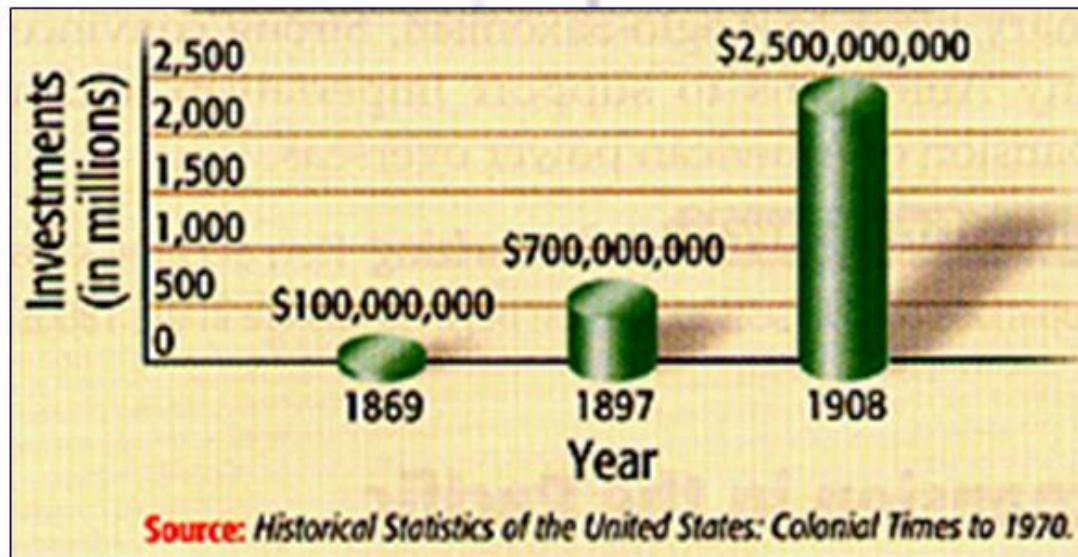


The Age of Imperialism

1850-1914

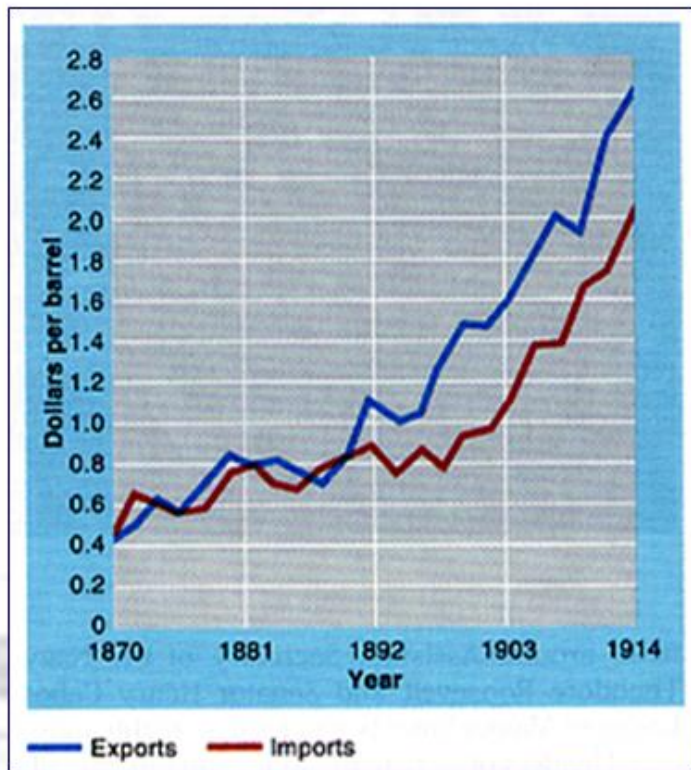
Imperialism: The takeover of a country or territory by a stronger nation with the intent of dominating the economic, political and social life of the people of that nation

