

I. The Scramble for Africa

A. Causes of Imperialism

1. Imperialism was born out of the cycle of industrialization, the need for resources to supply the factories of Europe, and the development of new markets around the world.

2. Wealthy nations soon began to compete for overseas empires.

B. The Belgian Congo

1. King Leopold II of Belgium
Leopold brutally exploited the
Congolese for economic gains,
resulting in ~10 million deaths. In
1908, the Belgian gov't created the
Belgian Congo.

C. Forces Driving Imperialism

1. The race for colonies and empires grew out of the IR and a strong sense of national pride.

2. The idea of Social Darwinism was used to promote Europe's superiority and need to bring progress to other parts of the world.

C. Forces Driving Imperialism

3. Europe's technological superiority, sophisticated weapons, and access to the steam engine made it easy to control their empire.

4. Since Africa was so diverse, Europeans could easily play rival groups against each other.

D. The Division of Africa

1. 14 European countries met at the Berlin conference in 1884-1885 to decide how to divide Africa.

2. Europe took raw materials from their colonies. They also started cash-crop plantations.

E. Three Groups Clash over South Africa

1. The Zulus fought the British, and by 1887, the Zulu nation fell to British control.
2. Boers (Dutch) first settled in South Africa in 1652. When the British took over the Cape Colony in the early 1800s, they began to clash.
3. Conflicts over keeping outsiders out of South Africa led the British and Boers to fight in the Boer War (1899-1910). The British won in 1910. The Boer Union of South Africa was controlled by the British.

II. Imperialism

A. A New Period of Imperialism

1. Europeans used four different kinds of colonial control: colony, protectorate, sphere of influence, and economic imperialism.
2. There was also both indirect and direct rule.

B. Case Study: Nigeria

1. The Royal Niger Company led the British conquest of Nigeria. By 1914, all of Nigeria was claimed as a British colony.
2. Since there were so many ethnic groups in Nigeria, Britain used an indirect rule. Local chiefs resented having limited powers.

C. African Resistance

1. Africans across the continent tried to resist European attempts to colonize their lands.
2. There were many unsuccessful attempts that included military resistance and religious movements.

C. African Resistance

3. Ethiopia under the rule of emperor Menelik II successfully resisted. After Italy claimed Ethiopia as a protectorate, war was declared. Ethiopians defeated the Italians at the 1896 Battle of Adowa and maintained independence.

D. The Legacy of Colonial Rule

1. Imperialism mostly negative for the African people.

Africans lost their land, independence, and culture. Many died from disease and famine. The division of the African continent created many problems.

D. The Legacy of Colonial Rule

2. In some cases, there were some positives.

Lifespans increased and literacy rates improved as Europeans improved sanitation and provided schools and hospitals. There were improvements in transportation and communication (though Europeans probably benefitted more).

III. British Imperialism in India

A. British Expand Control over India

1. The British East India Company ruled India. Their army was led by British officers and filled with sepoys (Indian soldiers).
2. The British thought of India as the brightest "jewel in the crown" since the colony had resources and a large population.
3. GB controlled the Indian economy. Indians had to produce raw materials for GB manufacturing and had to buy GB goods.

A. British Expand Control over India

4. GB established a railroad network in India, making it easy for them transport and trade raw materials and manufactured goods.

5. The British threatened traditional Indian life. However, they made improvements in transportation, communication, sanitation, health, and education.

B. The Sepoy Mutiny

1. An uprising, the Sepoy Mutiny, spread throughout N. India. GB had to send troops, and the Indians couldn't unify against them.
2. After the mutiny, GB took direct command of India, resulting in increased distrust between them.

C. Nationalism Surfaces in India

1. Some Indians wanted more modernization and Westernization, but they disliked being treated like second-class citizens.
2. Nationalist groups like the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League sought self-government.

IV. China Resists Outside Influence

A. China and the West

1. The Chinese had little interest in trading with the West until Europeans got them hooked (literally) on opium by the late 18th century.

A. China Resists Outside Influence

2. GB and Chinese fought in the Opium War in 1839, resulting in a humiliating Chinese defeat. The Treaty of Nanjing gave foreign countries extraterritorial rights.

B. Growing Internal Problems

1. In the late 1830s, Hong Xiuquan led the Taiping Rebellion against the Qing dynasty.
2. Although the Taiping gov't was brought down, nearly 20 million died in the rebellion.

C. Foreign Influence Grows

1. The Qing Dowager Empress Cixi tried to stay committed to traditional values while backing the self-strengthening movement.

C. Foreign Influence Grows

2. Foreign nations took advantage of China's continuing problems by establishing spheres of influence in China in which they controlled trade and investment.

C. Foreign Influence Grows

3. In 1899, the US declared the Open Door Policy, which stated that China's "doors" were open to merchants of all nations.

D. An Upsurge in Chinese Nationalism

1. The Boxer Rebellion protested the Dowager Empress's rule and foreign privilege. The Boxer Rebellion failed, but it sparked nationalism in China.

2. The Chinese adopted a full constitutional monarchy by 1917 but continued to face turmoil for several decades.