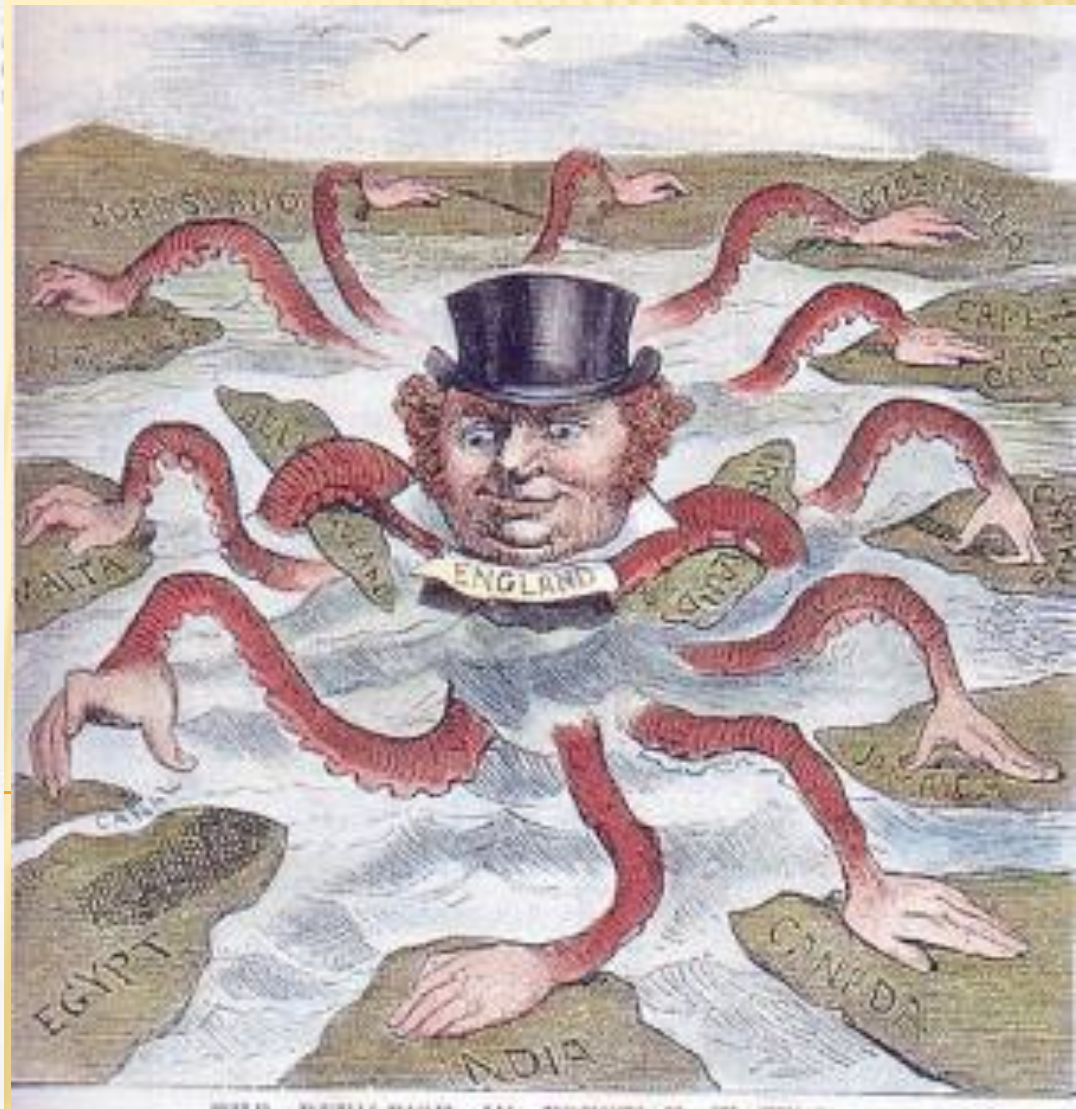