1. Commercial/Business Interests



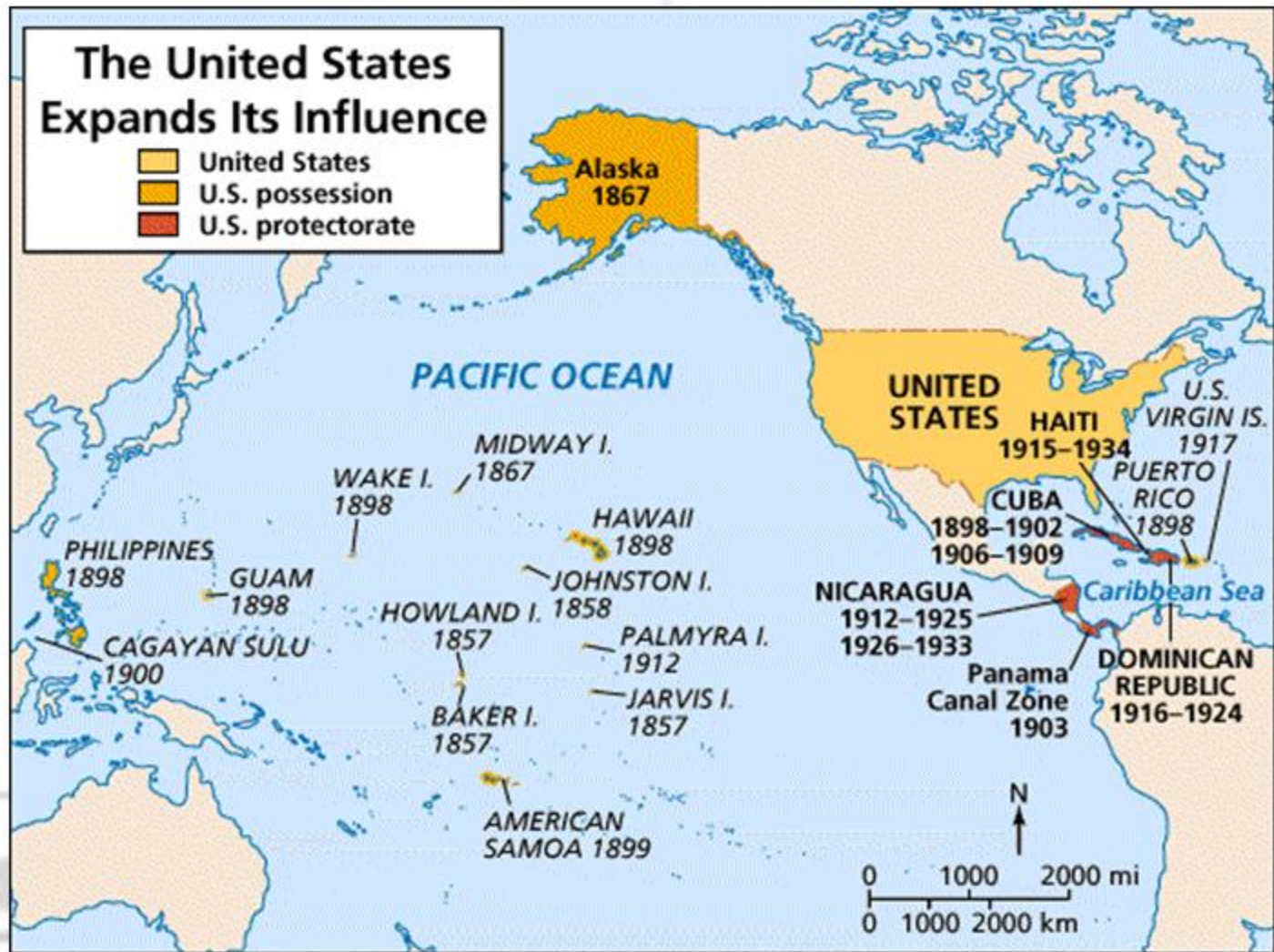
U. S. Foreign Investments: 1869-1908

1. Commercial/Business Interests



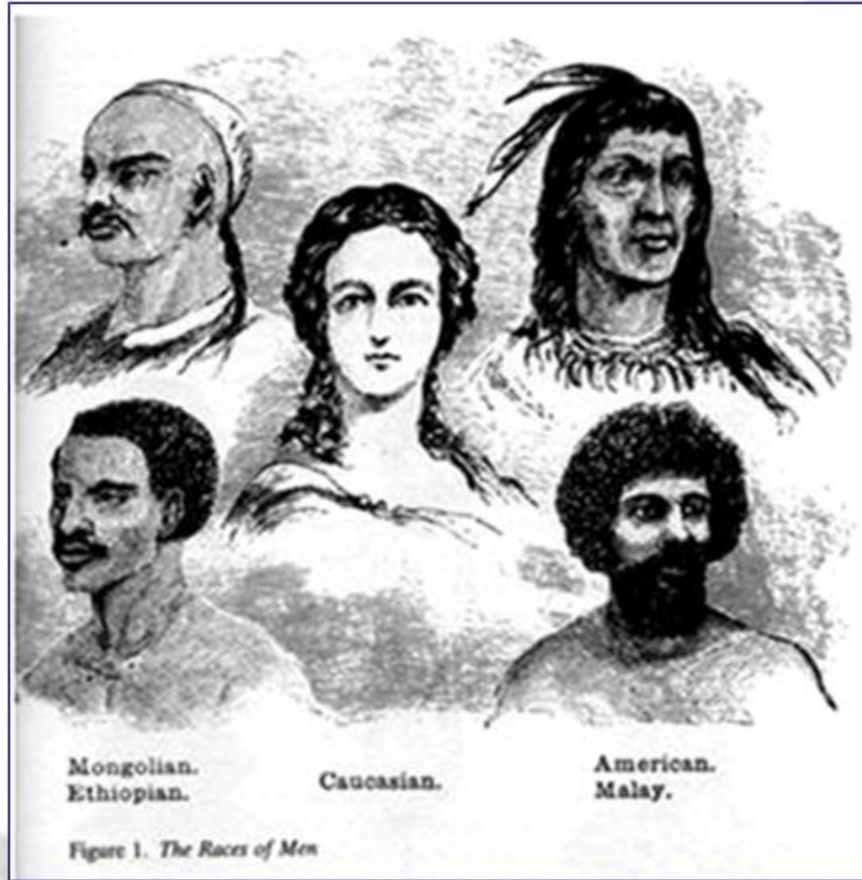
**American Foreign Trade:
1870-1914**

2. Military/Strategic Interests



Alfred T. Mahan → *The Influence of Sea*

3. Social Darwinist Thinking



*The Hierarchy
of Race*



**The White Man's
Burden**

4. Religious/Missionary Interest



**American
Missionaries
in China, 1905**

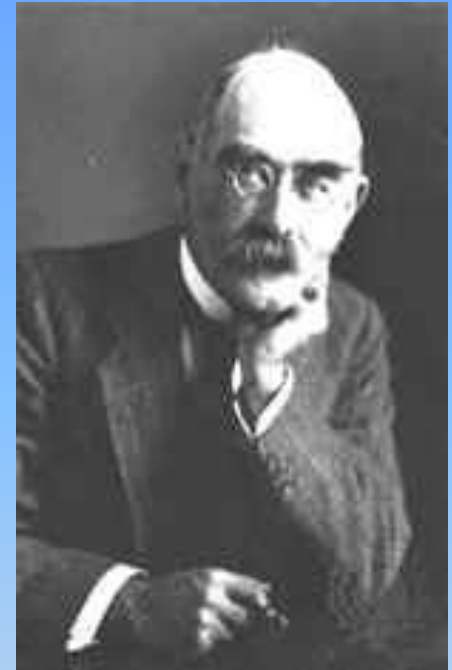


5. Closing the American Frontier



White Man's Burden

- Poem by *Rudyard Kipling*
- Offered justification for imperialism
- White imperialist had a **moral duty** to educate less developed people
 - ❖ Spread western ideas, customs & religions to people in Africa & Asia

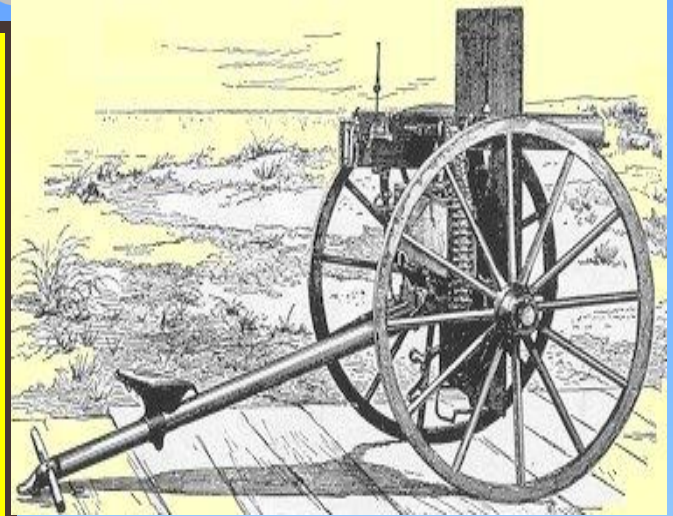




THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.—*The Journal, Detroit.*
From *The Detroit Journal*, February 18, 1899

Western Advantages

- Strong economies/governments
- Powerful Armies & navies
- Superior technology
 - Maxim Gun
 - Steam driven warships/railroads
 - Medical advances



VS.



Forms of Imperial Control

■ Colony

- Governed internally by a foreign power

■ Protectorate

- Own internal government but under control of an outside power

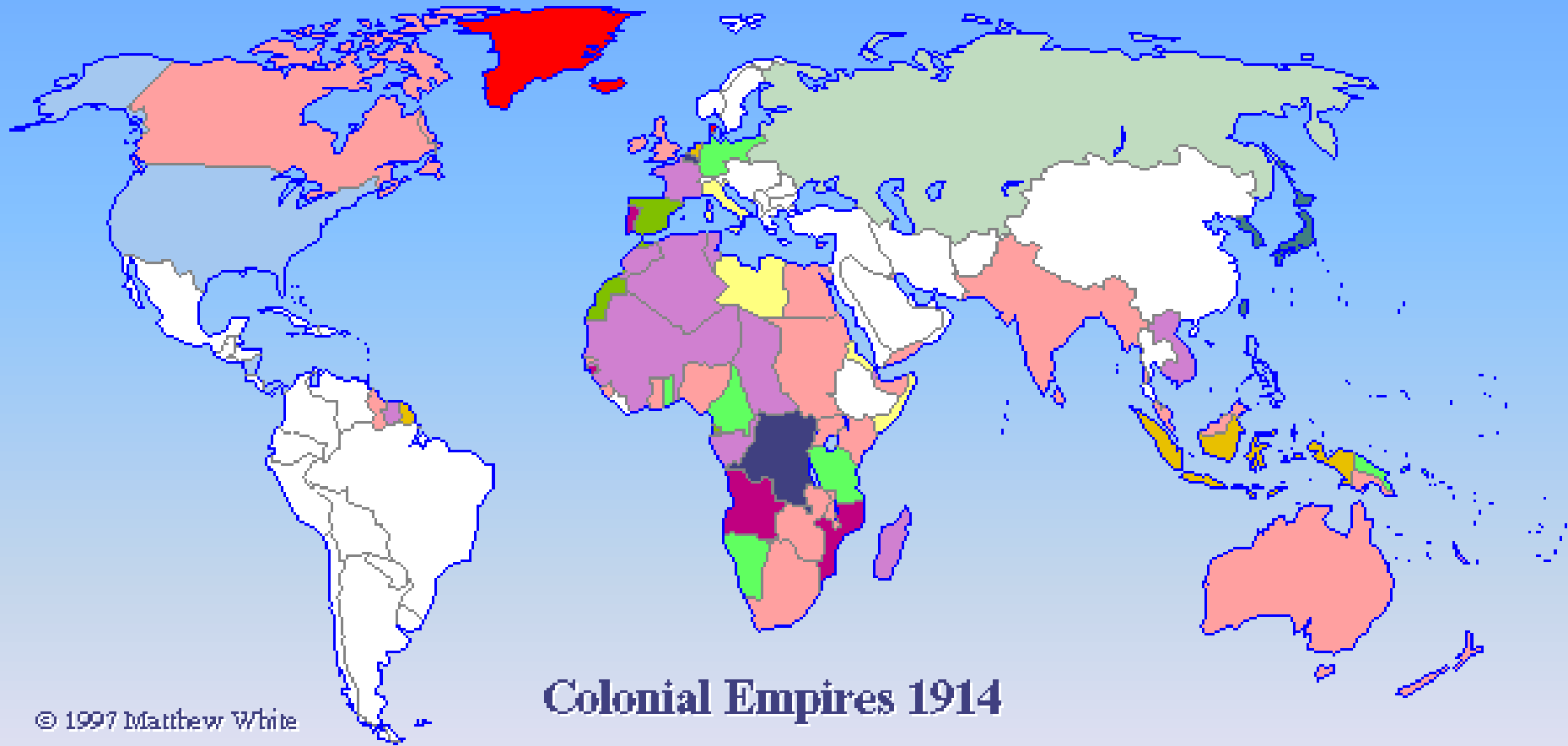
■ Sphere of Influence

- Outside power claims exclusive investment or trading rights

Causes of Imperialism

- ❖ The Industrial Revolution caused a need for resources to fuel industrial production in Europe and the United States
- ❖ Where would these resources come from?
 - Africa
 - Asia
 - Latin America

Imperialism in 1914



Belgium	France	Great Britain	Japan	Portugal	Spain
Denmark	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Russia	United States

What Enabled Imperialism?

