

# European Imperialism

## Essential Questions:

- 1) What were the causes of European imperialism?
- 2) What is the difference between “old imperialism” and “new imperialism?”
- 3) How did imperialism impact the economic, political and culture life of the subjugated peoples?
- 4) How did these subjugated peoples resist?

## Imperialism defined...

### What do you think it is?

**TWO TYPES:**

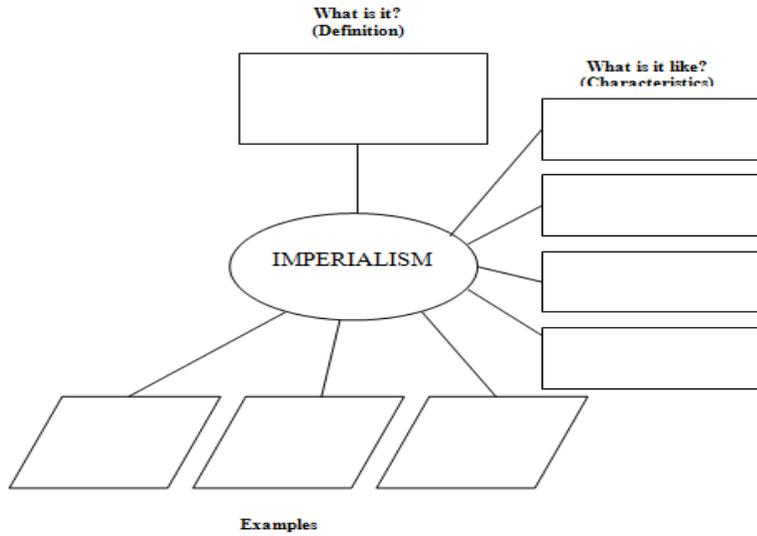
- **“Old Imperialism”**--European powers did not acquire territory (except for Spain in Americas and Portugal in Brazil) but did build a series of trading stations
  - Respected and frequently cooperated with local rulers in India, China, Japan, Indonesia, and other areas where trade flourished.
- **“New imperialism”** --tended to favor direct conquest of territories and creation of formal empires.
  - Under old imperialism, Africa and Asia had seen limited European intrusion and most contacts had been coastal in nature...Now, entire continents now came under European Influence!

美帝國主義  
 U.S. Imperialism  
 L'impérialisme américain  
 ;Fuera los imperiales  
 帝國主義  
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 領土主義  
 ;Fuera los imperiales

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

### The Age of Imperialism: Concept Definition Map

Directions: Fill in the following information as you read about the concept.

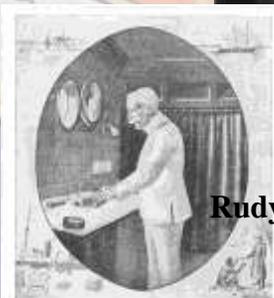


## Causes of Imperialism

<b>Economic Motives</b>	The <b>Industrial Revolution</b> created an insatiable demand for raw materials and new markets.
<b>Nationalism</b>	European nations wanted to demonstrate their power and prestige to the world.
<b>Balance of Power</b>	European nations were forced to acquire new colonies to achieve a balance with their neighbors and competitors.
<b>White Man's Burden</b>	The Europeans' sense of superiority made them feel obligated to "civilize the heathen savages" they encountered.

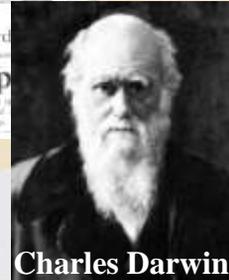
## Why Imperialism? Reasons:

- ◎ 1) **Social Darwinism**—the theory that competition among nations for more territory is based on survival of the fittest.
  - ◎ According to Charles Darwin's theory of **evolution**—the strongest organisms with the best adaptations will survive.
- ◎ 2) "**White Man's Burden**": preached that the "superior" Westerners had a duty to bring their culture to "uncivilized" peoples in other parts of the world - Poem by **Rudyard Kipling**
- ◎ 3) Germany and Russia wanted to divert popular attention from the class struggle at home to create a false sense of national unity.
- ◎ 4) Nationalistic rivalries—Who is the better country?
  - ◎ **Nationalism**—A sense of pride in one's country.
- ◎ 5) Competition to get more markets to buy and sell goods in new territories.



**Rudyard Kipling**

The best way to enlighten  
The White Man's Burden  
is through teaching the natives of civilization  
**Pears' Soap**  
In a simple lesson in enlightening the dark corners of the  
civilization's wilderness, which enlightens the civilized and  
is made the highest standard in the world market today.

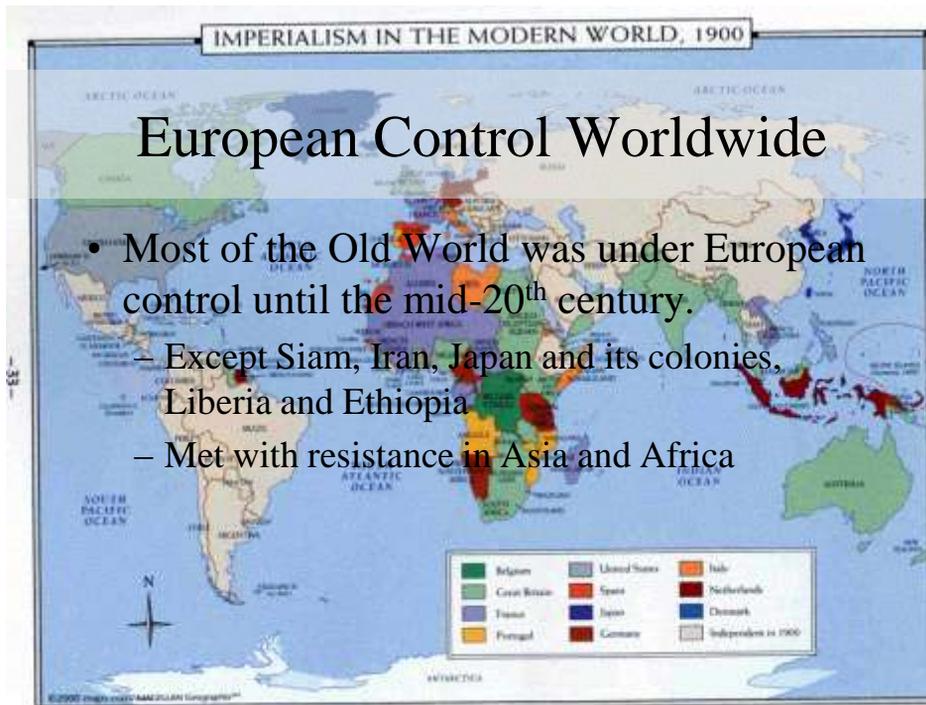


**Charles Darwin**

Read this selection from Rudyard Kipling's *The White Man's Burden* (1899) and answer the following questions:

Take up the White Man's burden--  
Send forth the best ye breed--  
Go bind your sons to exile  
To serve your captives' need;  
To wait in heavy harness,  
On fluttered folk and wild--  
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,  
Half-devil and half-child.

1. What does he mean by “the White Man’s Burden”?
2. What was the exile of which he spoke?
3. What does the word *captives* indicate?
4. What does this have to do with imperialism?





**How did the Great Britain become a powerful empire?**

1. **Mercantilism** → Economic policy that required nations to colonize weaker nations to obtain natural resources
2. **Global expansion** → Trade routes needed to be protected  
East India Company –monopoly on trade with India
3. **Success in wars** → Ireland – 1100's – 1600's
  - **Treaty of Utrecht:**  
Nova Scotia, Newfoundland; a monopoly on the slave trade in Spanish America
  - **Treaty of Paris, 1763, Seven Years' War**  
All of French Canada  
East India Company pushed France out of India
  - **Boer War, 1899-1902, Africa**
  - **Opium Wars, 1841-1842, China**
  - **World War I, 1914-1918**
  - **World War II, 1939-1941**

