A historical map of the Middle East and surrounding regions, including parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia. The map is framed by a decorative border. The text is overlaid on the map, which shows various geographical features and place names in Latin and Greek. The text is centered and reads: 

# *Imperialism in Africa, India, & Asia*

**Foundations of how the world got  
to be in the mess it is today?**

# Old vs. New Imperialism

- **1500-1800**
- **Pre-Industrial Revolution**
- **Limited European colonies in the Americas, India, SE Asia, Africa, & China**
- **Based upon mercantilism**

- **Created new markets for trade**
- **Stronger countries dominated weaker ones**

- **Mid 1800's- mid 1900's**
- **Post-Industrial Revolution**
- **Aggressive colonization by European countries, the US, & Japan of Asia and Africa**

The Industrial Revolution spawned “New Imperialism” and the need to have new markets to buy raw materials and sell finished goods.

# Reasons for European Colonization of Africa

## “White Man’s Burden”:

- term from a Rudyard Kipling poem
- Expresses European belief that they were superior to others in the world & that it was their *duty & burden* to improve other cultures in their (European) image

## Nationalism:

- Having dominance over another country gave the European countries a feeling of power and pride

## Economics:

- Industrial companies needed new markets to sell their goods and buy raw materials

## Military:

- New bases were needed to project military might and protect economic interests

# British Colonization of South Africa & African Goal

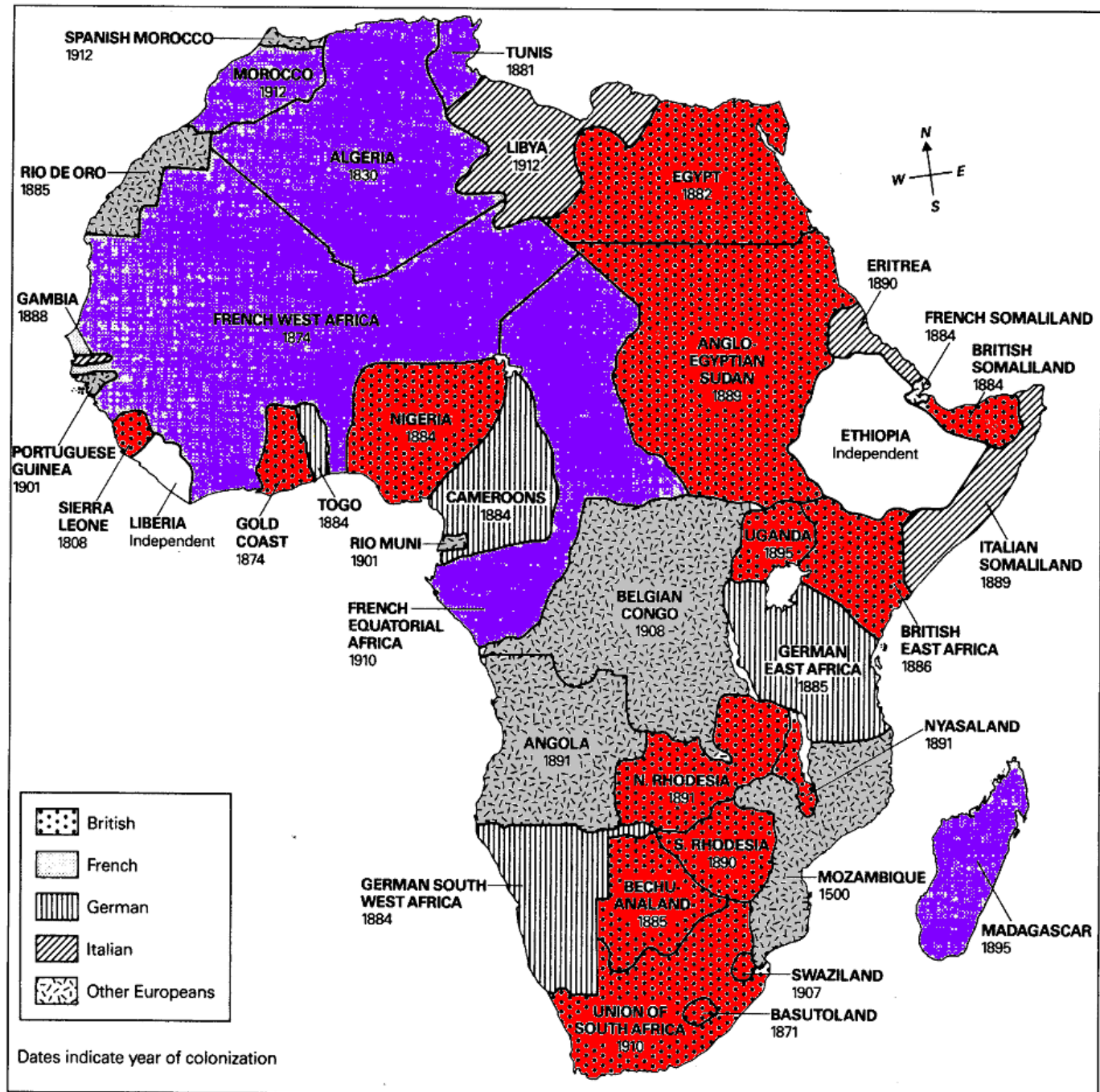
- British gradually increased their power & influence over the Boer and Zulu until it was too late to be stopped