New Technologies

- ❖ Advances in technology gave Europeans huge military advantage
- ❖ Steam-powered gunboats could attack even inland targets
- ❖ Repeating rifles, machine guns, exploding shells made European armies more lethal than ever
- ❖ Asian, African weapon makers could not match technologies

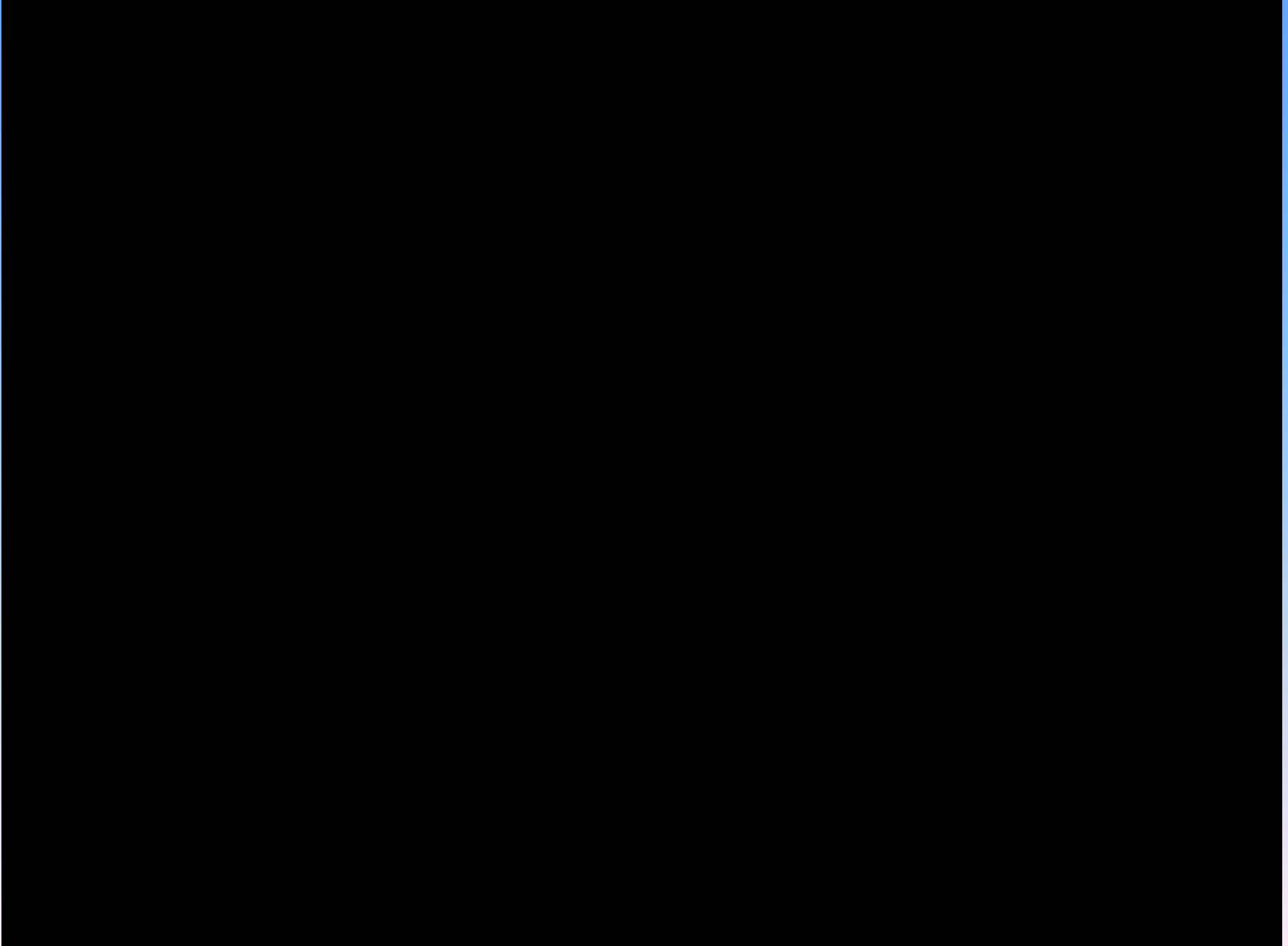
Weakening Empire

- ❖ Great empires of Asia, Africa weakening; Europeans took advantage
- ❖ India's Mughal Empire took deep decline after 1707
- ❖ Ottoman Empire lost strength, had weak grasp on North African provinces throughout 1700s
- ❖ China's Qing dynasty faced rebellions; by late 1700s European armies faced limited resistance as they claimed new territories

Forms of Imperialism

FORMS OF IMPERIALISM	CHARACTERISTICS
Colony	A country or region governed internally by a foreign power
Protectorate	A country with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power
Sphere of Influence	An area in which an outside power claims exclusive trading privileges
Economic Imperialism	Independent but less developed nations controlled by private business interests rather than by other government

The British Empire



THE BRITISH IN INDIA



British East India Company

Early British imperialism in India was carried out by the **British East India Trading Company**. It soon became embroiled in Indian politics.

The British Take Control

- East India Company activity limited to coastal trading cities while Mughal Empire strong
- Mid-1700s, when empire broke apart into small states, East India Company leaders saw chance to take over Indian lands

Kept India in Chaos

- Manipulated rulers of states, suggested each needed British support to keep throne
- Played rulers against each other, kept India in chaos
- Company's army took over much of India, claiming it had to restore order

Changes in India

Making Changes

- East India Company made changes to Indian society
- Introduced new education system, English language

Destroying Society

- British also invited Christian missionaries to spread beliefs
- Some began to believe British trying to destroy their society

Banning Customs

- Introduced British laws banning certain customs, like *sati*
- Practice of Hindu widows throwing selves on husbands' funeral fires

Straining Relations

- Thought British wanted to eliminate Indian customs, Hinduism completely
- Relations between Indians, British increasingly strained

The Sepoy Mutiny

- 1857, strained relations exploded into rebellion, the **Sepoy Mutiny**
- Sepoys were Indian soldiers who fought in British army
- Introduction of new type British rifle set off rebellion
- To load rifle, soldier had to bite off end of ammunition cartridge greased with pork, beef fat; offended Muslim, Hindu sepoy
- Muslims did not eat pork; Hindus did not eat beef

Sepoy Mutiny

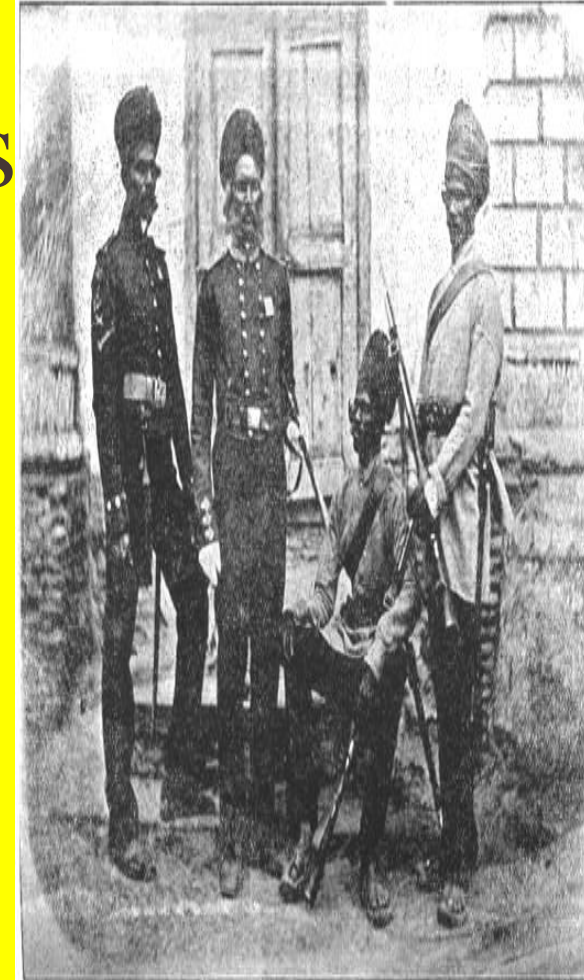
■ Sepoys- Indian soldiers

- Felt British military rules were against religious beliefs

- 1857 Hindus & Muslims to unite against British

- British crush revolt & Parliament ends company's rule of India

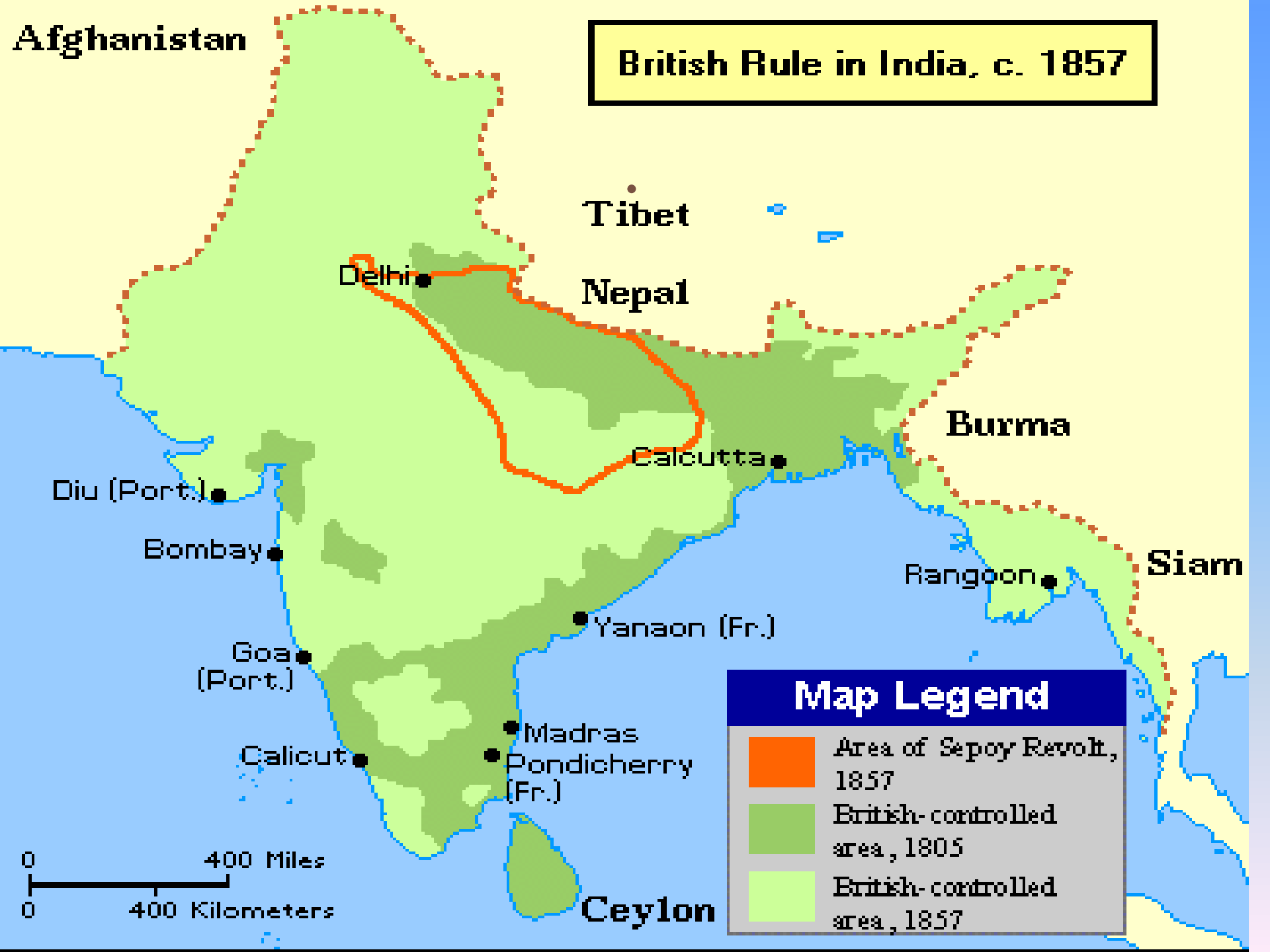
- ❖ British government takes control of India





