

Chapter Summary

Section 1: Building Overseas Empires

Western imperialist powers used their superior technology and industrial power to create colonies throughout Africa and Asia. This imperialism was rooted in beliefs in racial superiority and a desire for new materials and markets.

Section 2: The Partition of Africa

European imperialists held paternalistic views of Africans. Following the lead of Prince Leopold II of Belgium, they scrambled to divide and conquer the continent.



Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 3: European Claims in Muslim Regions

By the 1800s, Muslim empires were in decline in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. European powers expanded into Muslim lands despite religious and military opposition.

Section 4: The British Take Over India

Despite the opposition of Indians, Britain took over the nation. Sepoys, or Hindu soldiers, were used to fight until they rebelled against violations of their religion. India became the star of the British colonial empire.

Chapter Summary (continued)

Section 5: China and the New Imperialism

The Qing dynasty gradually fell into decay under pressure from European powers, the Opium War, the Boxer Rebellion, the Taiping Rebellion, and the Sino-Japanese War. China became a republic in 1911.

Objectives

- Analyze the causes of the “new imperialism.”
- Explain why Western imperialism spread so rapidly.
- Describe how imperial governments ruled their empires.



Terms and People

- **imperialism** – the domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country or region
- **protectorate** – a region in which a local ruler was left in place but expected to follow the advice of European advisors on issues such as trade or missionary activity
- **sphere of influence** – an area in which an outside power claimed exclusive investment or trading privileges



How did Western nations come to dominate much of the world in the late 1800s?

Great Britain and other Western countries built overseas empires in the late 1800s. Advances in science and technology, industry, transportation, and communication gave these industrialized nations many advantages.

Armed with new economic and political power, Western nations set out to dominate the world.

In the late 1800s, Western imperialism expanded aggressively.

- **Imperialism** is the domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country or region.
- Although Europeans had established colonies earlier, they had previously had little direct influence over people in China, Africa, or India.

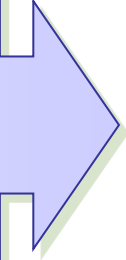
The strong, centrally governed nation-states of Europe were greatly enriched by the Industrial Revolution.

Encouraged by their new strength, these nations embarked on a path of expansion—the new imperialism.

Causes of the “New Imperialism”

Economic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New sources of raw materials• New markets to sell goods• New ventures and enterprises
Political and military needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Naval refueling bases• Stopping the expansion of rivals• Promoting national security and prestige

**Imperialism
was also driven
by genuine
humanitarian
and religious
goals.**



- Missionaries, doctors, and colonial officials saw it as their duty to spread the blessings of Western civilization.
- These included medicine, law, and religion.

Behind the West's civilizing mission was also a sense of racial superiority.

- Social Darwinists applied Darwin's theory of natural selection to societies.
- They saw imperialism as nature's way of improving the human race.

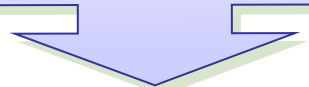
A result was that many people lost their cultural heritage.



National pride and aggressive foreign policy came to be known as jingoism.

A driving force behind imperialism was the desire for new markets. This British propaganda poster boasts that Africa would become a gold mine for British-made products.

Between 1870 and 1914, imperialist nations gained control over much of the world.



- Leading the way were explorers, missionaries, soldiers, merchants, and settlers.
- Imperialists found support among all classes of society, including bankers, manufacturers, and workers.

Western expansion succeeded for a number of reasons.

Disadvantages of the non-Western nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Ottoman and Chinese civilizations were in decline.• The slave trade had damaged African nations.
Advantages of the Western nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They had strong economies and well-organized governments.• They had superior technology in weapons, communication, medicine, and transportation.

Asians and Africans resisted, but were overpowered by weapons such as the Maxim machine gun.

Some tried to strengthen their societies by reforming their Hindu, Muslim, or Confucian traditions.

Educated Africans and Asians tried to form nationalist movements to expel the imperialists.

In the West, a small group opposed imperialist actions.

- Some saw imperialism as a tool of the rich.
- Some felt it was immoral.
- Others saw it as undemocratic. Westerners were moving toward greater democracy at home, they noted, but were imposing undemocratic rule on others.

France and Britain ruled with different approaches.

France generally ruled directly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• French administrators were sent.• The goal was to impose French culture.
Britain generally ruled indirectly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local rulers were left in charge.• The children of the ruling class were educated in England.• The goal was to groom or “Westernize” future leaders.

Colonial powers used additional methods to rule.

They often used protectorates.

