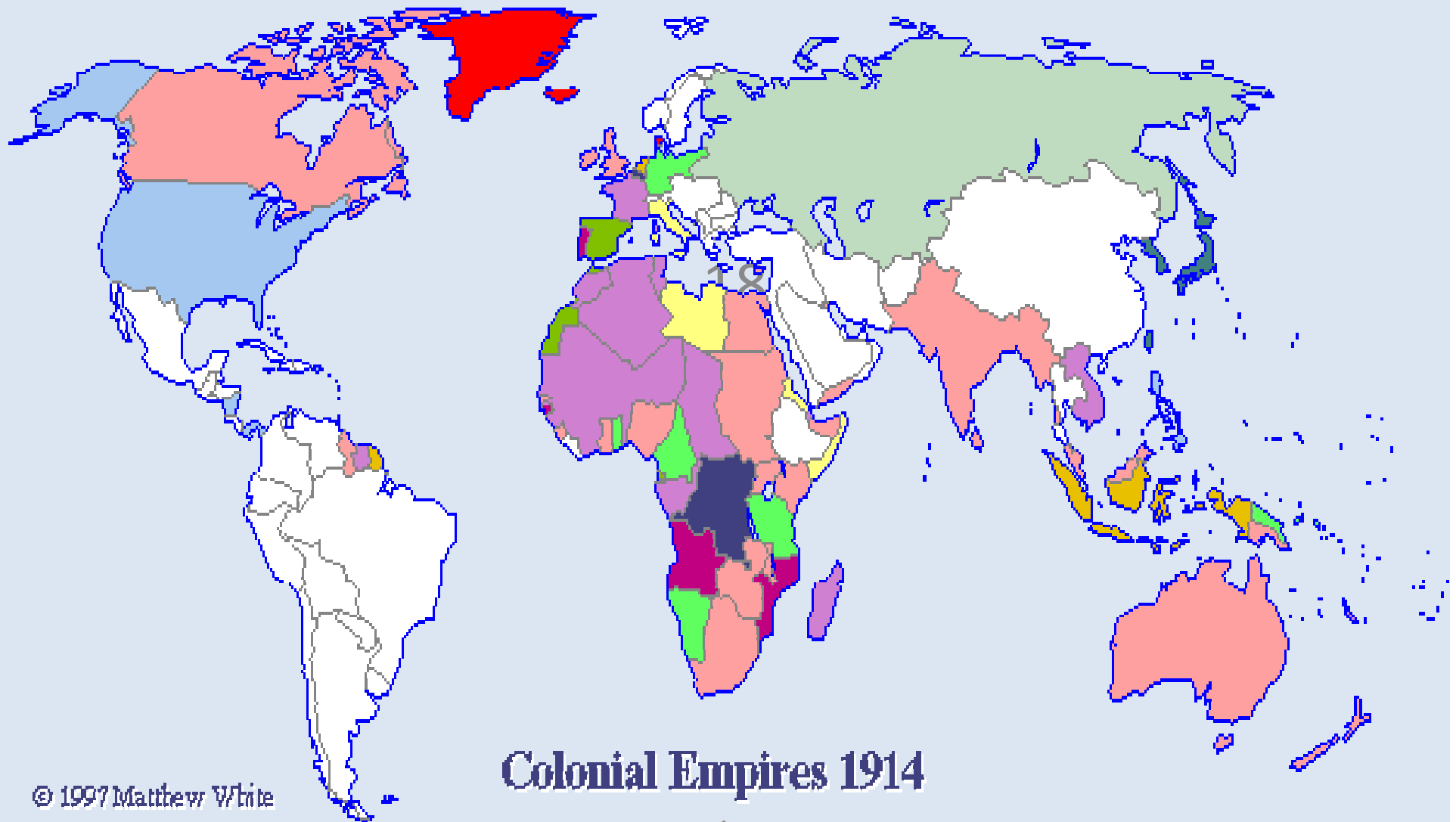


Imperialism in Africa, America, and Asia



Sources of Countries Resources



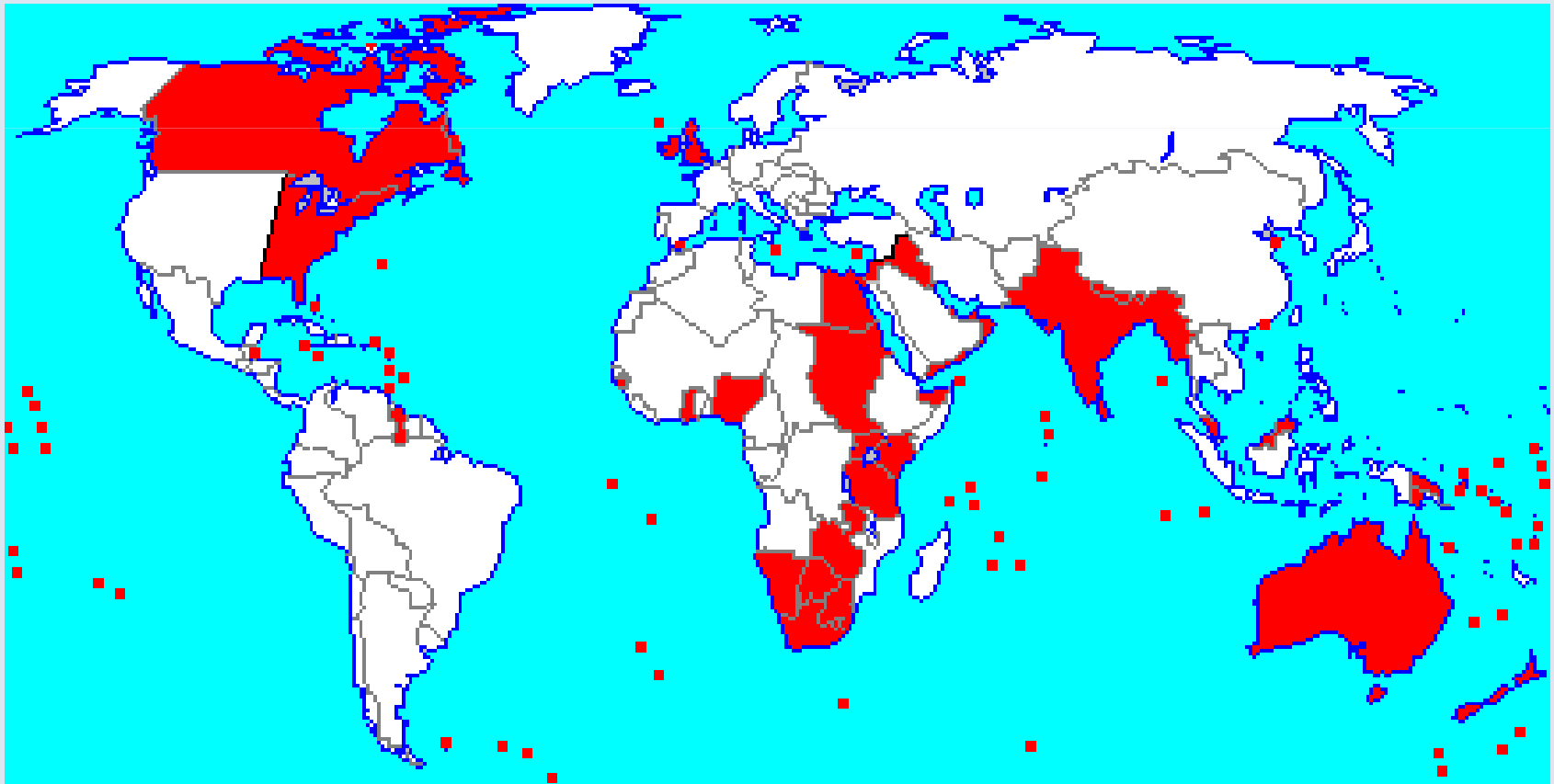
Imperialism

- In the 16 and 1700's the Americas and some of Asia was colonized by European countries.
- In the 18 and early 1900's these same European countries focused on Africa and Asia.
- This started the period of Imperialism
- Imperialism – the extension of a nation's power over other lands
 - Ex: Britain controlled India
 - [VIDEO](#)



The Sun Never Sets on the British Empire

Examine the map below and then decide what the title means.



Reasons for British success.

