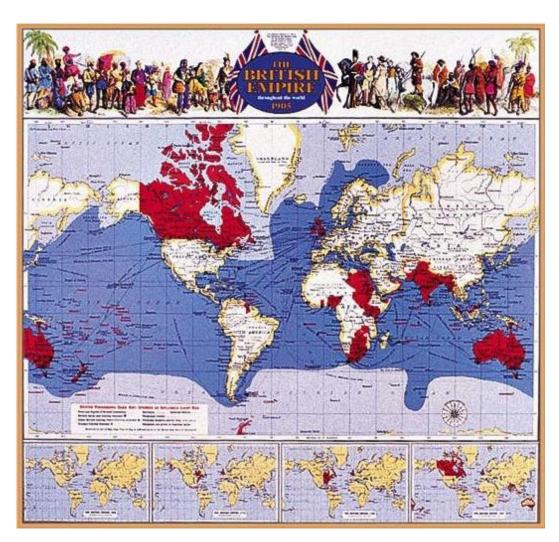
IMPERIALISM



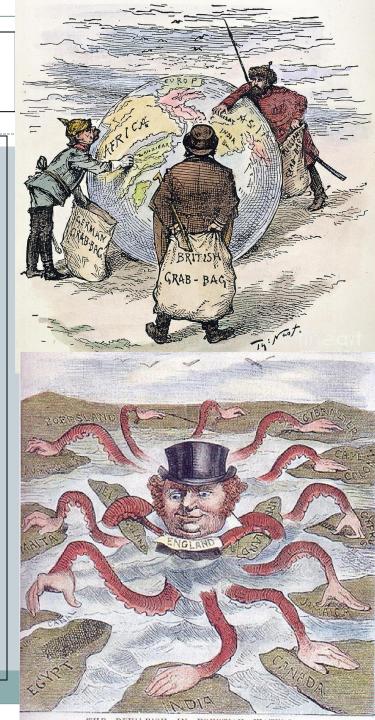




I. What is Imperialism?

A. What is <u>imperialism</u>?

- Extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy and/or military force.
- Controlling foreign lands through political, economic, social control mechanisms.
- OAKA: The Great Game!
- o Peak: late 18th early 20th centuries



CHALLENGE QUESTION 1!



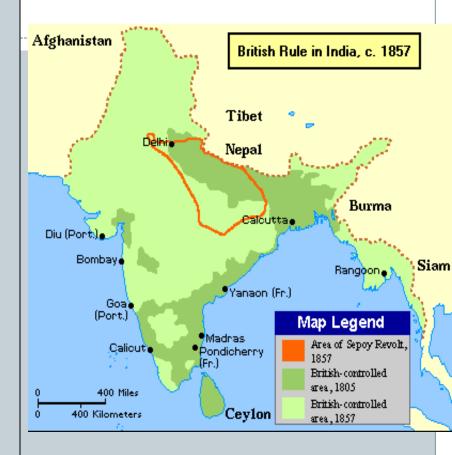
II. Formation of Empires

- A. Until late 18th century Europe hadn't sought settled empires outside of Europe/Americas
 - Profits enjoyed from (often forced) cooperation (trading companies)
- B. Early 19th century Belgium, France, Germany, Britain all competed for industrial dominance
 - Colonies = key to competition (access to resources, markets for commercial activities)
 - Nationalism spurred on colonization
 - New technologies allowed access to more areas

C. Example: Brit rule in India

 1. 1700s: Mughal Empire declined – left India divided into several competing states

 1. British able to take advantage of conflict between local rulers, controlled most of subcontinent by mid-1800s



- 2. British Raj British-controlled Indian government
 - Controlled three <u>presidencies</u>, policed by military made up of <u>sepoys</u> (Indian soldiers)
 - Some local rulers allowed to stay with British presence (princely states)
- 3. India became major outlet for manufactured goods, and major source of raw materials for the British (the "crown jewel")

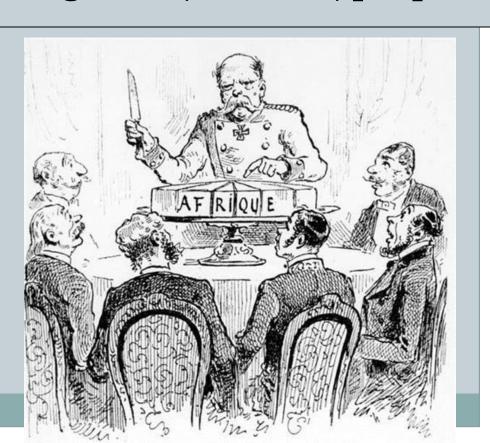
3. Impact of colonization in India

• European customs began to mix with, or replace, local customs

- Examples: practice of sati (self-sacrifice of widows) outlawed, western fashions began to appear
- Political and economic structures resembled that of Britain
 - Rapid westernization furthered social divisions
 - OUpper-class locals and British vs. poor locals