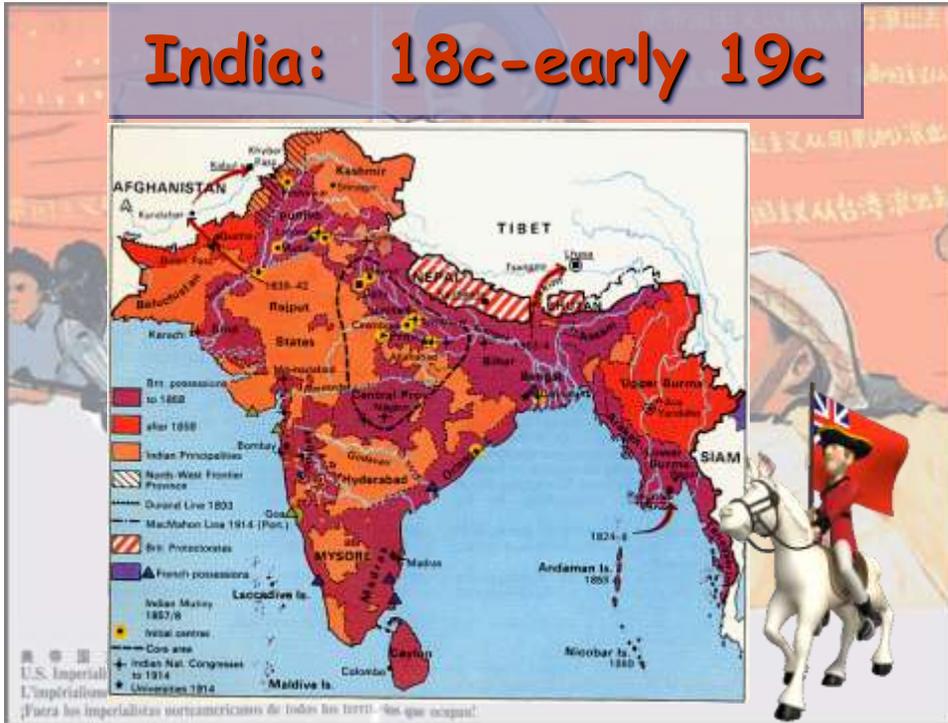
4. Superior naval power → **Most powerful navy in the world, 1760's -**  
 Captain Alfred T. Mahan, History of Naval Power...
5. Few restrictions on trade → **British monopoly on trade**  
 East India Company  
 Dec. 31, 1600, British government gave this company permission to control all trade between Britain and India
- 1784 – British Parliament forced the government to shut the East India Company and rule India because of atrocities that had occurred:
- \* Land tax, 50% (made schools close)
  - \* Cash crops: cotton, indigo, tea, jute (Less food grown)
  - \* Raw materials, (cash crops), shipped to England
  - \* People became landless, ill fed, illiterate
  - \* By the late 1800's, dissatisfaction with British brewed feelings of nationalism for Indians.

## The Sun Sets on the British Empire

- Was said in 1919, “The sun never sets on the British Empire”
  - colonies and dominions ringed the world
  - Over next half century, broke up
- Independence in India
  - Small elite ruled 300 million
    - Persistent poverty
    - British benefited from Indian exports, agricultural and raw materials
  - Desire for independence
    - 1 million Indian Allied troops in WWI increased sense of self
    - British repression intolerable - firing on civilians at Amritsar 1919

美帝国主义从它占领的每个地方滚出去  
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 L'impérialisme américain hors de tous les territoires qu'il occupe!  
 ¡Fuera los imperialistas norteamericanos de todos los territorios que ocupan!

# India: 18c-early 19c



## England & India

- British influence in India was expanding under the **British East India Company** --Commercial company (1600–1873) chartered by Queen Elizabeth I and given a monopoly of trade between England and the Far East. In the 18th century, the company became, in effect, the ruler of a large part of India.
- It intro'd policies that led to later nat'list mvmts.
- Some of these challenged local traditions assoc. w/ caste, such as the *sati*

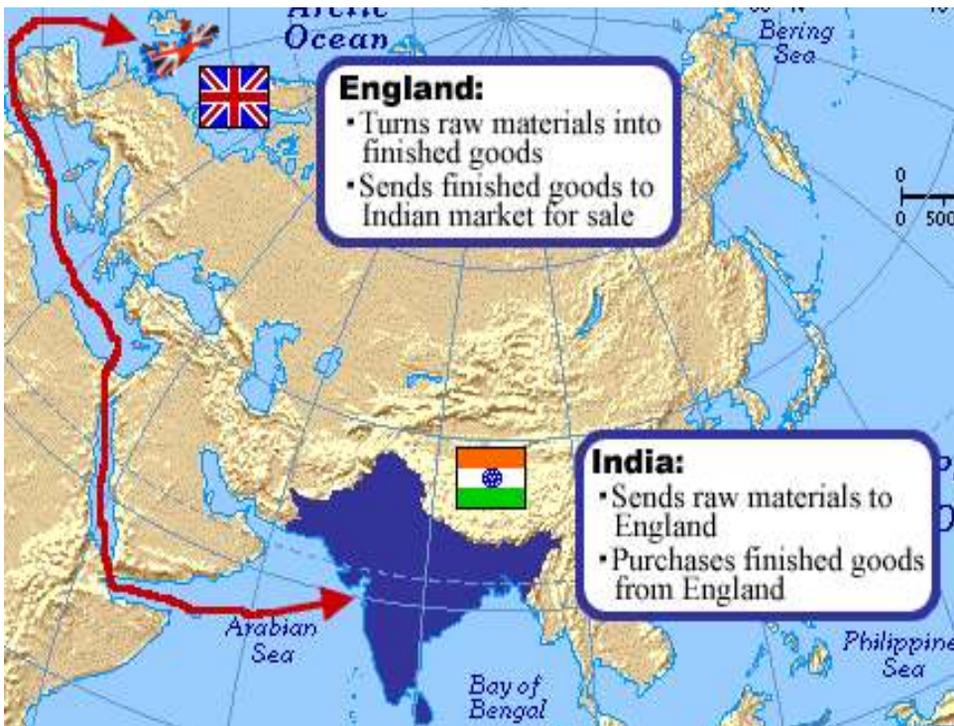


# Sir Robert Clive



Robert Clive

- Major-General **Robert Clive**, also known as **Clive of India**, was a British soldier who established the military and political supremacy of the East India Company in Southern India and Bengal. He was one of the key figures in the creation of British India.

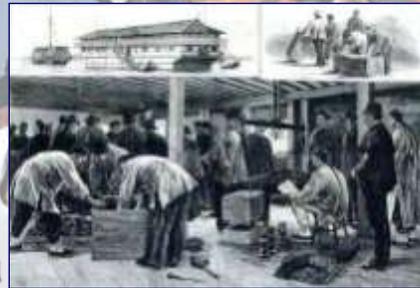
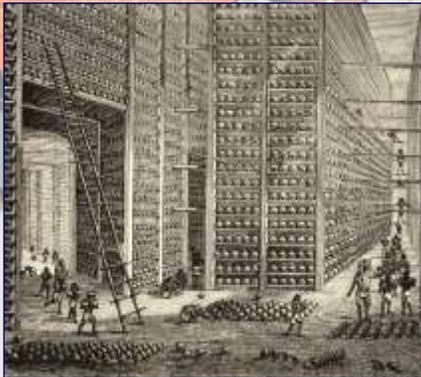


# British East India Company Agents



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# British Opium Warehouse in Patna, India



## Selling Patna Opium in China

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## Problems with the Sepoys

- Militarily, the British forced *sepoys* – Indian soldiers in British service--to accept overseas service, which also violated caste
- The British also ran into trouble with the *Lee-Enfield rifle* : soldiers had to bite the tip off the cartridge, which were supposedly dipped in animal fat (another violation of caste)



**Sepoy Mutiny, 1857-58** soldiers who wouldn't load their rifles were imprisoned...once freed, they killed British Officers and marched on Delhi, restoring a Moghul emperor to the throne

- » GB took control over the next year, thru the **Gov't of India Act** –made Queen Victoria as “empress,” taking control from the E. India Co.
- » British reforms in India continued: modern system of education (to train Indian civil servants), economic reforms (post/telegraphs, irrigation, railroads, tea plantations), creation of unified state.



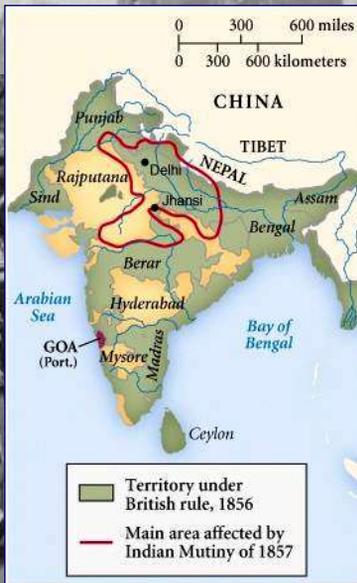
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MAPON INDIAN SEPOYS dividing the spoils after their victory against British rule (1857-1858)

## Areas of the Sepoy Mutiny, 1857

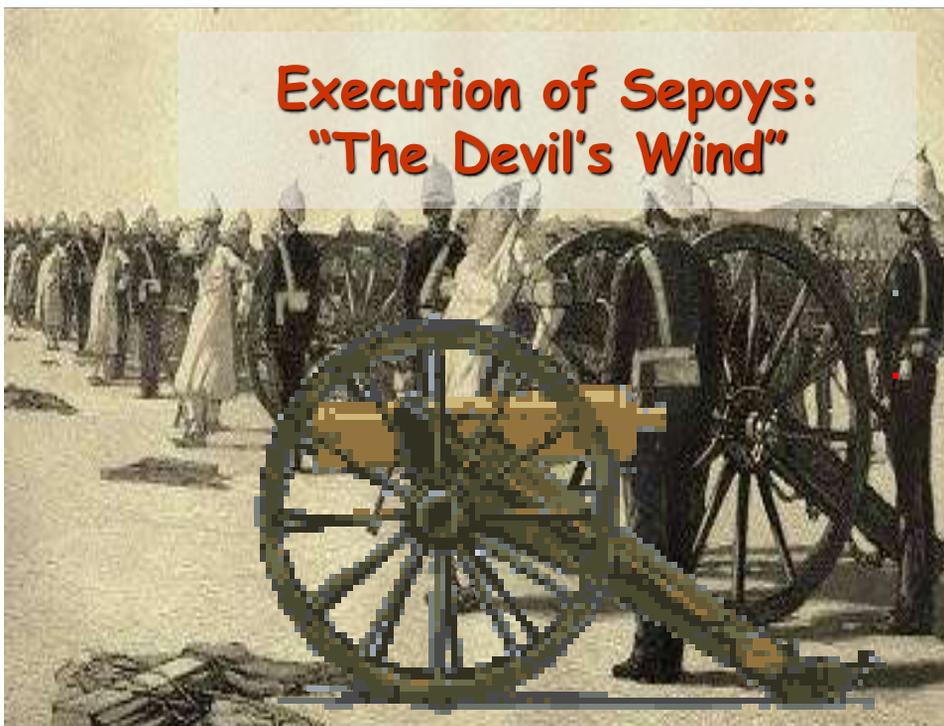


SEPOY INDIAN TROOPS dividing the spoils after their mutiny against British rule (1857-1859).