- Since the industrial revolution their factories produced the largest amount of manufactured goods
- Strongest Navy in the world allowed them to safely transport goods around the world.
- Successful government of colonial empire.

Competing countries

- By the late 1800's other countries began competing with Britain for colonies and resources around the world
- Germany and the U.S. were Britain's biggest economic competitors, which caused Britain to focus more on extracting resources from colonies
- Other countries followed Britain's colonial success and desired colonies
 - The French and Dutch expanded their holdings and by 1900 France had an empire second in size only to Britain's.
 - Spain and Portugal attempted to build new empires in Africa.
 - Austria-Hungary moved into the Balkans.
 - Russia expanded into the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Siberia.
- Two non-European countries, the United States and Japan, also became involved in overseas expansion during this period.
 - Both the U.S. and Japan were interested in East Asia.
 - The U.S. was also deeply tied to Latin America.

Imperialism in South East Asia

- France – French Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia).
- Britain – Burma, Malaya, New Guinea, and Australia
- U.S. – Philippines, Guam



Methods of Colonial Control

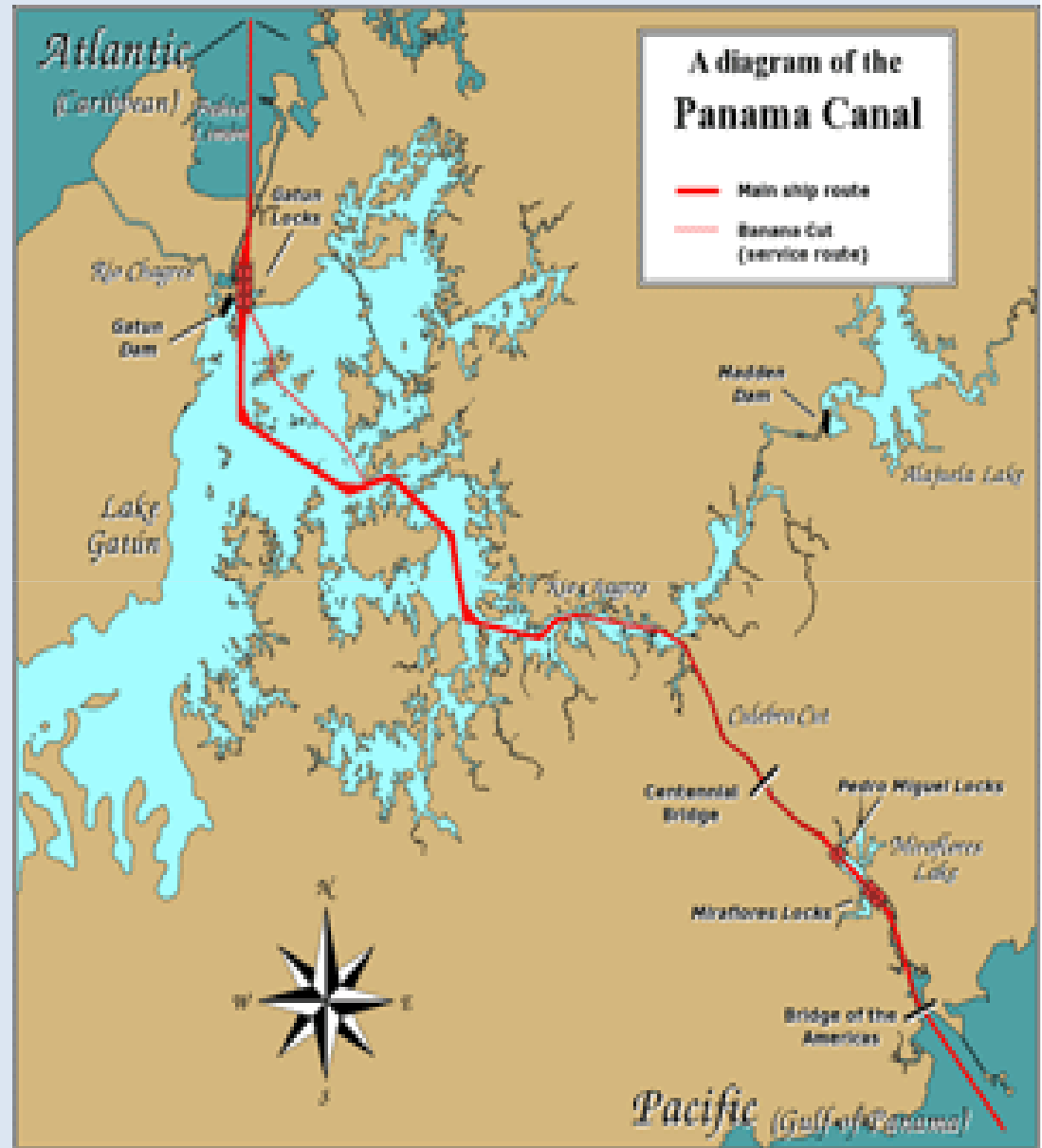
- **Protectorate** – A political unit that depends on another government for its protection
 - Ex: Puerto Rico is protectorate of the U.S. 51st State????
- **Direct Rule** – Local leaders are removed from power and replaced by leaders from the mother country.
 - Ex: France in Indochina
- **Indirect Rule** - The Imperial country would cooperate with local leaders of the colony and allow them to maintain some power
 - Ex: Dutch in the East Indies.

