

Scramble for Africa

- Europe needs
 - Resources to fuel industrialization
 - New markets to sell to
 - 19th and 20th century – European countries seized large portions of Africa
 - Imperialism – the seizure of a weaker country by a stronger country

Pre-European Domination

- Africa = hundreds of different ethnic (group of people sharing similarities – race, culture, customs, religion, etc.) and linguistic groups
- Contact with Europe as early as 1450– but African armies were strong and kept Europeans out
 - 1880 – European powers only controlled 10% of Africa
 - Europeans could not navigate the rivers until a steam powered engine was invented
 - Disease also prevented Europeans from conquering Africa
- Who were the 10%
 - Explorers, missionaries, or humanitarians
 - They opposed the slave trade

The Congo

- David Livingstone explores central Africa
 - Many thought he was dead
- Henry Stanley (reporter)
 - King Leopold (Belgium) hired him to buy land
 - King claims – setting up a colony to end the slave trade and promote Christianity
 - Reality – brutally exploited the Africans
 - Forced them to collect sap from rubber plants
 - 10 million die!
 - Europe worried – But not about people
 - Belgium has a ton of land
 - Soon all of Europe is after land

Forces driving imperialism

- Industrial revolution – Need raw materials and new markets
- Nationalism – pride in one's nation
 - The greatest nation owned the most territories
- Racism – Europeans believe they were the superior race
 - Social Darwinism – survival of the fittest
 - Europeans were wealthy and successful because they were the best

- Non-Europeans were on a lower scale
 - WE KNOW NOW THAT THIS IS FALSE
 - Europeans believed it was their duty to help non-Europeans
 - Civilize or westernize non-European people
 - Teach them Christianity
- HOW?
 - Maxim Gun is invented in 1884 – machine Gun wipes out the once strong African armies
 - Steam Engine – now they can navigate deep into central Africa
 - Quinine – Europeans are protected from Malaria
 - Africa was not united
 - Too Many different cultures and languages
 - Wars had been fought between Africa groups for ages
 - They just can't unify
 - Europeans learn to play rival groups against each other

The Division of Africa

- The scramble for Africa had begun (1880)
- Berlin Conference
 - European countries were afraid they would go to war with each other of African land
 - 14 nation meet to prevent conflicts
 - The lay down the rules for the division of Africa
 - Division ignores African ethnic groups or linguistics in each area
 - No African rulers are present
- African markets do not work out
 - BUT raw materials does
 - Copper, tin, gold, diamonds, farmland to grow cash crops (food raised to sell, not consume)
 - Africans starve – all the food raised is sold to other countries

South Africa

- 100 years of dispute –Africans, Dutch, and British
- Zulus nearly defeat the British
- Before that
 - Dutch settle in South Africa in 1652 – just a shipping station
 - Boers become farmers – now known as Afrikaners
 - British kicks the boars out – they move north
 - Boers go to war with the Zulu
 - Diamonds were discovered – everyone wants in
- Boer War – Boers v. British
 - First modern TOTAL WAR (civil war can be argued happened first)

- Boers – commando raids and guerilla tactics (hit n run)
- British – burned boar farms and imprisoned women and children
 - Also imprisoned black south Africans
 - 1910 – British win
 - The British will change the country to the way they want it

Imperialism

- Not like the age of discovery
 - More influence – political, economic, and social
 - Shape the countries to benefit Europe
- Four types of control
 - Colony, protectorate, sphere of influence, and economic imperialism
 - See chart
- Management
 - Indirect vs. direct
 - Indirect – allow the local to govern the area
 - Eventually they will rule on their own
 - Direct – Europe governs the people
 - Paternalism – give the people what they ned, but NO RIGHTS
 - Assimilation – force the people to adopt the European power’s culture
 - Schools, businesses, courts etc.
 - DID NOT WORK
- British in Nigeria
 - Gain control through military and diplomacy
 - At first – just an economic influence, then a protectorate, the a colony
 - Management was not easy – very diverse
 - Too hard to manage – turn to indirect rule

African resistance

- Africans failed due to European powers’ superior arms
 - Algeria resisted French rule for 50 years
- German East Africa – Resist SPIRTIUALY
 - Germans want to grow a cash crop – cotton
 - East Africans want to grow FOOD
 - 1905 sudden belief that magic water (maji-maji) would make their bodies bullet proof (bullets would turn to water when they hit the bodies)
 - Maji maji rebellion – 20 different ethnic groups unite to fight
 - Believe god supported them and their dead ancestors would help them

- Spears vs. Guns – guns win
 - 75,000 killed
 - Germans were shaken
 - Make changes to be govern better
- Ethiopia = successful resistance (only one)
 - Menelik II (emperor)
 - Played European powers of each other
 - Purchase modern weapons
 - Sign a deal with Italy, Italy cheats him
 - War – Defeats the Italians

Legacy

- Negatives
 - Africans lost land, independence
 - Died of disease, war, and famines (due to cash cropping)
 - Culture destroyed
 - Boundaries created by European powers –divided groups and brought rivals into the same land
- Positives
 - Lifespan increases
 - Literacy
 - Less local warfare
 - Improved sanitation and hospitals

Europeans claim Muslim lands

- Ottoman Empire declining in power – did not change with the times
- Suleiman I dies
 - The following sultans were weak
 - The palace government broke up and fought with each other
 - Corruption Theft
 - Coinage devalued
 - Embrace modern technology too late
 - Selim III modernize the army – but he is overthrown
 - Nationalism spreads
 - Greece, Serbia gain independence
 - Ottomans look weak to Europe
- Geopolitics – interest in land for its strategic location
 - Access to the Mediterranean and Atlantic sea trade