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## Execution of Sepoys: "The Devil's Wind"



# 1877: Queen Victoria Becomes "Empress of India"



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# Queen Victoria: Receiving the Crown of India



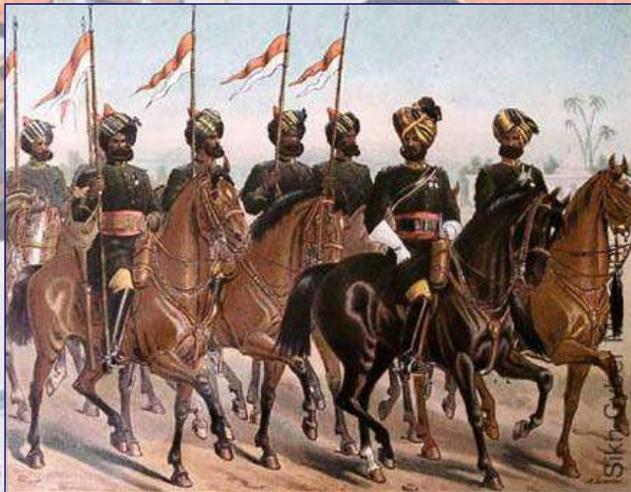
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## Queen Victoria in India



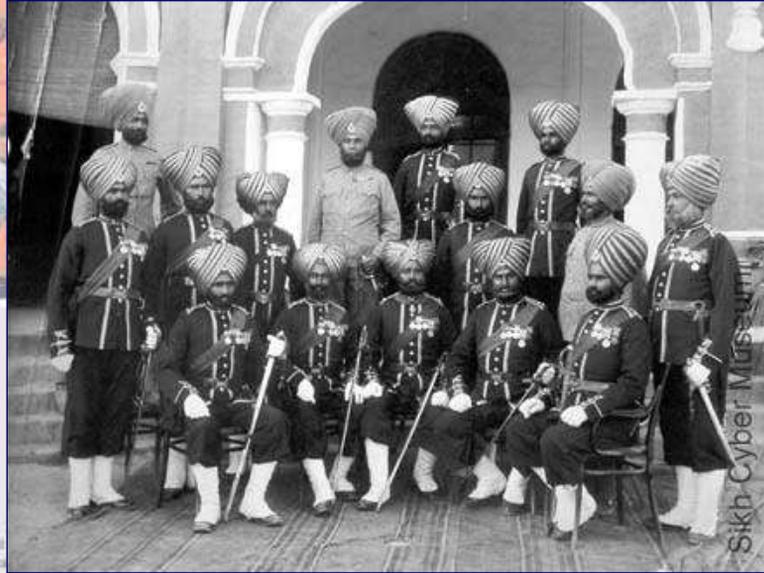
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## Sikhs – Bengal Cavalry of the British Army



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## 15<sup>th</sup> Ludhiana Sikhs, 1889



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Sikh Cyber Museum

## Assorted British Soldiers, 1890s



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# The Raj: "Jewel in the Crown" of the British Empire

New Delhi, the capital of  
the British Raj.

**British Raj**

- **British Raj** primarily refers to the British rule in the Indian subcontinent between 1858 and 1947

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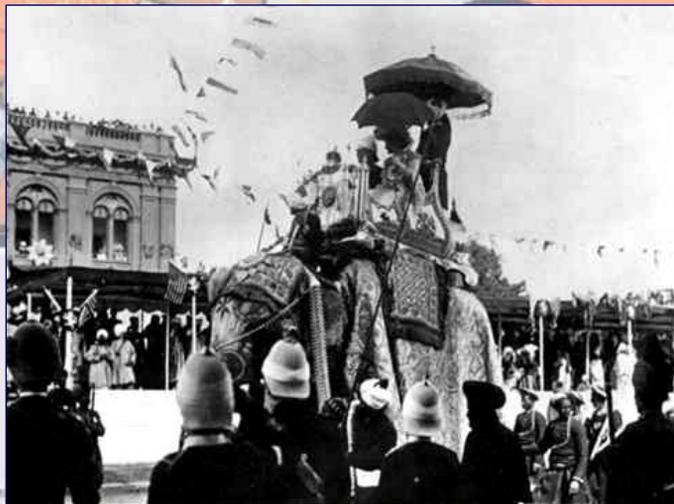
## What's a maharaja?



**The Maharaja of Pannah**

- **Maharaja**—It is a title of nobility primarily for Hindu potentates (ruler or sovereign).
- THIS IS NOT THE SAME AS THE BRITISH “RAJ!”

## The British in India often lived Like a Maharajah!



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# A Life of Leisure!

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# Darjeeling Railroad, 1880s

One Positive effect of British imperialism: They built trains and helped to industrialize India!

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# Simla: Little England in the mountains of India



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# Karachi, 1896



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# Socratic Seminar: Positive and Negative Effects of Imperialism: Should the British get out?

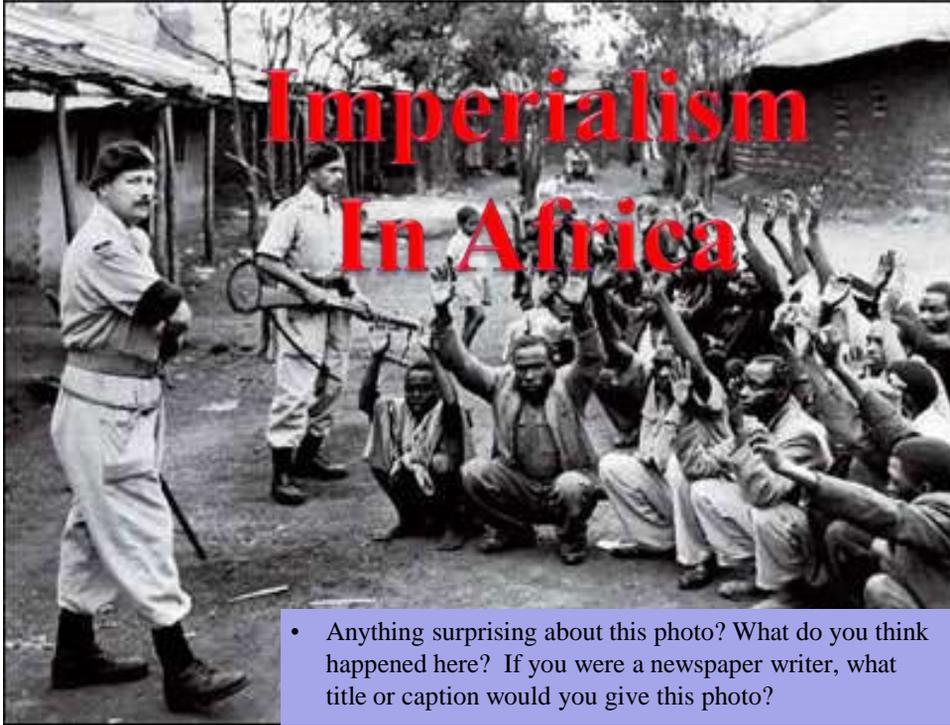
- **Directions:** Read the article “**The Benefits of British Rule, 1871**” Create a t-chart like the one below and complete it. This is your “ticket” to prepare for our class socratic seminar. **10 Minutes!**

Pros of British Rule in India	Cons of British Rule in India

## Legacy of the British Empire

1. **The English language:** doctors in India could converse with doctors in Africa, etc.
2. **The English legal system:** laws, parliamentary democracy, and political parties, representative government
3. **Religion:** Anglicanism, the Church of England, is world wide. (Nations with established religions, such as Islam in Sudan or Hinduism in India are exceptions to the influence of the British missionaries.)
4. **European culture**
5. **Railroads, roads, canals, bridges, factories**
6. **Free trade and investments** in foreign goods and manufacturing
7. **Racism** towards colonies whose inhabitants were different races

**Was British colonialism more helpful or harmful to India’s development?**



# Imperialism In Africa

- Anything surprising about this photo? What do you think happened here? If you were a newspaper writer, what title or caption would you give this photo?