British Officer with Indian Troops

British Rule in India, c. 1857



Afghanistan

Tibet

Nepal

Burma

Siam

Ceylon

Diu (Port.)

Bombay

Goa (Port.)

Calicut

Madras
Pondicherry (Fr.)

Yanaon (Fr.)

Rangoon

Calcutta

Delhi

Map Legend

- Area of Sepoy Revolt, 1857
- British-controlled area, 1805
- British-controlled area, 1857

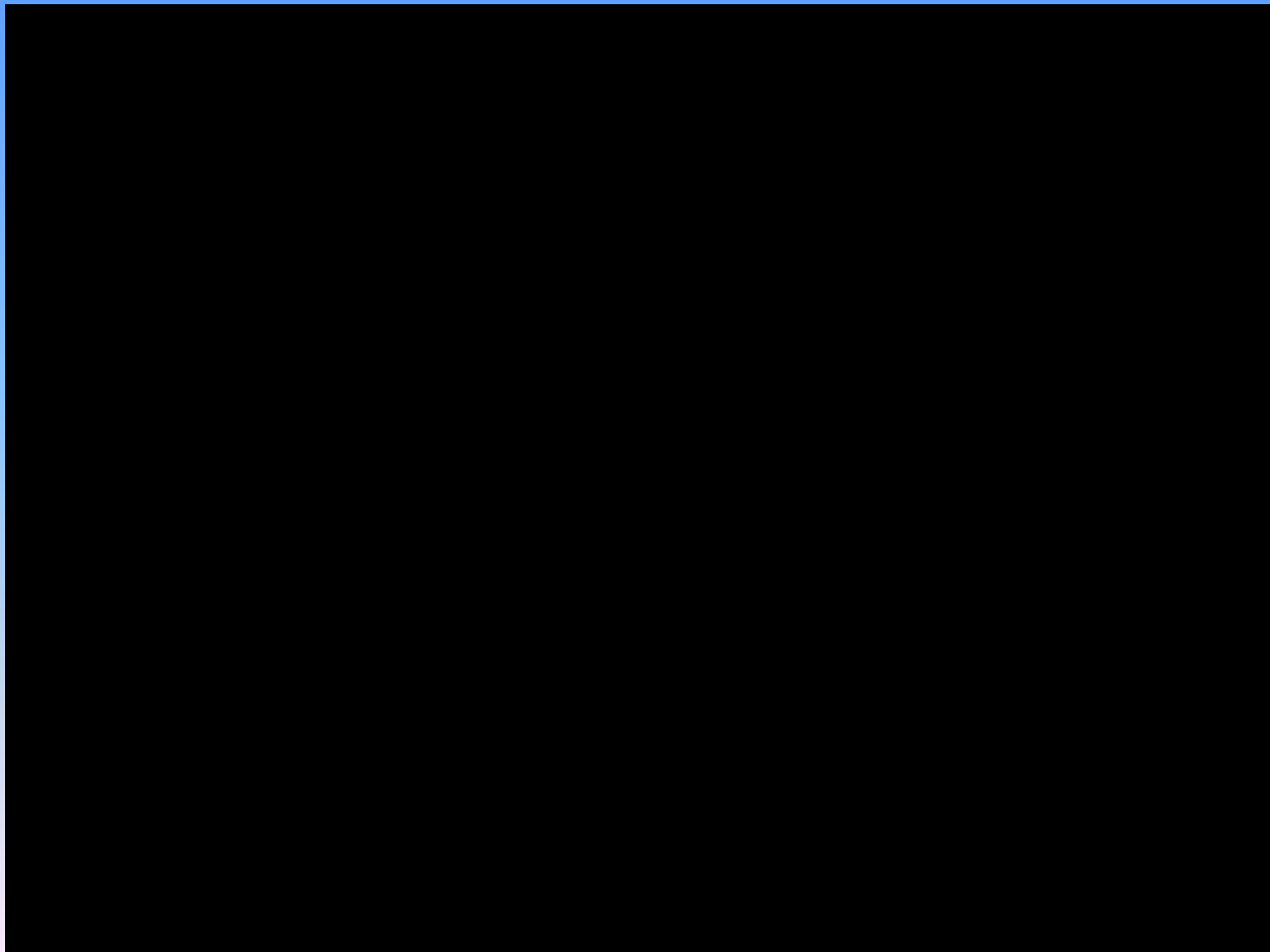
0 400 Miles
0 400 Kilometers



SEPOY INDIAN TROOPS dividing the spoils after their mutiny against British rule (1857-1859).

Violence and Atrocities

- Violence of rebellion ferocious
- Both sides committed atrocities
- Sepoys killed British officers, as well as wives, children
- Captured mutineers strapped to cannons and shot; villages burned
- Fighting continued two years



Results of Mutiny

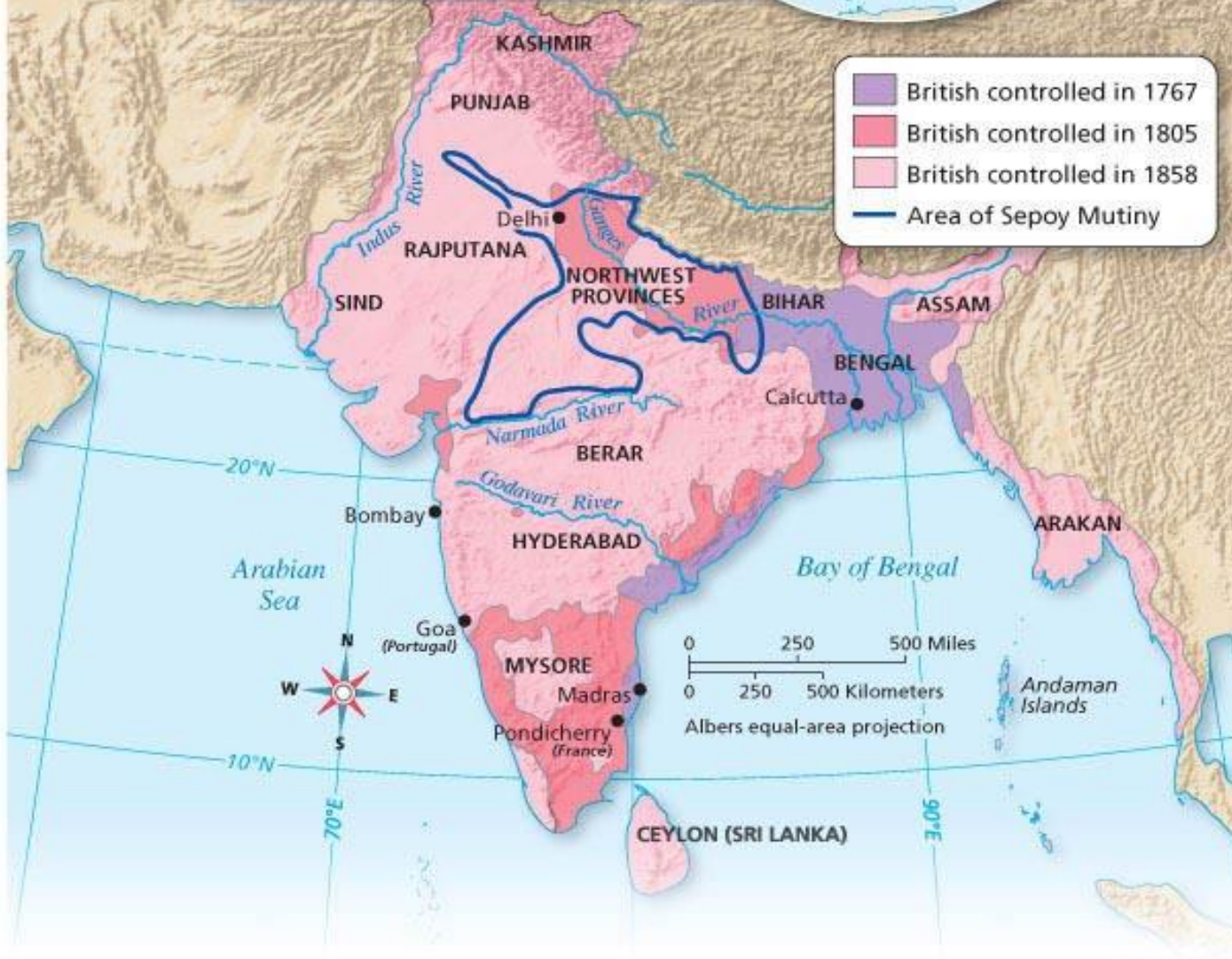
British ended the rule of East India Company in 1858 as result of mutiny.