- Local leaders were kept in office.
- Colonial advisors told them what to do.
- This method was less costly.

Spheres of influence were carved out.

- Colonial powers claimed exclusive right to trade or invest in a particular area.
- The goal was to prevent conflict with other colonial powers.

Objectives

- Analyze the forces that shaped Africa.
- Explain why European contact with Africa increased during the 1800s.
- Understand how Leopold II started a scramble for colonies.
- Describe how Africans resisted imperialism.



Terms and People

- **Usman dan Fodio** – scholar who inspired resistance against corruption and European control; began an Islamic revival in northern Nigeria
- **Shaka** – military leader of the Zulu who united his people, setting off a series of wars in southern Africa
- **paternalistic** – governing a country as a father would a child
- **David Livingstone** – an African explorer and missionary who hoped to open the African interior to trade and Christianity to end slavery

Terms and People (continued)

- **Henry Stanley** – American journalist who trekked across Africa and “found” Dr. Livingstone in 1871
- **King Leopold II** – king of Belgium who set off a scramble among European powers for African colonies in the late 1800s
- **Boer War** – 1899–1902; a war in which the British defeated Dutch Boers in South Africa
- **Samori Touré** – leader of forces fighting the French in West Africa

Terms and People (continued)

- **Yaa Asanewaa** – queen of the Asante who led her people's battle against the British in West Africa
- **Nehanda** – woman who led the Shona of Zimbabwe against the British until her capture and execution
- **Menelik II** – reforming leader who tried to modernize Ethiopia, allowing it to avoid colonial takeover
- **elite** – upper class

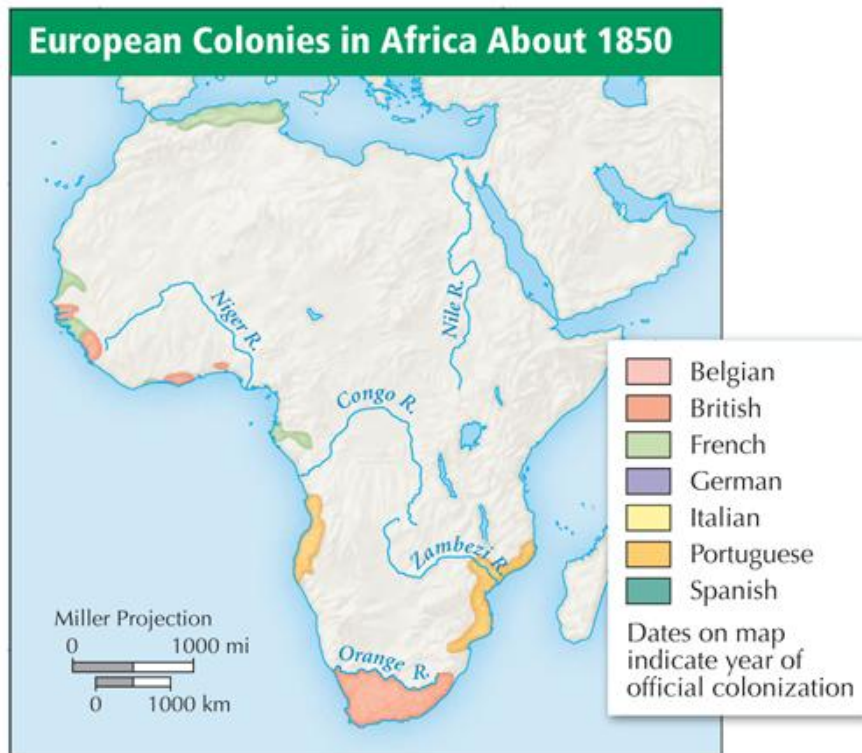


How did imperialistic European powers claim control over most of Africa by the end of the 1800s?

In the late 1800s, Britain, France, Germany, and other European powers began to compete for African territories. Within about 20 years, the Europeans had carved up the continent and dominated millions of Africans.

Although many resisted, Africans could not prevent European conquest of their territory.

Africa is a continent roughly three times the size of Europe.



- It was made up of hundreds of diverse cultures and languages, and included large states and small villages.
- By the mid 1800s, Europeans had gained a toehold in several areas of the continent.

African regions varied in history and religion.

North Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since before 1800 this region was part of the Muslim world. In the early 1800s the Ottoman empire controlled this area.
West Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site of an Islamic revival led by Usman dan Fodio, who called for Sharia law and exclusion of Europeans.• In the forests, the Asante gained control.• More than a dozen Islamic leaders rose to power, replacing older rulers or founding new states in the western Sudan. Some leaders and states chose to trade with Europeans.