## The Scramble for Africa

**Main Idea**

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

**Essential Questions**

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

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How does this cartoon demonstrate the “new imperialism?”

## The New Imperialism

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

- Under New Imperialism, European powers competed to rapidly divide up 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

Scramble for South Africa

### 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

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## Political Competition

- Imperialism in Africa reflected struggles for power in Europe, such as long-term rivalry between France and Britain
- France expanded control over West and 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

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## 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

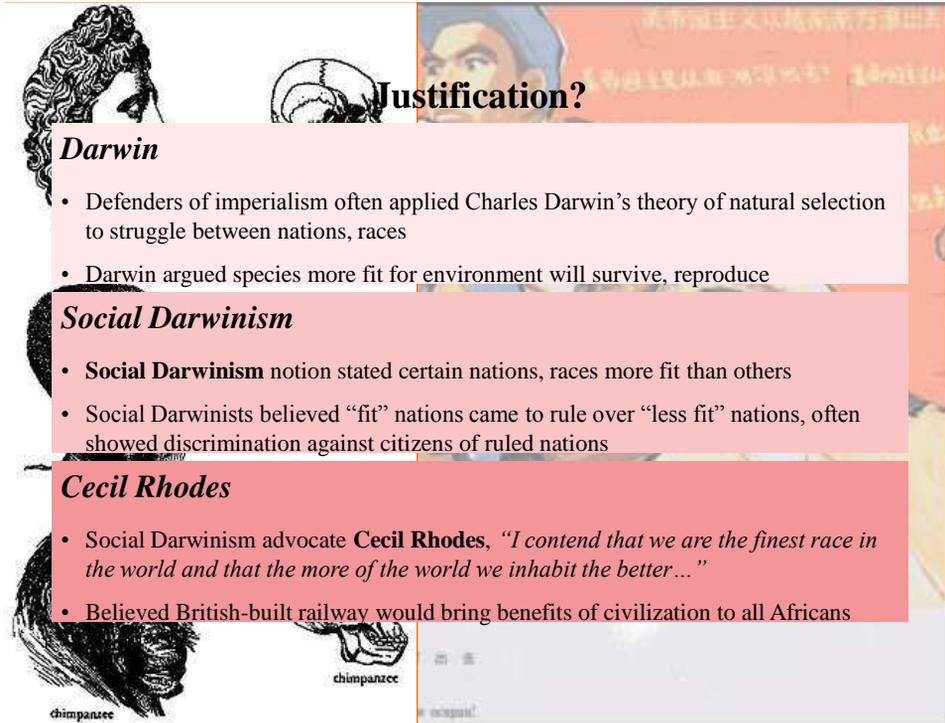
### *Rule Justified*

- 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

### Rudyard Kipling

It is a potent factor in brightening the dark corners of the earth as civilization advances, while amongst the cultured of all nations it holds the lightest place—it is the ideal white soap.

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## 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

**Read the primary source and answer the questions**

**Directions:** Read the following excerpt and answer the questions below it.

"Gentlemen, we must speak more loudly and more honestly! We must say openly that indeed the higher races have a right over the lower races. . . . I repeat, that the superior races have a right because they have a duty. They have the duty to civilize the inferior races. . . . In the history of earlier centuries these duties, gentlemen, have often been misunderstood; and certainly when the Spanish soldiers and explorers introduced slavery into Central America, they did not fulfill their duty as men of a higher race. . . . But, in our time, I maintain that European nations acquit themselves with generosity, with grandeur, and with sincerity of this superior civilizing duty."

From Jules François Camille Ferry, "Speech Before the French Chamber of Deputies, March 28, 1884," *Discours et Opinions de Jules Ferry*, ed. Paul Robiquet (Paris: Armand Colin & Cie., 1897), -1. 5 pp. 199-201, 210-11, 215-18. Translated by Ruth Klemman in Brooklyn College Core Four Sourcebook

Scanned by J. S. Arkenberg, Dept. of History, Cal. State Fullerton, Prof. Arkenberg has modernized the text

Answer the following questions:

1. Cite a biased statement from the reading and explain why you think the statement is biased.
2. Explain how the author uses consistent arguments in this excerpt.
3. The author states "European nations acquit (behave) themselves with generosity, with grandeur, and with sincerity of this superior civilizing duty." Explain the unstated assumption behind this statement.

## Major Causes for the Renewed Imperialist Impulse

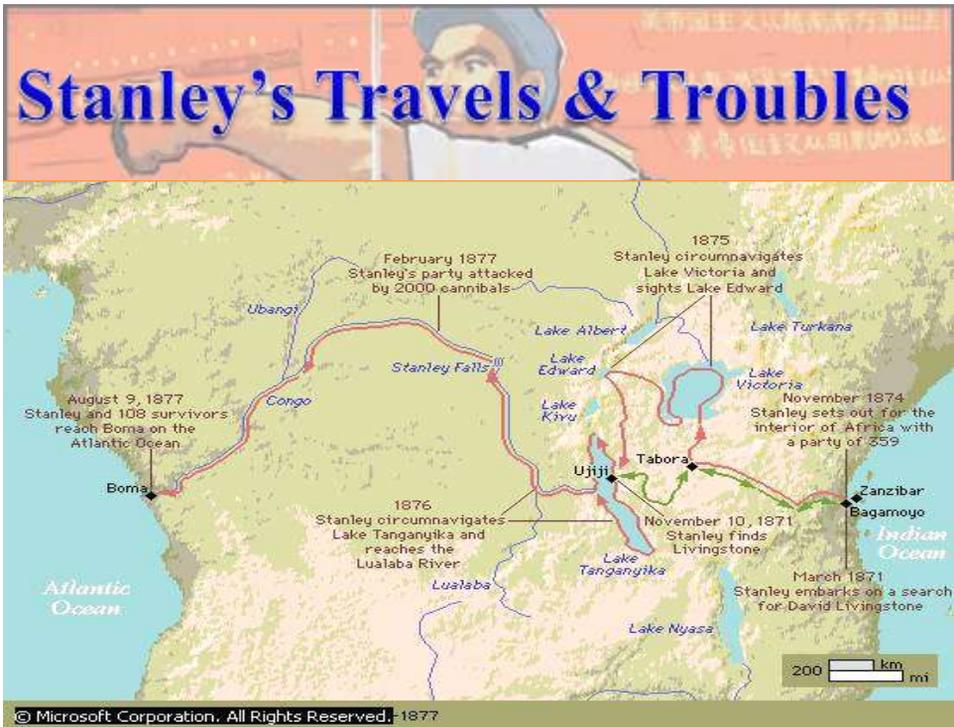
- 1) Search for new markets and raw materials
- 2) Missionary work: far more successful in Africa than in Asia and Islamic world.
- 3) **Dr. David Livingston**: first white man to do humanitarian and religious work in south and central Africa



- **H. M. Stanley** found Livingston (whom westerners thought to be dead) and his newspaper reports created European interest in Africa; Stanley sought aid of king of Belgium to dominate the Congo region.



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## Belgium's Stranglehold on the Congo

Warm Up:  
What's the  
meaning of  
this cartoon?



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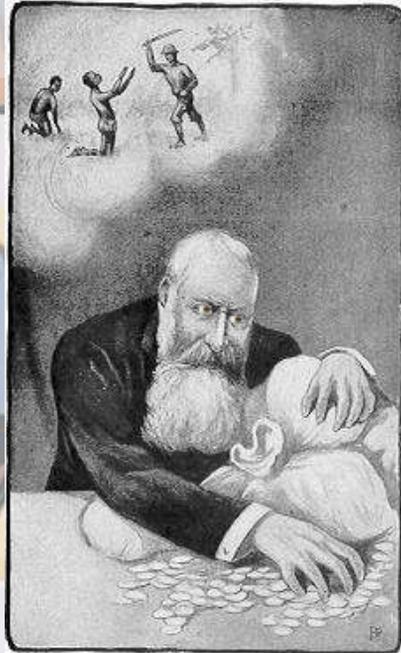
## The Congo Free State or The Belgian Congo



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# Belgian Congo

At request of **Leopold II** – king of Belgium,--H. M. Stanley established trading stations, signed “treaties” with African chiefs, and claimed land for Belgium – rubber tree plantations were created



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## King Leopold II: (r. 1865 - 1909)



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## Belgian Congo

### *Leopold*

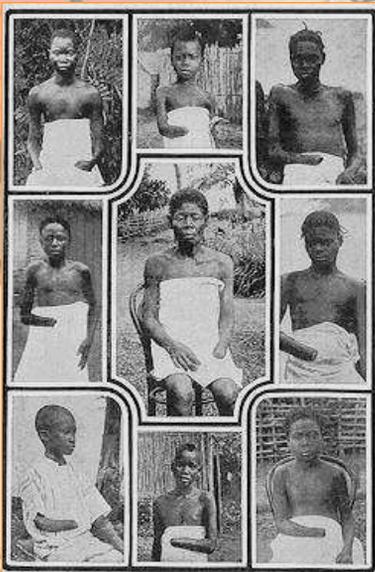
- Central Africa's Congo Free State not ruled by European country
- King of Belgium, **Leopold II**, claimed territory for himself
- Leopold created personal fortune exploiting Congo's natural resources for himself

