

The Age of Imperialism, 1850–1914

Western countries colonize large areas of Africa and Asia, leading to political and cultural changes.



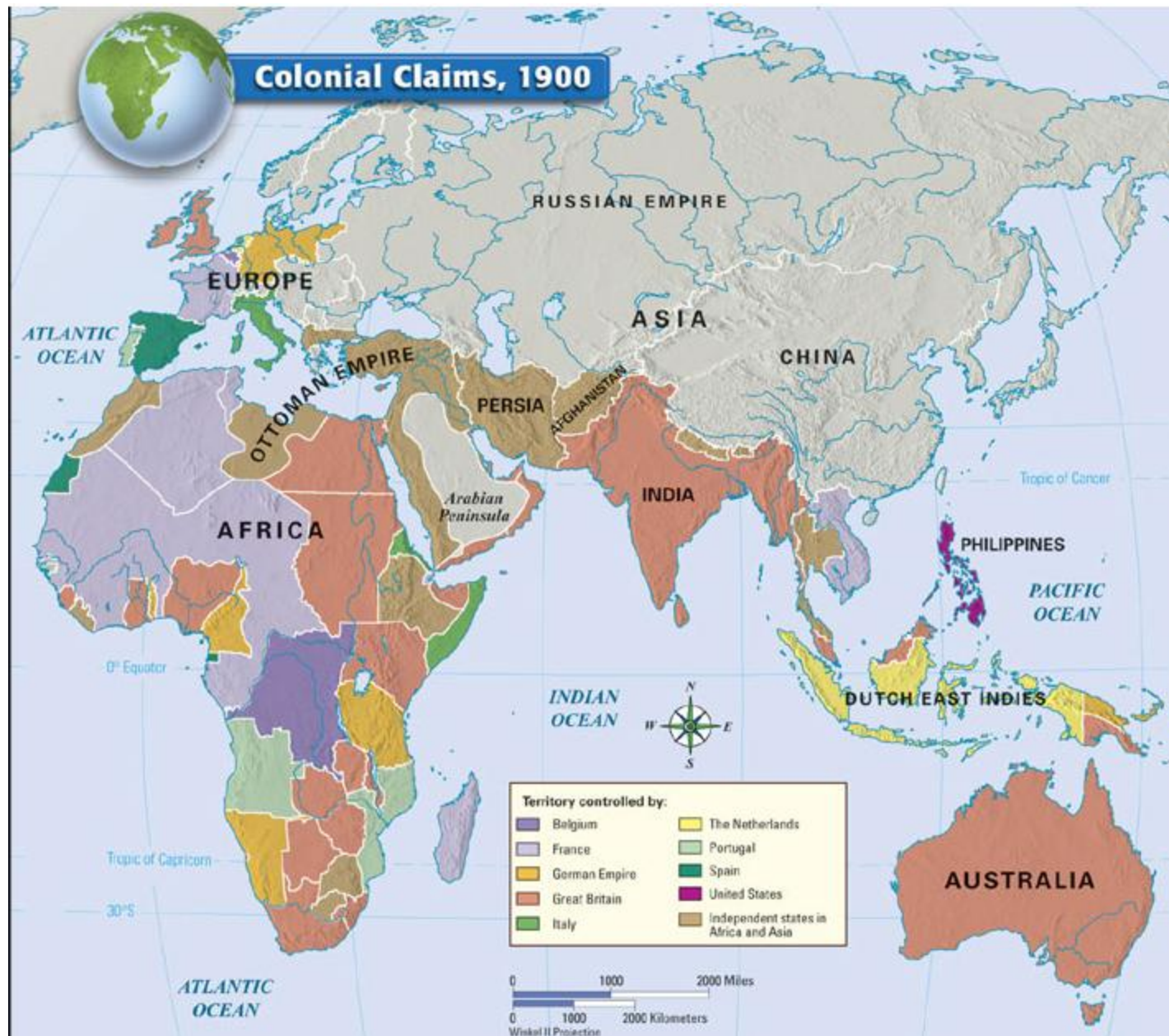
Soldiers fighting in Boer War (South African War, 1899–1902).