- British attempted to gain a line of African colonies from one end to the other (*Egypt to South Africa*)
- *Wanted to build a transcontinental railroad*
- Led by Cecil Rhodes (*man in cartoon*)



# The Scramble for Africa, 1880–1914



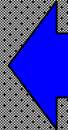
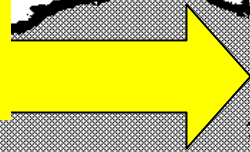
- **Set up rules to divide Africa between European Imperialist powers**
- **Sought to prevent a war over the land grab**
- **The Africans were not invited as their lands were being split up and the Europeans did not want them to have any say in it**



# **Berlin Conference**



Egypt gains its' independence but then lose it to Britain when they can not pay back loans to British banks. The British take over construction of the Suez Canal so they can ship cotton from India to Britain in 1/3<sup>rd</sup> the time.



Zionism is a reaction to anti-Semitic policies against Jews (pogroms & limits on where to live-ghettos-or work). Zionism slowly begins the process of the creation of a Jewish state by buying land from the Palestinians living there



# IMPACT OF WORLD WAR I ON THE REGION

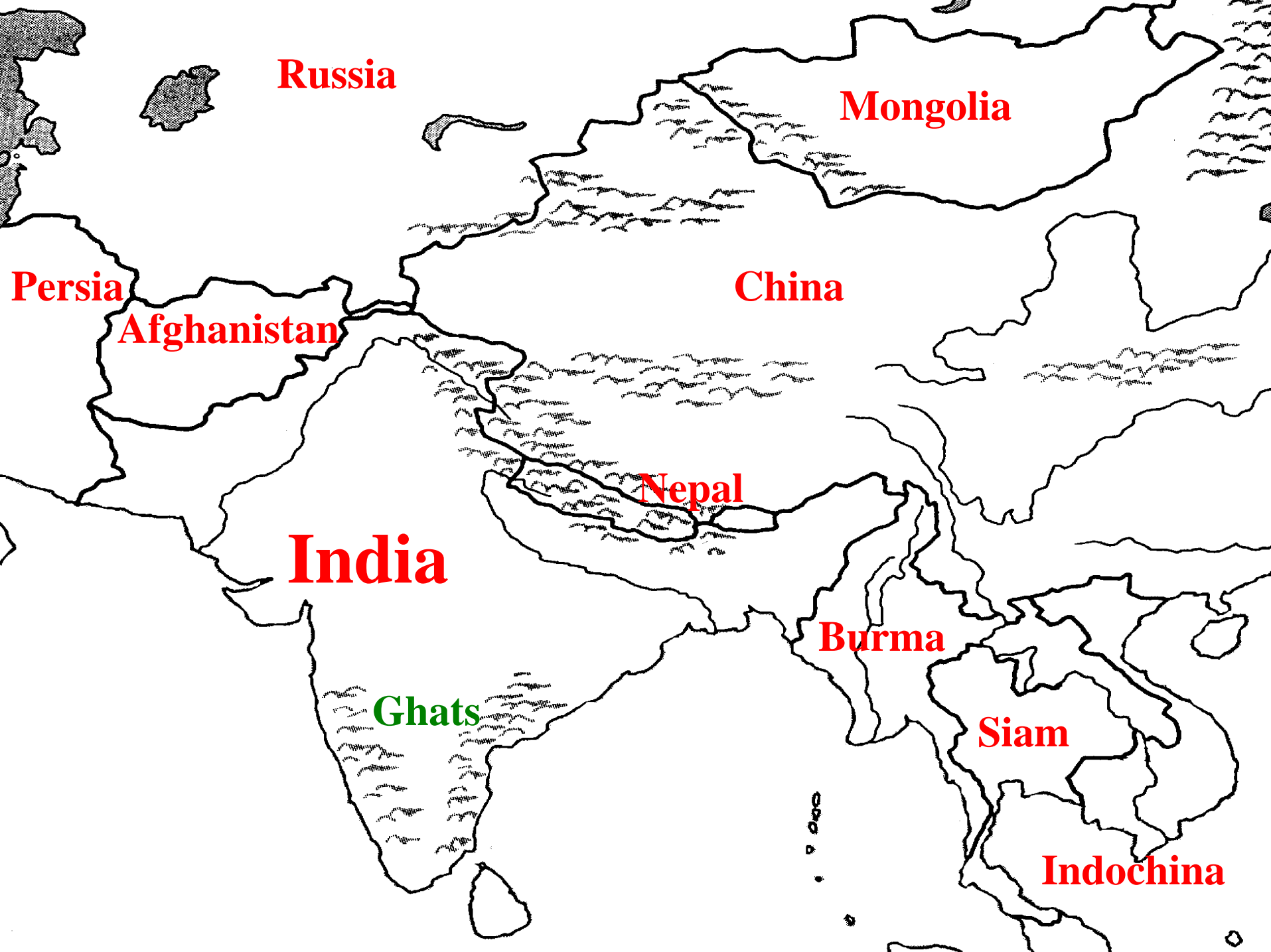
World War I resulted in the

- breakup of the Ottoman Empire (*Turkey*),
- promise to establish a Jewish homeland (*Balfour Declaration*)
- British and French colonies established (*Syria & Jordan*),
- creation of new countries with artificial borders (*Iraq*)
- greater Arab nationalism

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The imperialist European powers wanted to keep Middle Eastern countries weak as it is a trade route crossroads between Europe and Asia





**Russia**

**Mongolia**

**Persia**

**China**

**Afghanistan**

**Nepal**

**India**

**Ghats**

**Burma**

**Siam**

**Indochina**

# Imperialism - India



- **Britain began trading in India with the East India Company.**
- **East India Company would hire Indian soldiers called sepoy.**
- **The Sepoys rebelled due to their religious beliefs. This became known as the Sepoy Mutiny and would take over a year to put down.**
- **The British army put down the rebellion and the British government took over direct rule of India until 1947**
