

Causes of Global Conflicts of the 20th Century

- M** - Militarism: belief that a country should build its military to promote its national interests.
- A** - Alliances: union of nations formed for mutual benefit (e.g. military, economic, political)
- I** - Imperialism: stronger nations taking over weaker nations
- N** - Nationalism: extreme pride in one's country

Nationalism - the belief that people should be loyal to their nation - was not widespread until the 1800s following the fall of Napoleon's empire.

The rise of modern nationalism is tied to the spread of *democratic ideas* from the Enlightenment and the growth of an *educated middle class*. People wanted to decide how they were governed, instead of having monarchs impose government on them.



What areas from our last unit that experienced revolution could be considered nation-states?

Atlas of World History: "New Boundaries in Europe"

Directions: Answer the questions below using pgs. 104-105 in the Atlas of World History.

Map A:

1. Essentially, what is the *German Confederation*?
2. What are the two largest countries within the *German Confederation*?

Map B:

3. What country had the MOST uprisings during 1848-49? Why do you think there were so many uprisings here?

Compare Map A and Map C:

4. What new countries were created by 1878?
5. How does the *German Confederation* differ from the *German Empire*?
6. When did Serbia and Romania gain their independence? From what country?

Imperialism

the take-over of weaker countries by stronger countries

Old Imperialism	New Imperialism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonialism- built trading stations & colonies • frequent cooperation with local rulers in India, China, Indonesia • Mercantilism • Bullionism • Examples? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Began in 1870s • colonizing Asia and Africa by using military force to take control of local gov'ts • exploitation of local economies for raw materials required by Europe's growing industry • imposing western values to benefit the "backwards" colonies



Major Causes for imperialist impulse:

1. Search for **new markets** and new **raw materials**
2. **Missionary Work**: more successful in Africa than in Asia and the Islamic World
 - a. Dr. David Livingston - 1st white man to do humanitarian and religious work in Southern and Central Africa
 - b. H.M. Stanley - found Livingston 1871 (who westerners thought to be dead); news reports created European interest in Africa; sought aid of king of Belgium to dominate the Congo
3. **New military and naval bases** to protect ones interests against other European powers.
 - a. Britain feared FR & GER land grabs (1880s) might isolate their empires with high tariffs and restrictions
 - b. tension between the "haves" (GB) and "have nots" (GER/IT) who came in late to imperial competition
4. **Ideology: Nationalism and Social Darwinism**

"White Man's Burden" - Rudyard Kipling - racist patronizing that preached that "superior" westerners had the obligation to bring their culture to "uncivilized" peoples in other parts of world

Anglo-Saxonism

Turning Point! - Economic penetration of non-European regions in the 19th Century

CHINA

Opium Wars

1st Opium War: 1839-1841 - Br. occupied several coastal cities and forced China to surrender

Treaty of Nanking (1842) - China cedes Hong Kong to Br., pay \$100 mill. indemnity, open 4 cities to trade (low tariffs)

2nd Opium War: 1856-1860 - China is forced to accept trade/investment, EXTRATERRITORIALITY is established - subjected westerners to home country's laws

Taiping Rebellion (1850): civil war among those who supported and those who opposed Manchu rule, ~ 20 mill. killed, Manchus defeated rebellion after 14 years with aid from Br. military



John Green - Crash Course World History

Imperialism



Which form
of
imperialism
gives the
most power
to native
inhabitants?

Which gives
the least?

Imperialism

Imperialism is a policy in which one country seeks to extend its authority by conquering other countries or by establishing economic and political dominance over other countries. The first chart below discusses the four forms of imperialist authority. The second chart shows the two management methods that can be used to control an area.

Forms of Imperialism

Form	Definition	Example
Colony	A country or a territory governed internally by a foreign power	Somaliland in East Africa was a French colony.
Protectorate	A country or a territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power	Britain established a protectorate over the Niger River delta.
Sphere of Influence	An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges	Liberia was under the sphere of influence of the United States.
Economic Imperialism	An independent but less-developed country controlled by private business interests rather than other governments	The Dole Fruit company controlled pineapple trade in Hawaii.