Colonial Claims, 1900

A table titled "IMPERIALIST STYLES, 1850-1900" comparing different imperialist styles. The table has columns for "Style", "Period", "Key Figures", "Key Events", and "Key Themes". The rows include "Liberal Imperialism", "Social Imperialism", "Jingoism", and "Pan-Imperialism". The table provides a detailed comparison of these styles, including the names of key figures, major events, and the underlying themes of each style.

Comparing Imperialist Styles, 1850–1900



Comparing Imperialist Styles, 1850–1900

	Indochina	India	Nigeria	Philippines; Hawaii
Imperialist Power	France	England	England	United States
Form of Imperialism	Colony (1840s)	Colony (1857)	Protectorate (1885)	Economic Imperialism (1898)
Form of Control	Direct control	Indirect control	Indirect control	Indirect control
How brought under control	Missionaries were killed; French army invaded Vietnam; combined it with Laos and Cambodia; Frenchmen filled the colonial posts	1757 East India Co. extended control over trade; after Sepoy mutiny, the British began to rule directly over area called the Raj	Royal Niger Co. controlled palm oil trade; Berlin Conf. gave Niger River Delta protectorate status; 1914 British claimed as a colony	Acquired during Spanish–American War; sugar planters overthrew the Hawaiian queen, set up a republic, then asked U.S. to annex
Economic Policies	Discouraged local industry; rice became the major export crop	India to produce raw materials and buy British goods; competition with British prohibited	British used local chiefs to keep order and collect taxes	Cash crops grown at expense of basic food crops; Dole Fruit Co. controlled pineapple trade
Colonial Impact	Imposed French culture; all schools, courts, and businesses followed French models; export crop caused resentment	Built rail network, telephone, roads, schools; irrigation; improved health; focus on cash crops produced famines; racist attitudes	Colonial policies reduced local warfare; artificial boundaries that combined or divided groups created ethnic problems	Built roads, rail system, hospitals, and schools, but exploited islands; set up plantation economy

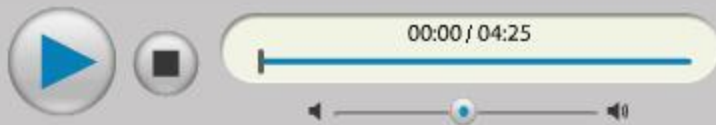
Voices From the Past

Stanley and Livingstone: A Famous Meeting in Africa

After Stanley and Livingstone's famous meeting in Africa, the continent opened up to European colonization.



Depiction of Henry Stanley, British reporter, and David Livingstone, Scottish missionary and explorer, in Africa in 1871.



Section 1

The Scramble for Africa

Ignoring the claims of African ethnic groups, kingdoms, and city-states, Europeans establish colonies.

Africa Before European Domination

Problems Discourage Exploration

- Armies, rivers, disease discourage exploration

Nations Compete for Overseas Empires


- **Imperialism**—seizure of a country or territory by a stronger country
- Missionaries, explorers, humanitarians reach interior of Africa

Africa Before European Domination

The Congo Sparks Interest

- Henry Stanley helps King Leopold II of Belgium acquire land in Congo *[Visual]*
- Leopold brutally exploits Africans; millions die
- Belgian government takes colony away from Leopold
- Much of Europe begins to claim parts of Africa



 Sir Henry Morton Stanley, British-U.S. explorer and journalist, dressed for African expedition in 1871.

Forces Driving Imperialism

Belief in European Superiority

- Race for colonies grows out of national pride
- **Racism**—belief that one race is better than others
- **Social Darwinism**—natural selection applied to human society

Factors Promoting Imperialism in Africa

- Technological inventions like steam engine, Maxim gun help conquest
- Perfection of quinine protects Europeans from malaria
- Within Africa, Africans are divided by language and culture

The Division of Africa

The Lure of Wealth

- Discovery of gold and diamonds increases interest in colonization

Berlin Conference Divides Africa

- **Berlin Conference**—14 nations agree on rules for division (1884–85):
 - countries must claim land and prove ability to control it
- By 1914, only Liberia and Ethiopia are free of European control *[Visual]*



The Division of Africa

Demand for Raw Materials Shapes Colonies

- Raw materials are greatest source of wealth in Africa
- Businesses develop cash-crop plantations

Three Groups Clash over South Africa

Zulus Fight the British

- **Shaka**—Zulu chief—creates centralized state around 1816
- British defeat Zulus and gain control of Zulu nation in 1887

Boers and British Settle in the Cape


- **Boers**, or Dutch farmers, take Africans' land, establish large farms
- Boers clash with British over land, slaves
 - move north to escape British

Three Groups Clash over South Africa

The Boer War

- **Boer War** between British, Boers begins in 1899 *[Visual]*
- British win; Boer republics united in Union of South Africa (1910)



 Boer War—Boer Commander De Wet makes nightly attack on English camp of Tweefontein.

