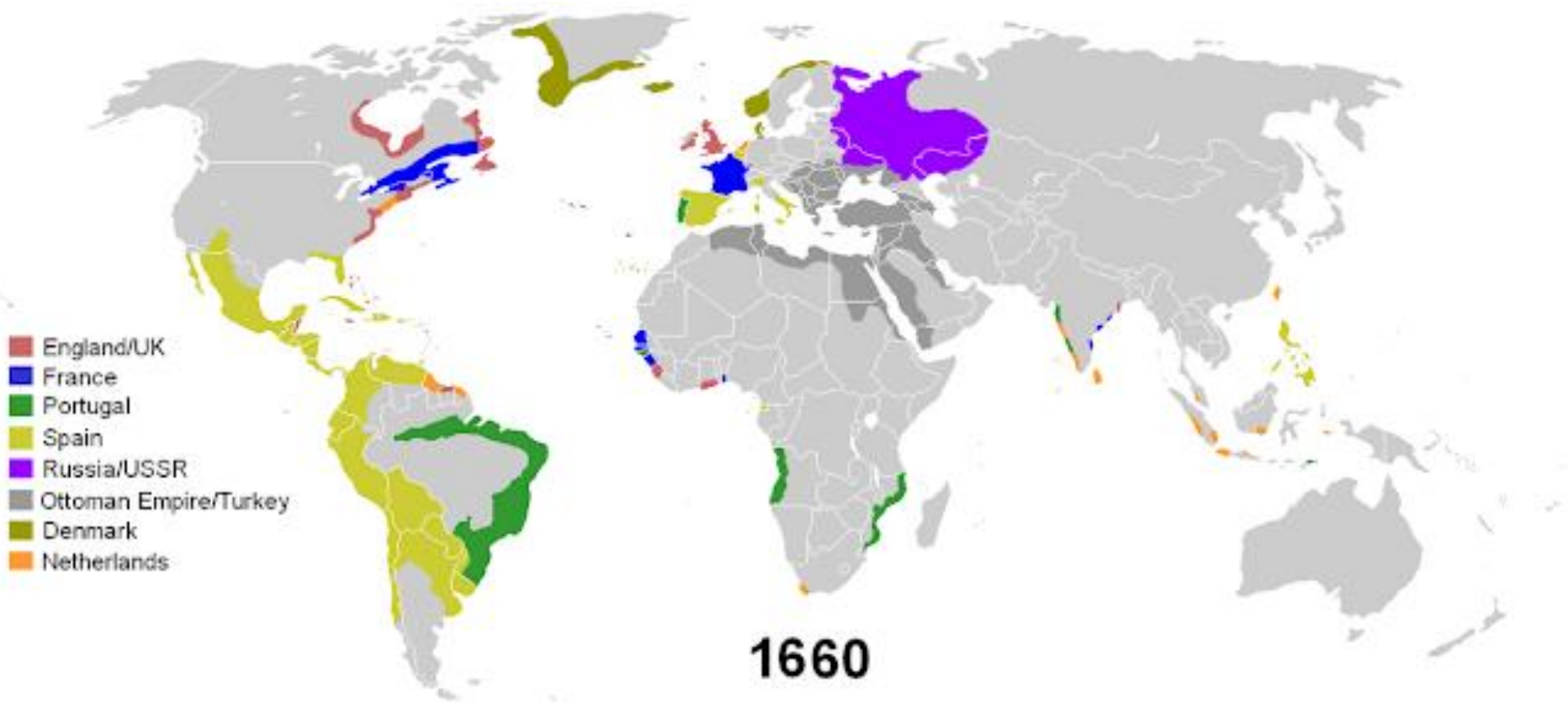
- British East India Company
- Changes to legal and caste systems
- Sepoy Rebellion
- Indians forced to raise cash crops
- Population growth and famine
- Indian National Congress
- Muslim League