- Russia had to travel through ottoman lands to get the Mediterranean
 - Attempted alliances and went to war with ottomans over geopolitics
 - Oil (1900)
- Russia and the Crimean War
 - Russia always wanted a warm water port
 - 1853 Crimean War
 - British and French help ottomans (prevent Russia)
 - 1st war with female Army Nurses
 - 1st war covered by newspaper journalists
 - Ottomans win, but are weak – eventually lose it all
- Great Game
 - Russia v. Britain over Muslim lands in central Asia
 - Russia wanted to take India, British wanted to take Afghanistan
 - 1881 Britain gave up on winning Afghanistan
 - Russia would build an alliance with Afghanistan
 - They broke this alliance in 1979 and invaded Afghanistan
 - They lost to Osama bin laden and rebels
 - Bin Laden and the Rebels were armed by the US

Egypt reforms

- Watch ottomans – realize they must adjust to the modern world
 - Geopolitics
- Muhammad Ali – control Egypt for ottomans
 - Turns back on ottomans
 - Fights battles with the help of Europe – forms Egypt
 - Modernizes Egypt – grows cash crops
- Isma'il (grandson)
 - Suez Canal –human made waterway – it connected the Red Sea to the Mediterranean
 - French paid for it, Egypt built it
 - Other modernization got the country into major debt
 - Because of the Debt, the British seized control of the canal
 - British can now sail directly to their colonies in Asia and Africa

Persia forced to change

- Oil, but not money to develop it
 - Allow European countries to develop oil fields
 - Do the same for tobacco
 - Persian people upset – boycott tobacco – they want to modernize
 - Riots break out – government loses control
 - British and Russia take over

Muslims lands – Not colonies or protectorates – sphere of influence and economic imperialism

British imperialism in India

- British in India (160s)
- 1707 Mughal Empire collapsing
 - 1757 – 7 years' war (French and Indian War) – British defeat the French and Indians
 - Odd coincidence – In North America the French are allied with American Indians (no relation)
- East India Company = a business, but controlled the British government
 - British Gov't didn't get involved much
 - Company had its own army Sepoys (Indian soldiers)
- India = fuel the industrial revolution, also a future marketplace
 - India is not allowed to trade with anyone else
 - Railroads helped increase revenue
 - Many plantation crops
 - Trade opium (drug) to china for tea
- British colonialism helped and hurt India (similar to the situation in Africa)
 - Unlike much of Africa, India became very modern

The Sepoy mutiny

- 1850 British controlled most of India – in addition – attempted to convert them to Christians
 - Nationalism
 - RUMOR – rifle cartridges (bullets) were greased in beef and pork fat
 - Had to bite off the end to use
 - Hindus – do not eat cow, Muslims – do not eat pork – OUTRAGED
 - Soldiers refused to use cartridges
 - Britain threw them in jail (bad idea)
 - Rebellion in northern India lasts a year
 - Indians cannot unite – Muslims and Hindus
 - Sikhs (religious group) side with the British
 - Result – Britain takes over
 - Raj – 200 year rule by UK

Nationalism in India

- Modernization – stop old traditions (arranged child marriages, rigid caste system)
- Indians hated being 2nd class citizens in their own country

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

- Just like Africa, Europe rushed to cut up SE Asia

- Pacific Rim – Countries that border the Pacific Ocean
 - Tropical agriculture, strategic location of Chinese trade route
 - Early 18th century
 - Dutch East India Co – Indonesian islands
 - Dutch make it a permanent home – not just a colony
 - British – Singapore (Malay Peninsula)
 - Stopping point on British trade route to china
 - Also own Burma – Tin, rubber trees
 - Encourage Chinese to migrate to work
 - To this day – problem with Chinese in Burma
 - France – Indochina (modern Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos)
 - Napoleon III sends army takes over French Indochina
 - Direct control – no modernization, France grew rice for export
 - Peasants starve, begin resistance (would later drag America in)
 - Germans – Marshall islands and parts of New Guinea and Solomon Islands
 - Perfect for plantations
 - Economies grow, but people still suffer
 - Siam remains independent (modern Thailand)
 - Geopolitics = luck – in the middle of a British and French Colony
 - Neither wanted the enemy to take Siam
 - Siamese kings played both
 - Siam modernizes and does not go through turmoil like the other colonies
- US Imperialism in the Pacific islands
 - America was a colony – disliked the idea of colonizing (remember the Monroe Doctrine)
 - Some Americans thought it was fine – Build an Empire, be a world power
 - Spanish American War (1898)
 - US gains – Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines
 - Educate, uplift, and Christianize
 - Filipinos not happy
 - From one colonizer (Spain) to another (USA)
 - Filipino nationalists declare independence
 - US attacks, wins in 1902
 - US promises – prepare Philippines for self-rule
 - Builds roads, railroads, hospitals, schools
 - BUT – grow cash crops – lead to starving
 - Hawaii US interested in Hawaii in 1790 (only 13 states at the time)

- Port on the way to China
 - Sugar plantations
- Queen Liliuokalani – wanted a new constitution
 - More power for her, less power for wealthy planters
 - Wealthy American businessmen overthrow the queen
 - 1894 Sanford B Dole becomes the president of republic of Hawaii (Yes, that Dole!)
 - Hawaii becomes a state in 1898

All of the land has been claimed – what comes next? War! The longest Peace in history of Europe would soon be ending!!!