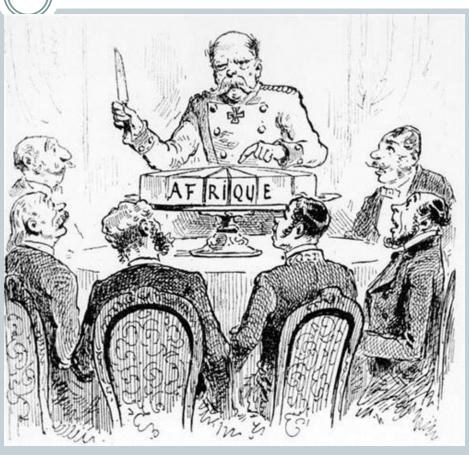
- D. Scramble for Africa Europe agreed to partition Africa for its resources (Berlin Conference, 1884-85)
 - European powers agreed to not interfere in each others' imperial plans
 - No consideration for existing states/cultures/people

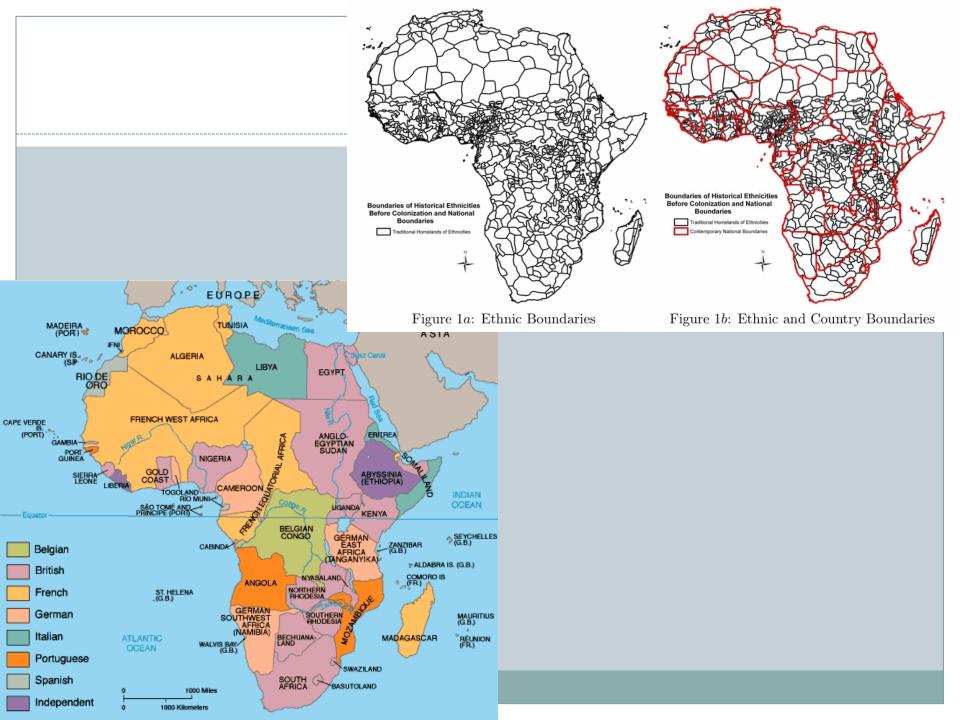




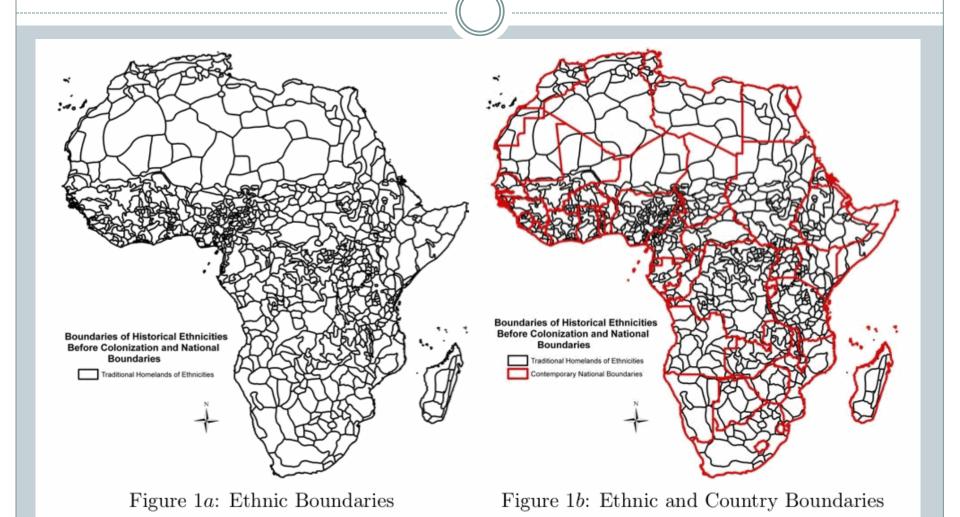
CHALLENGE QUESTION 2!