Imperialism of the U.S.?

- In 1898, the U.S defeated the Spanish (SP. American war).
- With this Victory The U.S. took control of Spanish colonies – Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam
- President McKinley thought the U.S. should also civilize the rest of the world.
 - The U.S. also took control of Hawaii during this time period

The Panama Canal

- The Panama Canal was built by the U.S.A through the newly independent country of Panama
- The canal saves almost 7,000 miles of a trip from New York to L.A.
- The U.S. lease of the canal ran out in 1999
- [Panama Canal Authority](#)
- [Video](#)



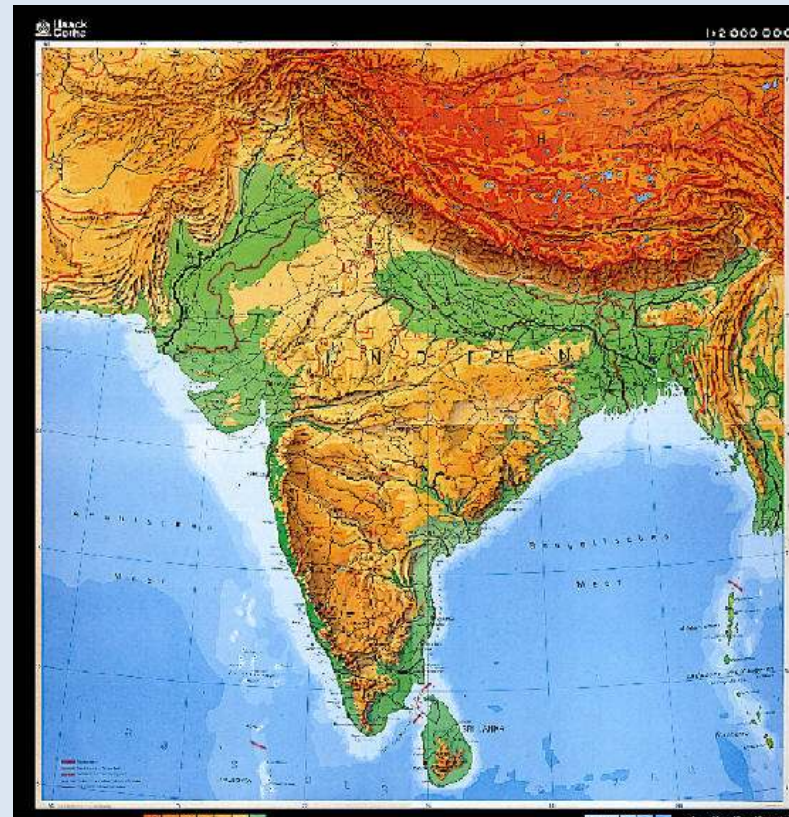
The Monroe Doctrine

- President James Monroe warned European nations not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere.
- He was trying to protect the independence of the new countries and also the dominance of the hemisphere for the U.S.A



India

- ◎ Sepoys – Indian soldiers hired by the British East India company to protect the companies interests.
- ◎ Sepoy Mutiny – 1857
Sepoys revolted against the British... The British put down the rebellion and brutally massacred those involved
- ◎ This Sepoy mutiny is also called the First war for independence



“The Jewel in the Crown”

- India was seen as Britain's most valuable colony
- Why? India had almost 300 million people
Britain saw it as a huge market for its manufactured goods.



