

The Dutch, French, and Italian Empires, and the Results of Imperialism

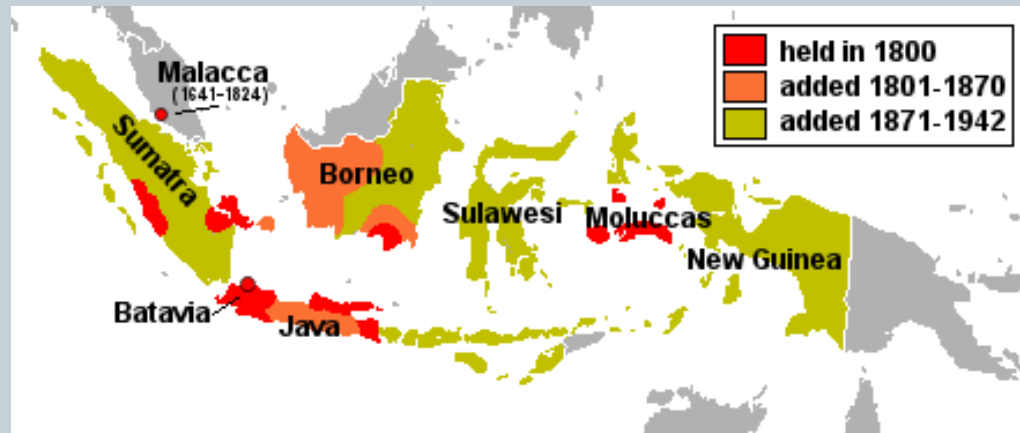


The Dutch Empire



- **DUTCH EAST INDIES**

- Conquered and controlled beginning in the 16th century by the Dutch East India Company
- Territory of the Netherlands, 1800-1942
- 575,000 square miles
- Borneo, Celebes, Indonesia, Java, Sumatra, West New Guinea



The Dutch Empire



- **INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE**

- Nationalists led by Achmed Sukarno
- Movement followed Japanese invasion (World War II)
- Independent, 1949
- Indonesians took over Dutch property and forced the Dutch to leave, 1957
- United Nations gave Netherlands (Dutch) New Guinea to Indonesia

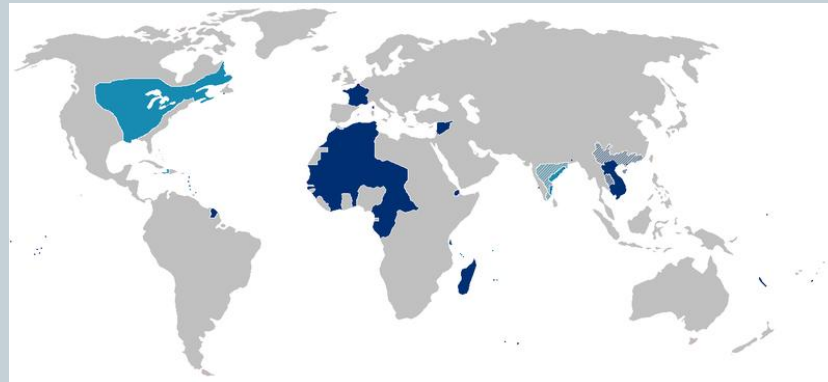


The French Empire



- **GEOGRAPHY**

- Second in size to the British empire – 4,500,000 sq. mi.
- **Africa** – Algeria, Equatorial Africa, the French Cameroons, Morocco, Tunis, West Africa
- **Asia** – Indo-China
- **Americas** – French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique
- **Pacific** – New Caledonia, New Hebrides



The French Empire



- **French Community – Communauté française**
 - Established in the constitution of the Fifth Republic (1958)
 - Nations independent in 1960 – organization defunct by 1970s
- **Morocco**
 - 1953 – France deposed the sultan
 - 1955 – sultan returned to power
 - 1956 – independent
- **Tunisia**
 - 1955 – granted self-government
 - 1956 – independent
 - 1957 – became a republic

The French Empire



- **Indo-China**

- Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam
- Guerrilla warfare waged by communist-backed nationalists
- 1950 – self-rule
- 1955 – Cambodia and Laos withdrew from French Union
- 1955 – Vietnam divided at 17° parallel
 - ✦ North – communist – led by Ho Chi Minh
 - ✦ 1959-1975 – Vietnam War
 - Fought between North Vietnam (Vietcong with Chinese support) and South Vietnam (backed by United States and Members of SEATO)
 - ✦ Today – one united country – Vietnam

The French Empire



- **Algeria**
 - 1954-1962 – fought for independence
 - March, 1962 – cease-fire
 - July, 1962 – independent
- **French Guinea**
 - 1958 – voted for its independence and joined the U.N.
- **Togoland and Cameroon**
 - France held trusteeships from League of Nations (after WWI) and United Nations (after WWII)
 - Independent in 1960
 - Did not join the French Community
 - Joined the United Nations
- **Malagasy and Mali**
 - 1960 – free states
 - Joined the soon-defunct French Community

The Italian Empire



- **Libya**
 - Won from Turkey by war in 1912
 - Independent, 1951
- **Ethiopia**
 - Conquered, 1936
 - Independent, 1941
- **Eritrea**
 - 1890 – acquired as an Italian colony
 - 1941-1951 – controlled by the British under United Nations mandate
 - 1962 – officially annexed by Ethiopia
 - 1993 – independent country
- **Somaliland**
 - 1889 and on – acquired by treaties
 - After World War II – United Nations trusteeship
 - 1960 – independent as Somalia

Results of Imperialism: For the “Mother” Country



Positives/Pros

- Increased industrial productivity from investments
- Profits from trade
- New drugs (e.g., quinine) and products from colonies

Negatives/Cons

- Wars – against both natives and competing imperial powers
- Expense of maintaining large military and naval forces
- Hatred and resentment from native peoples

Results of Imperialism: For the Colonized



Positives/Pros

- Natural resources developed
- Industrialization
- Raised standards of living
- Improvements in education, medical care, and sanitation
- Nationalism developed
- Exposure to new ideas

Negatives/Cons

- Natural resources developed for benefit of mother country
- Native labor poorly paid and often mistreated
- Destruction of native cultures and languages
- Western diseases, vices, and other problems
- Racism
- Discouragement of native industries that might compete with the imperial power
- Lack of self-government and democracy

Review Questions



- What company controlled the Dutch East Indies prior to 1800?
- What sparked the movement for Indonesian independence?
- What European country controlled the world's second-largest empire?
- Summarize the events of the Vietnam War.

Review Questions



- Describe the colonization and independence of Ethiopia and Eritrea.
- Describe the pros and cons of imperialism for an imperial power.
- Describe the pros and cons of imperialism for a colonized nation.
- Many now-independent colonies hold deep resentment toward their former imperial powers, while others have close working relationships (particularly members of the Commonwealth). How might you explain these different attitudes and feelings?