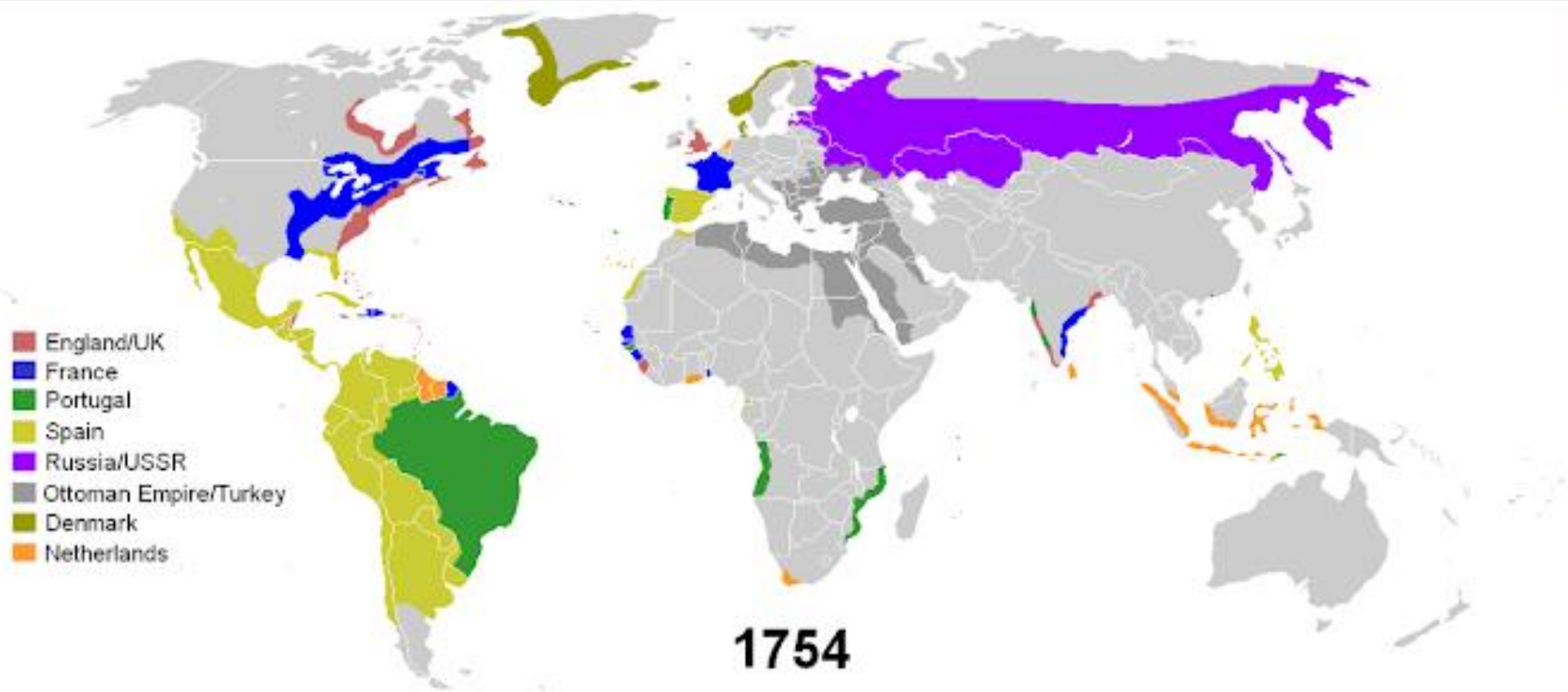
China

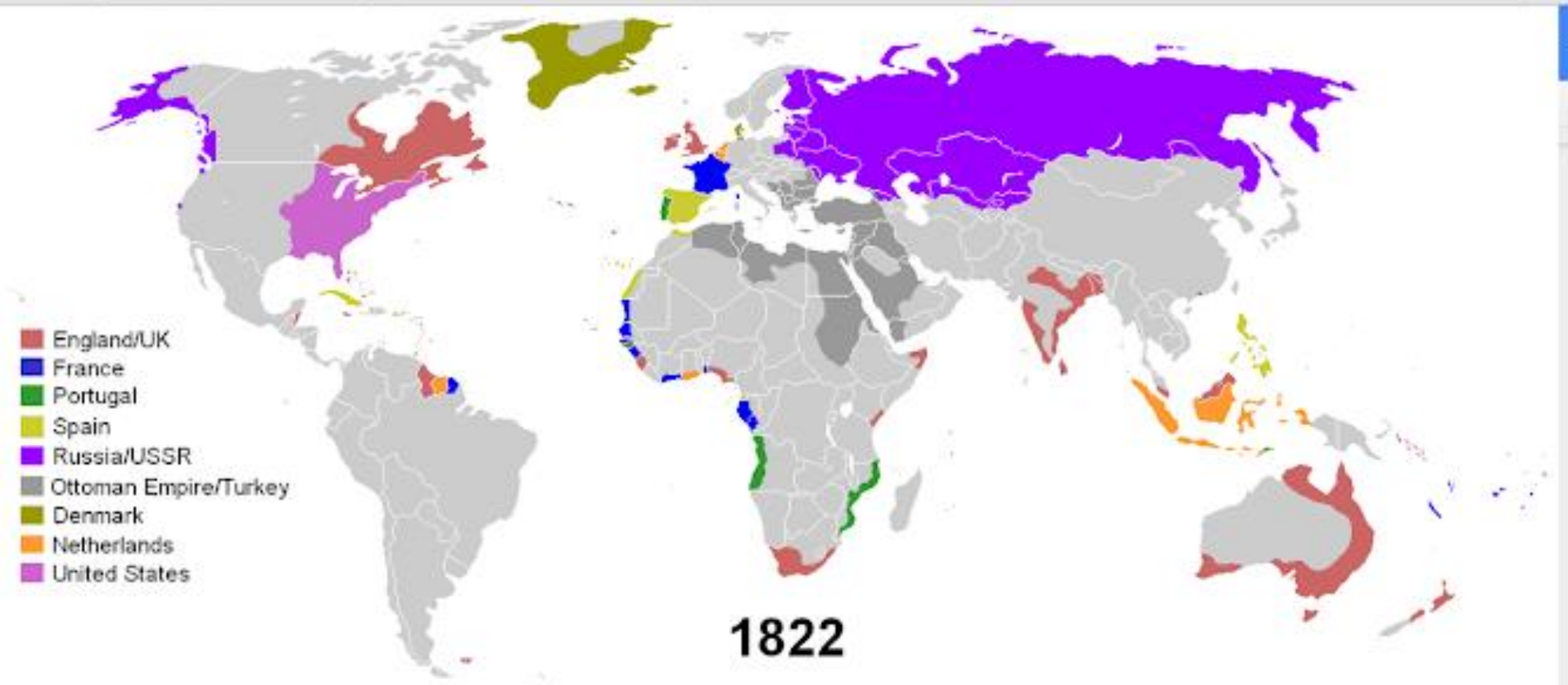
- Opium War
- Unequal trade treaties
- Self-strengthening movement
- Sino-Japanese War
- Boxer Uprising

