

UNIT 5 REVIEW: INDUSTRIALIZATION & GLOBAL INTEGRATION 1750-1900



IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- IMPERIALISM = EMPIRE BUILDING
- NATIONALISM AND INDUSTRIALIZATION MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR EUROPEAN NATIONS TO BUILD GLOBAL EMPIRES.
NATIONALISM = SUPPORT FROM CITIZENS TO EXPAND EMPIRE.
INDUSTRIALIZATION = NEED FOR RAW MATERIALS.
- “THE SUN NEVER SETS ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE”.
- GREATEST IMPERIALIST POWERS OF THE 19TH C. – BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS, AND RUSSIA. END OF 19TH C – U. S. AND JAPAN HAD JOINED IN.

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- TYPES OF IMPERIALISM

- COLONIAL IMPERIALISM - A TERRITORY OR COLONY ACTUALLY OCCUPIED AND RULED BY A FOREIGN NATION.
- POLITICAL IMPERIALISM – DOMINANT COUNTRY USES DIPLOMACY OR MILITARY FORCE TO INFLUENCE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF A WEAKER NATION.
- ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM – INSPIRED BY THE DESIRE TO CONTROL GLOBAL TRADE AND COMMERCE.
- SOCIAL-CULTURAL IMPERIALISM – EMPIRE-BUILDING BASED ON A DESIRE TO INFLUENCE A TERRITORY TO ADOPT THE CULTURAL VALUES AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF THE IMPERIALIST COUNTRY.

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE



- FORMS OF IMPERIALISM

- TROPICAL DEPENDENCIES – AFRICA, ASIA, AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC (A SMALL NUMBER OF EUROPEANS RULING NON-WESTERN PEOPLE)
- SETTLEMENT COLONIES – CANADA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH AFRICA, ALGERIA, KENYA, AND HAWAII (DESTINATIONS OF EUROPEAN SETTLERS)

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- INDUSTRIALIZATION AND IMPERIALISM
 - NATIONS LOOKED FOR RAW MATERIALS FOR FACTORIES (COTTON, HEMP, METALS, DYES)
 - SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION – 1860 MADE IT POSSIBLE TO SPREAD INFLUENCE ALL OVER THE WORLD.
 - IMPORTANT INNOVATION – BESSEMER STEEL CONVERTER – ACCELERATED EFFECTIVENESS OF MACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.
 - CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES GREW- PRODUCED SYNTHETIC SUBSTANCES FOR DYES FOR TEXTILES, FERTILIZERS, AND EXPLOSIVES FOR CONSTRUCTION.
 - PLASTICS BECAME AVAILABLE.
 - THOMAS EDISON – EXPERIMENTED WITH ELECTRICITY

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- SUEZ CANAL (1859-1869) & PANAMA CANAL (1904-1914)- CONSTRUCTION DUE TO INDUSTRIALIZATION. HELPED THE TRAVEL OF SHIPS AND LOWERED COSTS OF TRADE. MADE COMMUNICATIONS EASIER



IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA
 - NAWABS- MUSLIM PRINCES MADE AGREEMENTS WITH BRITISH, DUTCH, AND FRENCH COMPANIES TO ESTABLISH TRADING POSTS. BY 1750, STAFFED BY COMPANY MEN-HIRED AND TRAINED INDIAN TROOPS (SEPOYS)
 - BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- RULE BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY
 - BRITISH RAJ IS ESTABLISHED IN INDIA BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY. (EXAMPLE OF ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM)
 - DUAL MESSAGE TO INDIANS: PRESERVE CULTURAL HERITAGE BUT CONFORM TO BRITISH CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS.
 - INDIA HAD ONCE BEEN LEADING EXPORTER OF COTTON FINISHED GOOD, BUT BY MID 19TH C BRITISH DEMANDED EXPORT OF RAW COTTON, NOT FINISHED GOODS



IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE



- THE SEPOY REBELLION

- 1857- MASSIVE REBELLION. SPARKED BY CONFLICT OF CULTURES DUE TO THE FACT THAT BULLETS FOR RIFLES WERE COVERED IN ANIMAL FAT. SEPOYS WERE TOLD TO TEAR PAPER WITH THEIR TEETH, SEPOYS REFUSED DUE TO FAT FROM COWS BEING SACRED.



IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- BRITISH IMPERIAL RULE

- BRITAIN HAD A VICEROY REPRESENTING BRITAIN IN INDIA. VICEROY HAD ELITE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE THAT WAS MOSTLY ENGLISHMEN. VICEROYS HAD ELABORATE PALACES. FEW INDIANS WERE ABLE TO HOLD POWERFUL POSITIONS. RAILROAD OWNERS WERE BRITISH AND WORKERS WERE INDIAN.
- CITIES GREW AND DISEASE TRAVELLED AS PEOPLE MOVED AROUND. CHOLERA INCREASED DEATHS IN THE 19TH C. A NEW SEWAGE SYSTEM WAS INSTALLED IN CALCUTTA AND IN REDUCED DEATHS, BUT CHOLERA WAS STILL A PROBLEM IN INDIA.

