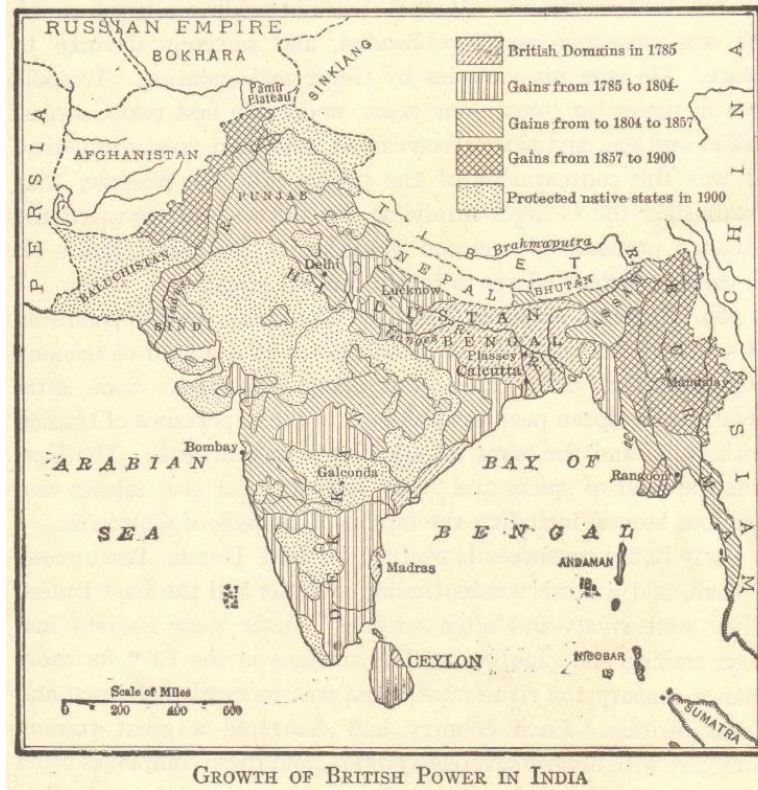


IMPERIALISM:

Beginnings and Basic Structures





COLONIALISM SPEEDS UP

Age of Exploration



Europeans raced for overseas colonies



Growth of European commerce and trade
worldwide



Commercial Revolution





“OLD” IMPERIALISM



- 1500s-1700s
- England, France, Holland, Portugal, and Spain
- Wars over colonies





INTERLUDE – LATE 1700s-LATE 1800s



Europeans were preoccupied with happenings on the European continent and in the existing European colonies.

American Revolution

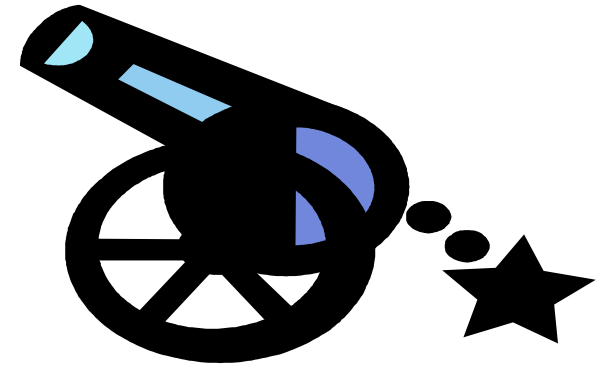
French Revolution

Napoleonic Wars

Latin American Wars for Independence

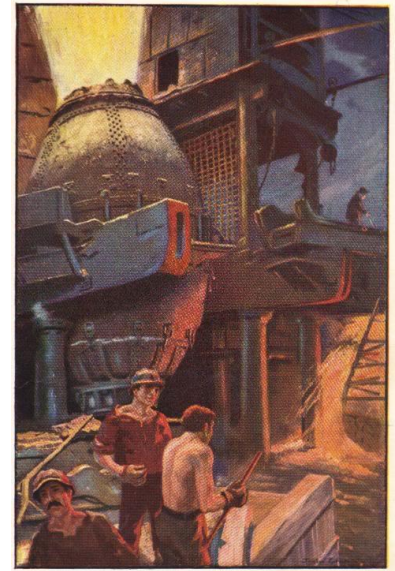
Growth of Nationalism

Industrial Revolution



“NEW” IMPERIALISM

- Beginning circa 1875
- Renewed race for colonies
- Spurred by needs created by the Industrial Revolution
 - New markets for finished goods
 - New sources of raw materials
- Nationalism
 - Colonies = economic and political power
 - Social Darwinism = racist justification



BESSEMER CONVERTER IN A STEEL MILL



WHAT IS “NEW” IMPERIALISM?

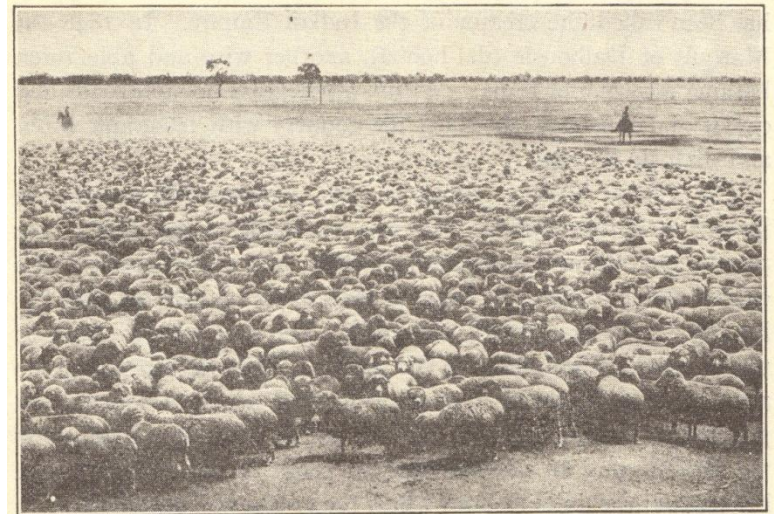


- No longer about setting up colonies or exercising direct control over areas
- Became largely economic
 - Possession or control of an area for economic gain
 - Spheres of influence and extraterritoriality rather than colonial settlement