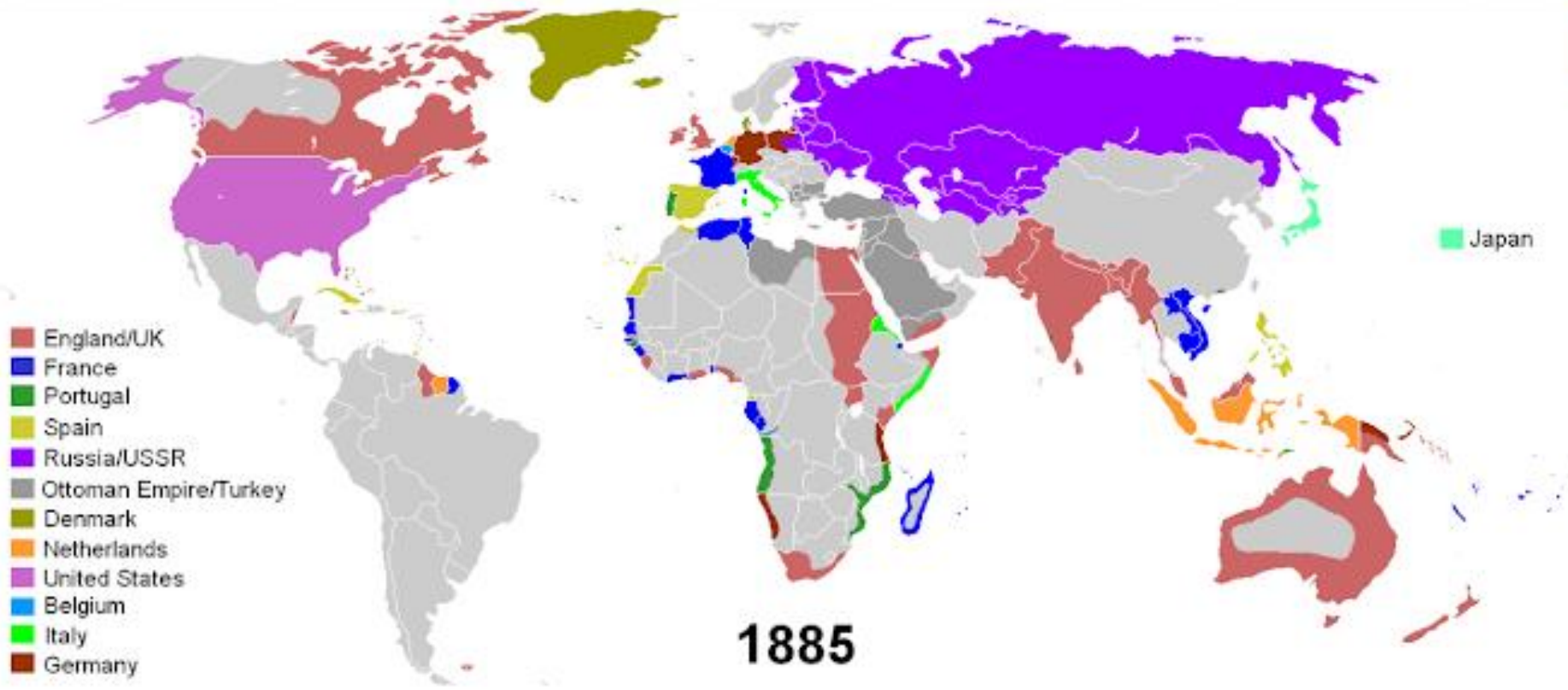
What was the geographic context for imperialism in the 19th & 20th centuries?

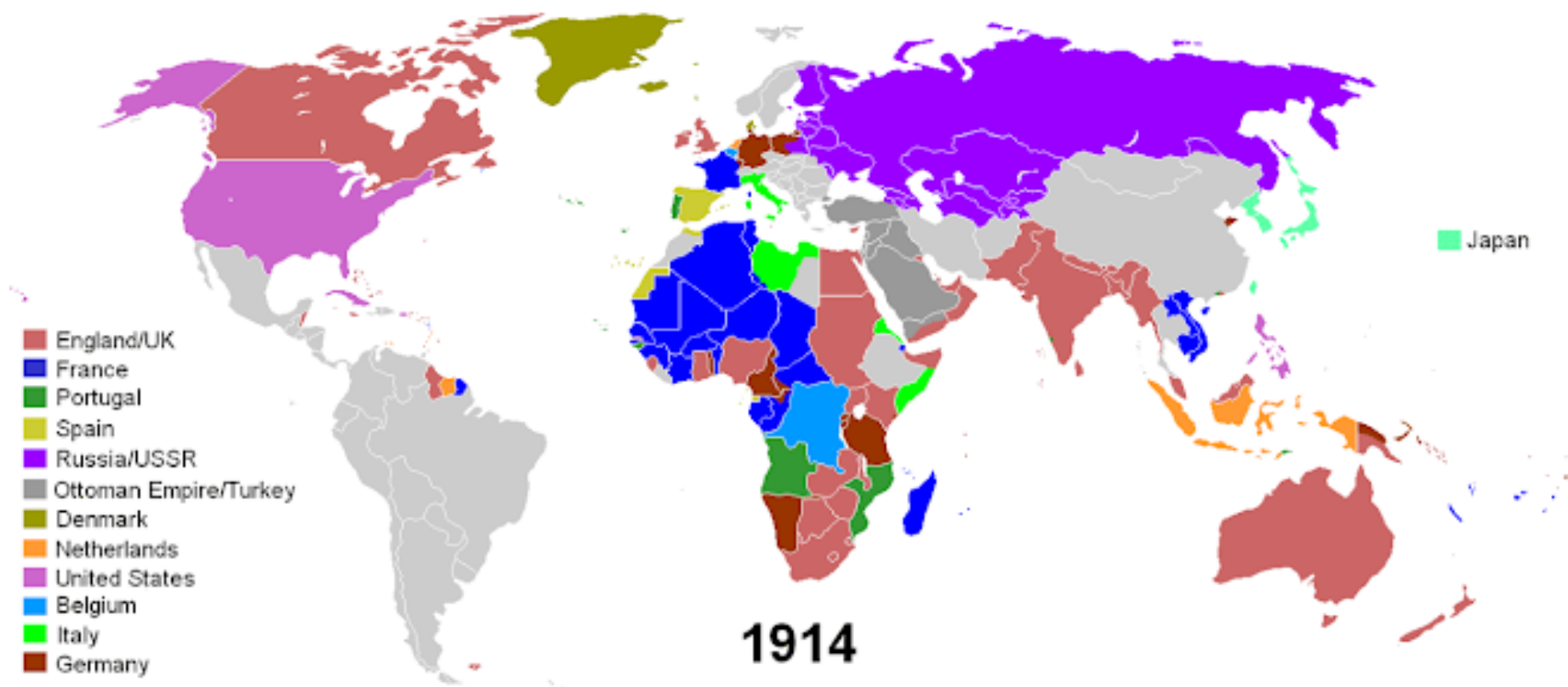












What is (“New”) Imperialism?



