

Chapter 24 Industrialization and Imperialism: The Making of the European Global Order



Western Imperialism and the Scramble for Colonies

- ◆ Imperialism: the policy of strengthening a country's power into an empire through the military and diplomatic domination of other areas of the world into colonies
- ◆ 19th century Western Imperialism is a result of the Industrial Revolution, as European nations competed for raw materials to power their mechanized industries and new systems of transportation (Scramble for Colonies).
- ◆ Rivalries between European countries occur in non-Western territories.
- ◆ Main areas for colonization: India and Africa

Kinds of Colonies

- ◆ Tropical dependency colonies: few Europeans ruled many indigenous peoples
- ◆ Examples: Africa (Congo), Asia (India), South Pacific (Java)
- ◆ Settlement colonies:
 - A) White Dominions
 - ◆ Canada, Australia
 - ◆ Europeans settle in the colony permanent to inhabit most of the region
 - B) Contested Settler Colonies
 - ◆ New Zealand, South Africa, Hawaii
 - ◆ Large European populations lived among even more numerous indigenous peoples and continuously clashed over resources and social/cultural differences





Rise of British Rule in India

- ◆ British East India Company became seriously interested in India as a colony during the decline of the Mughal Empire.
- ◆ When Mughals collapse, India was beset by regional princes' disputes.
- ◆ The British emerged as facilitators in these disputes, thereby gaining influence.
- ◆ British also gained control of territory in India as part of their victories in Seven Years' War against France.
- ◆ The British relied on sepoys (Indian soldiers trained in British military style) to control and crush any potential uprisings
- ◆ Sepoys received higher pay in the British army

Challenges to British Rule

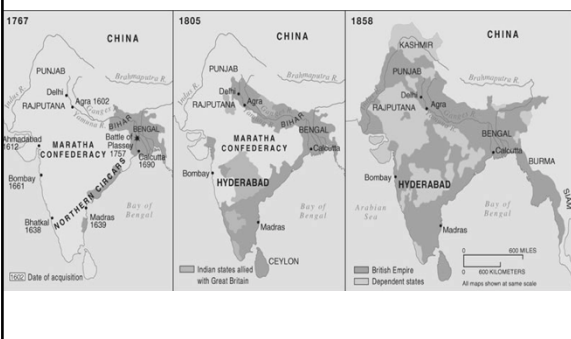
- ◆ British officials of the East India Company went to war with Indian princes.
- ◆ Battle of Plassey (1757) gave the British (led by Robert Clive) control of Bengal.
- ◆ No Indian national identity (Islam/Hindu), so no ruler could appeal to the need for unity to drive out foreigners.
- ◆ Sepoy Rebellion (1857): revolt by Indian soldiers in the British army
- ◆ Indian Muslim and Hindu soldiers upset by new rifles that require them to use their teeth to tear open cartridges
- ◆ Revolt ended in 1858 as a British victory.
- ◆ Led to the dissolution of the British East India Company in 1858.
- ◆ Creates British Raj

Consolidation of British Rule

- ◆ The British Raj (the British political establishment in India) remained in contact with Britain through telegraph lines.
- ◆ Madras, Bombay and Calcutta became administrative centers.
- ◆ India became a major outlet for British overseas investments and manufactured goods.
- ◆ British put themselves at the top of the social hierarchy instead of changing the social system.
- ◆ British adopted Indian culture, but retained English as spoken language.
- ◆ British men commonly had sexual relationships with Indian women
- ◆ Mixed marriages common.



Growth of British Empire in India from the 1750s to 1858



Social Reform in British India

- ◆ Rampant corruption was common in East India Company.
- ◆ Led to a disastrous famine in 1770s Bengal; reform is demanded.
- ◆ Company was restructured and became accountable to the British government.
- ◆ 1790s: major social and political reforms instituted
- ◆ Evangelical missionaries pushed for British ways of thinking in India: end slave trade and Indian social abuses; promote Western education in English.
- ◆ 1830s: Sati was prohibited.

Industrial Rivalries, 1870-1914

- ◆ Early 1800's: Britain was most dominant overseas trade and empire builder.
- ◆ Late 1800's: Belgium, France, Germany and United States followed with colonial empires.
- ◆ Industrial Revolution increased European military superiority over non-Western regions.
- ◆ Changing forms of communication meant public opinion mattered in foreign policy.

Colonial Wars and Unequal Combat

- ◆ Industrial change justified colonial possessions and made them easier to acquire.
- ◆ New weapons (machine gun, repeating rifle) made the Europeans impossible to stop in Africa and Pacific Islands.
- ◆ Natives will try traditional tactics and sometimes diplomacy.
- ◆ Only guerrilla tactics proved to stall – but not prevent – European advances.
- ◆ 1879: Battle of Isandhlwana in South Africa (Zulu victory)



Colonial Regimes and Social Hierarchies

- ◆ Europeans exploited long-standing ethnic and cultural divisions between peoples in colonies.
- ◆ Native Christians in colonies were favored.
- ◆ Europeans lived mainly in capital city and had day-to-day administration carried out by locals.
- ◆ Western-language education was taught by Christian missionaries.
- ◆ Higher education was not promoted due to European racial prejudices.
- ◆ European colonial policies will stunt the growth of a Western-style middle class in these colonies.