Responses to Western Imperialism in Asia

INDIA - Jewel of the British Empire

- Mogul Empire: Muslim empire in Indian subcontinent fell apart in 17th Century.
- British East India Company took the last native state in India by 1848
 - Robert Clive captured military posts in Madras & Br. ousted France from India
- Sepoy Mutiny (Rebellion), 1857-1858
 - Insurrection of Hindu and Muslim soldiers in the Br. Army spread in northern and central India before it was crushed, primarily by loyal native troops from Southern India
- After 1858, India is ruled by British Parliament and administered by a small (all white) civil service in India

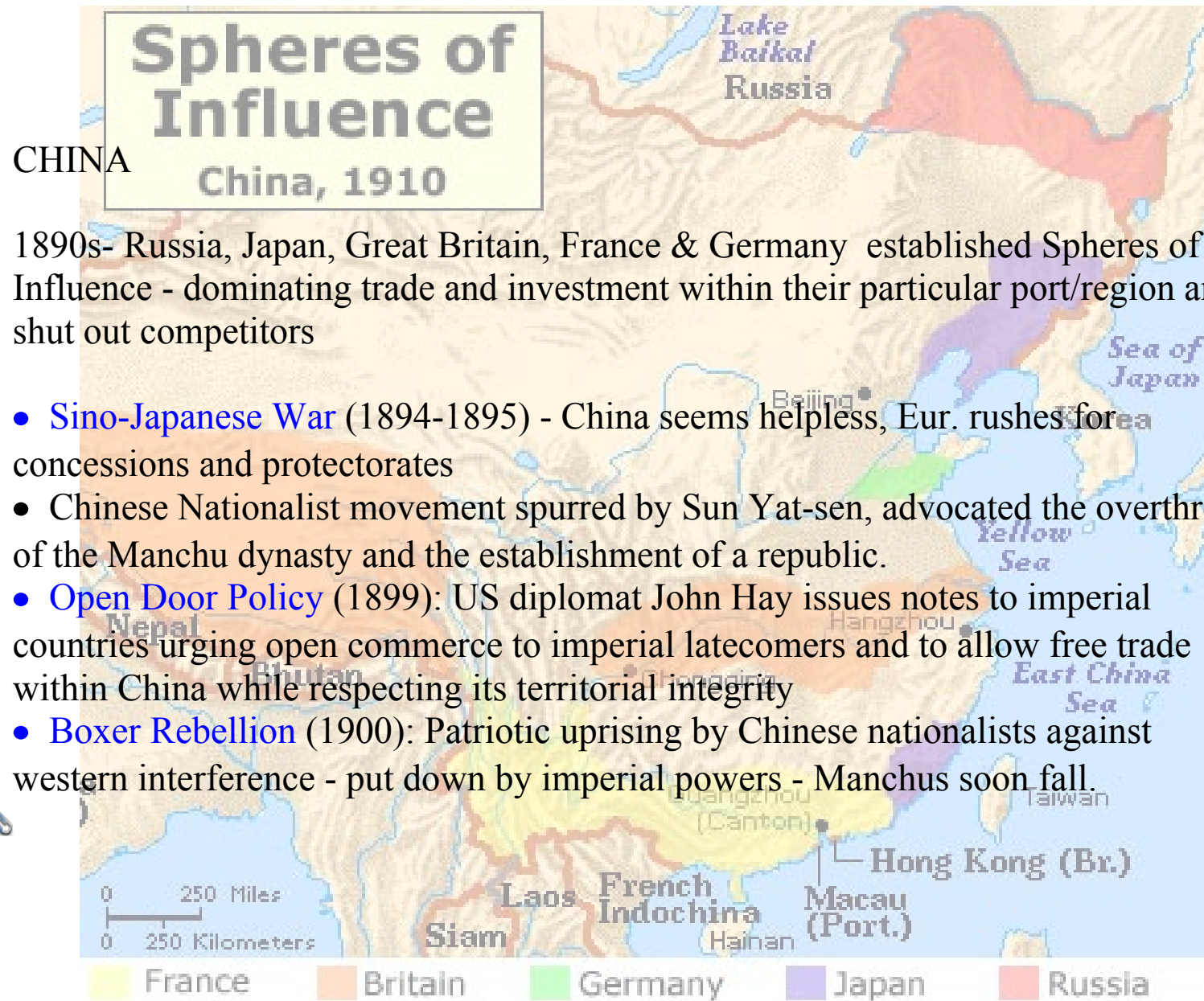


British Reforms in India

- progressive secondary education (to train Indians as civil servants)
- economic reforms: irrigation projects, railroads, tea and jute plantations
- creation of unified and powerful state
- Indian National Congress, formed 1885
- educated Indians (predominantly Hindu) demanded increasing equality and self- government
 - Gandhi - advocates equality & independence

Independence achieved in 1946





JAPAN

Isolationist Policy- refused trade with the West

Commodore *Matthew C. Perry* (US) forced Japan to open trade (1853)