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- INDIAN NATIONALISM

- WESTERN STYLE SCHOOLS FOR THE ELITE TO HELP FILL ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS BY THOSE WHO UNDERSTOOD THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS. TAUGHT TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, WESTERN LITERATURE AND MANNERS.
- ALTHOUGH EDUCATED BY BRITISH, WERE NOT ALLOWED SAME PRIVILEGES AS ENGLISHMEN. ON THE OTHER HAND, WESTERN EDUCATED INDIANS DID NOT HAVE ANYTHING IN COMMON WITH TRADITIONAL INDIANS.
- INDIAN NATIONALIST – RAMMOHUN ROY – PAN-INDIAN NATIONALISM
- IN 1885, INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS CONVENED.

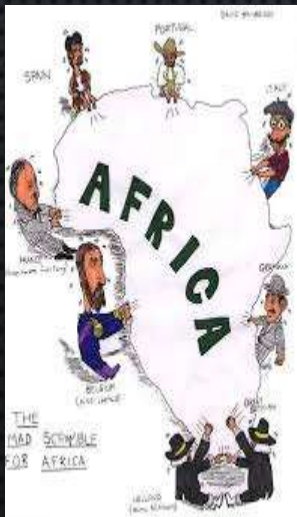
IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- IMPERIALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

- 16TH C – SPAIN CLAIMED THE PHILIPPINES – TO HELP CONTROL TRADE BETWEEN CHINA AND SPANISH AMERICA; MANY ISLANDS IN SE ASIA CAPTURED BY THE DUTCH.
- BRITISH TURNED TO SOUTHEAST ASIA TO STIMULATE MORE TRADE BETWEEN INDIA, SE ASIA, AND CHINA. BY 1880'S GAINED CONTROL OF BURMA, BY 1820'S PORT OF SINGAPORE WHICH THEY USED IN THE 1870'S AND 1880'S AS A BASE TO CONQUER MALAYA (MALAYSIA)
- FRENCH- ESTABLISHED FRENCH INDOCHINA (VIETNAM, CAMBODIA, LAOS)
- SIAM WAS LEFT NEUTRAL
- 1898- AFTER DEFEAT OF SPAIN IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR-U.S. TOOK PHILIPPINES AS A COLONY

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA
 - DIAMONDS, GOLD, COPPER IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA STIMULATED “SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA”
 - DAVID LIVINGSTONE- CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY WHO WROTE ABOUT TRAVELS TO AFRICA



IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- NORTHERN AFRICA

- MUHAMMAD ALI – EGYPT – IMPORTANT TO EUROPE BECAUSE HE SUPPORTED EUROPEAN INFLUENCE. HE MODERNIZED BY INTRODUCING IRRIGATION PROJECTS AND BY PRODUCING COTTON FOR BRITISH TEXTILE MILLS. EUROPEAN CREDITORS LEANED HEAVILY ON EGYPT WHEN THEY FELT THE DEBT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. BRITAIN CONTROLLED EGYPT WITH FORCES SENT TO PROTECT THE SUEZ CANAL.
- FRENCH INVADED ALGERIA- TO SUPPRESS PIRACY AND COLLECT DEBTS. ALGERIANS WANTED INDEPENDENCE. WARFARE BROKE OUT (LED BY ABED AL-QADIR) AND FRENCH WON. ALGERIANS WERE STILL HOSTILE ABOUT OCCUPATION BY FRENCH.

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- SOUTH AFRICA

- DUTCH ESTABLISHED CAPE COLONY AS STOPPING POINT FOR SHIPS BETWEEN EUROPE AND S. ASIA
- POLITICAL AND SOCIAL UNREST IN 19TH C- LEADER NAMED SHAKA TOOK CONTROL OF ZULU KINGDOM (1816) MANY GROUPS WERE DISPLACED (SOSHAGANE, NGUNI, AND SOTHO)
- DUTCH SETTLERS MOVED INLAND “GREAT TREK” OF BOERS (DUTCH) THIS CAUSED PROBLEMS WITH THOSE DISPLACED BY ZULUS. TWO BOER REPUBLICS – ORANGE FREE STATE AND TRANSVAAL
- EUROPEANS SOUGHT GOLD AND DIAMOND DEPOSITS IN CAPE COLONY. CECIL RHODES – BRITISH ENTREPRENEUR FOUNDED DEBEERS CONSOLIDATED.
- TWO COLONIES NAMED AFTER RHODES: SOUTHERN RHODESIA (ZIMBABWE) AND NORTHERN RHODESIA (ZAMBIA)
- BRITISH TRIED TO ANNEX BOER REPUBLICS AND SPARKED BOER WAR- BRITISH WON BUT LEFT TO LET THEM GOVERN THEMSELVES

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE



- EXPLORERS AND MISSIONARIES
 - DAVID LIVINGSTONE – DESIRED TO FIND NEW CONVERTS. WROTE JOURNALS ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES.
 - AMERICAN JOURNALIST, HENRY STANLEY SET OFF TO FIND HIM. FOUND HIM “DR. LIVINGSTONE, I PRESUME?”

