New Imperialism - 1884 - 1914

European Countries Take Over

• Africa
• Middle East
• India
• China
• Japan
• East Asia
Economic Motives

Factories Needed Natural Resources like:
- Rubber
- Petroleum
- Manganese for steel
- Palm oil for machines

Wanted new markets to sell factory goods

Bankers wanted to invest profits

Colonies gave Europe’s growing population places to expand
Political & Military Motives

• Steam powered merchant & naval ships needed bases around world to take on coal & supplies
• islands and harbors were taken over

• Nationalism: countries felt ruling a global empire increased their prestige around the world

Source: http://www.boondocksnet.com (adapted)
Social Motives

- Missionaries believed they should Christianize the “heathens”
- Europeans felt sense of racial superiority:
  “Social Darwinism” – Whites were superior & more advanced, so they needed to take care of their “little brown brothers”
Technological Means

• Europeans had powerful armies & navies

• **Superior technology**:
  - Riverboats, Steam driven warships
  - Telegraph
  - New Medicines – quinine to fight malaria
  - Maxim machine guns, repeating rifles
European Powers Divide Up Africa - 1885-1914

The map illustrates the colonial divisions of Africa by European powers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
The **Scramble** For Africa

**The MAD SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA**
European Imperialism: India

I. How did the British conquer so much land?
   A. India was home to many peoples/cultures - British played off rival groups
B. Superior Weapons/communication
II. British Policy in India

A. Get rich! But did:
   1. Improve roads – why?
   2. Build railroads – why?
   3. Preserve peace – why?

B. Introduced western education – Why?

C. Outlawed various Hindu beliefs/customs – why?
   ie: sati –
      
      widow throwing herself on her husband’s funeral fire
Indian Railway:
Built by whom for whom?
Britain’s “National” Beverage?

Source: Andrea and Overfield, The Human Record, Houghton Mifflin, 2001
Indian Education “ala The British”

MY INDIA IN 1835
READ CAREFULLY

“I have travelled across the length and breadth of India and I have not seen one person who is a beggar, who is a thief such wealth I have seen in this country, such high moral values, people of such caliber, that I do not think we would ever conquer this country, unless we break the very backbone of this nation, which is her spiritual and cultural heritage and therefore, I propose that we replace her old and ancient education system, her culture, for if the Indians think that all that is foreign and English is good and greater than their own, they will lose their self-esteem, their native culture and they will become what we want them, a truly dominated nation.”

2-2-1835

Lord Macaulay’s Address to the British Parliament on 2nd Feb 1835
III. The Sepoy Rebellion

A. Britain makes some unwise decisions:

1. Required Sepoys (Indians serving in army) to serve anywhere, either in India or overseas.
   
   **Problem:** For high caste Hindus, overseas travel is against their religion

2. New law allowed Hindu widows to remarry.
   
   **Problem:** Hindu law forbids remarriage

3. New rifles issued to Sepoys

   **Big Problem:**
   Cartridge tips greased with animal fat-
   (cows sacred to Hindus; Muslims cannot eat pork)
**Why is pork haram?**

**Haram Ingredients**

- **Haram Foods** means foods or drinks strictly prohibited by Quran and Sunnah.
- Haram foods include those containing:
  - Pork
  - Alcohol
  - Blood
  - Dead animals
  - Animals slaughtered without reciting the name of ALLAH
This percussion-lock rifle was produced in the British Ordnance Factory at Enfield near London. It came into use in the British army in 1853. Shortly afterwards it was sent out for trials for the Company army in India. The ‘rifling’ on the inside of the barrel made the shot more accurate and gave the weapon a greater range. It was an enormous improvement on the Brown Bess smooth-bore flintlock musket which had been the standard weapon of all British forces since the early eighteenth century.

A greased cartridge

How it was loaded

1. The soldier tears open the end of the cartridge with his teeth.

2. He pours the powder down the muzzle of his rifle. Then he thrusts the bullet, still wrapped in the cartridge paper which makes it a tight fit, into the muzzle.