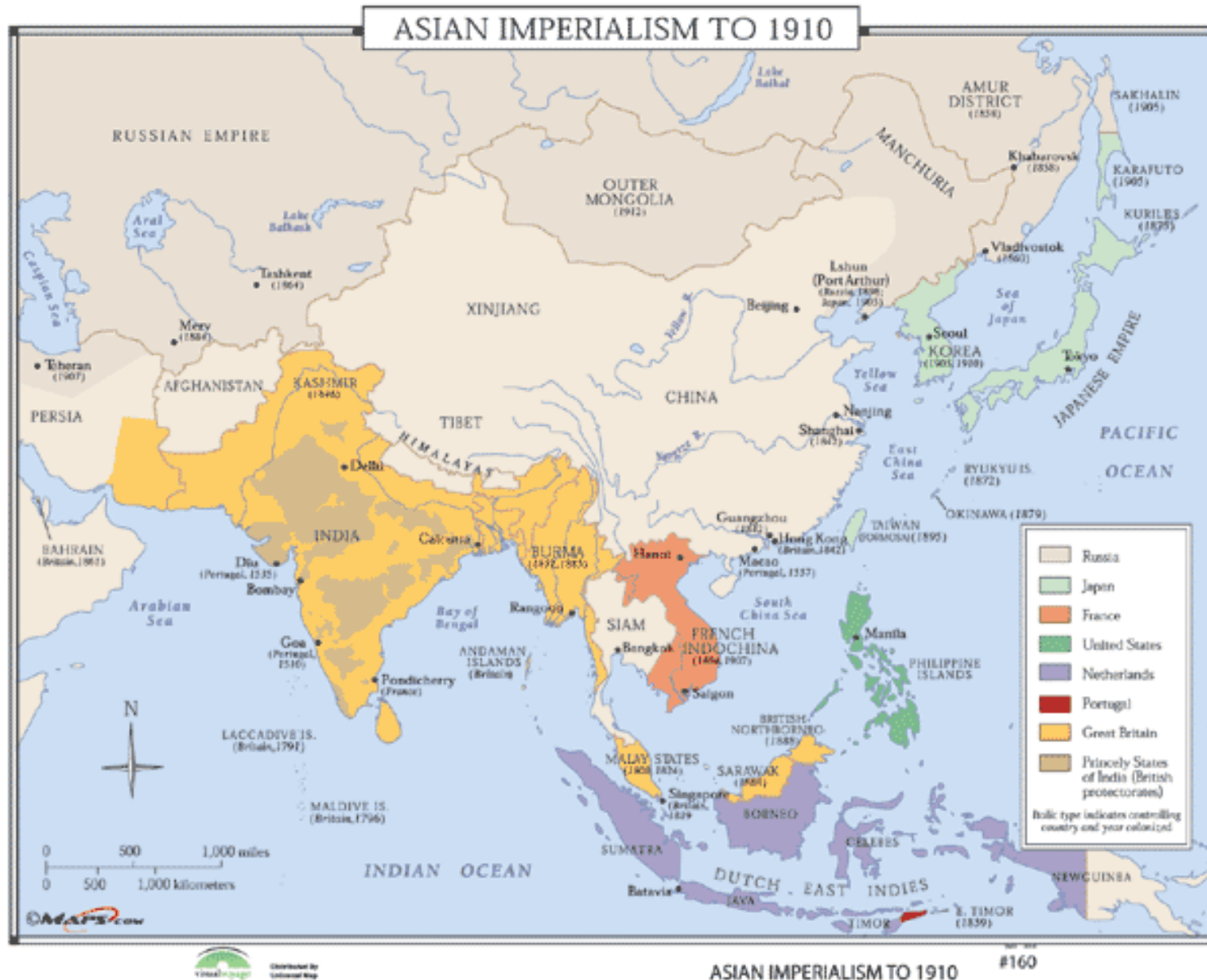


JAPAN - quickly modernized and became an imperial power by the late 19th Century.

- **Meiji Restoration** (1867) - dynasty restored, issues reforms to compete with the West
- **Russo-Japanese War** (1904) - Russia and Japan wan Manchuria and Korea
 - Japan is concerned about the Trans-Siberian RR running across Manchuria
 - Japan destroys Russian fleet off Korean coast, won few major battles on land
 - The West is horrified that Japan defeated a major western power.
 - **Treaty of Portsmouth**: mediated by T. Roosevelt, Jap. awarded Manchuria, protectorate of Korea, half of Sakhalin Island

Long-Term Impact:

- Russia turned in Balkans
- Russian Revolution
- Revolt of Asia in 20th C. - Asians hope to emulate Japanese power and win independence



ASIA



Color and Label European Possessions:

France - Indochina

Britain - Burma, Malay Peninsula, North Borneo

Germany - Pacific Islands

Russia - Persia, outlying provinces of China

United States - Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico, (Cuba) - Sp.-Am.

War, 1898; Hawaii, Samoa, Wake & Midway Islands, etc.