### *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

## 5-8 Million Victims! (50% of Popul.)

**What is the purpose of this Belgian official's message?  
Read below:**



*"It is blood-curdling to see them (the soldiers) returning with the hands of the slain, and to find the hands of young children amongst the bigger ones evidencing their bravery... The rubber from this district has cost hundreds of lives, and the scenes I have witnessed, while unable to help the oppressed, have been almost enough to make me wish I were dead... This rubber traffic is steeped in blood, and if the natives were to rise and sweep every white person on the Upper Congo into eternity, there would still be left a fearful balance to their credit." -- Belgian Official*

## Harvesting Rubber



## Punishing "Lazy" Workers



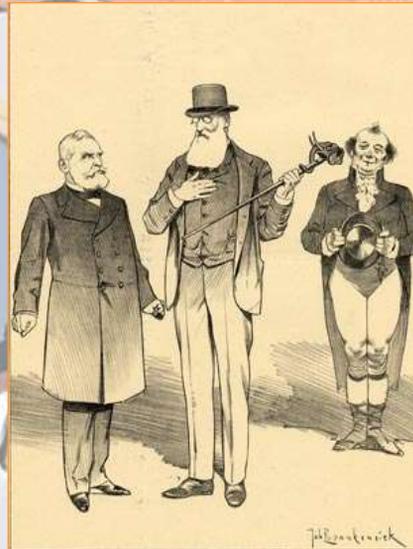
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¡Fuera los imperialistas norteamericanos de todos los territorios que ocupan!

## Leopold Defends Himself in Paris, 1903

Are you persuaded  
by this defense?

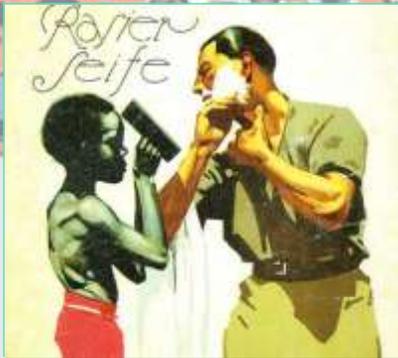
King Leopold (to Loubert) :  
How about that! John  
Bull claims that I  
tortured, robbed and  
murdered more than he  
did. . .

Loubert : No, your Majesty,  
that's impossible.



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# Other Nations Fight for African Territory: The stories of Britain, France, Germany & Italy



- 1) New military and naval bases to protect one's interests against other European powers
- 2) Br. concerned by Fr. & Ger. land grabs in 1880s; might seal off their empires with high tariffs & restrictions; future economic opportunities might be lost
- 3) Increased tensions between the "haves" (e.g. British Empire) and the "have nots" (e.g. Germany & Italy) who came in late to the imperialistic competition.

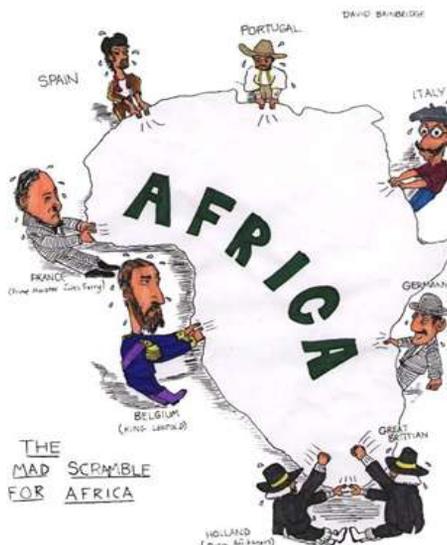
美帝国主义从它霸占的一切地方滚出去  
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

## Imperialism in Africa: Cartoon Response

**Directions:** Answer the following questions based on the cartoon.



1. According to this cartoon, which European countries were fighting for a position in Africa?

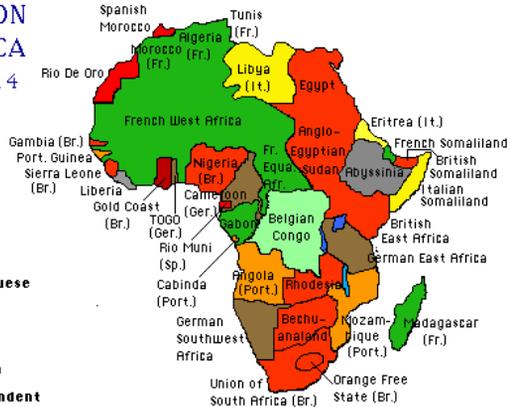
2. How did the Berlin Conference lead to the situation shown in the cartoon?

# Africa: Berlin Congress 1884-85

- **Berlin Congress** -- Established the "rules" for conquest of Africa = **"Paper Partition"**
- Sponsored by **Bismarck & Jules Ferry** ; sought to prevent conflict over imperialism
- Congress coincided w/ Ger.'s rise as an imperial power
- Agreed to stop slavery & slave trade in Africa

## PARTITION OF AFRICA 1885 - 1914

Colonial Powers	
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	British
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	French
<span style="color: brown;">■</span>	German
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	Portuguese
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	Italian
<span style="color: lightgreen;">■</span>	Belgian
<span style="color: red;">■</span>	Spanish
<span style="color: gray;">■</span>	Independent



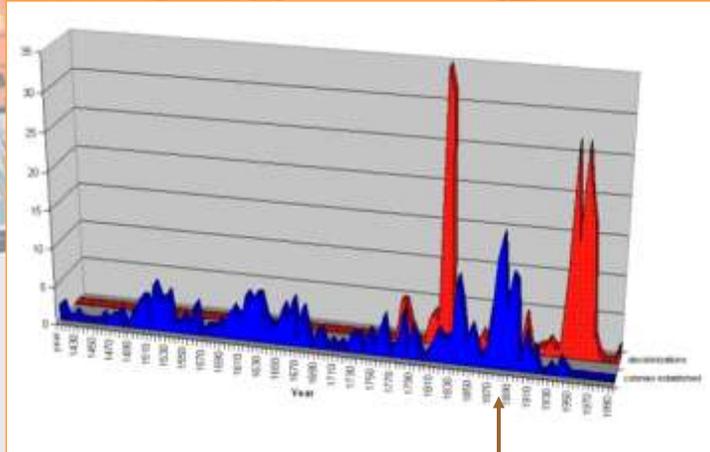
# Berlin Conference of 1884-1885



Another point of view? →

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## European Colonization/Decolonization Patterns



Berlin Conference of 1884-85

### 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

# Africa: Trouble in Sudan

- **Britain:** perhaps the most enlightened of the imperialist powers (though still oppressive)
  - Took control of Egypt in 1883 (model for "New Imperialism")
  - Pushed southward and took control of Sudan
- **Battle of Omdurman (1898):** **General Horatio H. Kitchener** defeated Sudanese tribesman and killed 11,000 (use of machine gun) while only 28 Britons died



- **Fashoda Incident (1898):** France & Britain nearly went to war over Sudan; France backed down in the face of the Dreyfus Affair; Britain gets Sudan



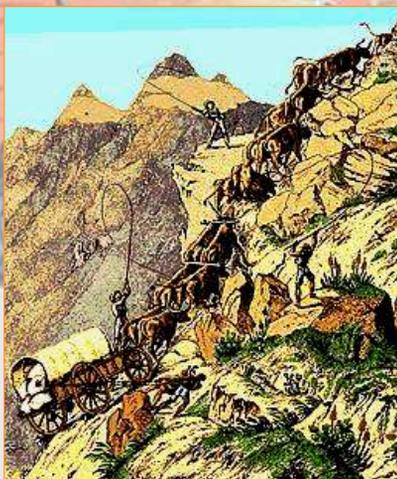


## Dutch Landing in 1652

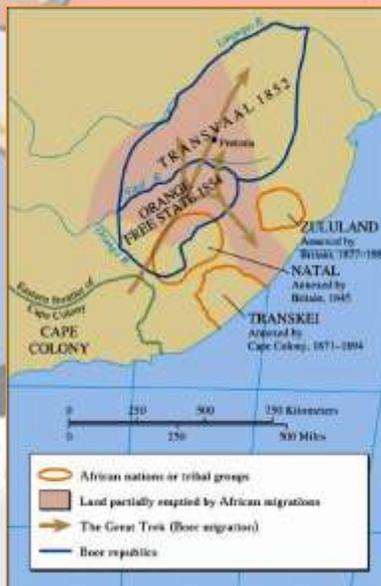
Dutch settlers became known as **“Boers”** and **“Africaners”** (whites).