DIRECT RULE

Colonial power bring in their own officials and soldiers to administer and rule colonies – as seen with France

GOAL: Impose French culture on their colonies and turn them into French Provinces –government based only
On Colonial power

INDIRECT RULE

Colonial power rules through cooperation with local/native ruler or rulers giving area limited self rule and may keep some local rules based on European style

Great Britain used sultans, chiefs or local rulers and encouraged their children to be educated in England creating a Westernized generation of leaders spreading British culture and continued control

PROTECTORATE

Local rulers were left in place with its own internal government, but under the control of a Colonial Power who gave advice to be followed such as trade, economics, industries, and missionary activity

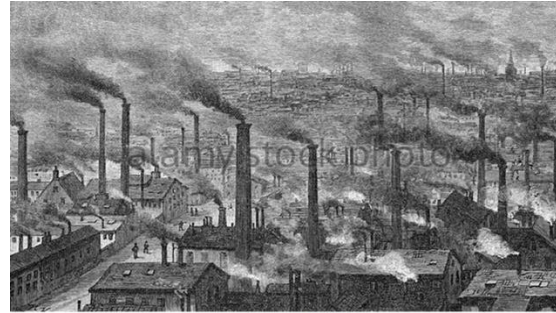
FORMS OF IMPERIALISM

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

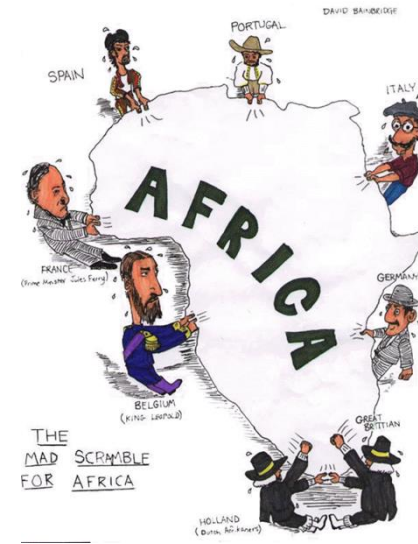
An area of a country in which an outside power claimed exclusive investment or control on production and trading privileges to prevent conflict with other powers, as seen in China

Why Imperialize? Causes/Reasons

- Economics
 -
- Political
 -
 -
- Social/Religious
 -
 -
 -



www.alamy.com - BJW7RA



CRIMPS

Cheap labor

Resources

Idealism

Markets

Pride

Strategic location

EMPIRE

Exploration

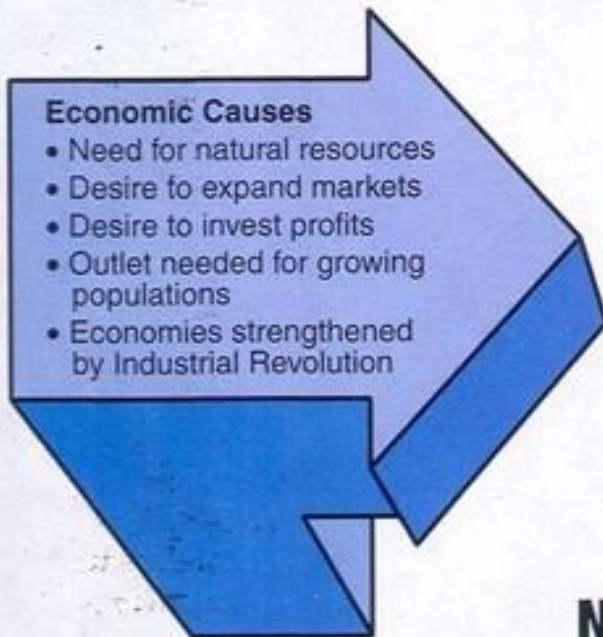
Motives

Power/Politics

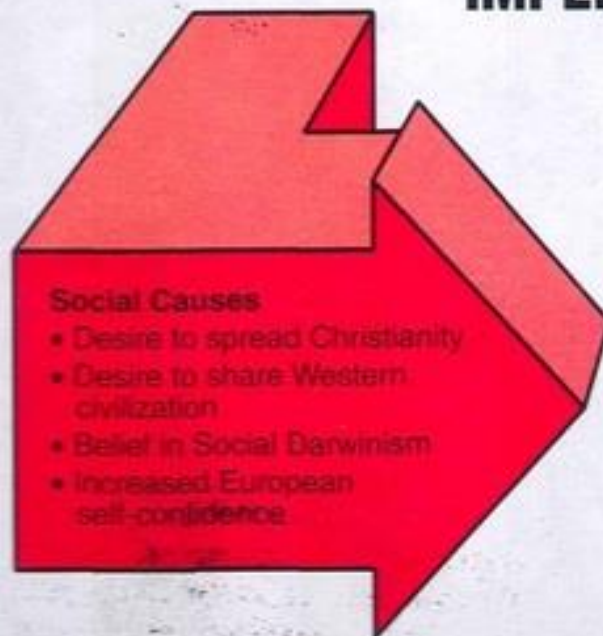
Ideology

Religious

Economic



NEW IMPERIALISM



Rudyard Kipling, *The White Man's Burden* (1899)

Born in British India in 1865, Rudyard Kipling was educated in England before returning to India in 1882, where his father was a museum director and authority on Indian arts and crafts. Thus Kipling was thoroughly immersed in Indian culture: by 1890 he had published in English about 80 stories and ballads previously unknown outside India. As a result of financial misfortune, from 1892-96 he and his wife, the daughter of an American publisher, lived in Vermont, where he wrote the two Jungle Books. After returning to England, he published "The White Man's Burden" in 1899, an appeal to the United States to assume the task of developing the Philippines, recently won in the Spanish-American War. As a writer, Kipling perhaps lived too long: by the time of his death in 1936, he had come to be reviled as the poet of British imperialism, though being regarded as a beloved children's book author. Today he might yet gain appreciation as a transmitter of Indian culture to the West.