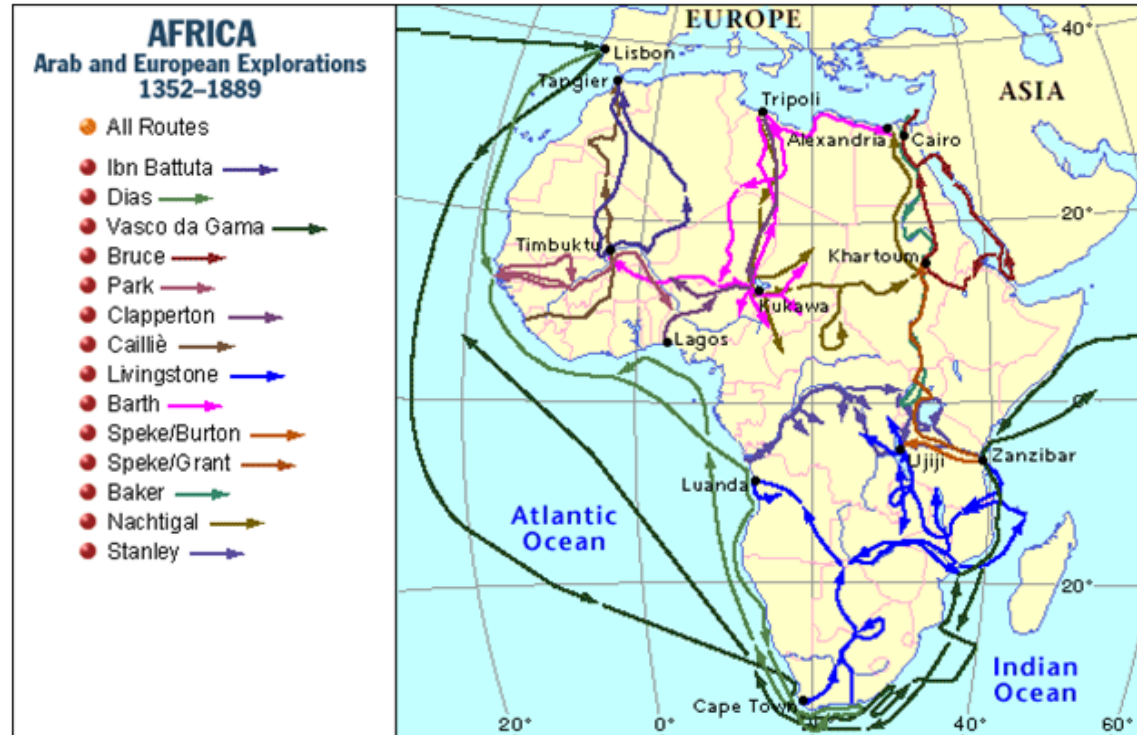
Portugal - East Timor

Netherlands - Dutch East Indies

Japan - Korea, Taiwan

Africa

1880, Europe controlled 10% of continent
1914, Europe controlled 95%





Dr. David Livingstone

Doctor
Livingstone,
I Presume?

1871



Henry Morton Stanley

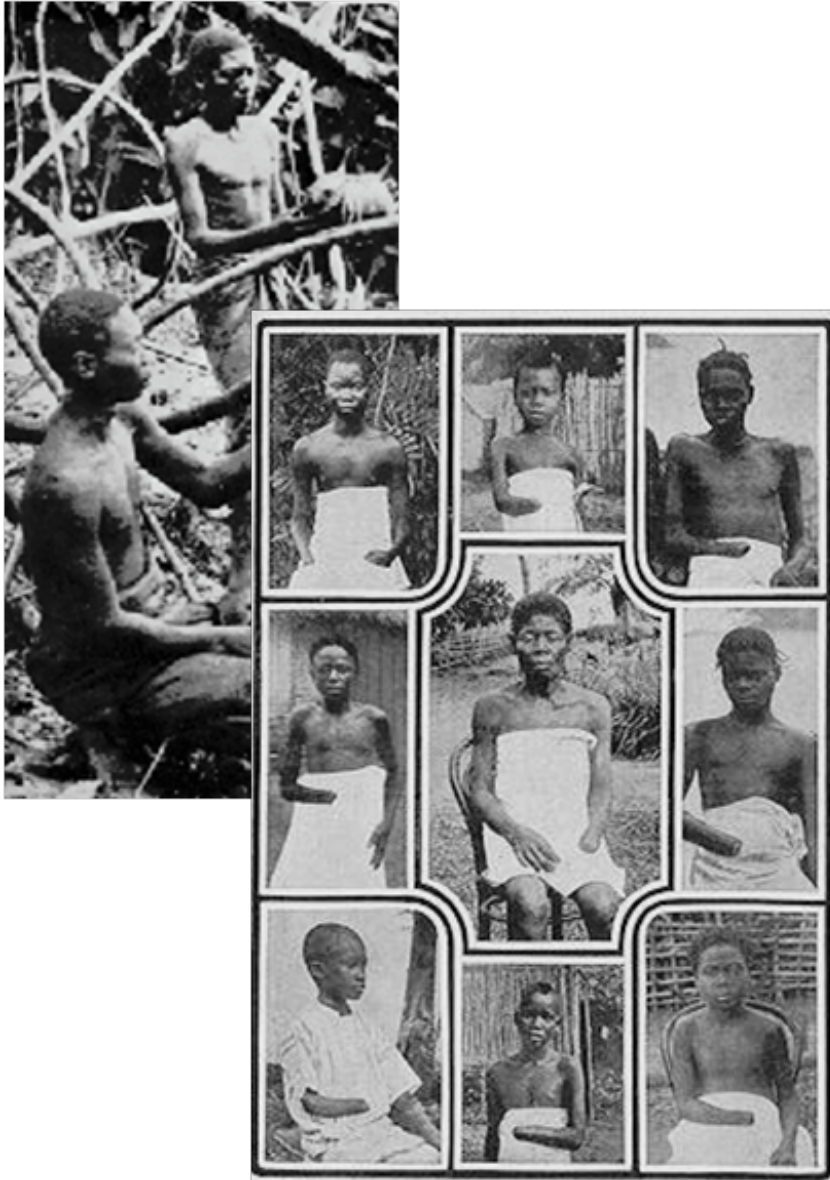


"Scramble for Africa" Begins!