Section 2

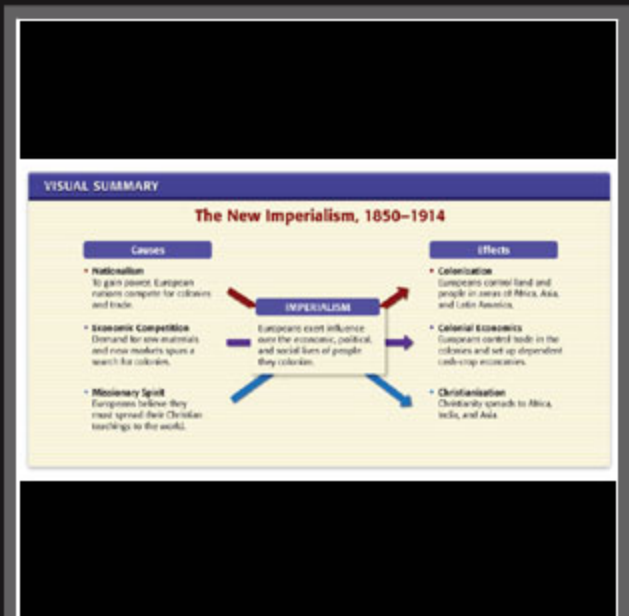
Imperialism

Europeans embark on a new phase of empire building that affects both Africa and the rest of the world.

A New Period of Imperialism

Extending Influence

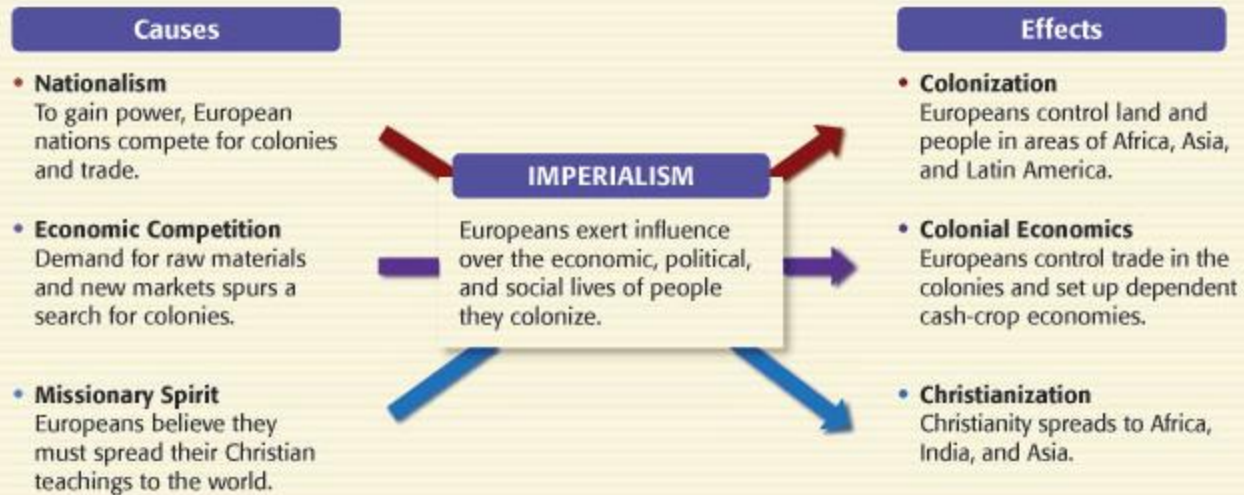
- Europeans want to control all aspects of their colonies: *[Visual]*
 - influence political, social lives of people
 - shape economies to benefit Europe
 - want people to adopt European customs