**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....**

**Take up the White Man's burden--
The savage wars of peace--
Fill full the mouth of Famine,
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest
(The end for others sought)
Watch sloth and heathen folly
Bring all your hope to naught....**

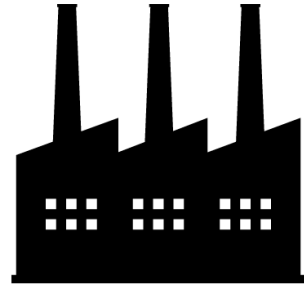
**Take up the White Man's burden--
Ye dare not stoop to less--
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloak your weariness.
By all ye will or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent sullen peoples
Shall weigh your God and you....**



Burden n.-
responsibility
Breed v.- raise, give
birth to
Harness n. – gear
on an animal
Flutter v. – flap,
move quickly
Sullen a. - sad and
silent

Causes

Reason #1. Industrial Revolution & the Birth of Capitalism

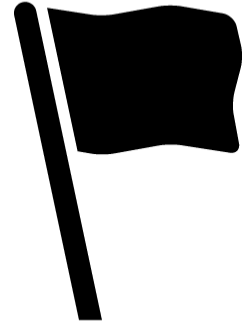


The **Industrial Revolution** was the period in which the production of goods shifted from hand production methods to complex machines. During the Industrial Revolution, **capitalism**, an economic system with the goal of generating profit and wealth took root. Industrialized nations sought to increase their profit, wealth, and power.

In order to continue industrializing and turning a profit, industrialized European nations needed many things, but two main needs were located outside of Europe. The first need was **raw materials**. Raw materials like coal, cotton, iron, oil, rubber, and other metals are used to produce manufactured goods. Without these raw materials, factories cannot produce goods and cannot turn a profit. Some of the raw materials that European factory owners wanted were available in European nations but not in the quantity and at the price they wanted and some materials were only available outside of the continent. As a result, industrialized nations looked to other regions for raw materials. The second need created by the Industrial Revolution was the need for reliable **markets**. A market is an area or arena where goods can be bought and sold. Factories in Europe produced finished goods quickly and wanted more people to buy them. To get more customers, so they could make more money, industrialized European nations sought people in other markets to buy the excess supply of their goods.

How might the following 5 causes have enabled European countries to dominate other countries or regions?

Causes



Reason #2. Nationalism

Nationalism is a strong feeling of pride in one's country. During the 19th century, this sense of pride often came from believing that one's nation far surpassed other nations in economic success and political might.

2. How might feelings of nationalism have motivated countries to dominate other countries or regions?

Reason #3. Social Darwinism

Social Darwinism was a theory that was popular in European nations in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This theory was based on the work of **Charles Darwin** (1809-1882), an English scientist who is best known for developing a **theory of natural selection** to describe how species change over time. Social Darwinists applied this theory to human societies and argued that people were engaged in a **competition or "struggle for survival"** in which the weakest people and nations would be destroyed and dominated while the strong grew in power and influence. Herbert Spencer, one of the most vocal promoters of Social Darwinism, created pseudoscientific ideas [ideas that were thought to be based on the scientific method, but were later disproven] about **inferiority** based on skin color. People were **classified** into races and the domination of non-white people by white people was seen as natural because of the supposed superiority of white people. Social Darwinists argued that by bringing the benefits of European culture, Christianity, and capitalism to "inferior" people that they were saving those people from themselves.



3. How might a belief in Social Darwinism have motivated countries to dominate other countries or regions?

Causes

Reason #4. Christianity

Since 16th century European expansion into the Americas, Catholic **missionaries** believed that it was their **moral duty** to spread Christianity and convert the “heathens” who practiced other religions. In the 19th and 20th centuries, Catholic and Protestant missionaries believed they were saving non-European people from a life of eternal damnation in Hell.

4. How might a belief in the need to spread Christianity motivate countries to dominate other countries or regions?

Causes

Reason #5. New Innovations

Watch [this excerpt of the Crash Course World History video entitled “Imperialism” \(3:39-6:22, 7:16-8:03\)](#) and read the text below.

Though Europeans had trading posts on the coasts of Africa and Asia starting in the 15th and 16th centuries, they were unable to move into the interior of either continent because of resistance from the people who lived there and disease. In Africa especially, large percentages of Europeans were killed by malaria and yellow fever, two diseases spread by mosquitoes. European horses, the main vehicle for European conquest of the Americas in the 16th century, died from nagana, a disease spread by the tsetse fly in Africa. Unlike Native Americans, who did not have weapons to match the Europeans, Africans had weapons that matched European technologies until the 19th century, so Europeans who tried to fight African groups were usually unsuccessful. As a result, Europeans did not venture far into Africa.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, three innovations made it possible for Europeans take over nearly all of Africa and much of Asia: **steamships, quinine, and the machine gun**. **Steamships**, first invented in the early 1800s, had the ability to quickly travel up rivers, making it possible for Europeans to avoid direct confrontation with indigenous people and saved them from having to use horses that fell victim to disease. **Quinine** was the second innovation. It is a medicine that was developed in the early 1800s and was effective in lessening the effects of malaria, making it possible for Europeans to occupy malarial areas of Africa and Asia. Finally, European weapons technology evolved during the Industrial Era. Factories created more accurate and easy to use weapons that were produced quickly. The **first machine gun**, called the Maxim gun was a decisive innovation in warfare in the 19th century. The gun could fire 600 rounds per minute and swivel 360 degrees. Indigenous African and Asia armies did not have the firepower to compete with a weapon like the Maxim machine gun.