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## The Great Trek, 1836-38



**Afrikaner**

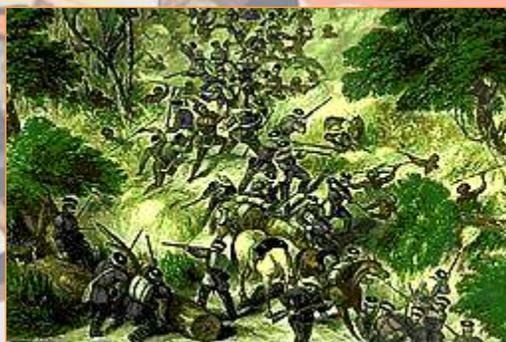


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## Boers Clash With the Xhosa Tribes of South Africa



**Boer Farmer**



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## Shaka Zulu (1785 - 1828)

### *The Zulu*

- Zulu people resisted colonialization more than 50 years
- Zulu leader **Shaka** built a strong kingdom by subduing several neighboring peoples
- Shaka's half-brothers assassinated him in order to gain power.
- 1879, British invaded Zulu territory, annexed kingdom as colony



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## Analyze this song!

- He is Shaka the unshakeable,  
Thunderer-while-sitting, son of Menzi  
He is the bird that preys on other birds,  
The battle-axe that excels over other battle-axes in sharpness,  
He is the long-strided pursuer, son of Ndaba,  
Who pursued the sun and the moon.  
He is the great hubbub like the rocks of Nkandla  
Where elephants take shelter  
When the heavens frown...
- – *Traditional Zulu praise song, English translation by Ezekiel Mphahlele*

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## Boer-British Tensions Increase

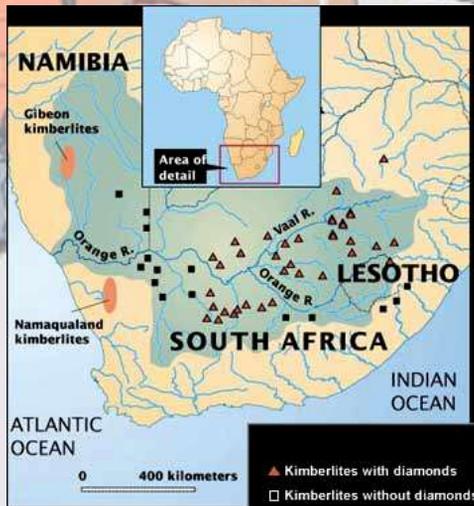
- ❖ **1877** - Britain annexed the Transvaal.
- ❖ **1883** - Boers fought British in the Transvaal and regained its independence -- **Paul Kruger** becomes President
- ❖ **1880s** - Gold discovered in the Transvaal



**Paul Kruger (1825-1904)**

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## Diamond Mines



**Raw Diamonds**

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## South Africa and the Boer War (1899-1902)

- ◎ **Cecil Rhodes** had become Prime Minister of Cape Colony ; principal sponsor of the Cape-to-Cairo dream where Britain would dominate the continent.
- ◎ Diamonds and gold were discovered in the Transvaal and Rhodes wanted to extend his influence there but region controlled by **Boers** (descendents of Dutch settlers)
- ◎ **Kruger Telegram** (1902): Kaiser Wilhelm II, dispatched telegram to Boers congratulating them on defeating British invaders without need of German assistance
  - Anger swept through Britain aimed at Germany.



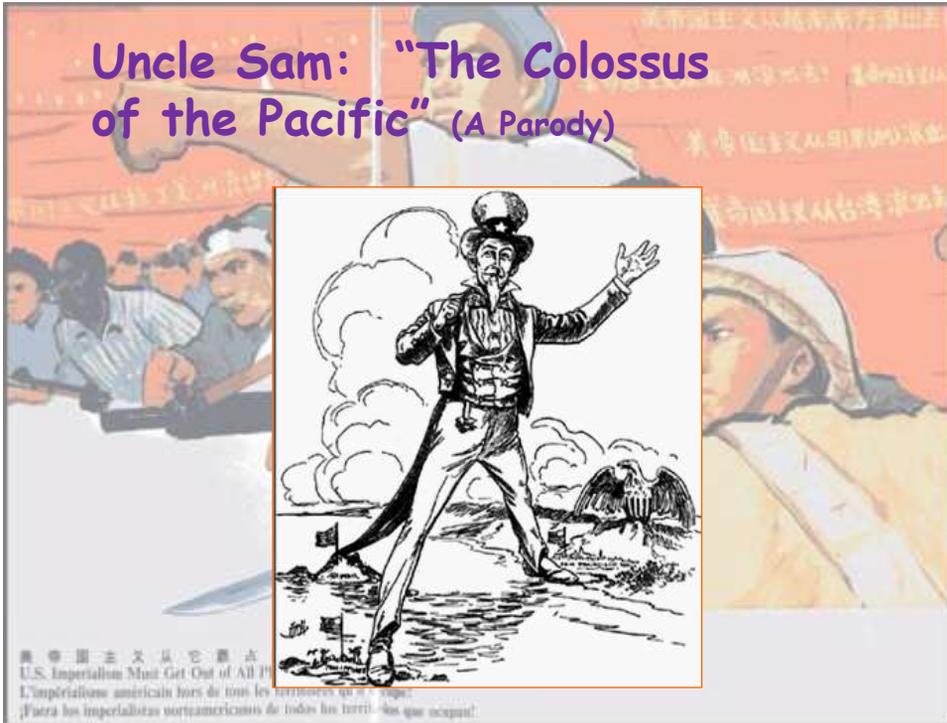
## Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902)



The Colossus of Rhodes

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## Uncle Sam: "The Colossus of the Pacific" (A Parody)



## 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*

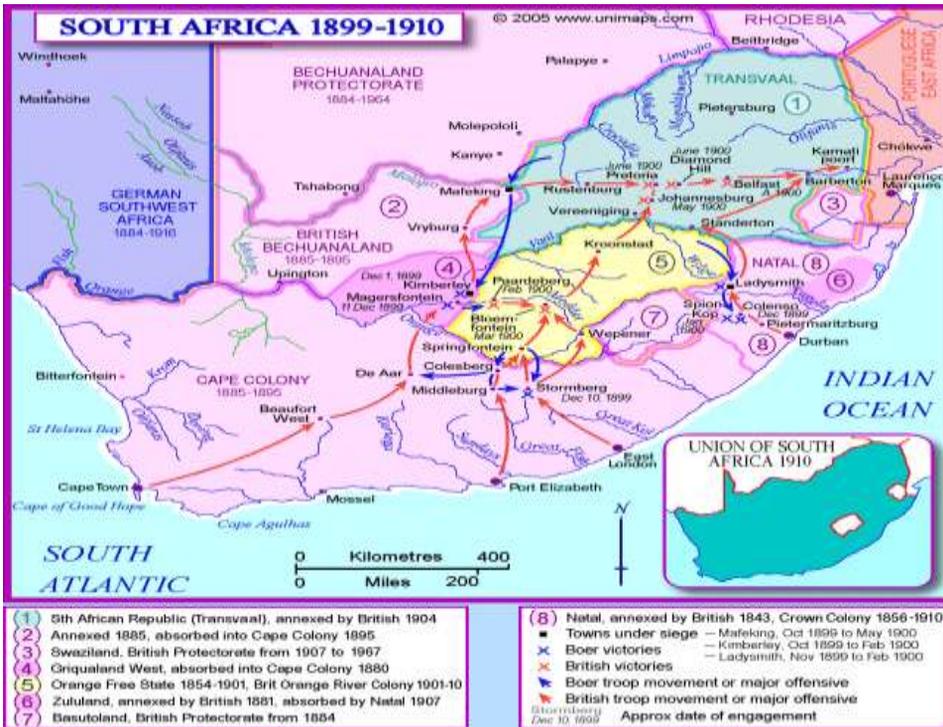
- Gold discovered late 1800s
- Boers refused to grant political rights to foreigners, including British

### *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



## The Boer War: 1899 - 1900



The Boers



The British

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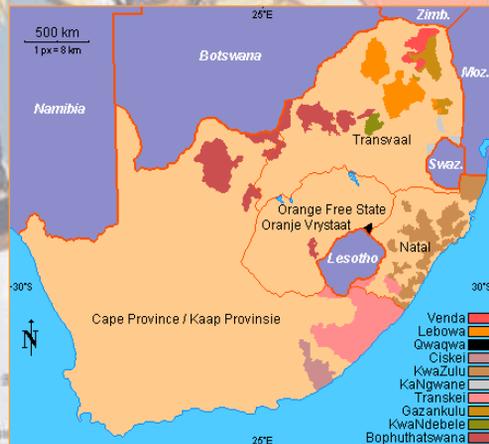
## A Future British Prime Minister



British Boer War Correspondent,  
Winston Churchill

## Results of the Boer War (1899-1902)

- Massive British force eventually defeated Boers and in 1910 the Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony, & Natal combined to form the Union of South Africa.