Islam played an important role.

East Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Muslims had long carried out a profitable trade in cities such as Mombasa.• Slaves, ivory, and copper were exchanged for Indian cloth and firearms.
Southern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The powerful warrior Shaka united many of the Zulu.• As the Zulu pushed south, they met the Boers. The Boers moved inland in 1814 on their "Great Trek" resisting British control along the coast.• The Zulu fought fiercely but could not match the Boer's weapons.

European contacts increased in the late 1800s.

Earlier Europeans had been kept from the interior by disease, the geography, and local resistance.

Led by explorers such as Mungo Park and Richard Burton, Europeans began to penetrate to the interior.

Missionaries who arrived were often motivated by **paternalistic attitudes toward Africans.**

- With a sincere wish to civilize and educate, Christian missionaries built schools and medical clinics alongside their churches.
- In their view, Africans were little more than children needing their assistance.

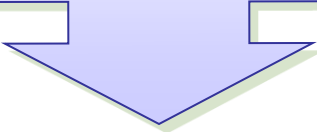
The best known of the missionaries was Dr. David Livingstone.

- For thirty years he criss-crossed East Africa.
- Livingstone believed trade and Christianity were the ways to end the slave trade.
- He blazed a trail that others followed.

In 1871, the American journalist Henry Stanley trekked across Africa to “find” Livingstone.

- Stanley “found” Livingstone in present-day Tanzania, greeting him with his now-famous words: “Dr. Livingstone, I presume.”
- Later hired by **King Leopold II** of Belgium, Stanley explored the Congo river basin seeking wealth and fame and setting off a competition for colonies.

To avoid bloodshed, the European powers met in Berlin in 1884 to divide up Africa.



- No Africans were invited to the conference, which recognized Leopold's private ownership of the Congo.
- It was further agreed that Europeans had to send officials to control the areas they claimed.



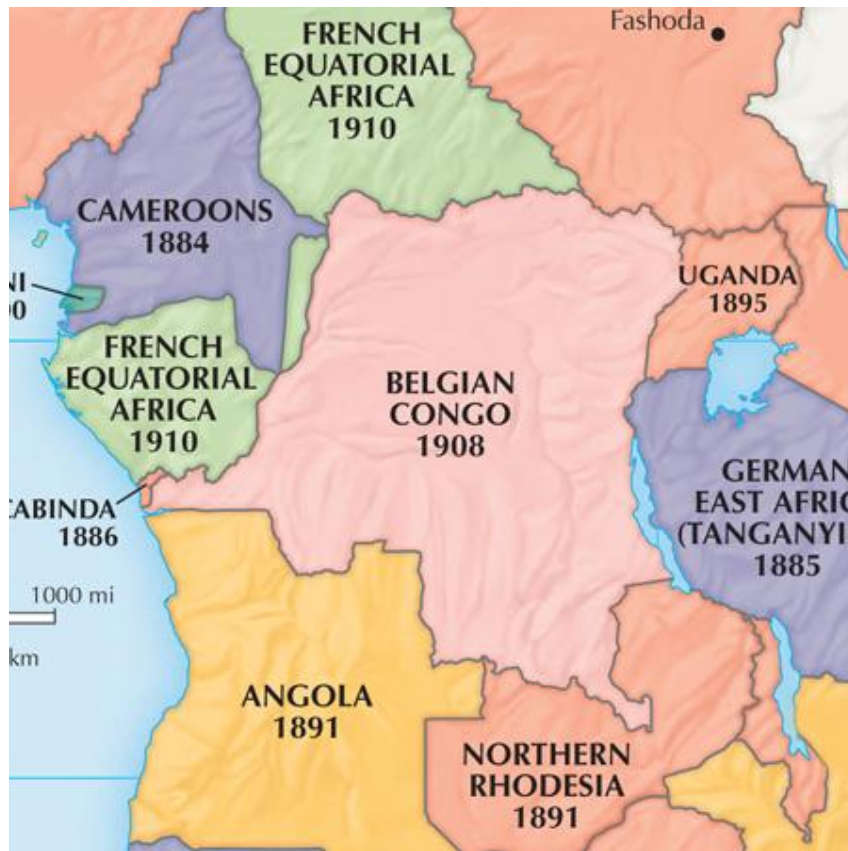
Africa, 1914

With little regard for ethnic or linguistic boundaries, Europeans split Africa among themselves over the course of 20 years.

In the Congo, brutal abuses took place as the people were exploited for ivory, copper, and rubber.