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA
 - BETWEEN 1875 AND 1900 EUROPEAN IMPERIAL POWERS RACED TO CLAIM LANDS IN AFRICA.
 - KING LEOPOLD II DECLARED THE BASIN OF THE CONGO RIVER TO BE A FREE TRADE ZONE- FORCED AFRICAN LABOR ON RUBBER PLANTATIONS
 - BERLIN CONFERENCE – OTTO VON BISMARCK- REPRESENTATIVES SAT DOWN AND CARVED OUT CLAIMS OF AFRICA. ALL WAS COLONIZED EXCEPT ETHIOPIA AND LIBERIA.

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- IMPERIALISM IN THE PACIFIC

- EUROPEAN SETTLER COLONIES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, MOST SMALLER PACIFIC ISLANDS BECAME TROPICAL DEPENDENCIES.
- 1770s CAPTAIN JAMES COOK- ANCHORED ON AUSTRALIA'S SHORE. LATER, CONVICTED CRIMINALS WOULD ESTABLISH A COLONY. NEARBY ISLANDS BECAME DESTINATIONS FOR BRITISH IMMIGRANTS.
- NATIVES- GOT DISEASES FROM NEW PEOPLE. SMALL POX AND MEASLES KILLED LARGE NUMBERS. ABORIGINES WERE EVICTED FROM AUSTRALIA AND MAORI SIGNED A TREATY IN NEW ZEALAND FOR PROTECTION.
- CLAIMS IN PACIFIC: FRANCE – TAHITI, THE MARQUESAS, NEW CALEDONIA ; BRITISH – FIJI; GERMANY – MARSHALL ISLANDS.
- HAWAII NOT A COLONY UNTIL U.S. ANNEXED ISLANDS IN 1898. MISSIONARIES WENT TO HAWAII. INVESTORS WANTED SUGAR PLANTATIONS. AMERICAN NAVAL BASE AT PEARL HARBOR

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- GLOBAL CHANGES IN THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM
 - ECONOMIC CHANGES – NATURAL RESOURCES CONTROLLED BY IMPERIALIST COUNTRIES. MOST WERE RAW MATERIALS FOR FACTORIES OF EUROPE.
 - LABOR MIGRATIONS – PEOPLE WERE ENCOURAGED TO MIGRATE WHERE LABOR WAS MOST NEEDED. MANY BECAME INDENTURED SERVANTS. INDIAN MIGRANTS- RUBBER PLANTATIONS IN SE ASIA, S AFRICA, AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS. CHINESE LABORERS- SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN CARIBBEAN, GOLD MINES IN S. AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA, AND RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN U.S, CANADA, AND PERU. JAPANESE AND CHINESE TO SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN HAWAII; AFRICAN LABORERS TO SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN CARIBBEAN ISLANDS.

IMPERIALISM AND THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- GLOBAL CHANGES IN THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM CONT...
 - SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES – CONFLICTS- SEGREGATION FROM THE NATIVES. MIXED MARRIAGES FROWNED UPON. UPPER AND MIDDLE-CLASS NATIVES SELDOM SOCIALIZED WITH EUROPEANS. WOMEN GAINED BETTER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.
 - SCIENTIFIC RACISM – ASSUMPTION THAT WORLD IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR MAIN RACIAL GROUPS. JOSEPH ARTHUR DE GOBINEAU, CHARACTERIZED AFRICANS AND LAZY AND UNINTELLIGENT, EUROPEANS AS INTELLIGENT AND MORALLY SUPERIOR, ASIANS AS SMART BUT NON-ASSERTIVE, AND AMERICAN NATIVES A ARROGANT YET DULL.
 - CHARLES DARWIN – *THE ORIGINS OF SPECIES (1859)* THEORY OF SOCIAL DARWINISM – SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST
 - SOCIAL DARWINIST – HERBERT SPENCER- IDEAS WERE USED TO JUSTIFY WEALTH OF ENTREPRENEURS IN OPPOSITION TO LABORERS, AS WELL AS DOMINATION OF EUROPEAN IMPERIALISTS OVER SUBJECT PEOPLES.