The New Imperialism, 1850–1914

VISUAL SUMMARY

The New Imperialism, 1850–1914



A New Period of Imperialism

Forms of Control

- Europeans develop four forms of control of territory:
 - colony—governed by a foreign power
 - protectorate—governs itself, but under outside control
 - sphere of influence—outside power controls investment, trading
 - economic imperialism—private business interests assert control

A New Period of Imperialism

Methods of Management

- Europeans use two methods to manage colonies:
 - direct control
 - indirect control

Indirect Control

- Limited self-rule for local governments
- Legislative body includes colonial, local officials

Direct Control

- **Paternalism**—Europeans provide for local people, but grant no rights
- **Assimilation**—adaptation of local people to ruling culture

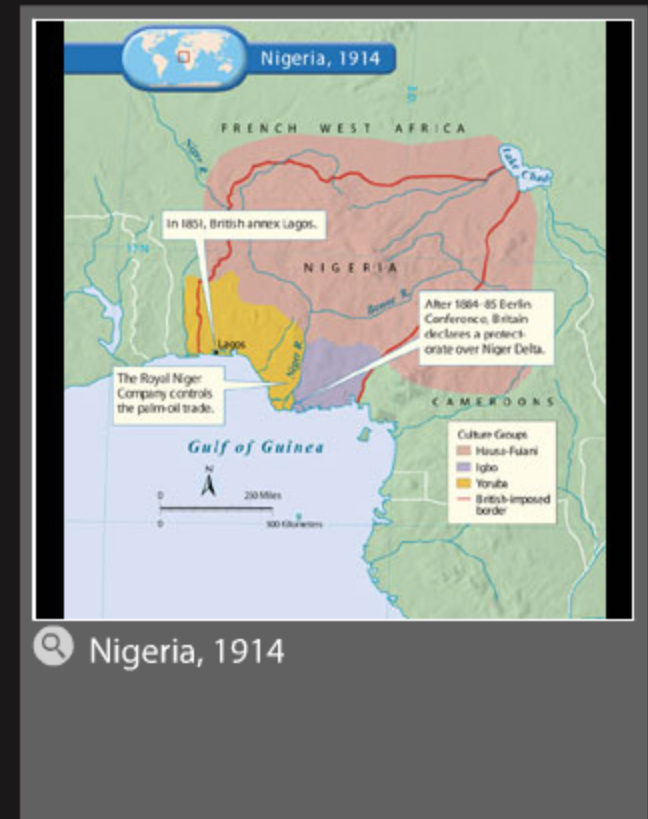
Case Study: Nigeria

A British Colony

- Britain's rule of Nigeria is a form of imperialism common in Europe
 - controls economic and political life of the area