Belgian Congo

King Leopold II directs H.M. Stanley to establish trading stations, sign treaties with African chiefs & claim land for Belgium.

- raised the question of political fate of sub-Saharan Africa



It is blood-curdling to see them (the soldiers) returning with the hands of the slain, and to find the hands of young children amongst the bigger ones evidencing their bravery...The rubber from this district has cost hundreds of lives, and the scenes I have witnessed, while unable to help the oppressed, have been almost enough to make me wish I were dead... This rubber traffic is steeped in blood, and if the natives were to rise and sweep every white person on the Upper Congo into eternity, there would still be left a fearful balance to their credit.
-- Belgian Official

EGYPT

1883-1956 - protectorate of Great Britain

"Model for New Imperialism"

- **Muhammad Ali** (Turkish gen./gov.) established Egypt into strong, independent state by 1849 - succeeded by son, Ismail
- Inability to satisfy foreign investors led to control of its finances by France and Britain.
- Safeguarding of Suez Canal (1869) - British occupation of Egypt and conquest of the Sudan

Britain

"The empire upon which the sun never sets."

- 1883 - took Egypt, pushed south and took Sudan
 - **Battle of Omdurman** (1898): Gen Horatio Kitchener defeated Sudanese tribesmen. killed 11,000! (w/ machine guns), 28 Br. killed
 - **Fashoda Incident** (1898): Fr. and Br. nearly go to war over Sudan, Fr. backs down because of Dreyfus Affair
- **Boer War** (1899-1902)
 - **Cecil Rhodes**: PM of Cape Colony, hoped BR. would dominate Africa ("Cape to Cairo")
 - diamonds discovered in Transvaal (controlled by Boers/ Afrikaners - Dutch descendants)
 - **Krugar Telegram** (1902): Kaiser Wilhelm II congrats Boars on defeating Br. without his assistance - angers Br. - massive Br. force defeats Boars and in 1910 Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony and Natal combine = Union of South Africa
 - By 1900, Brit. controlled 1/5 of World (Aus., Can., Ind., Afr.)

"The Colossus of Rhodes"



Paul Kruger (1825-1904)