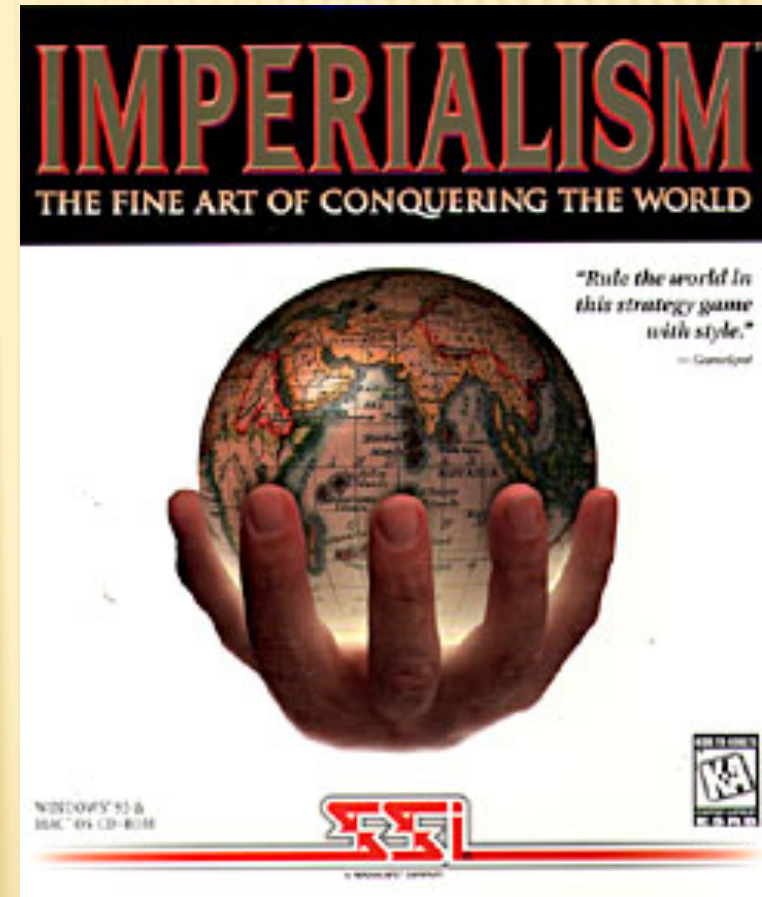