Benefits of British Rule in India

- ◎ More Roads, Schools, and transportation
- ◎ More Hospitals and better sanitation
- ◎ Better quality of goods (British Cloth)
- ◎ Less Warfare
- ◎ More efficient government



Costs of British Rule in India

- Loss of culture
- Loss of religion and way of life
- European Racism and mistreatment of Indians

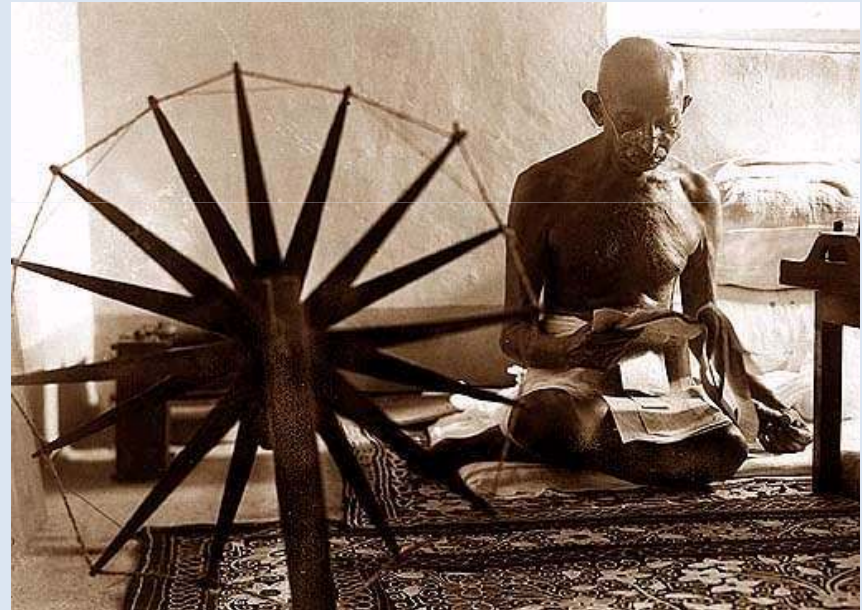
INDIANS BEGIN TO CALL FOR CHANGE

INC- Indian National Congress

Goal – to share governing process with BR

Mohandas Gandhi

- ◎ Born in 1869 in Gujaret, India
- ◎ Studied law in London → became a lawyer
- ◎ Went to S. Africa in 1893, noticed racism and mistreatment towards Indians and Africans
- ◎ When he returned to India he led the movement for Indian Independence