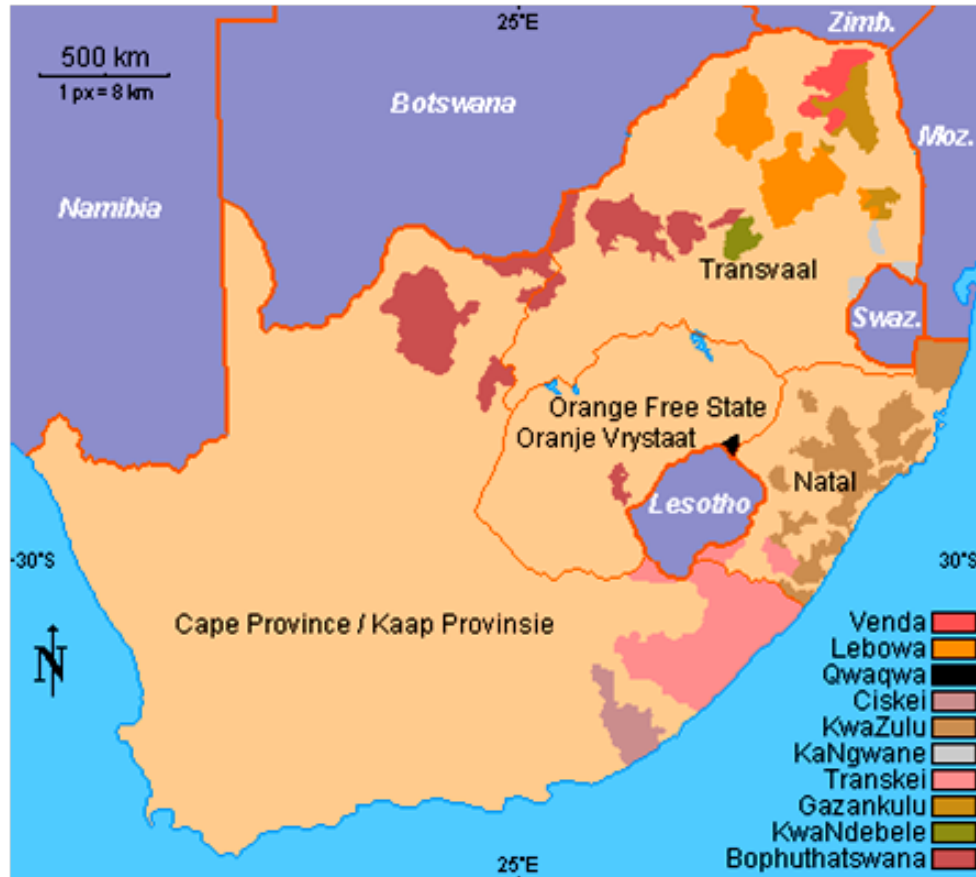
The Boer War: 1899 - 1900



The Boers



The British



The Struggle for South Africa



Africa in 1914

EFFECTS OF IMPERIALISM

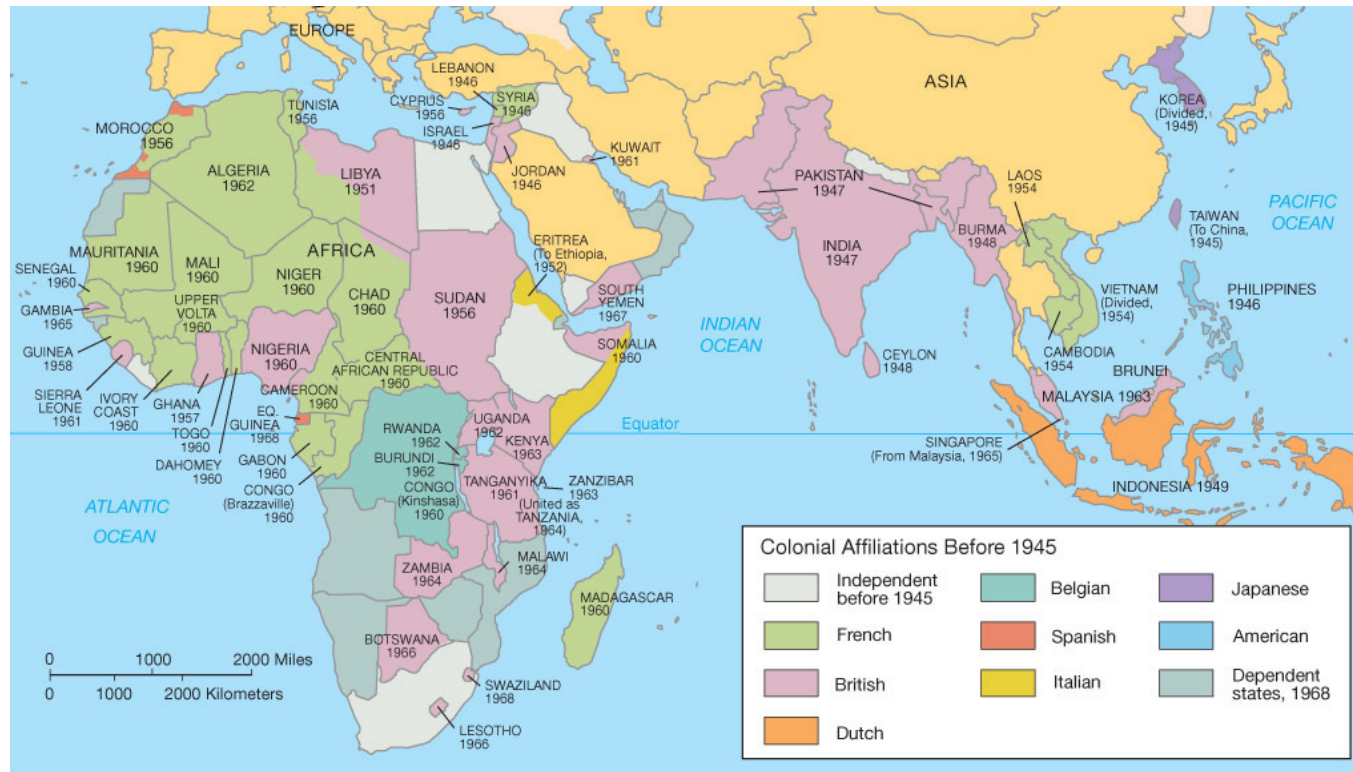
1. Exploited economic resources (improved transportation and communication).
2. Taught to reject customs. European ways were the best!
3. Established boundaries that are not “natural” for Africa.
 - Divided ethnic groups
 - Merged rival ethnic groups
 - Created landlocked countries and put many at disadvantage