- ❖ **British government ruled India directly**
 - British moved away from some social regulations that angered many Indians
 - Distrust still continued between British, Indians

THE BRITISH IN INDIA, 1767-1858



- British controlled in 1767
- British controlled in 1805
- British controlled in 1858
- Area of Sepoy Mutiny



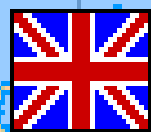
■ India was *Jewel in the Crown* of English Colonies

■ 300 million people = a huge potential market

■ Indian business competition was prohibited

■ Major supplier of **Raw materials** (Cotton, opium)





England:

- Turns raw materials into finished goods
- Sends finished goods to Indian market for sale



India:

- Sends raw materials to England
- Purchases finished goods from England

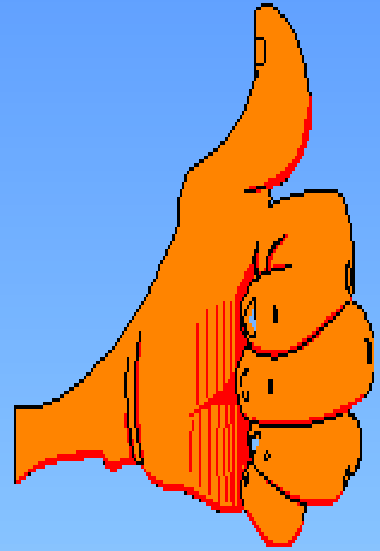


Westernization

- Many British thought they were superior
 - Segregated neighborhoods; exclusive clubs
 - Westernized Indians
- Prejudiced, thought Indians incapable of governing selves

Positives of Imperialism

- Improved infrastructure, built schools, improved sanitation & public health, ended local warfare
- Indians allowed to study abroad



Negatives of Imperialism

- British held all political & economic power
- Indians treated as second class citizens
- Conversion to cash crops caused famine
- Indian cultural values, beliefs & practices were threatened



Setting the Stage

Imperialism

- Arrival of British in India, example of European imperialism, the process of one people ruling, controlling another
- By 1700, Spain, Great Britain, France, Portugal ruled vast territories in the Americas
- Europeans had less success ruling territory in Asia, Africa

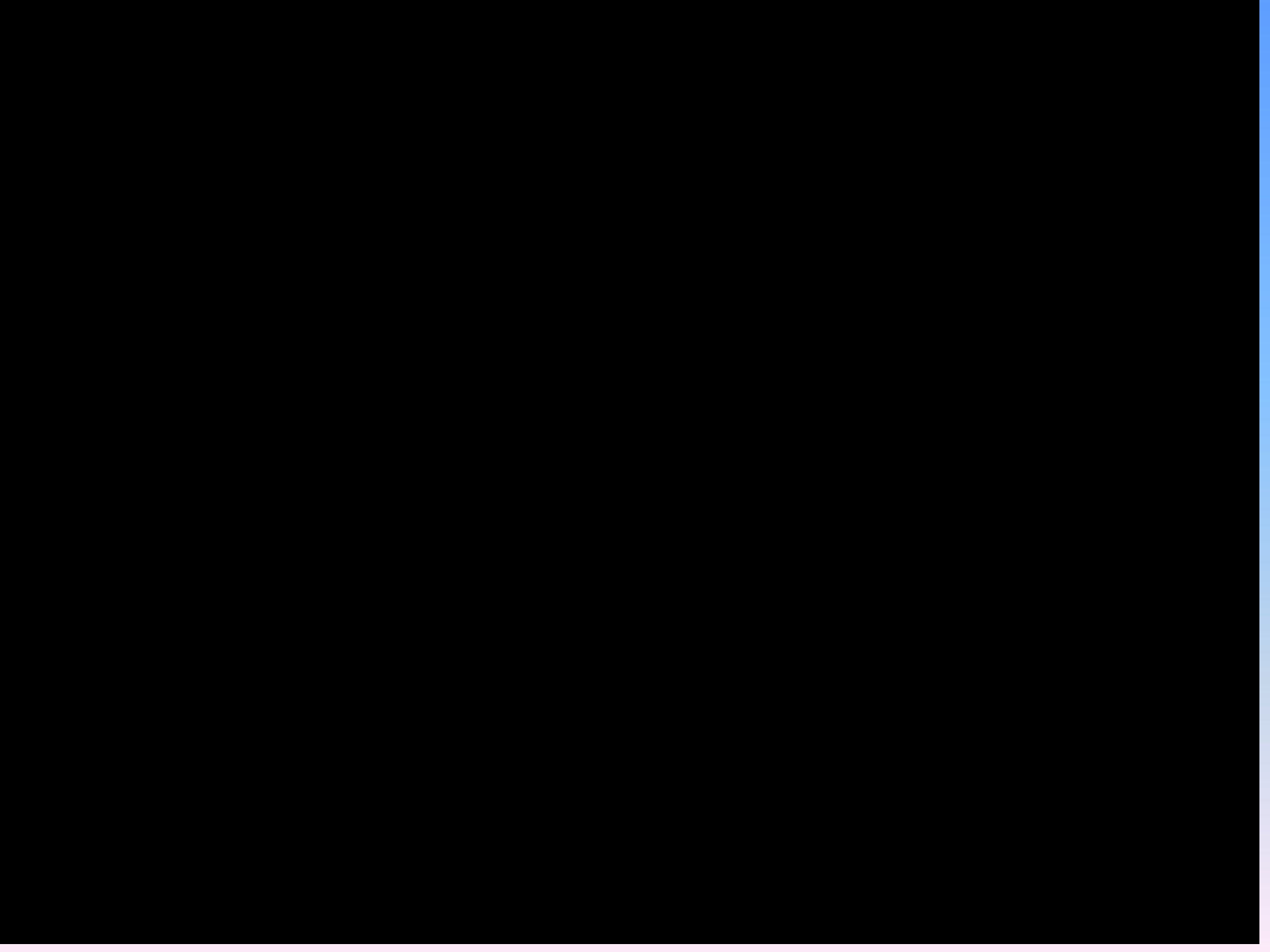
Expanding Power

- Europeans had built trading posts along Asian, African coasts, but held little territory farther inland
- By late 1700s, European states began expanding power in Asia, Africa
- Two factors that made possible: new technologies, weakening of great empires of Asia, Africa

East Asia and the West

IMPERIALISM IN ASIA 1914





Western Nations Gain Power

Trade Imbalance

- ❖ **British distressed by imbalance of trade**
- ❖ **British discovered solution—opium; great demand for opium in China**
- ❖ Opium addiction large problem; Chinese government banned import
- ❖ Foreign merchants continued to smuggle drug into China

Opium War

- ❖ 1838, Chinese ordered destruction of British opium in Guangzhou
- ❖ British sent naval force to launch attack; captured Shanghai, 1842
- ❖ **Forced Chinese to sign peace treaty—first of **unequal treaties****
- ❖ Benefited European countries at expense of China

Treaty of Nanjing

Opened five more ports to Western trade

❖ **Gave extraterritoriality to British**

– British citizens accused of crimes had right to be tried in British courts, rather than Chinese

❖ China forced to sign more treaties with Britain, France, United States, Russia over next two decades

❖ Slowly but surely, Qing dynasty losing control over China to Western intruders

IMPERIALISM IN CHINA, 1842–1900



Spheres of Influence

- Russian
- British
- German
- French
- Japanese
- Treaty port
- Area of Boxer Rebellion, 1900



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS

Regions Which two nations controlled the largest spheres of influence?

The Taiping Rebellion

The failure of the Qing dynasty to resist the Western powers led some Chinese to believe that the dynasty had lost the mandate of heaven.

Rebellions

- Failure of dynasty led to series of rebellions starting in 1850
- Most serious led by Hong Xiuquan; believed he was brother of Jesus
 - Wanted to create “Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace” where no one would be poor
 - Followers formed movement called **Taiping Rebellion**

Great Toll

- Hong, followers captured large southeastern China territories
- 1853, controlled Nanjing
- Qing soldiers, British, French armies attacked and defeated Taiping army in 1864
- Qing dynasty emerged victorious at great cost—20 million Chinese deaths

Foreign Influence Takes Hold

Following Taiping Rebellion

- ❖ Reform-minded officials of Qing dynasty tried to make changes
- ❖ For example, pushed to build coal mines, factories, railroads
- ❖ Encouraged government to make modern weapons, ships

Self-Strengthening Movement

- ❖ Movement tried to introduce Western knowledge, languages to China
- ❖ Ultimately movement failed
- ❖ Strong resistance from traditional Confucian scholars, powerful officials

Japan as Military Power

- ❖ China struggled to reform
- ❖ Meanwhile, Japan emerging as major military power
- ❖ China went to war with Japan over Korea; was soundly defeated by Japan

Western Nations React

Noting the weakness of the Chinese military, Western powers rushed to claim more territory in China. Germany, Russia, Great Britain and France all carved out spheres of influence there.