ECONOMIC MOTIVES

- Markets for finished goods
 - Products of British Industrial Revolution sold in China and India
- Sources of raw materials
 - Egypt – cotton
 - Malaya – rubber and tin
 - Middle East – oil
- Capital investments
 - Profits from Industrial Revolution invested in mines, railroads, etc., in unindustrialized areas



AN AUSTRALIAN SHEEP FARM

POLITICAL MOTIVES

- Nationalism – national pride



“The sun never sets on the British empire.”

- Large empires increased national pride
- French acquisitions in Africa and Asia followed France’s defeat in the Franco-Prussian War

MILITARY MOTIVES

- Bases

- British naval bases

- Aden, Alexandria, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Singapore



- Manpower

- British – Indian sepoy

- French – north African troops



SOCIAL MOTIVES

- Surplus population
 - Japanese in Korea
 - Italians in Africa
- “White Man’s Burden”
 - Rudyard Kipling’s poetry and prose
 - Whites morally obligated to bring the “blessings of civilization” to “backward” peoples
 - Cecil Rhodes – imperialism is “philanthropy—plus five percent”





RELIGIOUS MOTIVES



- Conversion to Christianity
- End-of-the-century crusading spirit
- Missionaries in Africa, Asia, Hawaii, etc.





JUSTIFICATIONS



- Social Darwinism

- Interpreted Darwin's evolutionary theory in terms of powerful nations

- "Only the strong survive"

- Powerful nations able to develop areas and resources being "wasted" by native peoples

- Racism

- Increased feelings of white superiority

- Increased feelings of Japanese superiority

- Eugenics developed as a branch of science



CONCEPT OF "RACES" CIRCA 1900



THE FOUR RACES OF MAN

Beginning at the right, the men in the picture are arranged in the same order as the races mentioned in the text, namely, Caucasian, Negro, Mongolian, and American Indian.



CONCESSION IMPERIALISM



- Economic privileges and rights given for a specific purpose
- U.S. and British oil concessions throughout the Middle East
- Ottoman Turks granted Germany permission to build Berlin-to-Baghdad Railroad





SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IMPERIALISM

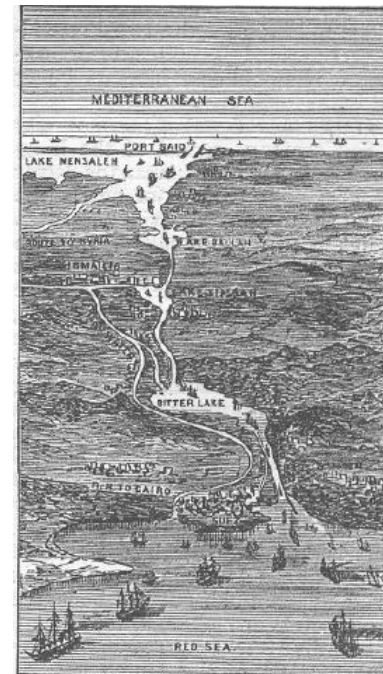


- Exclusive or special control over an area
- Examples
 - British trading rights in China's Yangtze valley
 - French trading rights in southeastern China
 - Japanese trading rights in Korea



LEASEHOLD IMPERIALISM

- Lease over an area
- Suez Canal Corporation
 - Suez Canal built by French in 1860s
 - Controlled by British shortly thereafter until 1968
- Panama Canal
 - United States
- Germans in Kiachow
- French in Kwangchow
- British in Weihaiwei



Plan of Suez Canal as envisioned in 1881.



PROTECTORATE IMPERIALISM





- Foreign control exercised through native “puppet” rulers
 - French – Morocco (1906-1956)
 - British – Egypt (1914-1968)
 - Britain held a sphere of influence in Egypt from 1882-1914
 - Britain gained control of Egypt as Egypt’s protectorate when the Ottoman empire fell apart during World War I
- 
- 



ANNEXATION IMPERIALISM





- Territory annexed and turned into a colony under the complete control of a foreign power
 - German colonies in east and southwest Africa – until 1918 and the end of World War I
 - French Indochine (Vietnam) – until 1955
 - British Burma – until 1948
- 
- 



MANDATE IMPERIALISM



- Victors of World War I gained control over German possessions under mandates granted by the League of Nations
 - German East Africa → Great Britain
 - Pacific islands north of the equator → Japan
 - Syria → France
- 
- 



TRUSTEESHIP IMPERIALISM



- Victors of World War II gained control over Japanese mandates plus the newer Japanese and German colonies under trusteeships granted by the United Nations
- United States → Okinawa and Caroline Islands
- Italy → Somalia





REVIEW QUESTIONS



1. Describe three motives for imperialism.
2. Describe three types of imperialism.
3. Which nations became imperial powers?
 4. Which nations were controlled by imperial powers?
5. How did imperial powers justify their control over foreign nations?