Example:

Berlin Conference- 1884-1885

- established rules for the conquest of Africa
- sponsored by German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck and French Minister Jules Ferry
- sought to prevent conflict over imperialism
- coincided with Germany's rise as imperial power
- agreed to stop slavery and slave trade in Africa
- 14 European nations were represented
- No African leaders were invited





Decolonization

African and Asian nations gained independence from European nations slowly and with much difficulty.

Today, countries are trying to “catch up” to the western world in a very short amount of time!

1957-1990

Imperialism Map Activity

Using your text and the Atlas of World History, color the maps provided by imperial nation. Create a key on each side. Label each country.

777 (AFRICA) 792 & 803 (ASIA)

France

Great Britain

Russia

Japan

United States

Belgium

Germany

Portugal

Italy

Netherlands

Ottoman Empire

Spanish

Independent Nations

1. Compare your lists.
Which argument is most persuasive?

2. Based on the arguments, do you feel this system is justified?

Atlas of World History

Imperialism: Pages. 106 - 109

1. Which countries in eastern Asia were NOT under European control?
2. What TWO countries forced China and Japan to sign treaties granting control of port cities?
3. Why did the Japanese overthrow the Shogun and restore the Emperor's power?
4. Observe Map B on 108, where area experienced the most rebellion against imperialist powers?
5. In 1900, the largest cities were in countries that experienced an industrial revolution. Where were most of these countries located? Which Asian country had an industrial revolution?

The "White Man's Burden"



Rudyard Kipling

Rudyard Kipling, The White Man's Burden (1899)

Take up the White Man's burden--
Send forth the best ye breed--
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;
To wait in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild--
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child.

Take up the White Man's burden--
In patience to abide,
To veil the threat of terror
And check the show of pride;
By open speech and simple,
An hundred times made plain
To seek another's profit,
And work another's gain.

Take up the White Man's burden--
The savage wars of peace--
Fill full the mouth of Famine
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest
The end for others sought,
Watch sloth and heathen Folly
Bring all your hopes to nought.

Take up the White Man's burden--
No tawdry rule of kings,
But toil of serf and sweeper--
The tale of common things.
The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread,
Go mark them with your living,
And mark them with your dead.

Take up the White Man's burden--
And reap his old reward:
The blame of those ye better,
The hate of those ye guard--
The cry of hosts ye humour
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light:--
"Why brought he us from bondage,
Our loved Egyptian night?"

Take up the White Man's burden--
Ye dare not stoop to less--
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloke your weariness;
By all ye cry or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent, sullen peoples
Shall weigh your gods and you.

Take up the White Man's burden--
Have done with childish days--
The lightly proffered laurel
The easy, ungrudged praise.
Comes now, to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years
Cold, edged with dear-bought
wisdom,
The judgment of your peers!

What is it today's reader finds so repugnant about Kipling's poem?

If you were a citizen of a colonized territory, how would you respond to Kipling?

Attachments

England_Wins_the_Opium_Wars_.asf

Mutiny_Begins.asf

The_Boxer_Rebellion.asf