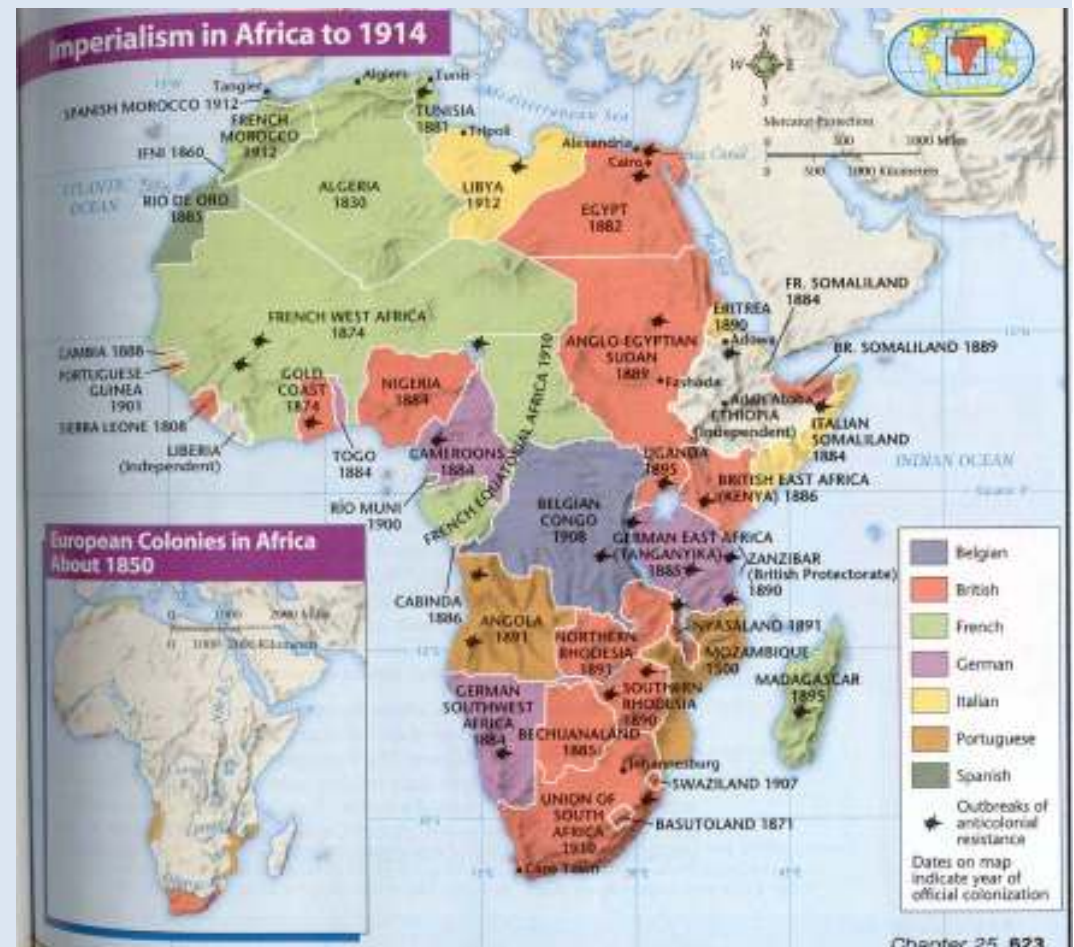


Gandhi and Non - Violence

- Gandhi urged his followers not to use violence in their fight against the British.
- He wanted to use a nonviolent resistance to show the British their faults
- Examples of Non – Violent resistance:
Boycotts, Peaceful protests, refusing to follow unjust laws.

Imperialism and Empire - Africa

- 1880 – Most of Africa consisted of independent states
- 1914 – With the exception of Ethiopia and Liberia, all of Africa was controlled by Europeans