International outrage forced Leopold to turn the Congo over to Belgium.

But Belgians still treated Congo as a possession to be exploited.



The Belgian Congo

- In 1908 the Congo became the Belgian Congo.
- It supplied mineral and other wealth to Belgium.
- The people of the Congo received little in return and had little control of their land.

France took a large portion of northern Africa.



French colonies in northwestern Africa

- In the 1830s many died as France took Algeria.
- France later extended its control into Tunisia and sections of Central and West Africa.

Britain's quest for empire was championed by Cecil Rhodes.



- Rhodes proposed a British railroad from Cape Town to Cairo.
- Britain's takeover of South Africa in the **Boer War** led to racial segregation lasting until 1993.

Other European nations sought colonies as well

Additional European powers who sought colonies included:

- Germany
- Italy
- Portugal

Africans resisted takeover by Europeans.

Resisters included:

- **Samori Touré**—Algerian
- Shaka—Zulu

Two women warriors were:

- **Yaa Asantewaa**—Asante
- **Nehanda**—Shona



- One African nation that resisted colonization was the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia.
- Reforming ruler **Menelik II** modernized his country, purchased weapons, and hired Europeans to plan roads and bridges.
- In 1896 he defeated an attacking Italian force and remained independent.

Objectives

- Analyze the sources of stress in Muslim regions.
- Explain the problems the Ottoman empire faced.
- Describe how Egypt sought to modernize.
- Understand European interest in Persia.



Terms and People

- **Muhammad Ahmad** – a Sudanese man who announced he was the Mahdi, setting off resistance to British expansion in northern Africa
- **Mahdi** – a Muslim savior of the faith
- **pasha** – provincial ruler in the Ottoman empire
- **sultan** – a Muslim ruler

Terms and People (continued)

- **genocide** – a deliberate attempt to destroy a cultural, racial, or political group
- **Muhammad Ali** – father of modern Egypt; expanded cotton production, encouraged development, increases participation in world trade, and invited Western military experts to Egypt to help build a well-trained, modern army
- **concession** – special right given to a foreign power, such as the right to drill for oil or export minerals



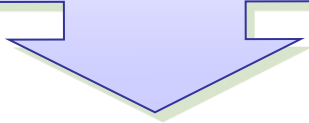
How did European nations extend their power into Muslim regions of the world?

Napoleon's Egyptian campaign highlighted the Ottoman empire's decline and opened a new era of European contact with Muslim regions of the world.

European countries had just been establishing footholds at the edges of Muslim countries.

Before long, they would strike at their heartland.

A number of internal factors contributed to the declines of the Muslim empires by the 1700s.



- Landowning nobles, military elites, and urban craft guilds had gained power.
- Corruption was widespread.
- In some places, scholars and religious leaders stirred up discontent.