THE NEW IMPERIALISM



IMPERIALISM

- ✗ Imperialism – the domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country or region – Aggressive expansion
- ✗ Where have we seen Imperialism so far in history?



IMPERIALISM

✗ Causes of Imperialism

+ Economic Interests

- ✗ The more area you own the more money you make

+ Political and Military Interests

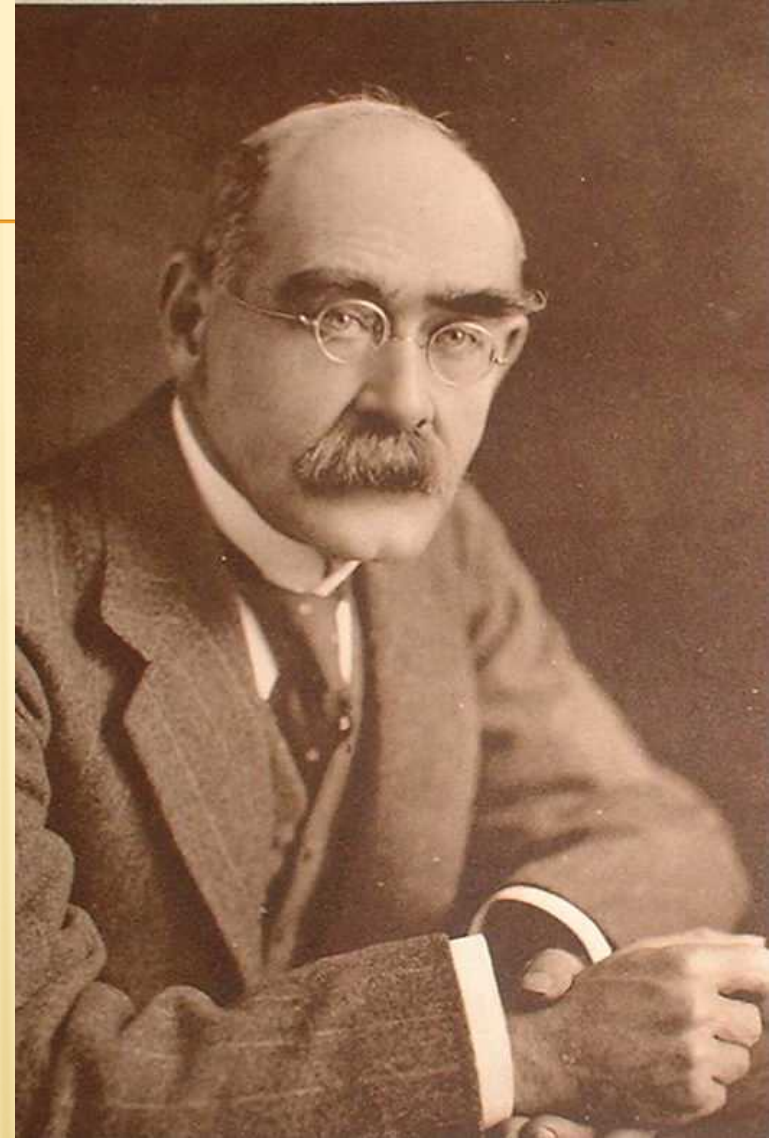
- ✗ Nationalism demanded that nations conquer around the world

+ Humanitarian Goals

- ✗ Many felt it their duty to spread the ways of Western Civilization

+ Social Darwinism

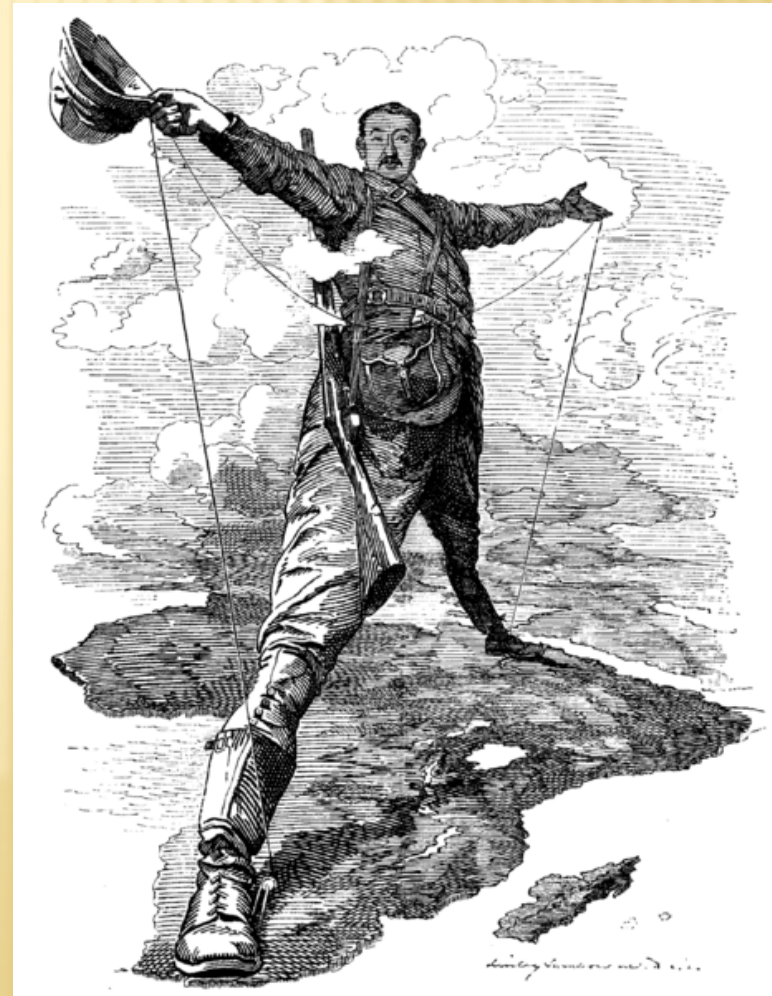
- ✗ Many embraced the idea of racial superiority