5. How might new innovations have enabled European countries to dominate other countries or regions?

What do images from the time period tell you about imperialism in the 19th & 20th Centuries?

**Identify which cause for Imperialism each Image portrays.
(Political, Economic, Political, Ideological)**

Image 1



From the Cape to Cairo / Udo Keppler (1902)

Image 2

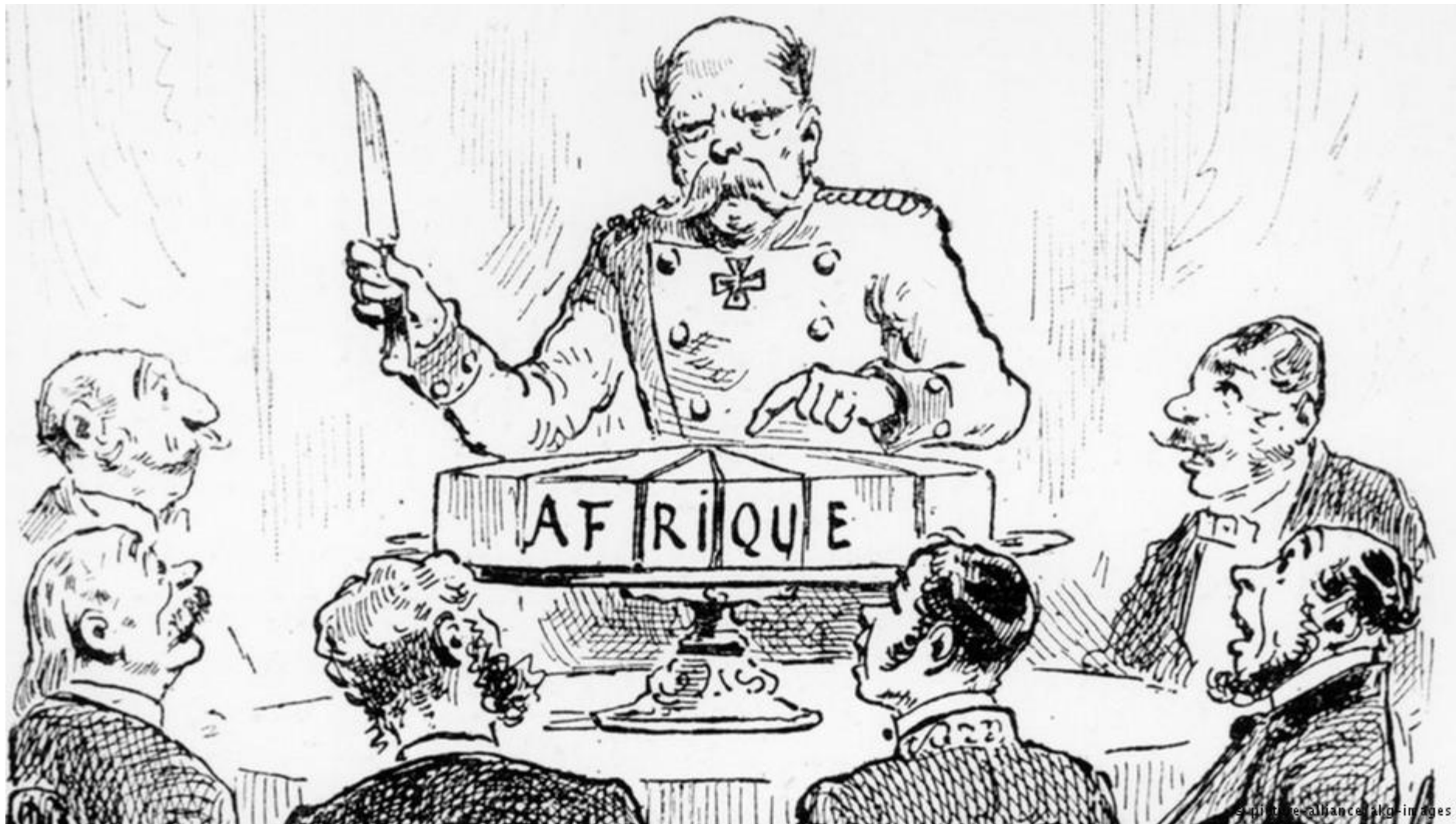


Image 3



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

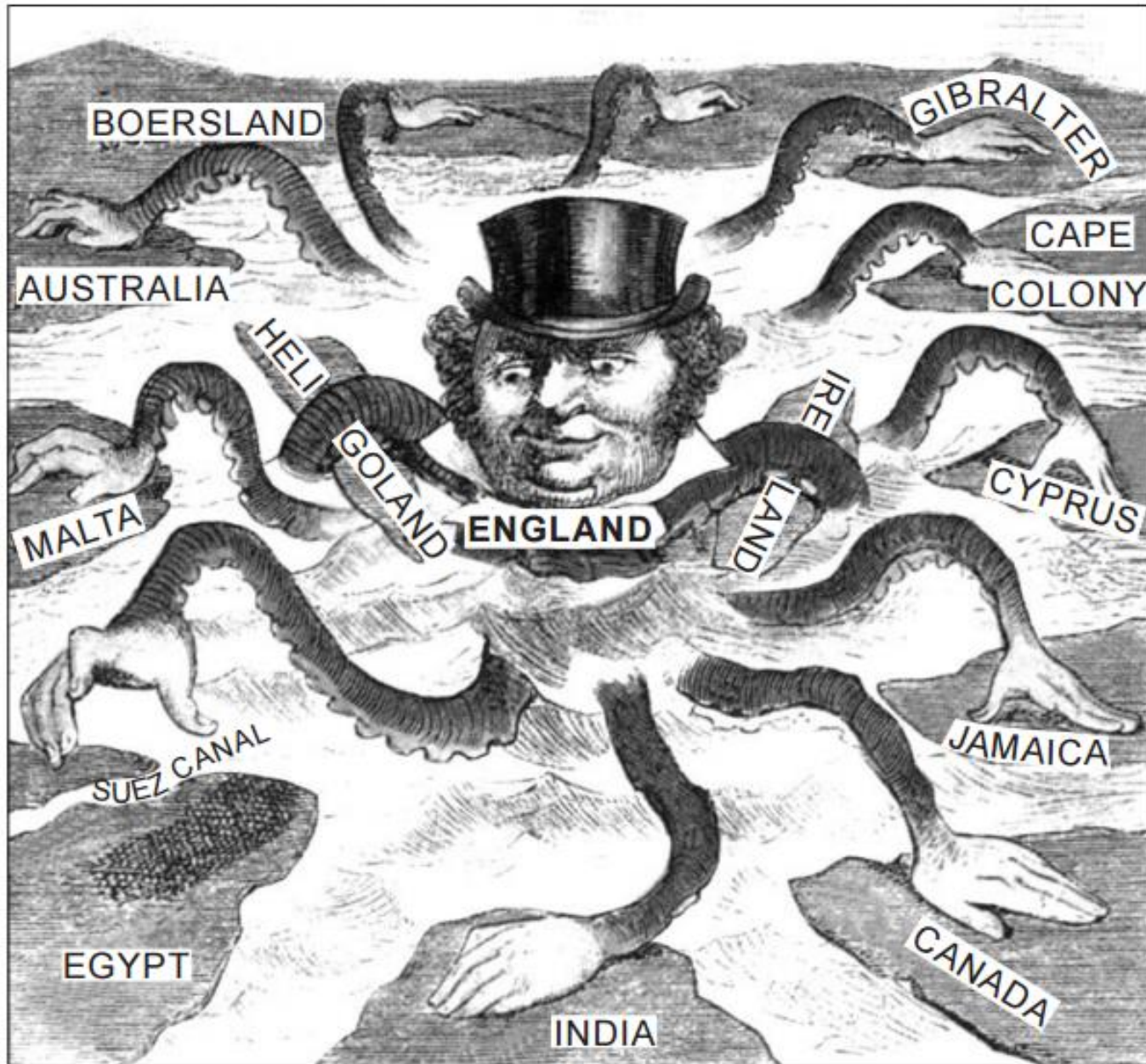
After taking the city of Kumasi in Ashanti, (in present-day Ghana), Governor Maxwell, from the United Kingdom compels King Prempeh and the Queen Mother to make an act of submission to him in accordance with Ashanti custom - they accordingly bend down in front of him and Sir Francis Scott and Colonel Kempster and clasp their legs.

Image 4



British Raj: The life of a British Army officer during the early days of British rule in India

Image 5



The Devilfish in Egyptian Waters