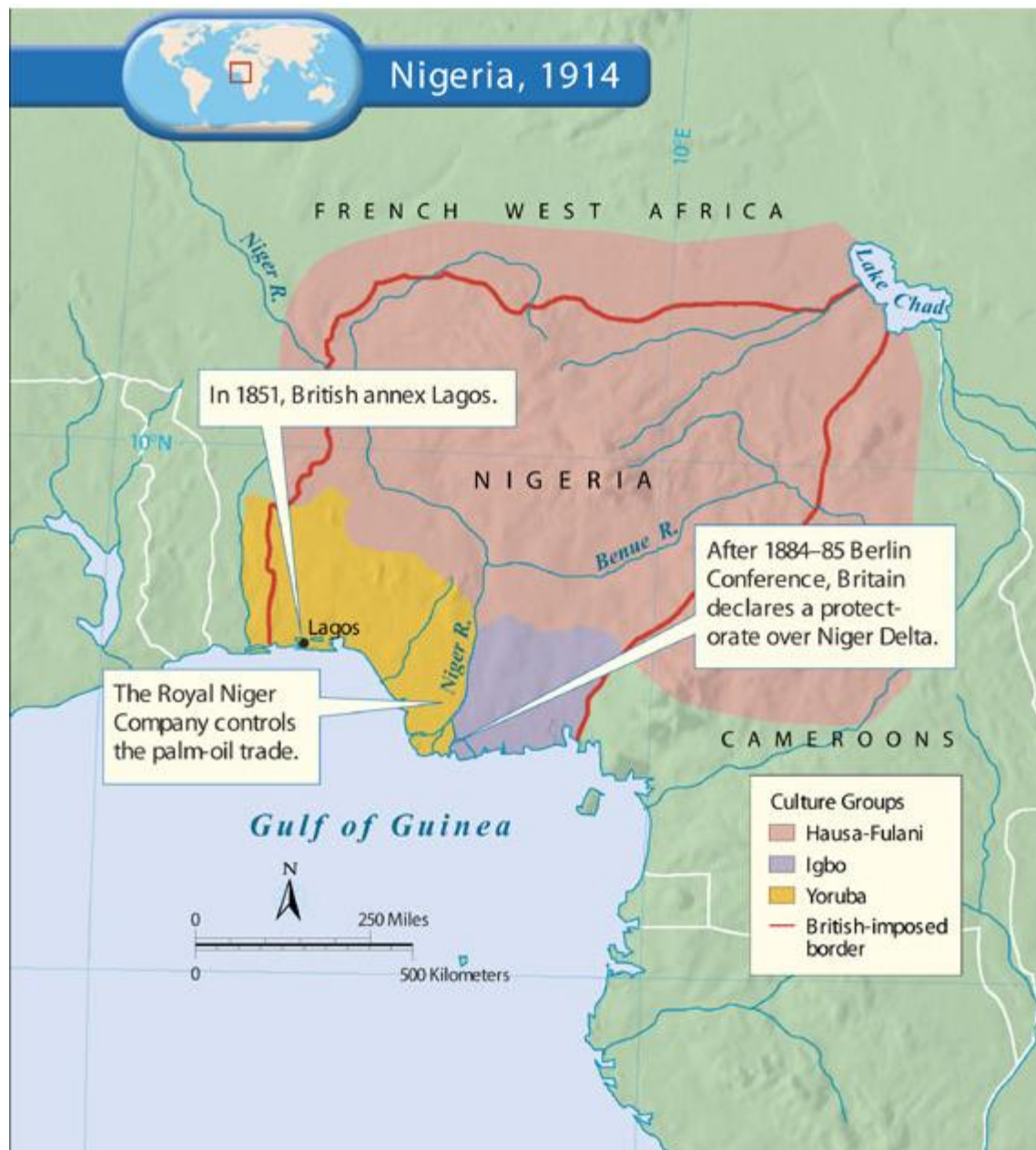
Gaining Control

- Britain conquers southern Nigeria using both diplomacy and force
- Conquest of northern Nigeria through Royal Niger Company
- In 1914, Britain claims all of Nigeria as a colony *[Visual]*





Nigeria, 1914



Case Study: Nigeria

Managing the Colony

- Nigeria is culturally diverse area, with about 250 ethnic groups
- British use indirect rule successfully with Hausa-Fulani
- Yoruba and Igbo chiefs resent limits on their power

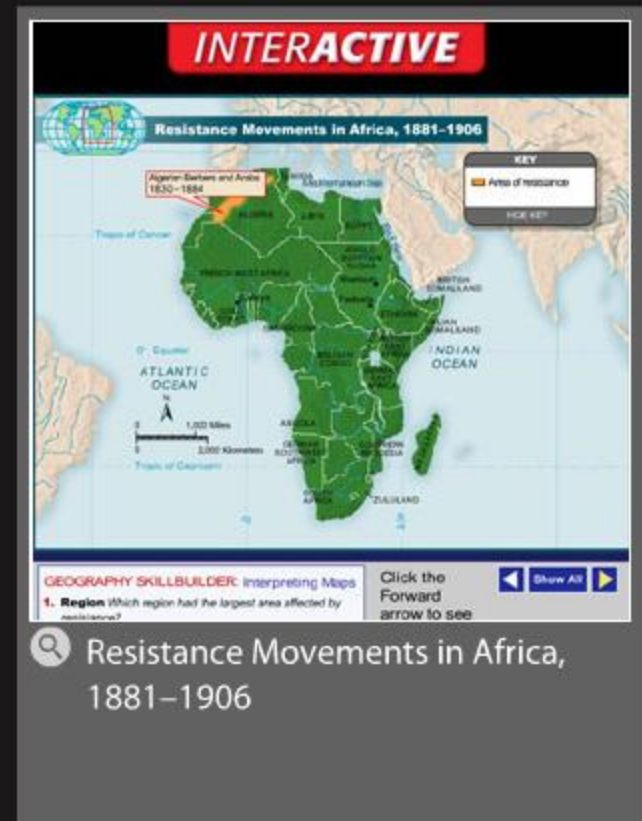
African Resistance

Africans Confront Imperialism [Visual]