Rudyard Kipling – Author of “The Jungle Book” and the poem “White Man’s Burden”

IMPERIALISM

- ✗ Slave trade decimates Africa
- ✗ This causes a mad scramble to colonize Africa
 - + Many nations participate
 - ✗ Belgium
 - ✗ Britain
 - ✗ France
 - ✗ Germany
 - ✗ Italy
 - ✗ Portugal
 - ✗ Spain



IMPERIALISM

- ✗ Egypt Seeks to Modernize
 - + Muhammad Ali – Governor of Egypt (1805)
 - ✗ Known as the “Father of Modern Egypt”
 - ✗ Improved tax collection, reorganized the landholding system, and backed large irrigation projects
 - ✗ Also brought in western military experts to modernize Egypt’s army
 - ✗ Dies in 1849
 - + Successors build the Suez Canal





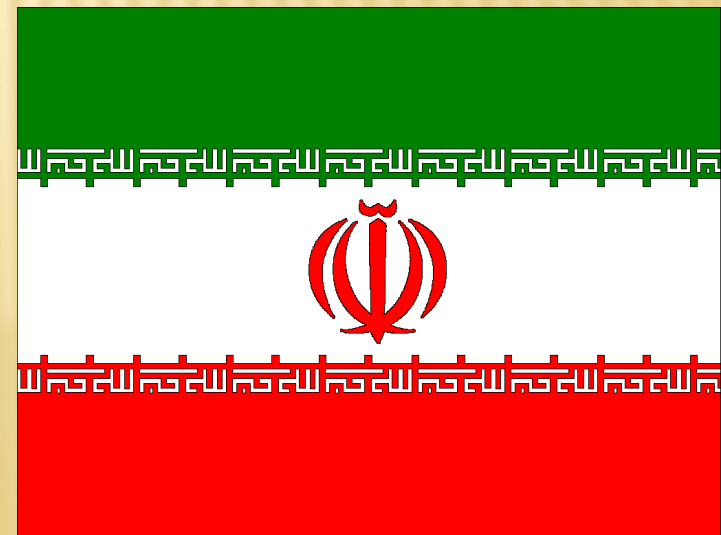
STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL



IMPERIALISM

✖ Iran

- + Run by the Qajar Shahs from 1794 to 1925 - Pahlavi Shahs from 1925 to 1979
- + Russia and Britain came into Iran and discovered oil
- + Both Russia and Britain convinced Iran to grant them access to the oil
- + Russian and Britain send in troops to protect their oil interests
- + Iranian nationalists and Muslim religious leaders were outraged
- + How does this fit into today's current events?



IMPERIALISM

- ✗ The British take over India
 - + India was home of many cultures and peoples
 - + When Britain came in they could not unite to prevent it
 - + British were in India to make money
 - + They tried to convert Indians to Christianity
 - + British also worked to end slavery and improve women's rights
 - + British also sought to end the Hindu custom of "sati" – widows were expected to join their husbands in death by throwing themselves on the funeral fire



Ganesha – God in Hinduism



Sati

IMPERIALISM

- ✗ British required “sepoys”, or Indian soldiers to serve Britain anywhere in the world
- ✗ Also allowed widows to remarry
- ✗ Finally the British issued new rifles to the sepoy soldiers that required soldiers to bite off the tips of cartridges
 - + The cartridges were greased with animal fat either from cows (sacred) or pigs (forbidden)
 - + All three acts were against the Hindu religion

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"Brothers in Arms."