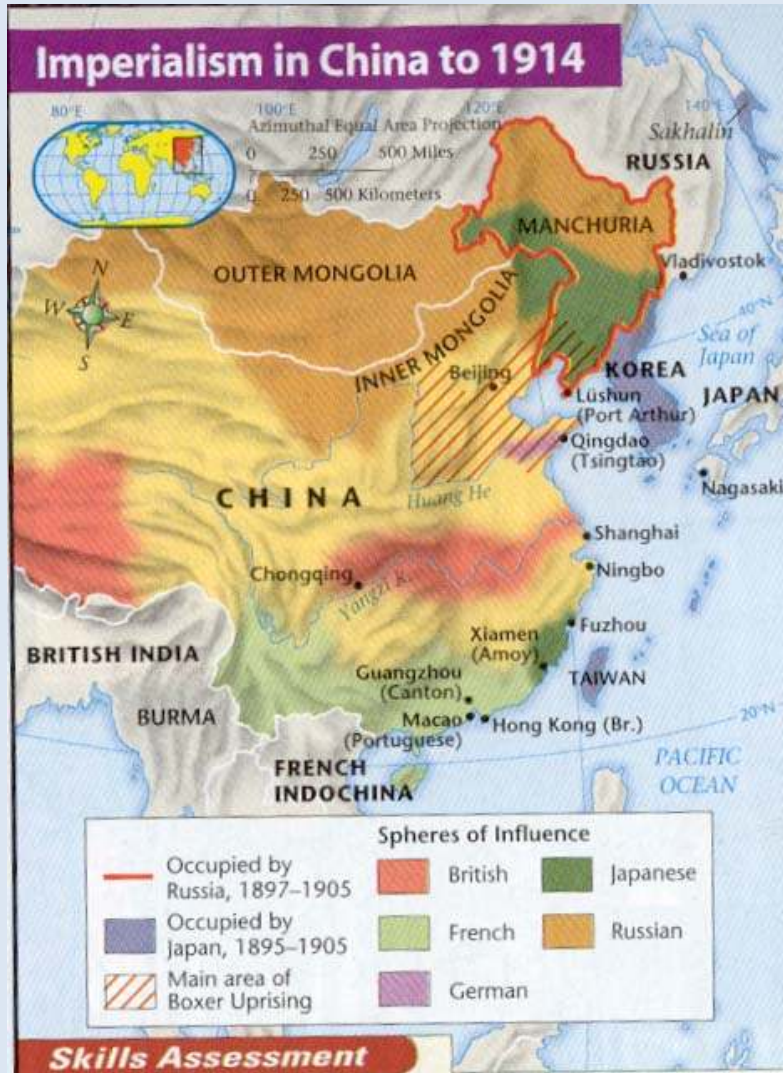




Forces Enabling African and Indian Imperialism

- **European technological superiority**
 - Steamboats
 - Automatic machine gun
 - Locomotive
 - Telegraph
- **Europeans had the means to control their empires**
 - Easy travel
 - Wide spread communication
- **African and Indian disunity**
 - Huge variety of cultures
 - Fighting among cultures
 - Huge business interests and support from companies

Imperialism in China



- Because of repeated attempts at invasion, China distrusted foreigners and tried to remain isolationist.
- They were unsuccessful.
- European nations gained ‘Spheres of Influence’ – each nation controlled trade in specific areas on China – highly resented by the Chinese

Chinese Resistance

Opium War: BR importing Opium from India to China

China ask BR to stop – BR “NO” (making lots of \$\$)

Chinese attack – no match for BR

Treaty of Nanjing: CH agreed to open 5 ports to BR

(never mentioned Opium!)

Marked start of Western influence

Boxer Rebellion: Boxers (members of the Society of the Harmonious Fists) attacked foreign missionaries

Immediate Allied response-20,000 BR, FR, Ger, RU, US & Japanese troops & defeated Boxers

CH paid reparations & was weaker than ever!

US Wants Into China

No available Spheres of Influence

US Sec of State John Hay announces the Open Door Policy...

Makes China an Open Door to anyone that wants to trade anywhere in the country

Ends Spheres of Influence

China NOT consulted!!

OPENING JAPAN

In 1853, President Millard Fillmore sent Commodore Matthew Perry and his war fleet to Japan to deliver a letter to Japan “asking” to open trade.

Japan agrees....why?

The Age of Imperialism, 1850-1914

Causes

Nationalism

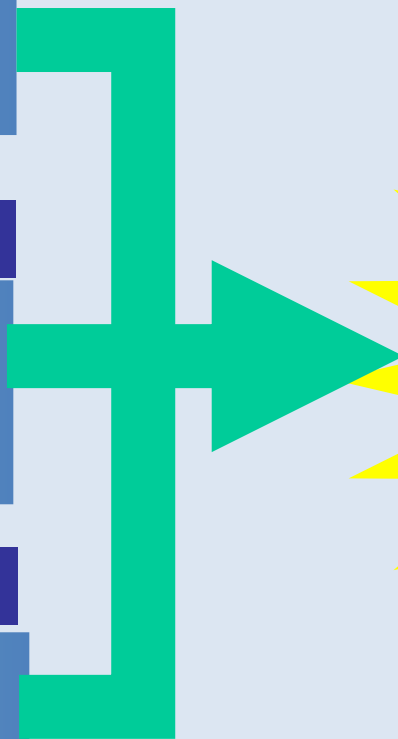
To gain power, European nations compete for colonies and trade.

Economic Competition

Demand for raw materials and new markets spurs a search for colonies.

Missionary Spirit

Europeans believe they must spread their Christian teachings to the world.



The Age of Imperialism, 1850-1914

Effects

Colonization

Europeans control land and people in areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Colonial Economics

Europeans control trade in the colonies and set up dependent cash-crop economies.

Christianization

Christianity is spread to Africa, India, and Asia.

Imperialism

Europeans exerted influence over the economic, political, and social lives of people they colonized.