Image 6

LIPTON'S **TEAS.**

Tea Merchant.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HER MAJESTY
THE QUEEN.

ONE OF
LIPTON'S TEA-GARDENS
CEYLON

FINEST THE
WORLD CAN
PRODUCE

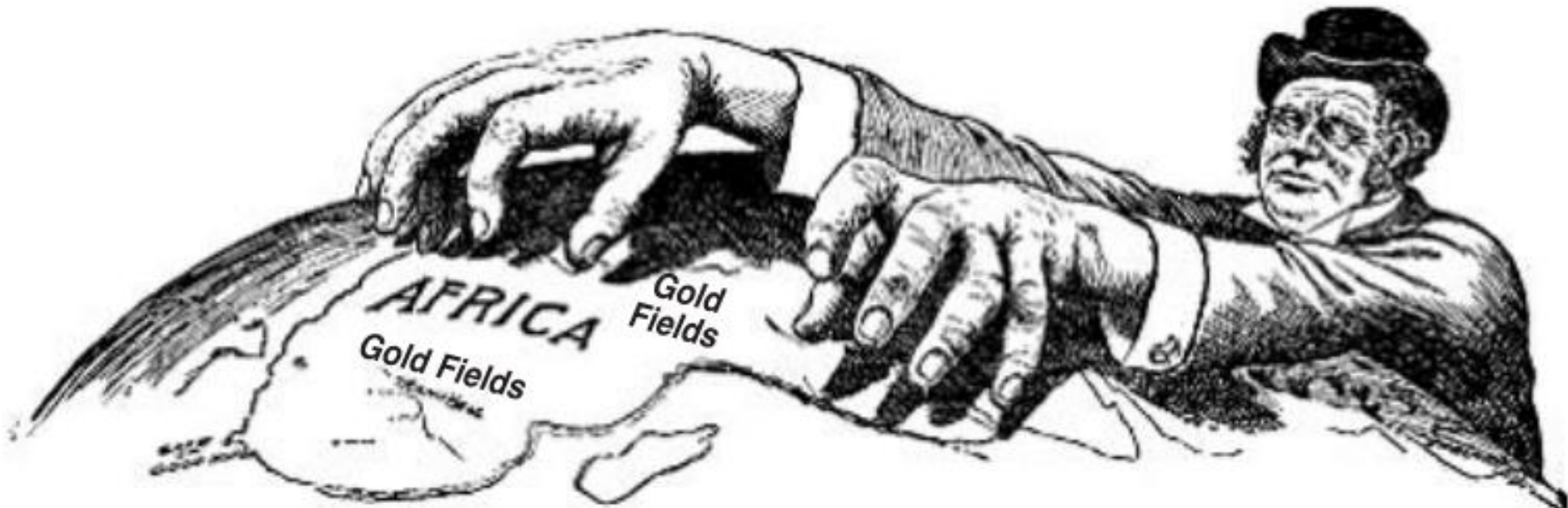
1^s/7 PER LB.
NO HIGHER PRICE.
RICH PURE
& FRAGRANT
1^s/- and **1^s/4** PER LB.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD

Chief Offices: City Road, London. Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

Tea was a major commodity exported from India to Britain. The British East India Company began tea production in the 1820s and in 1871 Thomas Lipton of Great Britain opened a tea shop that grew to over 200 shops. Because the cost of buying tea was too expensive for him, he purchased his own tea garden in Ceylon, an island near India that is now known as Sri Lanka. Instead of using a middleman, he packaged and sold what became known as Lipton tea. This gave birth to the slogan, "Direct from the Tea Gardens to the Teapot."