IMPERIALISM

✖ Sepoy Rebellion (1857)

- + Sepoys massacre British men, women and children
- + British send in more troops and crush the rebellion
- + Took revenge for the uprising by torching villages and killing thousands of unarmed Indians
- + British Parliament makes India British owned territory
- + The appoint a British viceroy to rule India for the crown



IMPERIALISM

- ✘ Amritsar Massacre (1919)
 - 1,100 Indians gathered into a walled field – Indian meetings were prohibited so the British commander ordered his troops to open fire, killing 379 men, women and children
- ✘ Many Indians had to fight for the British in WWI
- ✘ India sought self-rule

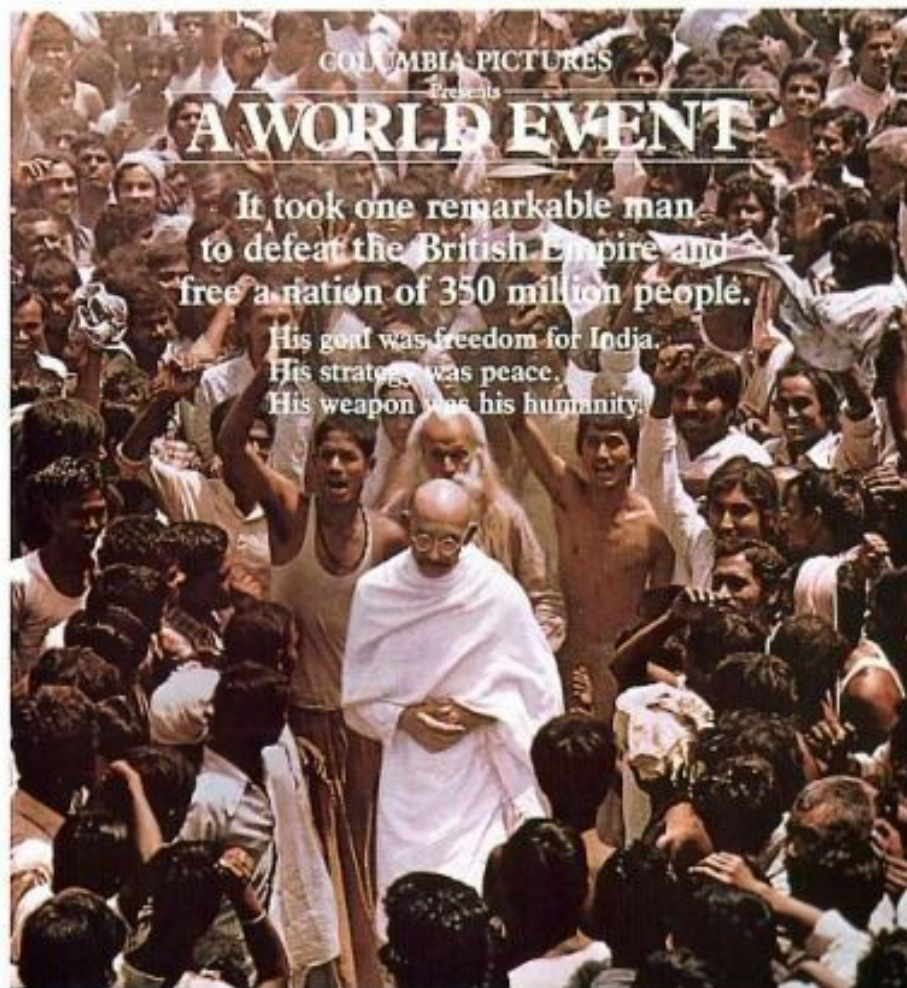


IMPERIALISM

- ✗ Mohandas Gandhi (1869-1948)
 - + Studied law in England
 - + Joined a law firm in South Africa
 - + Adopted the weapon of nonviolent protest and resistance
 - + Also known as civil disobedience or refusal to obey unjust laws
 - + Embraced Hindu traditions
 - + Inspired India to protest against British rule
 - + Gandhi inspired Indians to protest for their freedom from British Colonial Rule



Mohandas Gandhi



COLUMBIA PICTURES

Presents

A WORLD EVENT

It took one remarkable man
to defeat the British Empire and
free a nation of 350 million people.