CHALLENGE QUESTION 3!



III. Patterns of Dominance

Two types of colonies by end of 19th century

- A. Settlement colonies
 - ×North & South America, Australia
 - × Came to be called White Dominions
 - ➤ Europeans and descendants made up majority of population
 - ➤ Native population decimated by disease/conflict

III. Patterns of Dominance

Two types of colonies by end of 19th century

- B. <u>Dependent colonies</u> (aka, "tropical dependencies")
 - *Africa, Asia, south Pacific
 - Small number of Europeans ruled large number of indigenous people
 - Europeans ruled through subordinates, usually members of preexisting ruling groups

III. Continued...

Dependent colonies continued...

- Europeans used existing rivalries and tensions to maintain control and put down resistance to colonial rule ("...divided we fall.")
 - o India: Muslim vs. Hindus
 - Africa: animistic religions/converted Christians
 vs. Muslims
 - ➤ Strengthened existing tensions by dividing people into "tribes"

III. Continued...



C. Resistance to colonization

- Europeans faced more resistance in many parts of Africa, Asia, south Pacific, than they experience in the Americas
- Locals more resistant to European diseases, Europeans susceptible to local diseases (Ex: malaria in Africa)

CHALLENGE QUESTION 4!

"Just one more episode"



"Just one more page"



"Just one more piece"

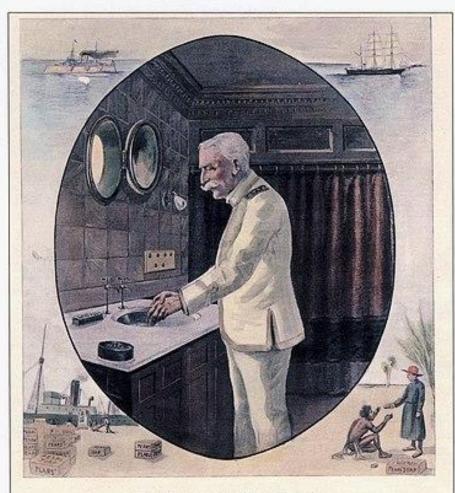


"Just one more COUNTRY"



IV. Changes In Interactions

- A. By end of 19th century, relationships with colonized people had begun to change drastically
 - Became based on racial superiority (white racial supremacy)
 Social Darwinism and other "scientific theories" were used to justify imperialism and argue that some groups of people were "more fit" than others
 - Europeans became increasingly isolated and divided from locals
 - Marriage with indigenous peoples became illegal in many colonies (especially Africa)



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.

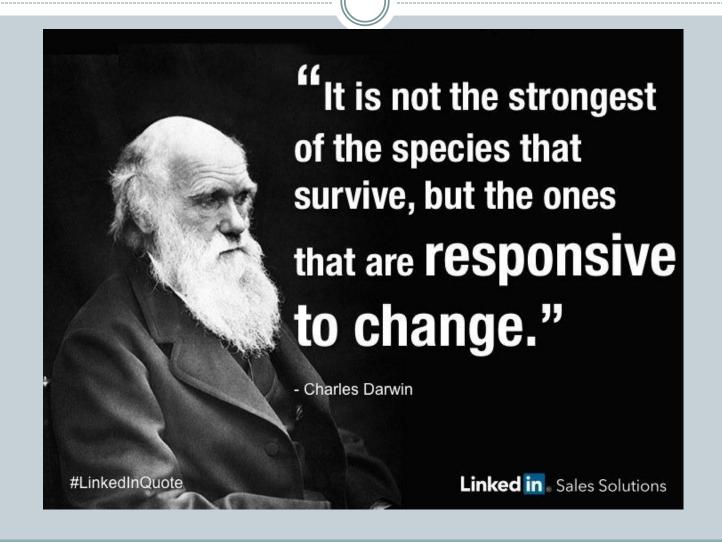
Soap Advertisement

"....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."

Featured in Detroit Journal, 1898



CHALLENGE QUESTION 5!



B. Economic changes

- Introduced European techniques/practices to get more raw materials from colonies
 - Cash/consumer goods introduced as incentives
- Economies of Africa, India, southeast Asia reorganized to serve the needs of Europe
 - Export crops (cotton, indigo) replaced food crops in many areas
 - Poor farmers forced to pay high rents, prices for resources
 - Indigenous peoples forced to buy goods and necessities from Europeans at high prices