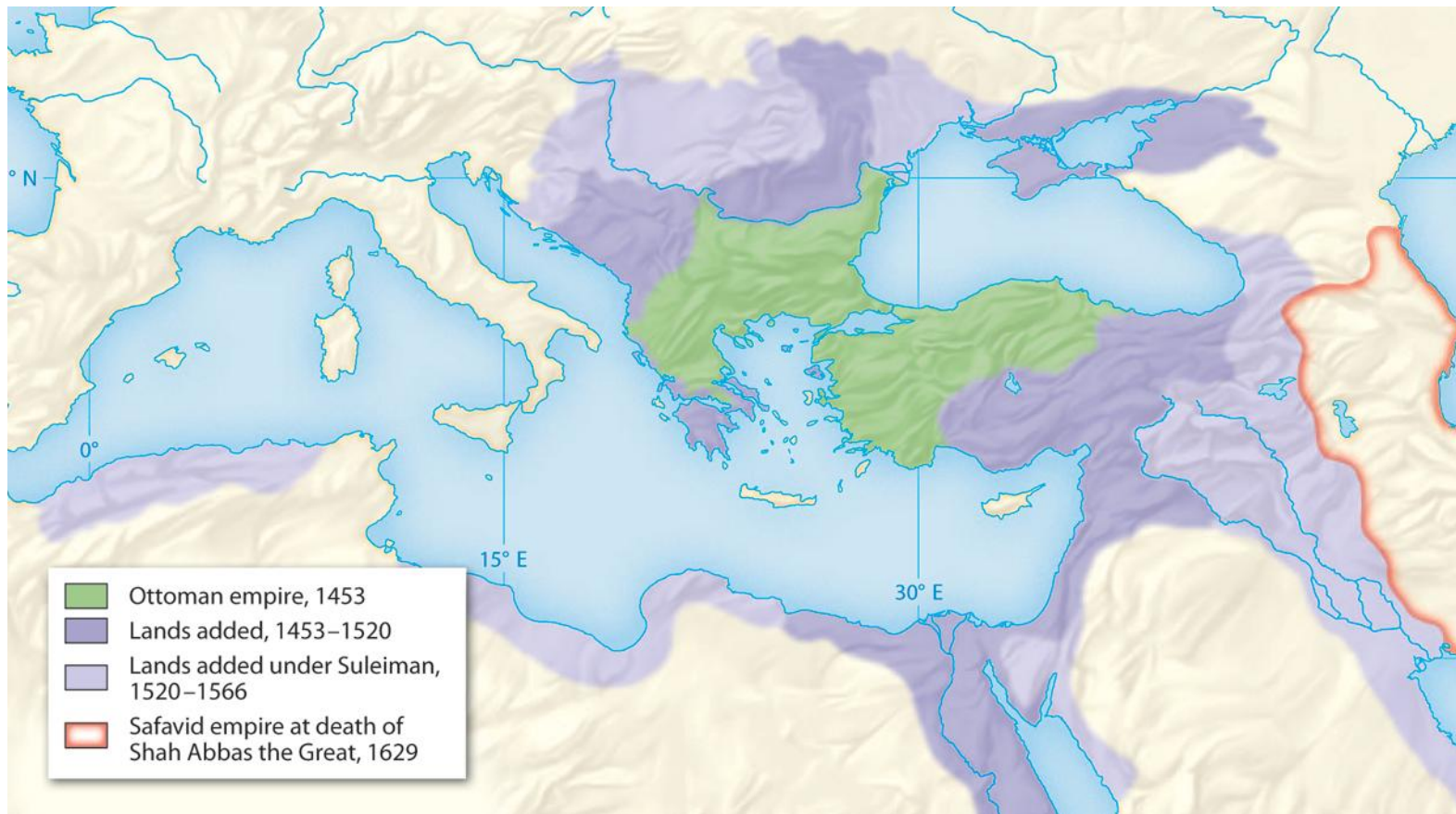
In addition, each faced powerful competition from growing European powers.

A number of reform groups emerged; most stressed piety and strict rules of behavior.


Each rejected Western influences on Muslim empires.

- Usman dan Fodio led the struggle to reform Muslim practices in northern Africa.
- In Sudan, **Muhammad Ahmad** claimed to be the **Mahdi**, or savior.
- In Arabia, the Wahhabi movement called for a return to the simplicity and purity of Muhammad's day.

At its height, the Ottoman empire extended across the Middle East, North Africa, and Southeastern Europe.



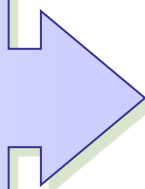
The Ottomans faced internal decay and foreign challenges.



Nationalist revolts, especially in the Balkans and Egypt, threatened the empire, while local **pashas** grew bolder.

The Russians, Germans, and British all sought to capitalize on the Ottoman's growing weaknesses.

Ottoman rulers tried to adopt reforms in the late 1700s.



- The bureaucracy and tax systems were reformed.
- Education was expanded.
- Europeans advised on military training.
- Young men were sent to the West for technological and scientific training.

But reforms did not always help.



- Improved health brought a population explosion and increased competition for land.
- Many local **sultans** objected to Western ideas that threatened their autonomy and power
- Reformers called “Young Turks” did press for liberal reform but were stopped by World War I.

Tensions exploded into **genocide** in Armenia.

Traditionally the Ottomans were tolerant of minorities such as the Christian Armenians.

Nationalism led Muslim Turks to accuse the Armenians of aiding Russia against the Ottomans.

Between 600,000 and 1.5 million Armenians died, many slaughtered by the sultan.

Muhammad Ali, appointed governor by the Ottomans, modernized Egypt in the early 1800s.



- Tax collection was improved and landholding system was reorganized.
- Large irrigation projects expanded farming.
- Cotton and other industries were promoted.
- Military modernization led to the conquest of weaker neighbors.

After Muhammad Ali, Egypt came under increasing control of foreigners.



In 1858, a French entrepreneur, Ferdinand de Lesseps, organized a company to build the Suez Canal. The English gained control when one of Ali's successors fell into debt to Britain.



- Opened in 1869, the 100-mile-long Suez Canal cut the distance for ships traveling from India to London by over 5,000 miles.
- It kept Egypt at the crossroads of the world.