His goal was freedom for India.

His strategy was peace.

His weapon was his humanity.

GANDHI

His triumph changed the world forever.

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Produced by

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH'S FILM "GANDHI"

Starring BEN KINGSLEY as Mahatma

CANDICE BERGEN EDWARD FOX JOHN GIELGUD TREVOR HOWARD JOHN MILES MARTIN SHEEN

Executive Producer: Stuart Craig Editor: Terence A. Clifton Director of Photography: Billy Williams B.S.C. Music: Ramin Djavanmaji

Production Designer: Stuart Craig Executive Producer: Billy Williams B.S.C. Music: Ramin Djavanmaji

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IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

- ✗ The Opium War - 1839
 - + Chinese become addicted to Opium
 - + Britain was supplying Opium to the Chinese even though it was illegal in England
 - + Chinese outlaw Opium and execute drug dealers
 - + British refuse to stop supplying China with Opium
 - + Chinese ships clash with British ships but are outgunned and defeated
 - + British force Chinese to sign the Treaty of Nanjing
 - ✗ British gain Hong Kong in the treaty



IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

- ✗ In early 1800's the Qing dynasty was in decline
 - + Irrigation systems and canals were poorly maintained which caused massive flooding
- ✗ This leads to the Taiping Rebellion
 - + 20 – 30 million die in this rebellion
 - + Qing dynasty remains intact, but is severely weakened



IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

- ✗ War with Japan
 - + Sino-Japanese War
 - + Japan is industrialized; China is not
 - + China is crushed – Western nations move swiftly to carve out areas of China
 - ✗ British - Yangzi River Valley
 - ✗ French – Indochina
 - ✗ Germany/Russia – Northern China
 - ✗ US – Stayed away
- ✗ Qing Dynasty Falls



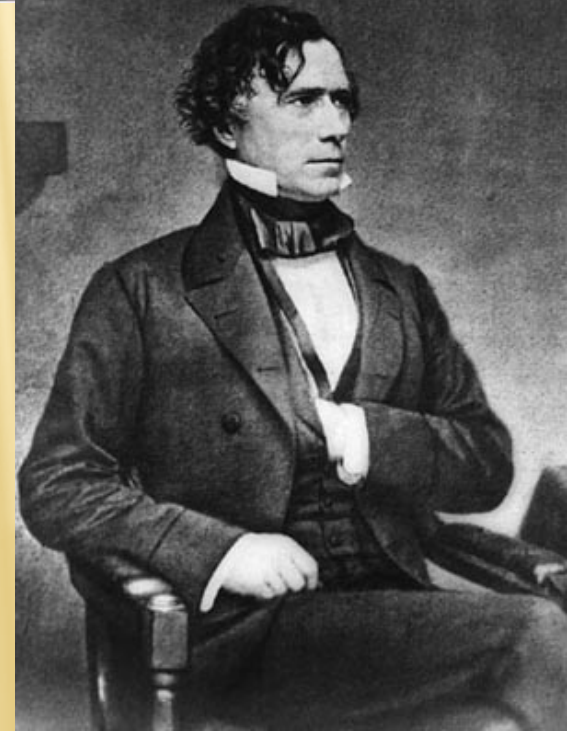
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Jap the Giant-Killer.