- **This created more anger against the British rule in India.**



## *Imperialism - India*

- **Led by the East India Company, Britain dominated India economically after defeating the Mughal Empire.**
- **They restricted where Indian raw materials were sent and what finished goods could be made in India to keep them from competing with English goods.**
- **Raw material included cotton (for textiles), opium (to be shipped to China), and tea (to drink).**
- **India would be known as the “Jewel of the Empire or Jewel of the Crown.”**



# The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly in India

- The British improved Indian roads, railroads, schools, water supplies, irrigation, communications (telegraph & telephone), & hospitals.
- All of this was done to benefit British trade with India and to make the life of British living in colony more “tolerable.”
- They felt the British were racist because of their attitudes towards their culture and their religions (Islam & Hinduism). These laws included allowing Hindu widows to remarry.
- British pushed farmers to grow cash crops so villagers were no longer self-sufficient; food production declined and famine begins.



# The Gandhi Effect in India

- Indian nationalist movements such as the Indian National Congress and Muslim League would be established to seek independence.
- Independence leaders would include Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Gandhi would use non-violent techniques such as sit-ins, hunger strikes, civil disobedience, and boycotts.
- Gandhi would lead a march to the sea to make salt and would make his own fabric and cloth (both were against British law)



- *Britain sold opium in China even though it was illegal to sell in Britain* →

- *Chinese tried to stop it by going to war & lost*

- *Treaty of Nanjing gave British*

- *control of Hong Kong*  
*(would not be returned to until 1997)* →

- *“extraterritorial rights”*

# **OPIUM WAR**

## **1839**





# Spheres of Influence

*An area in which an outside power claims exclusive rights & privileges*

Countries that carved up China into spheres of influence were:

Russia

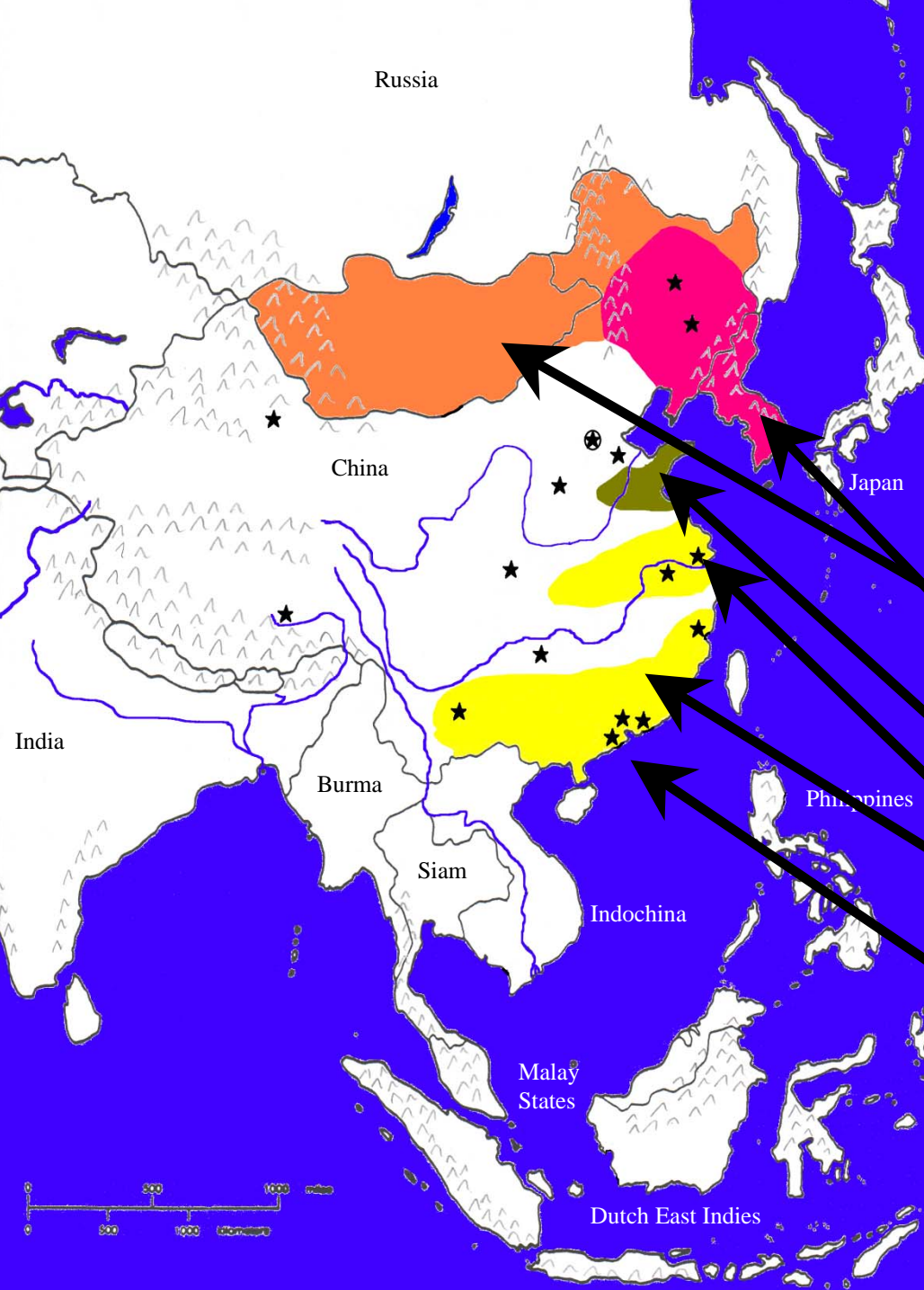
Japan

Germany

Great Britain

Portugal

France & United States



# Boxer Rebellion 1900-1901

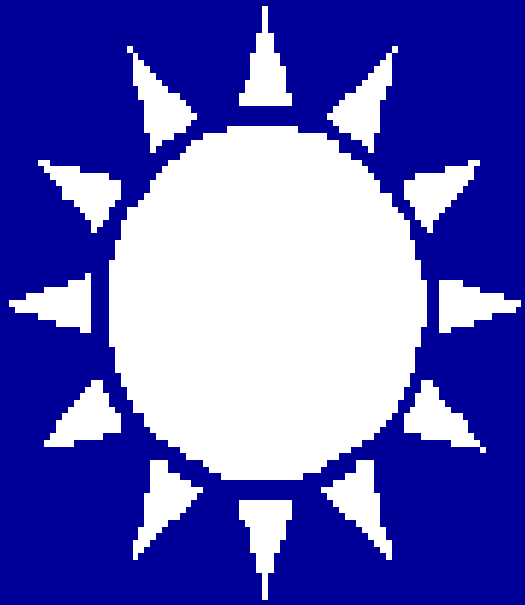


- Chinese people felt the foreigners were trying to destroy Chinese culture *rose up to drive the foreigners out*