3. He takes his ramrod from its slot beneath the rifle barrel, and rams paper, bullet and powder to the bottom of the barrel.
B. The Rebellion

1. Indian response: Brutally massacred British men, women, children

2. British response: Brutal revenge on all indigenous Indians

C. Results

1. Legacy of hatred, fear, mistrust on both sides

2. British continued to develop India for its own economic benefit
I. European countries interested in trade with China
   A. Wanted Chinese silk, tea, porcelains
   B. Chinese did not want any western products
   C. So, Europeans must exchange silver ……
   D. Until Opium is introduced – addiction runs high
   E. Chinese government outlaws opium
   F. Shipments of Opium dumped into the sea-
      “The Chinese Opium Party”
II. OPIUM WARS

A. Britain defeats China
   1. Chinese junks
   2. British war ships
B. China forced to sign “unequal Treaty of Nanjing”

1. Ownership of Hong Kong to Britain (99 years)
2. Right of “extraterritoriality” to Britain
3. Britain, France, Germany, Russia each its own “sphere of influence”

C. China now controlled by foreign westerners
Imperialism: China:

“Spheres of Influence”
French political cartoon from the late 1890s: nations “Carving China into spheres of influence.
A pie represents "Chine" (French for China):

It is being divided between caricatures of Queen Victoria of Britain, William II of Germany (who is squabbling with Queen Victoria over a borderland piece, while he thrusts a knife into the pie to signify aggressive German intentions).

Nicholas II of Russia, is eyeing a particular piece, the French Marianne who seems not to care.

The Meiji Emperor of Japan, carefully contemplating which pieces to take.

Chinese official throws up his hands to try and stop them, but is powerless.
Japan: Land of the Rising Sun
(Under the Torii Gate)
Admiral Perry Arrives in Japan
Admiral Perry Delivers Gifts to the Japanese Emperor (THE MEJI)
East (JAPAN) Meets West (The US)

1. Many Japanese people were unhappy with their rulers in the 19th century because they wanted more economic & personal freedoms.
2. Commodore Perry visited Japan because the US needed Japan to open its ports. He accomplished getting Japan to trade.
3. The powerful nobles brought these changes to Japan: copied the government, army, navy, and industries of the west.
4. The new Japanese government hoped to prevent the west from taking over Japan by making Japan modern and industrial.
New Imperialism Review

1. Nations involved in colonizing Africa-
   Spain, Italy, Portugal, France, Germany, Britain, Belgium

2. Before the Meiji Restoration Japan was feudal like medieval England
   Goal Meiji Restoration: Modernize/westernize
   Effects of Restoration on Japan: adopted all western ways/culture
   Commodore Mathew Perry accomplished forcing Japan to open its ports to western ships
3. Battle of Isandlwana - South Africa

- British want Zulu land - gold/diamonds
- Zulu attack British and win
- British win in the end - superior weapons/technology
3. Imperialism In **India** - Sepoy Mutiny

- British greased bullets with animal fat
- Sepoys (Indian soldiers) revolted
- British crushed them!
4. 18th century Russia & 19th century Japan are similar because they both realized that they needed to modernize, westernize, & industrialize

5. Opium War

• British sell opium to Chinese
• Chinese government outlaws it - dumps ship load of opium into sea (Chinese Opium Party)
• British declare war on China
• China loses - forced to sign “unequal treaties” - gave up everything - got nothing
• Europeans carve China into “spheres of Influence”
6. European countries imperialize SE Asia for natural resources
7. Much of Africa controlled by British
8. Europeans gave no thought to African tribal lands when they divided up the continent
9. Western Technology/weapons allowed Europeans to defeat natives
10. British Imperialism robbed India of its natural resources
11. Britain played off rival native groups in India to take control
12. White Man’s Burden: It was the “duty” of the white man to take care of his “little brown brothers”

13. Imperialism left hatred/distrust of the west in the rest of the world

14. Sphere of Influence: a country has the sole right to control trade of an area- China was carved into spheres of influence.

15. Imperialists viewed native peoples as inferior

16. Imperialists viewed Africa & Asia as sources of raw materials and markets for their goods
17. The British strengthened its political & economic control in India by playing native groups against each other.

18. Westerners viewed people from the non-western world as inferior.

19. Causes of New Imperialism:
   
   (See Economic; Political/Military; Social; Technological slides at beginning of power point)

NOTE:

The lands taken over were called **Colonies**.

**Colonialism is a synonym for Imperialism.**