JAPAN MODERNIZES

- ✖ Japan had a policy of isolation
 - + Everything they did was internal from 1600 to 1853
 - + This is also the time of the Shogun and Samurai
- ✖ Japan was scared by the fact that Western Powers carved up China
 - + Japan were worried that they would be next
- ✖ In 1853 the United States sailed for Japan
 - + Led by Matthew Perry, they landed in Tokyo Bay and brought a letter from President Franklin Pierce demanding that they open it's ports for diplomatic and commercial change



JAPAN MODERNIZES

- ✗ Japan realizes that it can not defeat the United States so it gives in
 - + Japan signs the lopsided Treaty of Kanagawa
- ✗ The Samurai revolt and appoint a new emperor
 - + This is known as the Meiji Restoration
 - + The Emperor sends his samurai to Western nations to learn the ways of Industrialized nations
 - + Their goal was to beat the West at their own game
 - + Their motto was, “A rich country, a strong military”



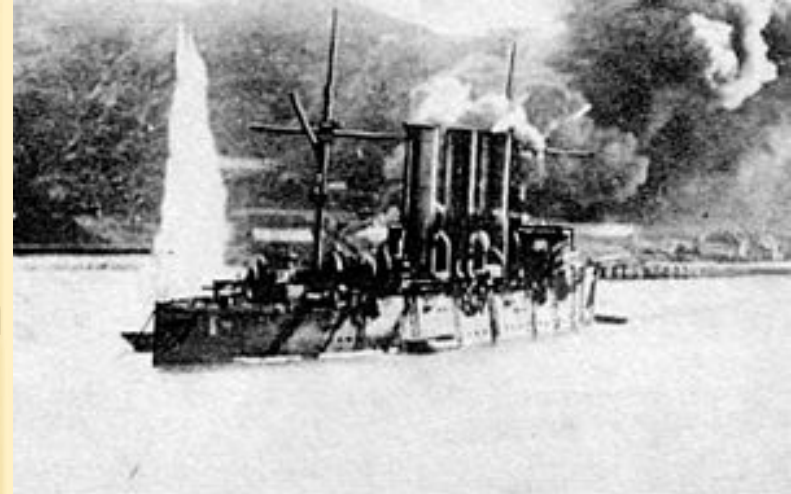
JAPAN MODERNIZES

- ✕ Reforms under the Meiji
 - + Government
 - ✕ Japan adopts the German form of government – Democracy with a ruler (emperor) having the final say
 - ✕ Eliminated the special rights of the Samurai – all men were now able to be warriors in the military
 - + Economic
 - ✕ Japan moves to modernize and build industry
 - ✕ Capitalism
- ✕ Japan becomes one of the most powerful nations in the world and forces Western Nations to revise lopsided treaties