U.S. Involvement

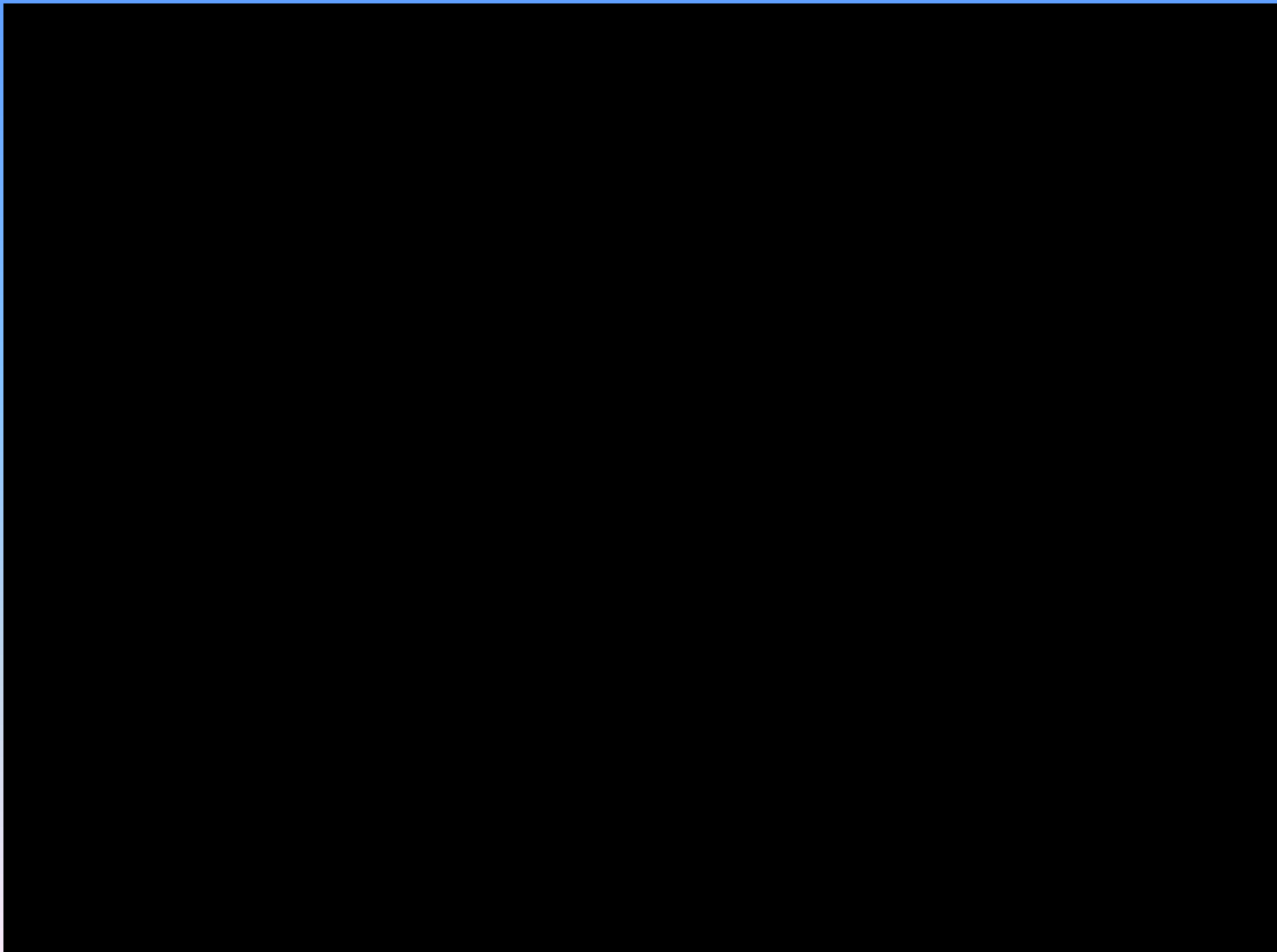
- Late 1890s, United States got involved
- Americans feared European nations would divide China among selves
- U.S. could lose profitable trade in China

Open Door Policy

- U.S. proposed Open Door Policy, allow free trade in Chinese ports under European control
- Allowed U.S. to continue trade in China

Desperate Straits

- End 1800s, China desperate
- War with Japan exposed military weakness
- Europeans controlled large portions of Chinese territory



The Boxer Rebellion

Nationalism

- Humiliation of China by West produced several nationalist movements
- Most important, Harmonious Fists, or Boxers

Secret Society

- Martial arts training
- Hatred of foreigners
- Belief they were invulnerable to Western weapons

Escalating Violence

- **Boxer Rebellion** began in 1899
- Attacked missionaries, Chinese converts to Christianity
- Laid siege to foreign compounds in Beijing

Uprising Put Down

- Foreign troops stopped uprising
- Heavy fine imposed on Chinese government for secretly supporting Boxers
- Humiliation for government

The 1911 Revolution

- After Boxer defeat, Qing officials began to enact reforms
- Eliminated system of examinations for officials
- Tried to establish primary, secondary schools
- Took steps to create national army
- Created elected provincial assemblies

New Chinese Republic

- Reforms too little, too late
- Radicals in Japan, U.S. called for overthrow of Qing dynasty, creation of new Chinese Republic
- **Sun Yixian**, known in West as Sun Yat-sen, most prominent of radicals

Sun Yixian

- Based revolutionary ideology on three basic principles—nationalism, democracy, “people’s livelihood”
- Last of these involved equality in land ownership, often translated as socialism

Sun Yixian

Sun believed China should eventually become democracy.

- ❖ Thought Chinese people not ready yet
- ❖ Called for overthrow of Qing dynasty, replacement by ruling nationalist party
- ❖ Wanted party to act as guardian of Chinese people until they were ready for democracy

Revolutionary Ideas

Other people in China began to call for the overthrow of the Qing dynasty.

Revolutionaries

- Revolutionary ideas took root among intellectuals, junior officers in military academies
- October 1911, group of young officers led revolt in city of Wuchang
- Support for revolt grew rapidly
- January 1912, revolutionaries declared a republic

End of Qing Dynasty

- Qing wanted General Yuan Shikai to quash rebellion
- Negotiated peace instead
- Convinced Chinese emperor to abdicate
- Event brought end to 268-year rule of Qing dynasty
- Yuan Shikai became first president of new Republic of China

Find the Main Idea

How did European intervention in China contribute to the downfall of the Qing dynasty?

Answer(s): Western actions in China led to nationalist movements and rebellions. In 1911 Chinese revolutionaries ended the 268-year Qing dynasty and declared the Republic of China.

The Rise of Modern Japan

Japan learned from China how not to respond to the West. Resisting at first, Japan reacted differently to contact. Japan emerged as a great military and imperial power.

The U.S. Renews Contact

- 1603-1867, Tokugawa regime ruled Japan; limited contact with outside
- American, European merchants wanted to trade with Japan
- U.S. president Millard Fillmore sent Matthew Perry on mission to Japan

Treaty of Kanagawa

- 1853, Perry appeared in Tokyo Bay with four warships; 1854, nine ships
- Threat of U.S. Navy convinced Japan to sign **Treaty of Kanagawa**
- Allowed American ships to stop at two Japanese ports; 1858 treaty opened 5 more ports

Humiliating treaties contributed to the rise of Japanese nationalism.

The Meiji Restoration

Shogun

- ❖ Throughout Tokugawa period, emperor had been little more than symbolic
- ❖ Shogun, supreme military ruler, real power in Tokugawa Japan
- ❖ Many resented way shogun had given in to Western demands

Meiji Restoration

- ❖ Forced shogun to step down; ended military control of Japanese government
- ❖ 1868, Emperor Mutsuhito took back power of government
- ❖ Took name **Emperor Meiji**; return to power called Meiji Restoration

Preserving Strength

- ❖ Meiji emperor learned about risk of resisting Western demands
- ❖ China had been unsuccessful keeping sovereignty
- ❖ Meiji emperor believed way to preserve, build strength, to modernize, reform

Meiji Reforms

Many Changes

- Reforms of Meiji era far-reaching
- Group of Japanese officials took two-year journey, Iwakura Mission
- Traveled to U.S., Europe to learn about Western society, military practices, economics
- Officials tried to determine which aspects of Western life would help Japan modernize

Modern Economy

- Required all children to attend school
- Military officials adapted practices of U.S., European forces to strengthen military
- **Emperor supported rapid industrialization**
- Government financed construction of infrastructure for modern economy—built telegraph lines, set up postal service, established rail system
- **By 1890s, economy booming**

Becoming an Imperial Power

- ❖ Japan next strengthened influence over Korea; forced Korea to open three ports to Japanese merchants
- ❖ 1894, rebellion broke out in Korea; Japan, China both sent troops
- ❖ This led to **Sino-Japanese War**; ended with humiliating defeat for China

Most Powerful State

- ❖ Japanese victory established Japan as most powerful state in Asia
- ❖ Japan gained control of Taiwan, right to build factories in China
- ❖ Western powers treated Japan with newfound respect
- ❖ Gave in to Japan's request to eliminate extraterritoriality

Maintaining Status

Japan's status as a great power was confirmed by its victory in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–1905. This war was caused by Russian competition with Japan over influence in Manchuria and Korea.