Image 7



Source: <http://www.boondocksnet.com> (adapted)

Image 8



The Rhodes Colossus Striding from Cape Town to Cairo, Punch Magazine
10 December 1892 by Edward Linley Sambourne

Image 9

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

The first step towards lightening
The White Man's Burden
is through teaching the virtues of cleanliness.

Pears' Soap

is a potent factor in brightening the dark corners of the earth as civilization advances, while amongst the cultured of all nations it holds the highest place—it is the ideal toilet soap.

All rights secured.

Pears soap was a soap brand that was introduced in Great Britain in 1807. Pears soap took on many marketing strategies led by Thomas Barratt who is considered "the father of modern advertising." While the soap began in Great Britain, other markets included the colonized societies of India, Sri Lanka, and Nigeria.

Pears' Soap Company, LIGHTENING THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN (1899)

Image 10



China -- the cake of kings and... of emperors" (a French pun on king cake and kings and emperors wishing to "consume" China). French political cartoon from 1898

Image 11

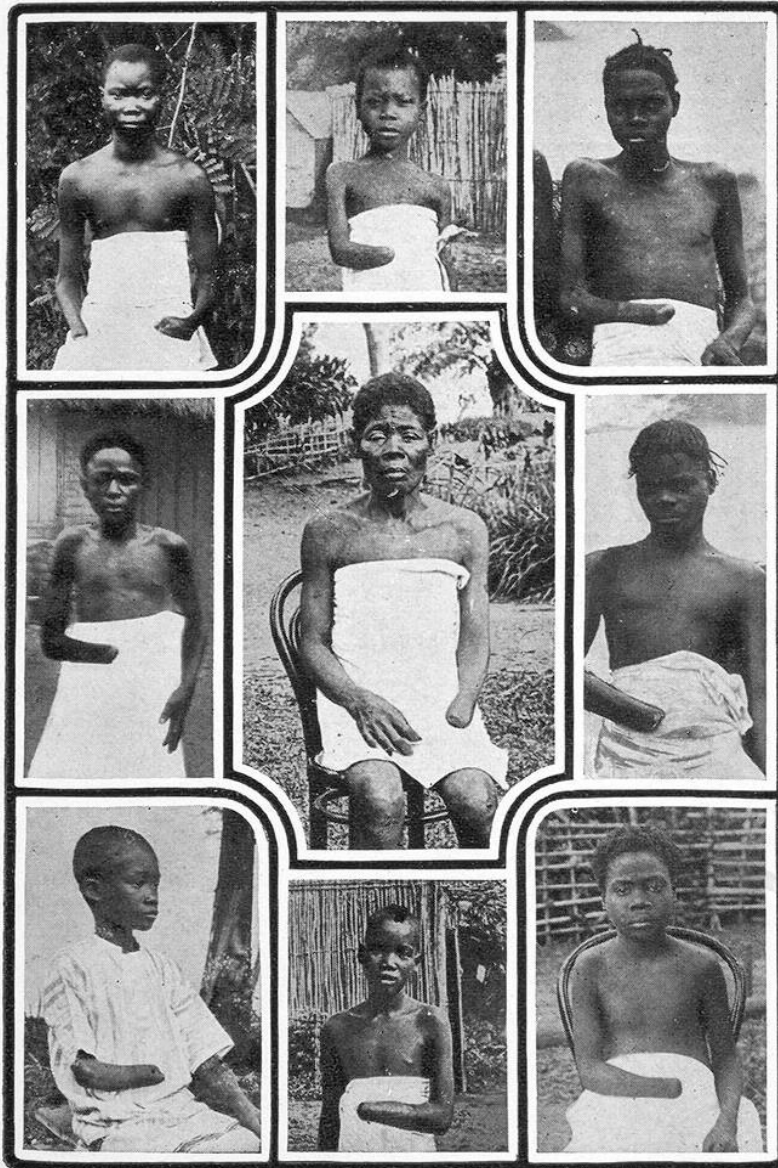


IN THE RUBBER COILS.

1892-The Congo "Free" State.

In The Rubber Coils. Scene - The Congo 'Free' State (1906)

Image 12



FROM PHOTOGRAPHS, CONGO STATE

“The pictures get sneaked around everywhere.”— Page 40.

Photographs from the Congo Free State

Mutilated Congolese children and adults (c. 1900-1905) — in Belgian colonial Congo Free State which was a privately owned territory of Belgian King Leopold II. He had numerous rubber collection/production areas in the rainforest and on plantations where Africans were enslaved and forced to collect rubber. Rubber producers used cruel punishments against the Congolese people, including amputations for not gathering enough rubber.

From: King Leopold's Soliloquy: A Defense of His Congo Rule, By Mark Twain, Boston: The P. R. Warren Co., 1905, Second Edition.

[Image](#) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is Public Domain.

The **photographs were published in a pamphlet written by Mark Twain (1835-1910)**, an American writer, entitled *King Leopold's Soliloquy* published in 1905 that was critical of the Belgian King's rule of the Congo Free State. The Belgian government ran numerous rubber collection/production areas in the rainforest and on plantations where Congolese Africans were enslaved and forced to collect rubber. They suffered amputations for not gathering enough rubber.

Image 13



Willoughby Wallace Hooper (1834-1886) was an English military photographer who is known for his photographs of Indians under the British Raj. Wallace documented the Great Famine of 1876-78. During this time, there was a drought which led to crop failures. The British colonial government decided to continue to export grain out of India while the famine continued. Between four and five million Indians died during this famine.



Child born of Famine-stricken Mother - age 3 mo. Weight 3 lbs.