- Broad resistance to imperialism, but Europeans have superior weapons

Unsuccessful Movements

- Algeria actively resists French for almost 50 years
- Samori Touré fights French in West Africa for 16 years
- In German East Africa, people put faith in spiritual defense
- Results in about 75,000 deaths; famine kills twice as many



African Resistance

Ethiopia: A Successful Resistance

- **Menelik II**, emperor of Ethiopia in 1889, resists Europeans
 - plays Europeans against each other
 - stockpiles arsenal of modern weapons
 - defeats Italy, remains independent

The Legacy of Colonial Rule

Negative Effects

- Africans lose land and independence, many lose lives
- Traditional cultures break down
- Division of Africa creates problems that continue today

Positive Effects

- Colonialism reduces local fighting
- Sanitation improves; hospitals and schools created
- Technology brings economic growth

Section 3

Europeans Claim Muslim Lands

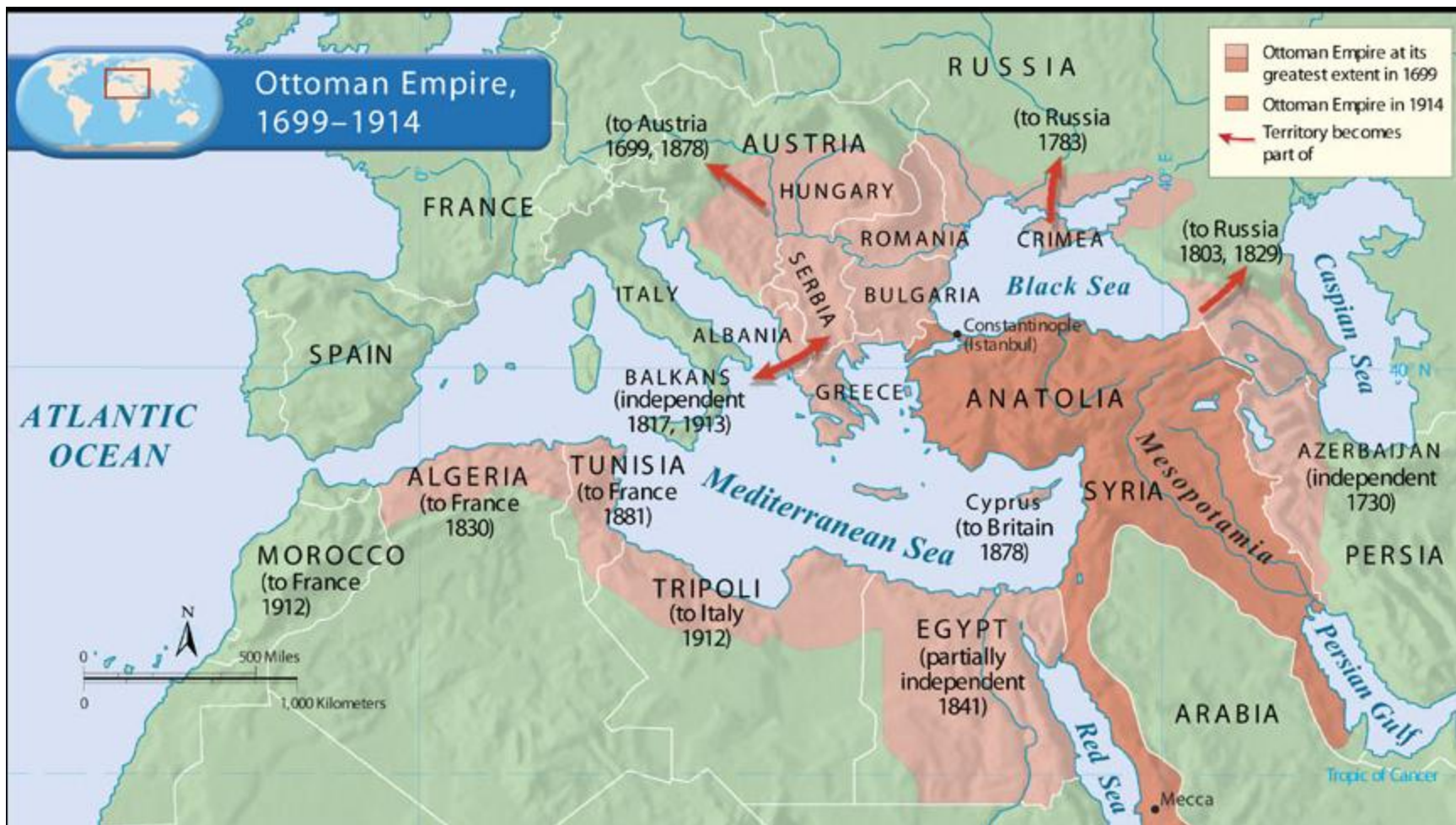
European nations expand their empires by seizing territories from Muslim states.