In 1882 Egypt became a British protectorate.

In theory, the governor was still an official of the Ottomans.

In fact, he followed policies dictated by Britain.

Egypt continued to modernize under British rule.

But nationalist discontent continued.

The Safavid empire also fell under outside influence.



Borders of the Safavid empire, 1629

- The Qajar shahs held power in Persia from 1794 to 1925.
- They took steps to modernize, such as building rail and telegraph lines and experimenting with constitutional government.

But reform was not enough to save Persia from Western imperialism.



- Russia wanted to protect its southern frontier and Britain its interests in India.
- When oil was found, both gained **concessions** and then sent troops to protect those interests.
- Persian nationalists were split, some desiring to Westernize and others to return to Islamic law.

Objectives

- Understand the causes and effects of the Sepoy Rebellion.
- Explain how British rule affected India.
- Describe how Indians viewed Western culture.
- Identify the origins of Indian nationalism.



Terms and People

- **sati** – Hindu custom that called for a widow to join her husband in death by throwing herself on his funeral fire
- **sepoy** – Indian soldier hired by the British East India Company; sepoys rebelled in 1857
- **viceroys** – British official who ruled in India in the name of the queen
- **deforestation** – the destruction of forest land

Terms and People (continued)

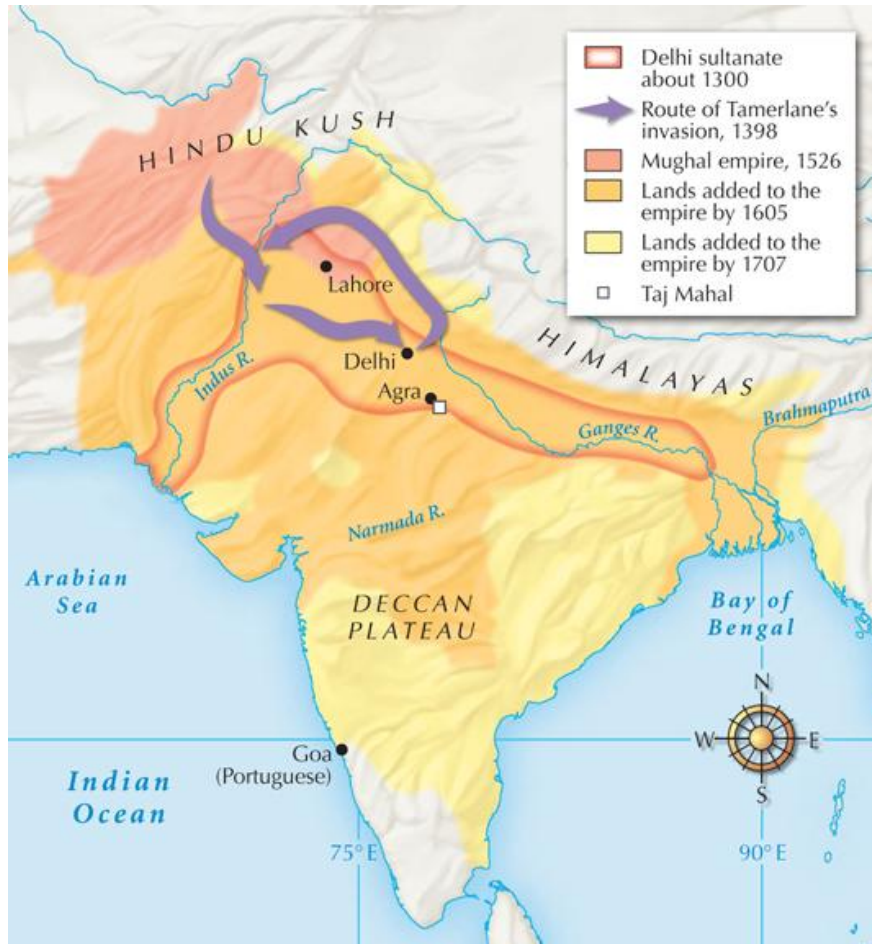
- **Ram Mohun Roy** – Indian reformer who founded Hindu University in Calcutta; sought to reform but not replace Indian culture
- **pardah** – the isolation of women into separate quarters



How did Britain gradually extend its control over most of India, despite opposition?

For more than 200 years, Mughal rulers governed a powerful empire in India. By the mid-1700s, however, the Mughal empire was collapsing from a lack of strong rulers.

Britain then turned its commercial interests in southern Asia into political interests and gained control of India.