JAPAN MODERNIZES

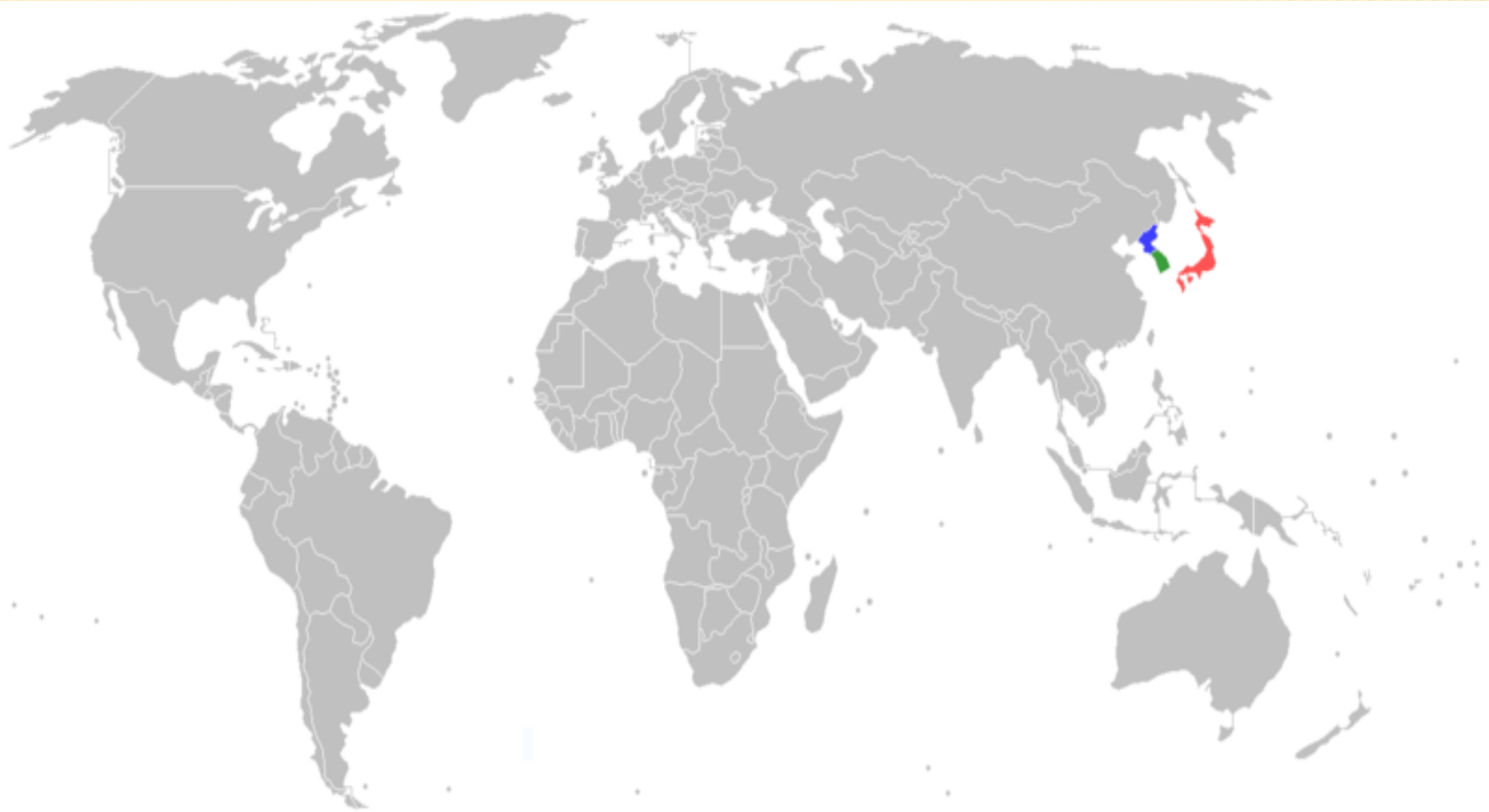
- ✘ Japan begins to seek Imperialistic goals
- ✘ Japan easily defeats China in the Sino-Japanese war
- ✘ Japan eventually defeats the Russians in the Russo-Japanese War
 - + This marks the first time in history that an Asian power defeated a European nation



JAPAN MODERNIZES

- ✖ China, Russia and Japan compete for control of Korea
- ✖ Japan wins and ultimately makes Korea sign a lopsided treaty
- ✖ Japan ruled Korea from 1910 to 1945
- ✖ Japan industrialized Korea
- ✖ Japan becomes the strongest nation in the East





SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- ✗ Western nations fight over this area
- ✗ French seize Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia
 - + Rename it French Indochina
 - + Dutch take Indonesia
 - + British take Burma (modern day Myanmar), the city of Singapore and Malaya
 - + Siam (Thailand) survived European Imperialism – Provided a buffer zone between French and British Territories



Southeast Asia



SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- ✘ United States makes Samoa sign an unequal treaty
- ✘ United States is also interested in the sugar plantations of Hawaii – The United States annex Hawaii
- ✘ The United States takes the Philippines under control after the Spanish-American War

