

Imperialism

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- Definition

- Empire building, taking over colonies
- 19th century: Africa and Asia

- Colonialism

- 16th - 18th century
- Included settlement
- New World
- Caribbean, Indian O, Pacific O
- India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada

- New Colonial Empires

- 19th century
- *Africa and Asia*

- Humanist Rationale

- Spread civilization
 - "White Man's Burden" Rudyard Kipling
 - Missionary activity
 - Convert to Christianity (superior religion)
 - Medical improvements
 - Protect natives from abuse
 - Education
 - Build up infrastructure
- Faults
 - Brutal labor practices
 - Sale of arms and liquor/drugs to natives
 - Destroyed native culture
 - Exploit people and resources
 - Remained separate from natives
 - No permanent settlement

- Economic Rationale

- Markets, resources and investment
 - Europe was coming out of a long term depression (1873 - 1890's)
- Did receive some resources
 - Rubber, coffee, palm oil, sugar, cocoa, tea, peanuts
- Faults
 - Still traded more with US
 - More British trade with Belgium in the 1890's than with all of Africa
 - More expensive to establish, administer and police colonies than they brought in

- Cost greater than benefits
- **Political Rationale**
 - Nationalism, glory, prestige, military supremacy, balance of power
 - Aggressive nationalism
 - Search for power
 - Willing to go to war - *jingoism*
 - Romantic adventure
 - Colonies were taken to prevent other states from expanding
- **Other reasons**
 - Excess population
 - Malthus
 - However: few settled
 - Scientific expeditions
- **Domination of the Indigenous People**
 - *Orientalism*
 - Right to exploit conquered territories and decide what is best for them
 - *Social Darwinism*
 - Europeans did not believe they could learn anything from the non-western cultures
 - Natural superiority of some cultures
 - Even well-meaning reforms assumed inferiority of the natives
 - Aggressive
 - Natives = obstacles, less important
 - Technical advances
 - RR, steamship, telegraph
 - Searchlights, observation balloons, machine gun, artillery
 - Economic Exploitation
 - Exploited natural and human resources
 - Natives lost rights to property
 - Destroyed tradition hunting, grazing patterns
 - European monopoly on production
 - Destroyed handicraft industries
 - Forced labor
 - Production quotas
- **Administration**
 - Informal
 - England
 - Maintained control through economic/military domination without overrunning political function
 - Left ruler or chief in place
 - Formal
 - France
 - Administered colony directly

- Extraterritoriality
 - Jurisdiction under

- **France**
 - Felt the need to make up for the humiliating defeat in F-P War
 - Objected to English control of Egypt
 - Wanted horizontal band across north Africa
 - French colonies
 - 1830 - Algeria
 - 1881 - Tunisia, Morocco
 - 1885 - French Congo
 - 1886 - Madagascar

- **Britain**
 - 1875 British bought shares in Suez Canal
 - Egyptian Gov. sold shares in canal to G.B.
 - Vertical string of colonies "**Cape to Cairo**"
 - 1882 protectorate in Egypt
 - 1880 Boer War
 - South Africa (originally Dutch "Boer" colony)
 - Boers fled

- Fashoda Affair
 - 1898
 - Political standoff between France and Britain
 - Almost led to war
 - French resented British control of Egypt
 - French backed down

 - 1880s holy war
 - Mahdi vs. Egypt 1884
 - General Charles "Chinese" Gordon and English forces
 - Besieged in Khartoum by Mahdists
 - British claim Sudan in 1895
 - 1898 Lord Horation Kitchener
 - Came too late

- **Boer War**
 - Cape of Good Hope originally Dutch
 - 1795 Britain get Cape Colony
 - Butch settlers = Boers
 - Resent British rule
 - Made "Great Trek" moving north
 - Boers founded Orange Free State and Republic of Transaal

- 1880s diamonds and gold in Transvaal
 - Britain annexed
- War
 - 3 years
 - Very expensive
 - British imprisoned Boer wives and kids in concentration camps
 - Most outsiders sympathize with Boers
 - British Empire lost respect
- Partition of Africa
 - 1914 everything taken
 - Only 2 independent countries
 - Liberia (created by pres. Monroe to send former slaves back to Africa)
 - Abyssinia
- Germany
 - Horizontal belt across central Africa
 - Bismarck originally not interested in colony
 - A "Place in the Sun" for Germany
 - German SW Africa
 - German East Africa
 - Cameroons
 - Togo
- Italy
 - Resented French domination of North Africa
 - Eritrea
 - Tried to take Abyssinia
 - Defeated at Battle of Adowa