Ottoman Empire Loses Power

Reforms Fail

- After Suleyman I dies in 1566, empire starts to decline
- Ottoman Empire falls behind Europe in technology
- Selim III attempts to modernize army and is overthrown
- Subject peoples in Greece and Serbia gain independence
- European powers look for ways to take Ottoman lands [Visual]





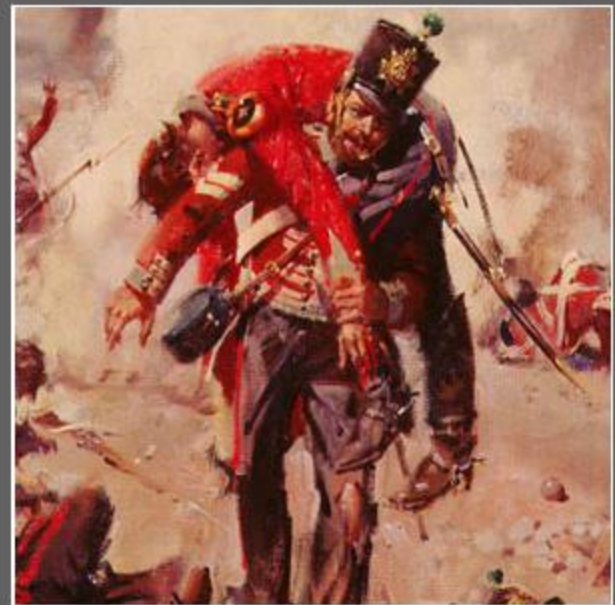
Europeans Grab Territory

Geopolitics

- **Geopolitics**—taking land for its strategic location or products
- Access to sea trade routes focuses attention on Ottoman lands

Russia and the Crimean War

- Crimean War—Russia attacks Ottomans in 1853 to gain warm-water port *[Visual]*
- Russia loses, but Ottomans are shown to be weak; still lose land



Corporal Philip Smith winning Victorian Cross during Crimean War assault in Redan, Sebastopol (1855).

Europeans Grab Territory

The Great Game

- Great Game—war waged between Russia and Britain over India
- Battles fought in Afghanistan until British withdrawal in 1881

Egypt Initiates Reforms

Military and Economic Reforms

- Muhammad Ali breaks away from Ottoman control and rules Egypt *[Visual 1]*
- Begins series of reforms in military and economy
- Shifts Egyptian agriculture from food crops to cash crops

The Suez Canal *[Visual 2]*

- Egypt builds **Suez Canal**—human-made waterway
 - connects Red Sea to Mediterranean
- Modernization efforts create huge debt
- British oversee financial control of canal, occupy Egypt in 1882



His Highness Muhammad Ali Pasha (1769–1849), Egyptian ruler.



Suez Canal



His Highness
Muhammad Ali
Pasha (1769–1849),
Egyptian ruler.



Persia Pressured to Change

The Exploitation of Persia

- Russia wants access to Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean
- Britain wants Persian oil and Afghanistan
- Persia concedes to Western businesses

Battle over Tobacco

- Persian ruler sells concession to Britain to export tobacco
- Persians boycott tobacco, leads to riots
- In 1907, Russia and Britain seize and divide Persia between them

Section 4

British Imperialism in India

As the Mughal Empire declined, Britain seizes Indian territory and soon it controls almost the whole subcontinent.