The Mughal Empire

In the 1600s the British East India Company gained trading rights on the fringe of the Mughal empire.

As the Mughal empire declined, the British gained control. By the mid-1800s the company controlled three-fifths of India.

India was a land of great diversity. Britain exploited that diversity to gain control.



India was home to many cultures and peoples. When the Mughal empire began to crumble, these groups could not unite to expel outsiders.

Britain took advantage by encouraging competition between rival princes.

The East India Company's goal was to make money, which it did, but British policies aimed to improve India as well.



- Roads were improved and banditry was reduced.
- They pushed for social changes such as the ending slavery and the caste system.
- **Sati**, the practice of a wife's killing herself on her husband's funeral fire, was banned.

British insensitivity to local customs led to the bloody Sepoy Rebellion in 1857.



- The **sepoys** were Indian soldiers hired to fight for the British.
- The British issued a number of rules that angered the sepoys and finally provoked them to rebel.

Sepoys were ordered to serve overseas.

For high-caste Hindus, such travel was forbidden.

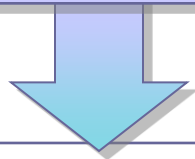
Company rules allowed Hindu widows to remarry.

The sepoy saw this violation of Hindu practice as an attempt to Christianize them.

New rifles were issued in 1857. To load the rifle one had to bite off the end of a bullet cartridge.

The cartridges were greased with cow or pig fat. Cows were sacred animals to Hindus, and pigs were forbidden to Muslims.

When sepoys were ordered to load their rifles they refused. These resisters were arrested for failing to follow orders.



The sepoys rose in rebellion against the British. Some massacred British civilians.



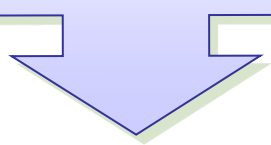
British troops retaliated, killing thousands of unarmed Indians.

After the Sepoy Rebellion, Britain took control of India from the East India Company.



- British troops were sent to India, and Indians were taxed to pay for them.
- Indians were angered at how Britain extracted great wealth from India.

Parliament set up a system of colonial rule called the British Raj.



- A British **vicero** ruled in the queen's name.
- High officials were British, but Indians held lower posts.
- With some local cooperation, India became the crown jewel of the British empire.

British rule brought some benefits to India.

Britain revised the legal system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They promoted equality and justice regardless of caste.• There was more peace and order.
Britain built rail and telegraph lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indians were able to travel and communicate more easily.• Indians began to unite.
Upper class Indians benefited the most.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The upper classes benefited from a British education.• Indian prices and landowners grew wealthy from trade.

However, changes favored the British. Britain felt they were helping India to modernize, but policies favored the British.

When Britain flooded India with machine made textiles, it ruined India's prosperous hand-weaving industry.

The British encouraged farmers to grow cash crops. This led to **deforestation**, shortages of food, and terrible famine.

Indians were divided in their attitudes toward modernization and Britain.

The upper class and educated Indians adopted more modern ways.

Hindu and Muslim religious leaders opposed British-style modernization.

Ram Mohun Roy tried to combine the old and the new in the early 1800s.

He founded Hindu College, which provided an English-style education. He saw the need to reform practices such as sati, castes, and child marriages.

Roy saw the value of European ideas and reform, but he wanted to preserve Indian culture as well.

The British were also divided in their attitudes toward Indian culture.

As Indian classics were translated, many Englishmen gained respect for Indian literature and religious ideas.

Paternalistic English leaders such as historian Thomas Macaulay had little respect for other cultural traditions.

British leaders assumed that providing Indians with a British education would lead them to accept British culture and rule.

The opposite took place; educated Indians returned home and began nationalistic movements.

- In 1855 the Indian National Congress met to propose self-rule and democracy.
- Fearful that Hindus might dominate any government, Muslims began talking about a separate state.

Objectives

- Describe the trade rights Westerners sought in China.
- Explain the internal problems that Chinese reformers tried to solve.
- Understand how the Qing dynasty fell.