Roosevelt's Help

- Japanese won series of battles
- Could not get Russians to surrender
- Asked U.S. President Teddy Roosevelt to negotiate treaty

Treaty

- Treaty of Portsmouth gave Japan control over Russian rail lines in southern Manchuria
- Transferred leases on Manchurian ports to Japan

Desperate Straits

- Japan's victory showed Asian power could defeat European power
- Threatened Asian neighbors
- 1910, Japan annexed Korea as colony

Draw Conclusions

How did Japan gain the strength to become an imperial power?

Answer(s): Japan modernized and industrialized, which gave it the power to begin expanding.

Europeans in Southeast Asia

Southeast Asian Colonies

- ❖ Southeast Asia source of spices valued highly by Europeans
- ❖ To obtain spices, Europeans established colonies there in 1500s
- ❖ **For centuries Dutch controlled spice trade, held key Southeast Asian ports**

Plantation Agriculture

- ❖ Dutch began growing sugar, coffee on Southeast Asian colony plantations
- ❖ Shift to plantation agriculture set pattern for future European colonies there
- ❖ **1800s, British began to compete with Dutch in Malaysia**

Moving to Interior

- ❖ Britain controlled port cities of Singapore, Penang
- ❖ 1824, attained control of Malacca, part of modern-day Malaysia
- ❖ Late 1800s, moved into interior, established rubber plantations

French in Indochina

- ❖ While British increased control over Malaysia, French conquered part of Indochina
- ❖ French missionaries, traders active in Vietnam in early 1800s
- ❖ Nguyen dynasty saw French as threat, tried to expel missionaries

French Control

- ❖ French emperor Napoleon III sent fleet to Vietnam in response
- ❖ French defeated Vietnamese forces in Mekong Delta, forced Vietnamese ruler to sign Treaty of Saigon, 1862
- ❖ Treaty gave France control of most of territory in southern Vietnam

France in Southeast Asia

France took control of the rest of Vietnam in 1884 and annexed neighboring Laos and Cambodia, created French Indochina

French Colonialism

- French built roads, railroads, irrigation systems
- Introduced reforms in education, medical care
- French colonialism in Indochina largely benefited the French
- Many French citizens became rich from tea, rubber plantations

Resentment of French

- Many Vietnamese farmers unable to pay high taxes, fell into debt
- Vietnamese peasants often lost farms, forced to become wage laborers
- Vietnamese resentment of French rulers grew throughout 1800s, 1900s

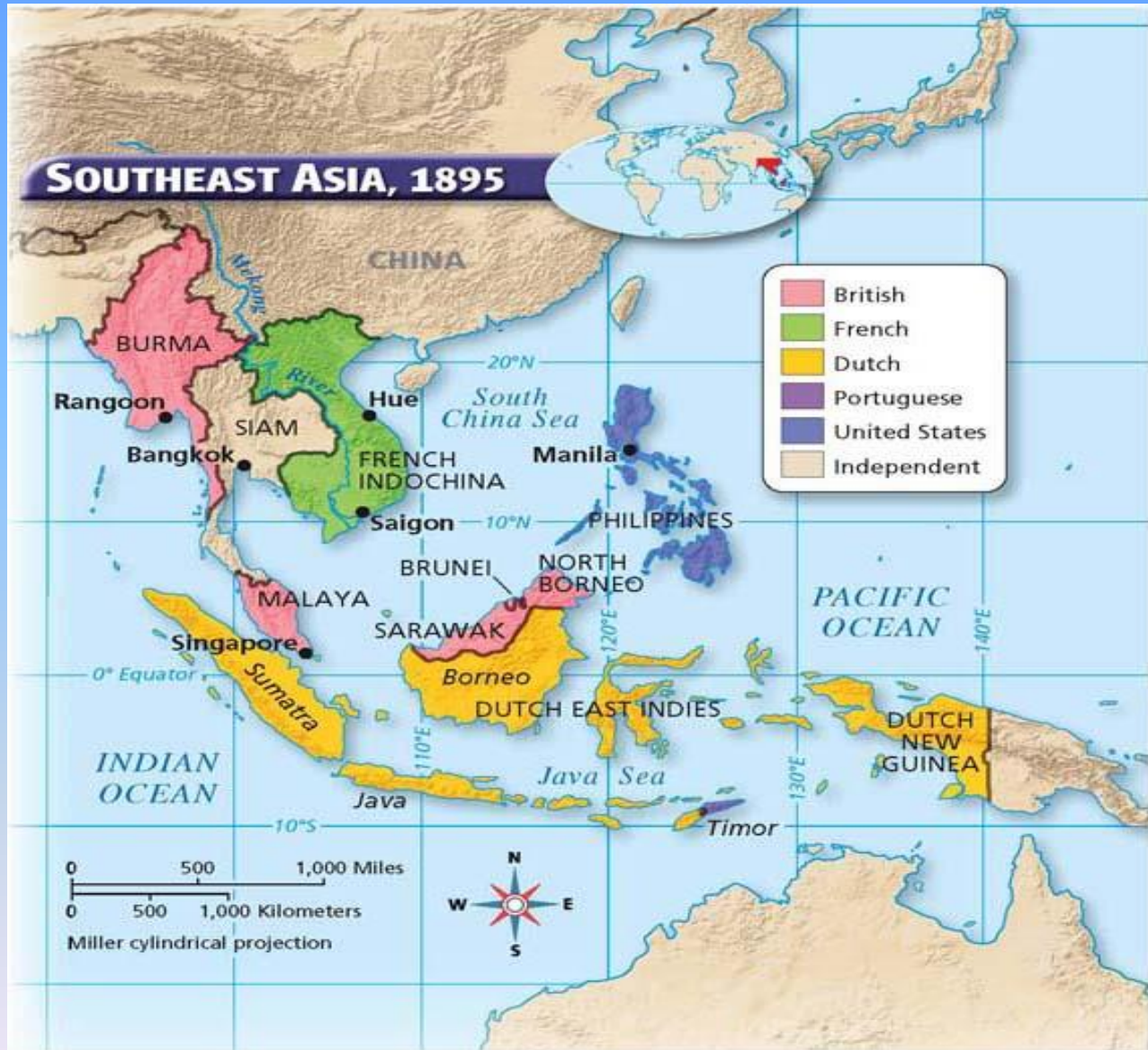
Siam

Siam (Thailand today) was only Southeast Asian country to retain independence in 1800s.

❖ **Served as buffer between British-controlled Burma, French Indochina**

- By skillful exploitation of European rivalries, careful modernization, monarchs of Siam preserved nation's freedom

SOUTHEAST ASIA, 1895



0 500 1,000 Miles
0 500 1,000 Kilometers
Miller cylindrical projection



Summarize

Why were Europeans interested in colonizing Southeast Asia?

Answer(s): to obtain valuable spices such as cloves and pepper

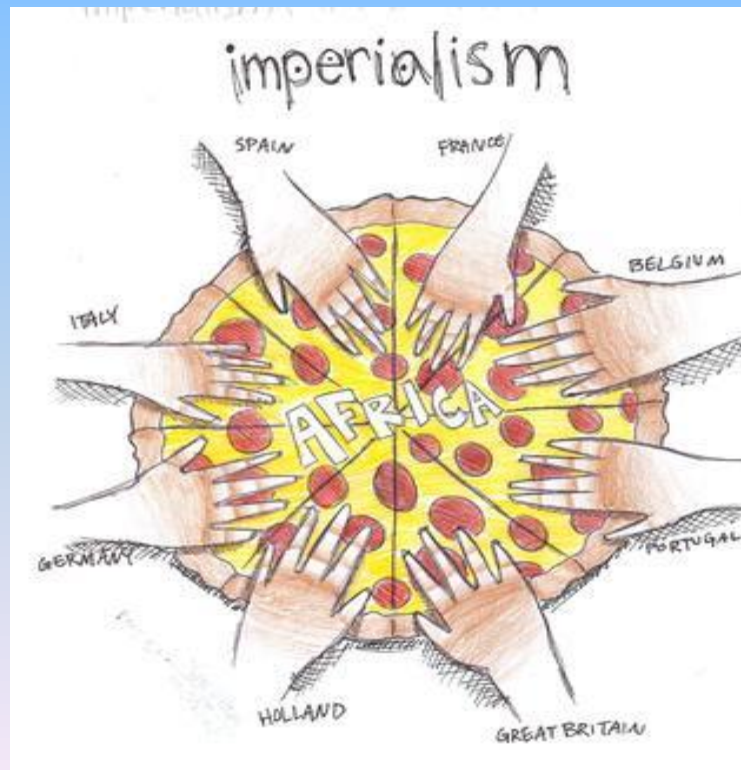
GROG 25.2 5 Points

- ❖ Using your notes, fill in the graphic organizer by comparing and contrasting European imperialism's effects on China and Japan.

	Effects on Japan	Effects on China
Political		
Economic		
Cultural		
Military		

The Scramble for Africa

❖ Chapter 25 Sec 3 pages 756-760



The Scramble for Africa

What you will learn

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, European powers claimed land in much of Africa.