Social Darwinism

- ❖ Social Darwinism: application of Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection to race to justify European conquest of non-Western societies
- ❖ Europeans kept to themselves in colonies and preferred not to mix with natives.
 - ❖ Laws regarding interactions kept these relationships at a minimum.
- ❖ White racial supremacy was widely accepted.
 - ❖ Physiognomy (1800s): assessment of person's character based upon physical qualities
 - ❖ Used to justify mental and moral superiority of whites over the rest of mankind based on skin color
 - ❖ No need to socialize or adopt non-European culture



Civilizing Effects

- ❖ Europeans believed in the civilizing effects of their colonization.
- ❖ Not only did they provide order and stability, but European culture and societal expectations regarding cleanliness and decorum.
- ❖ Europeans brought science and health studies with them.
 - ❖ Aided in preventions against malaria for Europeans
 - ❖ improved living conditions in colonies for indigenous peoples: hospitals built, sanitation improved

Methods of Economic Extraction

- ❖ Plantations were established and natives were forced to provide labor (long hours, extremely low wages if at all) to export crops.
- ❖ Belgian Congo: rubber for tires.
- ❖ Palm oil from West and Central Africa used for machine lubricants
- ❖ Roads and railways were built to move raw materials to ports where they could be shipped using steamships that could travel along interior rivers.
- ❖ Products weren't manufactured in Africa but were processed in Europe instead.



White Dominion Colonies

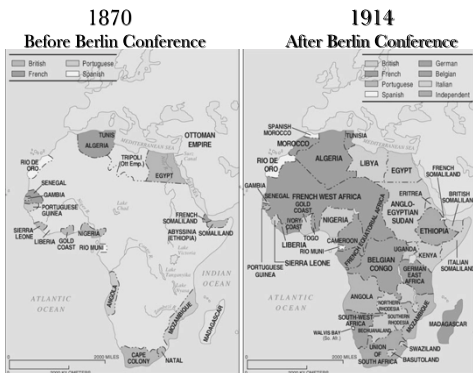
- ♦ White Dominion British colonies were established in 19th century with parliamentary governments and commercial economies that followed British culture.
- ♦ Canada
 - ♦ France lost Canada to Britain in 18th century (Seven Years' War)
 - ♦ Large French minority still in Quebec
 - ♦ Canada granted self-rule in 1839 from Britain
- ♦ Australia, established 1788
 - ♦ Indigenous hunting and gathering aborigines present
 - ♦ Agricultural development and gold discoveries
 - ♦ By 1840, Australia has 140,000 European immigrants

Scramble for Africa

- ♦ Europeans clash over African colonies as Africa offered raw materials and young markets.
- ♦ The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 (organized by Otto van Bismarck) partitioned Africa into colonies controlled by Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, and Spain.
- ♦ Liberia and Ethiopia are not colonized.
- ♦ No African representatives are present.
- ♦ Divisions made without concern for ethnic or cultural groups → traditional African communities disrupted.



Scramble for Africa



South Africa

- ◆ Boers (Dutch settlers in South Africa) gradually moved to the interior from the coast.
- ◆ Boers enslaved indigenous peoples (Khoikhoi and San) and gradually mixed races to form a new race.
- ◆ After the British took the Cape Colony, many Boers fled after the two groups fought.
- ◆ Great Trek (1834): Boers migrated further into the interior of South Africa and encountered other African peoples (Zulu).
- ◆ Zulu peoples fight against Boers, then British (Anglo-Zulu Wars)



South African Boer Wars

- ◆ 1850s: Boers established two republics (Orange Free State and Transvaal) in the interior.
- ◆ 1867: British businessman Cecil Rhodes led the British arrival when diamonds were found in the Orange Free State.
- ◆ 1885: Gold was discovered in Transvaal
- ◆ Boer War (1899-1902) occurred when the Boers declared war on the British for invading their republics and interfering with Boer interests.
- ◆ British were victorious.
- ◆ 1902: British unite republics into Union of South Africa; Africans under European control



Partition of Southeast Asia and the Pacific to 1914

- ◆ Most of Southeast Asia was comprised of small independent kingdoms that are easily colonized.
- ◆ British: Malay States; Burma (now Myanmar); Australia; Hawaii
- ◆ French: Indochina (now Vietnam)
- ◆ Dutch: East Indies
- ◆ Siam (now Thailand) did not succumb to imperial powers.
- ◆ Pacific groups had lived in isolation for thousands of years.
- ◆ Sophisticated cultures and societies had developed
- ◆ No immunities, swayed by new religions, vulnerable to lethal weapons
- ◆ Social disintegration and suffering



Dutch Expansion in Java

- ◆ Java (the most populated island in Indonesia) was constantly being advanced upon by the Dutch.
- ◆ Goal: control over exporting of spices
- ◆ Dutch paid tribute to the sultans of Mataram.
- ◆ By 1670s, Dutch were involved in conflicts over rights to Mataram throne. The Dutch support for the winner resulted in Batavian territories for them to administer.
- ◆ Continued to take advantage of already-present political divisions.
- ◆ By 1750, control most Javanese kingdoms.



The Maori of New Zealand

- ◆ Two period of disruption:
 - ◆ In 1769 Captain James Cook lands, then in the 1790s, European timber merchants and whalers established settlements on coast.
 - ◆ Alcoholism and prostitution spread.
 - ◆ Maori traded food for weapons: society becomes more violent.
 - ◆ Loss of population due to European disease.
 - ◆ Maori adjust to Europeans: follow European farming, convert to Christianity.
- ◆ 1850s: British farmers and herders arrived.
 - ◆ British occupy the most fertile land by force and drove Maori into interior.
 - ◆ Maori are again displaced but endured.



Economic Imperialism and Hawaii

- ◆ Economic imperialism: exertion of economic influence rather than political control over a region
- ◆ 1777-1779: English Captain James Cook voyaged to Hawaii.
- ◆ Protestant missionary efforts brought Christianity in 1819.
- ◆ STD's and tuberculosis devastated the island population, as result of European presence.
- ◆ American companies export pineapple and sugar using a plantation system.
- ◆ Hawaiian monarchs declined after 1872 and Hawaii was annexed by the United States.
- ◆ US Congress took over the islands in 1898.