## African Resistance

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

### *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.

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## 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

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# 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

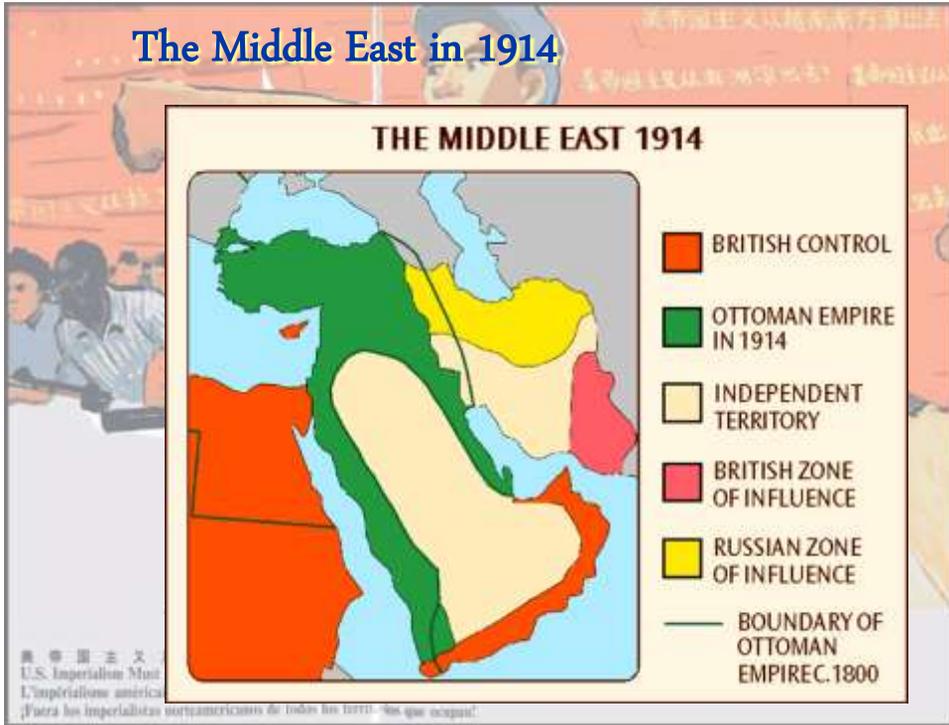
- Africans lost their land and independence.
- Many Africans died resisting the Europeans.

## Alternative Research Assignment for Shortened Class on 10/29/08:

- **Research Question:** Why should European nationalism and imperialism be considered causes of World War I? Use primary sources and reliable websites to answer this question in approximately 250-300 words. If you do not have a computer or reliable internet access at home, please use this time to go to the computer center to conduct your research. Due by Monday's class. We'll talk about your responses then.
- **Go to the following websites to for your research and follow the links to the information you need:**
  - <http://www.historyteacher.net/APEuroCourse/WebLinks/WebLinks-NewImperialism.htm>
  - <http://www.historyteacher.net/APEuroCourse/WebLinks/WebLinks-EuropeanNationalism.htm>



## The Middle East in 1914



## The League of Nations Mandates



## “New” Countries & Ruling Families Emerge after World War I!

- Prince **Faisal** → “ruler” of Trans-Jordan.
- Prince **Abdullah** → “ruler” of a newly-created Iraq [pasted together from three distinct geographic regions].
- The **House of Saud** → put on the throne of the newly-created Saudi Arabia.
- The **Pahlavi Family** → put on the throne of a new Iran—formerly known as Turkey. **Rezah Khan** —an Iranian officer, seized control of the govt. in 1921.
- Mustafa Kemal** → leads a military/nationalist movement in Turkey. Becomes 1<sup>st</sup> president of Turkey.

## Rezah Khan (1877-1944)



- Rezah Khan —an Iranian officer, seized control of the govt. in 1921.
- declared himself **SHAH** in 1925.
- created the **Pahlavi Dynasty**.
- ruled from 1925-1941.
- initiated some modern reforms.
- forced to abdicate his throne by the Allied armies in 1941.

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## Reforms in Iran

- Secularization → seizure of religious lands, non-Islamic law codes
- Adoption of the French civil code.
- Built the Trans-Iranian Railroad.
- Improved education.

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## Treaty of Lausanne, 1923



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Modern Turkey Is Born.

## Mustafa Kemal "Ataturk"

(1881-1938)



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## Mustafa Kemal



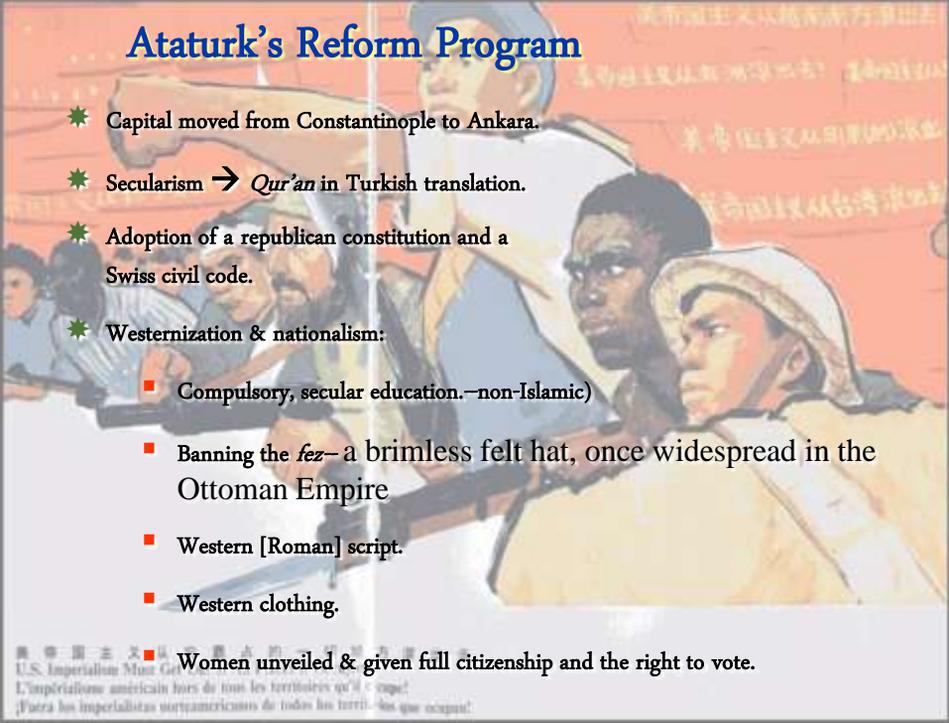
### Turkey

- Born at demise of Ottoman empire
- (1881-1938) seized Asia Minor, expelled Greeks
- Made president 1922 - called **Atatürk**, "father of the Turks"
- Westernized and secularized country

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## Ataturk's Reform Program

- ★ Capital moved from Constantinople to Ankara.
- ★ Secularism → *Qur'an* in Turkish translation.
- ★ Adoption of a republican constitution and a Swiss civil code.
- ★ Westernization & nationalism:
  - Compulsory, secular education. (non-Islamic)
  - Banning the *fez*—a brimless felt hat, once widespread in the Ottoman Empire
  - Western [Roman] script.
  - Western clothing.


 Women unveiled & given full citizenship and the right to vote.

## Mustafa Kemal Ataturk's Address to Turkish Youth



### Activity Directions:

1. Read the speech, circle those words which you are unfamiliar with look them up in the dictionary & write the definitions down.
2. Identify the metaphors Ataturk uses and explain their meaning.
3. If you were a young Turk living during this time period, what kinds of duties would you need to carry out in order to defend Turkey's newly-won independence?
4. Is this a well written speech? Explain your reasoning.

Turkish Youth, Your first duty is to preserve and to defend [Turkish Independence](#) and the [Turkish Republic](#) forever. This is the very foundation of your existence and your future. This foundation is your most precious treasure. In the future, too, there may be malevolent people at home and abroad, who will wish to deprive you of this treasure. If some day you are compelled to defend your independence and your Republic, you must not hesitate to weigh the possibilities and circumstances of the situation before doing your duty. These possibilities and circumstances may turn out to be extremely unfavorable. The enemies conspiring against your independence and your Republic may have behind them a victory unprecedented in the annals of the world.

It may be that, by violence and trickery, all the fortresses of your beloved fatherland may be captured, all its shipyards occupied, all its armies dispersed and every corner of the country invaded. And sadder and graver than all these circumstances, those who hold power within the country may be in error, misguided and may even be traitors. Furthermore, they may identify personal interests with the political designs of the invaders. The country may be impoverished, ruined and exhausted. Youth of Turkey's future, even in such circumstances it is your duty to save [Turkish Independence](#) and the Republic. You will find the strength you need in your noble blood.