Reading Focus

- ❖ What factors led to the new imperialism?
- ❖ How did European powers claim territory in Africa?
- ❖ How did Africans resist European imperialism?

The New Imperialism

European countries controlled only small part of Africa in 1880; but by 1914 only Ethiopia, Liberia remained independent.

❖ **European powers rapidly divided Africa**

❖ **Period known as “Scramble for Africa”**

- Most visible example of new imperialism
- New imperialism not based on settlement of colonies
- European powers worked to directly govern large areas occupied by non-European peoples
- Driven by economic interests, political competition, cultural motives

Economic Interests

Raw Materials

- Before early 1800s, several European nations profited from slave trade in Africa
- **After some nations passed laws abolishing slave trade, Europeans looked to Africa as source for raw materials**
- Materials like coal, metals needed to manufacture goods during Industrial Revolution
- Needs fueled Europeans' desire for land with natural resources—available in Africa

Entrepreneurial Colonization

- To gather, export natural resources, European entrepreneurs developed own mines, plantations, trade routes
- Entrepreneurs sometimes called on home countries to protect economic interests from European competitors
- In this way, drive for colonization came from ambitious individuals, not just European governments

Political Competition

- ❖ Imperialism in Africa reflected struggles for power in Europe, such as long-term rivalry between France, Britain
- ❖ France expanded control over West, Central Africa; Britain began to expand colonial empire to block French

Nationalism a Factor

- ❖ Rise of Germany, Italy as powers contributed to the new imperialism
- ❖ Both nations jumped into race for colonization to assert status
- ❖ Nationalism also contributed to rise of new imperialism
- ❖ European leaders believed controlling colonies would gain them more respect from other leaders

Cultural Motives

In addition to practical matters of economics and politics, the new imperialism was motivated by cultural attitudes.

Cultural Motives

- European imperialists felt superior to non-European peoples
- Some began to argue humanity divided into distinct peoples, races
- Claimed biological differences existed between races
- Racist view—people of European descent superior to people of African, Asian descent

Rule Justified

- As result, some Europeans believed rule in Africa justified
- Teaching Africans good government
- Some imperialists believed actions noble, their duty to educate those considered inferior
- Referred to their influence in Africa as “the white man’s burden,” after poem by Rudyard Kipling

Justification

Darwin

- ❖ Defenders of imperialism often applied Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection to struggle between nations, races
- ❖ Darwin argued species more fit for environment will survive, reproduce

Social Darwinism

- ❖ **Social Darwinism** notion stated certain nations, races more fit than others
- ❖ Social Darwinists believed “fit” nations came to rule over “less fit” nations, often showed discrimination against citizens of ruled nations

Cecil Rhodes

- ❖ Social Darwinism advocate **Cecil Rhodes**, *“I contend that we are the finest race in the world and that the more of the world we inhabit the better...”*
- ❖ Believed British-built railway would bring benefits of civilization to all Africans

Find the Main Idea

What were some reasons that European powers scrambled to claim colonies in Africa?

Answer(s): for their own economic interests; to compete with one another, and to teach the Africans good government, European customs, and Christian values

European Claims in Africa

In the 1880s, driven by economic, political and cultural motives, Europeans began to compete for additional territory in Africa.

Scientific Advances

- Africa, huge continent, rugged terrain; travel, control difficult
- 1800s, scientific advances made travel, control in Africa easier

Protection

- Discovery of drug quinine helped Europeans protect selves against malaria
- Automatic machine gun created strong military advantage

New Developments

- Development of telegraphs, railroads, steamships helped Europeans overcome problems of communication, travel

Suez Canal

- 1869, **Suez Canal** influenced Britain's interest in Egypt
- Canal linked Mediterranean with Red Sea, shortened trip from Europe to Indian Ocean; no need to sail around southern tip of Africa
- 1882, Egyptian government appeared unstable; British occupied Egypt to protect British interests in Suez Canal; later established partial control as protectorate to ensure British access to canal

Division in Africa

- European nations competed aggressively for other territories
- 1884–1885, European leaders met in Berlin to divide African territory
- Tried to prevent conflict between European nations

Imperialism in Africa

❖ Berlin Conference, 1884-1885

– European nations met to lay down rules for the division of Africa

- Any European nation could claim land in Africa by telling the others and showing they could control the area

- Europeans paid no attention to the ethnic and linguistic divisions in Africa when dividing it amongst themselves

- No African leaders attended this meeting... Why might that be unfair??

The Boer War

Dutch Settlers

- British met opposition to land claims in southern Africa
- Dutch settlers, Boers, had lived in region since 1600s

No Political Rights

- Gold discovered late 1800s
- Boers refused to grant political rights to foreigners, including British

Heightened Tensions, War

- Britain tried to make Boer territory part of British empire
- 1899, war broke out
- Boer forces outnumbered

Union of South Africa

- British committed numerous atrocities, defeated Boers
- 1902, Boer territory became self-governing Union of South Africa under British control

Belgian Congo

Leopold

- Central Africa's Congo Free State not ruled by European country
- King of Belgium, **Leopold II**, claimed territory for himself
- Leopold created personal fortune exploiting Congo's natural resources for himself

Demand for Rubber

- 1890s, early 1900s, European, American demand for rubber increased
- To meet demand, Leopold forced Congolese subjects to extract rubber from region's rubber trees; millions died from overwork, disease
- Eventually international outcry caused Belgian government to take control of Congo, 1908

IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA



European Colonies

Yellow	Belgian	Purple	Portuguese
Pink	British	Orange	Spanish
Green	French	Light Brown	Independent
Teal	German	1910	Date of colonization
Dark Purple	Italian		



IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA, C. 1880



Infer

How did the Berlin Conference contribute to the Scramble for Africa?

Answer(s): set rules for the division of Africa among the European nations

African Resistance

Africans did not passively accept European claims to rule over them. As European troops advanced on African territory, they met stiff resistance.

The Zulu

- Zulu people resisted colonialization more than 50 years
- Zulu leader **Shaka** built strong kingdom by subduing several neighboring peoples
- 1879, British invaded Zulu territory, annexed kingdom as colony

Ethiopia

- Only nation to retain independence by matching European firepower
- 1889, emperor **Menelik II** modernized nation, army
- 1895, Italian forces invaded over treaty dispute
- Menelik's forces defeated Italians

Even without modern weapons, other Africans still fiercely resisted European powers.

French and Germans

French West Africa

- ❖ West Africa, leader of Malinke peoples, Samory Touré, formed army to fight against French rule; fought for 15 years; proclaimed self king of Guinea
- ❖ 1898, French defeated Touré, ended resistance to French rule in West Africa

German East Africa

- ❖ Africans called on gods, ancestors for spiritual guidance in resistance
- ❖ 1905, several African peoples united to rebel against Germans' order to grow cotton for export to Germany

Rebellion Put Down

- ❖ To combat Germans, spiritual leader encouraged followers to sprinkle magic water over bodies to protect selves from German bullets; did not work
- ❖ Rebellion quickly put down; Germans killed tens of thousands of Africans

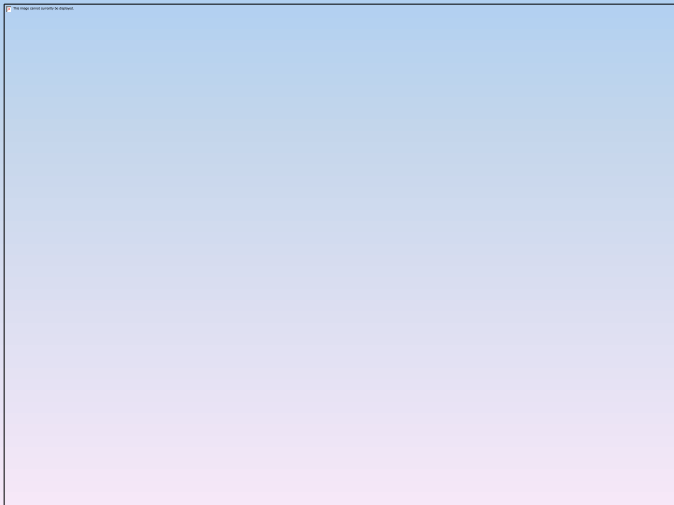
Impact of Imperialism in Africa

❖ POSITIVE

- Local warfare reduced
- Improved sanitation
- Hospitals led to increased lifespan
- Schools led to increased literacy
- Economic growth

❖ NEGATIVE

- Loss of land and independence
- Men forced to work in European owned mines and on European owned farms
- Contempt for traditional culture and admiration of European culture = identity problems
- Dividing up of Africa = artificial boundaries divided kinship groups and united rivals



THE NEW IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA

QUICK
FACTS

CAUSES

- European nations needed raw materials.
- European leaders wanted power and land.
- Europeans believed in Social Darwinism.

EFFECTS

- Africans lost their land and independence.
- Many Africans died resisting the Europeans.

Draw Conclusions

How did Ethiopia resist imperialism?

Answer(s): by building a modern army, matching European firepower, and defeating the Italians at the Battle of Adowa

Bell Ringer 25.3 5 Points

- ❖ Suppose you are an official at the court of the Chinese emperor, just after China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese War. Prepare a short presentation to the emperor explaining the types of reforms China needs to make to become a great power again.

GROG 25.3 5 Points

- ❖ Using your notes, fill in the graphic organizer by making a list of the key events in European imperialism in Africa and organizing them along the time line.