- *Chinese Empress government backed the rebellion*

- British, French, German, Japanese, Austria-Hungarians, Italian, and American troops were sent to put down the uprising





# Nationalist Movement

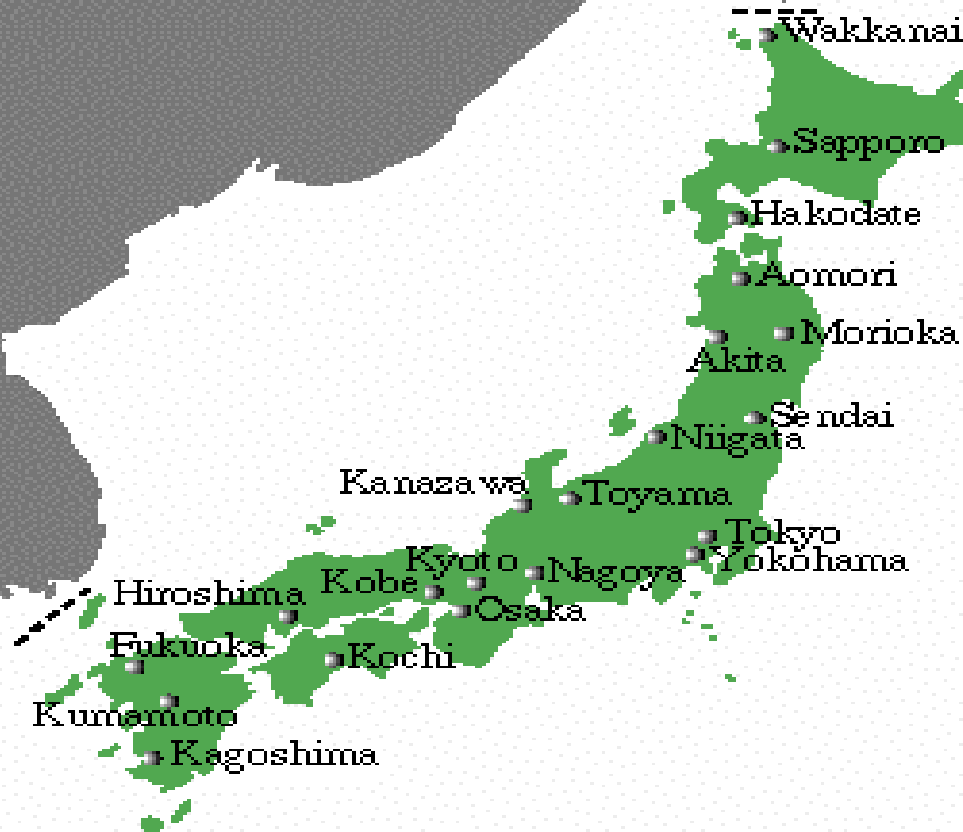
- After Boxer Rebellion failed, people lost faith in government
- Nationalist created a new democratic government strong enough to get rid of foreign influence
- Expanded the people's rights



Sun Yat-sen or Yixian = *leader of the Chinese nationalist movement*



# Imperialism & Japan



Japan is an *island chain* along the east coast of Asia. It is *highly mountainous with numerous volcanoes*. It also has *short, obstructed rivers that do not allow for travel by ship*. Japan *lacks many natural resources vital to industrialized nations such as iron ore and oil*.

# The end of Japanese isolation (1854)



Commodore *Matthew Perry* and several ships were sent by the President to *open trade with Japan and provide protection for stranded sailors there.*



Perry gave several presents to the Emperor, including whiskey, guns, clocks, and a small train. He was successful in negotiating a treaty, opening Japan to western trade and ideas.



# Reforms of the Emperor Meiji

## Economic Reforms

- *Modern factories* were built
- *Railroads were constructed*
- Urbanization
- *Large family owned companies* established (modern day example = Honda)

## Social Reforms

- *Public education* established
- limited rights for women



## Governmental Reforms

- *Constitution* adopted
- Legislature created
- *Limited voting rights* grants to the people



# The First Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars

*Japan needs natural resources so it:*

- *takes over Korea*
- *invades China*

In the space of 50 years, Japan had gone from an isolated, feudal society locked in the 1400's to a modern, industrial, aggressive, and imperialist nation.