British Expand Control Over India

East India Company Dominates *[Visual]*

- British East India Company rules India until 1850s
- Company has its own army led by British officers
- Army is staffed by **sepoys**—Indian soldiers

Britain's "Jewel in the Crown"

- India is Britain's most valuable colony, or "**jewel in the crown**"
- Forced to produce raw materials for British manufacturing
- Also forced to buy British goods



India Under British Rule, 1805-1886

British Expand Control Over India

British Transport Trade Goods

- Railroads move cash crops and goods faster
- Trade in specific crops is tied to international events

Impact of Colonialism

- British hold much of political and economic power *[Visual]*
- Cash crops result in loss of self-sufficiency, famine
- Indian life disrupted by missionaries and racist attitudes
- British modernize India's economy, improve public health



Tea from the Lipton plantation in Darjeeling is loaded onto an elephant for transport to Calcutta.

The Sepoy Mutiny

Indians Rebel

- Sepoys refuse to use cartridges of new rifles for religious reasons
- Many Sepoys are jailed; others start **Sepoy Mutiny** against British
- Many Indians, especially Sikhs, remain loyal to British

Turning Point

- British put down rebellion, take direct command of India
- **Raj**—refers to British rule after India came under the British crown
- Uprising increases distrust between British and Indians

Nationalism Surfaces in India

Call for Reforms

- In 1800s, Ram Mohun Roy leads modernization movement
- Many Indians adopt western ways and call for social reforms
- Indians resent being second-class citizens in own country

Nationalist Groups Form

- Indian National Congress and Muslim League form
- Nationalists angered by partition of Bengal
 - pressure forces Britain to divide it differently

Section 5

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

Demand for Asian products drive Western imperialists to seek possession of Southeast Asian lands.

European Powers Invade the Pacific Rim

Europeans Race to Claim Pacific Rim *[Visual]*

- Lands of Southeast Asia that border Pacific Ocean form **Pacific Rim**
- Dutch, British, French, Germans claim parts of Pacific Rim
 - establish trading ports
 - land perfect for plantation agriculture

Dutch Expand Control

- Dutch colonies, called Dutch East Indies, include Indonesia
- Settle Indonesia, establish rigid social class system



Colonies in Southeast Asia, 1895



Colonies in Southeast Asia, 1895



European Powers Invade the Pacific Rim

British Take the Malayan Peninsula

- Britain seizes Singapore as a port and trading base
- Also gets colonies in Malaysia, Burma
- Chinese immigration to Malaysia creates problems

French Control Indochina

- French come to control Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia
- Directly control French Indochina
- Export rice, angering Vietnamese

European Powers Invade the Pacific Rim

Colonial Impact

- Modernization mainly helps European businesses
- Education, health, sanitation improve
- Millions migrate to Southeast Asia to work in mines, plantations
- Colonialism leads to racial and religious clashes

Siam Remains Independent

Modernization in Siam


- Siam remains independent, neutral zone between French, British
- **King Mongkut** modernizes country:
 - starts schools
 - reforms legal system
 - reorganizes government
 - builds transportation and telegraph systems
 - ends slavery

U.S. Imperialism in the Pacific Islands

The Philippines Change Hands

- U.S. gains Philippines after Spanish-American War
- **Emilio Aguinaldo** leads Filipino nationalists against U.S. rule
- U.S. defeats three-year nationalist revolt (1902) *[Visual]*
- U.S. promises to prepare Filipinos for self-rule
- Focus on cash crops leads to food shortages



 American soldiers fight Filipino nationalists, who struggle for independence in the late nineteenth century.

U.S. Imperialism in the Pacific Islands

Hawaii Becomes a Republic

- Americans establish sugar-cane plantations on Hawaii
- By mid-1800s, sugar accounts for 75 percent of Hawaii's wealth
- U.S. business leaders want **annexation**—adding territory to country
- **Queen Liliuokalani** tries to restore Hawaiian control *[Visual]*
- American businessmen have her removed from power
- U.S. annexes Republic of Hawaii (1898)



Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands. Portrait (1891), William Cogswell.

End of Chapter.