Terms and People

- **balance of trade** – the difference between how much a country imports and how much it exports
- **trade surplus** – situation in which a country exports more than it imports
- **trade deficit** – situation in which a country imports more than it exports
- **Opium War** – a war that took place in 1839 when China outlawed opium and clashed with British merchants selling it in China; British gunboats easily defeated the Chinese

Terms and People (continued)

- **indemnity** – payment for losses in a war
- **extraterritoriality** – the right of foreigners to be protected by the laws of their own nation
- **Taiping Rebellion** – a massive peasant uprising against corruption in the Qing dynasty; between 1850 and 1864, 20 to 30 million may have perished
- **Sino-Japanese War** – the 1894 war in which Japan took Taiwan

Terms and People (continued)

- **Open Door Policy** – the 1899 United States policy demanding open trade in China
- **Guang Xu** – the young emperor who attempted to bring reform to the Qing dynasty
- **Boxer Uprising** – anti-foreign movement in China from 1898-1900
- **Sun Yixian** – also known as Sun Yat-sen; named first president of new Chinese republic in 1911



How did Western powers use war and diplomacy to gain power in Qing China?

For centuries, Chinese regulations had ensured that China had a favorable balance of trade with other nations.

By the 1800s, however, Western nations were using their growing power to tilt the balance of trade with East Asia in their favor.

In the 1800s China's relationship with the West changed markedly.



- China had long enjoyed a favorable **balance of trade** with Europeans.
- The Chinese limited where, how much, and when European merchants could trade.
- China exchanged porcelain, tea, and silk for gold and silver and enjoyed a **trade surplus**.

By the late 1700s, two developments changed this relationship.



- China entered a period of decline.
- Europe gained power due to its Industrial Revolution.

British merchants also began selling opium to the Chinese, causing gold to flow out of China and disrupting the economy.

To stop the use of drugs, China outlawed opium and executed the drug dealers.

Britain would not stop the sales, saying they had a right to free trade.

The result was the **Opium War** in 1839.

The Chinese were no match for British gunboats and were easily defeated.

The Chinese were forced to sign the Treaty of Nanjing. The treaty included payment of a huge **indemnity** to Britain and granted British subjects in China **extraterritoriality**.

The treaty was the first of several forcing China to make concessions.

A second war forced China to open her ports and to allow in Christian missionaries.

Massive floods in the Huang Valley resulted from failure to maintain dams and dikes.

While peasants suffered with high taxes, the imperial court lived lavishly.

Suffering peasants rebelled between 1850 and 1864.

Imperial forces eventually put down this **Taiping Rebellion**. Between 20 and 30 million people died.

The death and destruction of the Taiping Rebellion led to debate about the need for reform.

- Most saw no need to adopt Western industry.
- Western technology was feared as disruptive.
- Scholar-officials opposed Western ideas of individual thought.

The Confucian way had served China well for centuries, and most feared changing what worked.

Reformers in the 1860s began the “self-strengthening movement,” translating Western works and **developing Western-style industries.**

In the late 1800s Empress Ci Xi gained power. She opposed change and was committed to Confucian tradition.

While China debated, Japan embraced Western technology.



- In 1868 Japan began to modernize.
- In 1898 Japan joined the Western imperialists in competition to develop an empire in China.

In the **Sino-Japanese War** that followed, China lost the island of Taiwan to the Japanese.

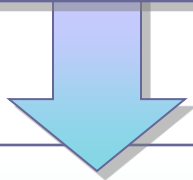


China's loss revealed its weaknesses.

European powers moved in to demand concessions and to carve up spheres of influence.

Imperialism in China

The United States, a long-time trading partner, opposed these spheres of influence and demanded an “open door” to trade.



The Europeans
accepted this
Open Door Policy.



No one asked the
Chinese, who had to
accept it.

**Reformers
blamed the
conservatives
for China's
failure to look
ahead.**



- Young emperor **Guang Xu** launched the "Hundred Days of Reform" in 1898.
- He sought to modernize the bureaucracy, schools, the military, and industry.

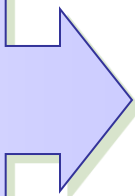
But Empress Ci Xi and the conservatives retook control, executed Guang Xu, and halted reform.

In 1900 a secret society, "The Righteous Harmonious Fists," launched an attempt to drive the "foreign devils" out of China.

The **Boxer Rebellion** attacked foreigners all across China.

But the Western powers defeated the Boxers.

As a result of the Boxer Rebellion, even conservatives had to admit that China needed to modernize.



- China had been forced to grant concessions to foreigners again.
- Schools were changed, and women were now allowed to attend.
- China began to expand economically; a business class emerged.

Though the Boxer Rebellion failed, the flames of Chinese nationalism had been fanned.



By the early 1900s, reformers created a constitutional monarchy, and some even called for a republic.

In 1911 a rebellion overthrew the Qing dynasty.



A republic was set up under **Sun Yixian**, who advocated the “Three Principles of the People.”

- **Nationalism**—removal of foreigners
- **Democracy**—representative government
- **Livelihood** —economic security for Chinese people