[Ankara](#), 20th October 1927

# The Middle East Between the Wars

1919-1939



# Palestine Was Part of the Ottoman Empire before WWI (pre-1914)



## The Middle East Between the Wars, 1919-1939



## Israel Becomes an independent Nation:

May 14, 1948



**Chaim Weizmann,**  
1<sup>st</sup> President



**David Ben-Gurion,**  
1<sup>st</sup> Prime Minister



## War Begins between Jewish Israelis and Palestinians!

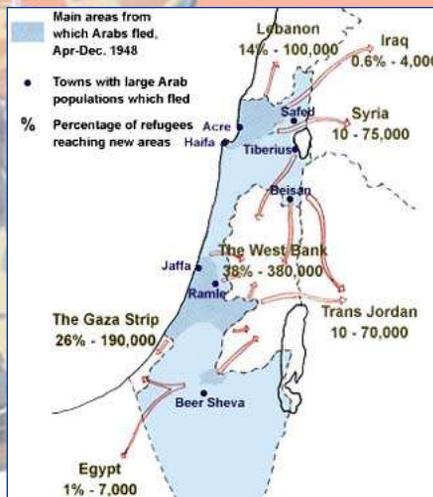
May 15, 1948



## Arab Refugees, 1948

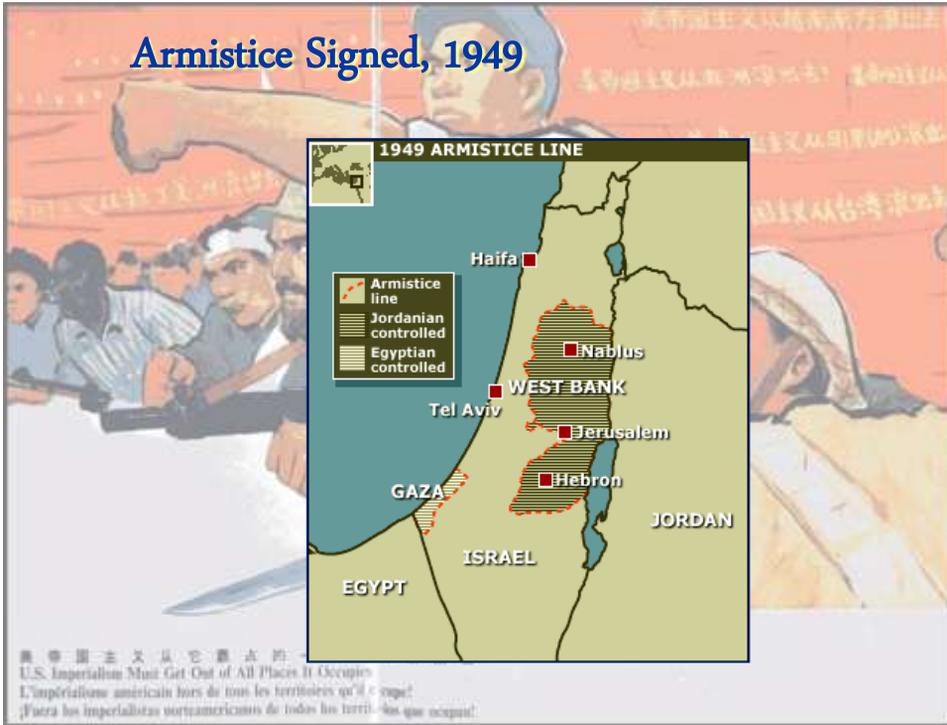
### Refugee--

A person who flees from their homeland due to political, economic & religious reasons



The **Palestinian Diaspora** –Palestinians fleeing from Israel–begins! 1000's of Palestinian refugees are still protesting today to regain their "homeland."

## Armistice Signed, 1949



## End of Imperialism In Egypt

- Became a protectorate of Great Britain from 1883 until 1956
- British domination of Egypt became the model for the "new imperialism"
- Turkish general **Muhammad Ali** had established Egypt into a strong and virtually independent state by 1849
- Egypt's inability to satisfy foreign investors led to control of its finances by France & Britain
- Safeguarding the **Suez Canal** (completed in 1869) played a key role in the British occupation of Egypt and its bloody conquest of the Sudan.



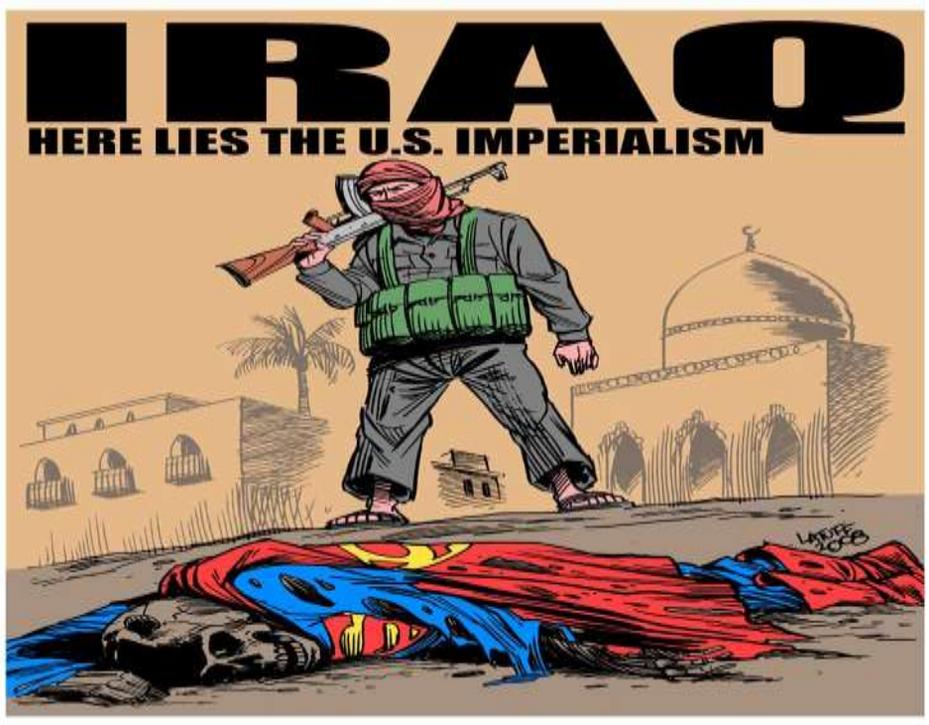
## Making Connections from Past to Present:

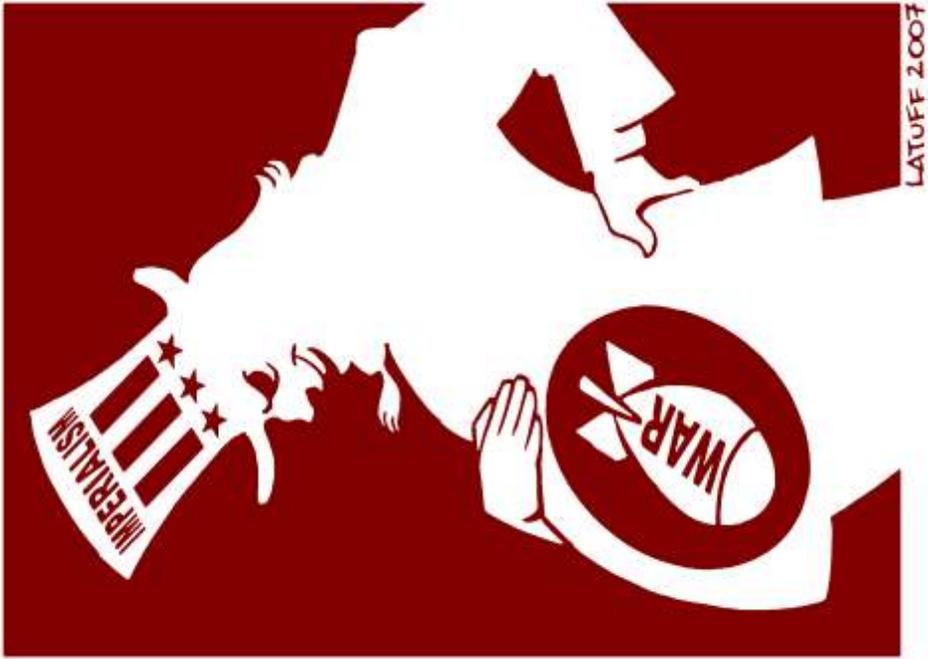
### Does U.S. Imperialism Exist in the MidEast Today?

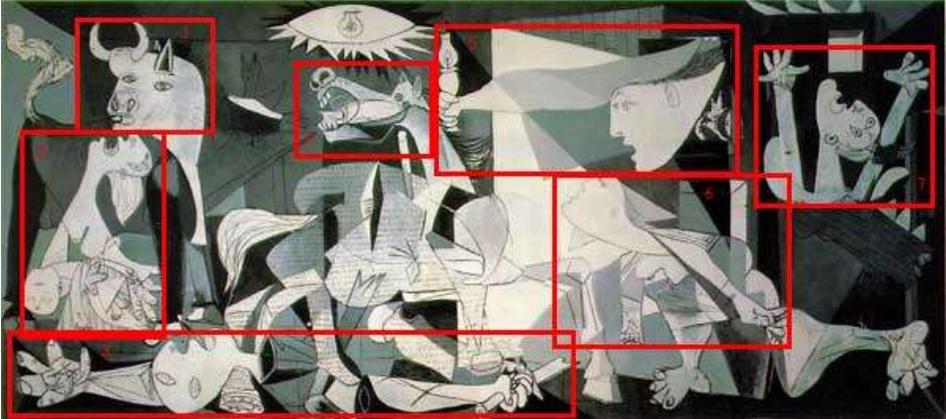
- Let's examine the meaning of some contemporary political cartoons!

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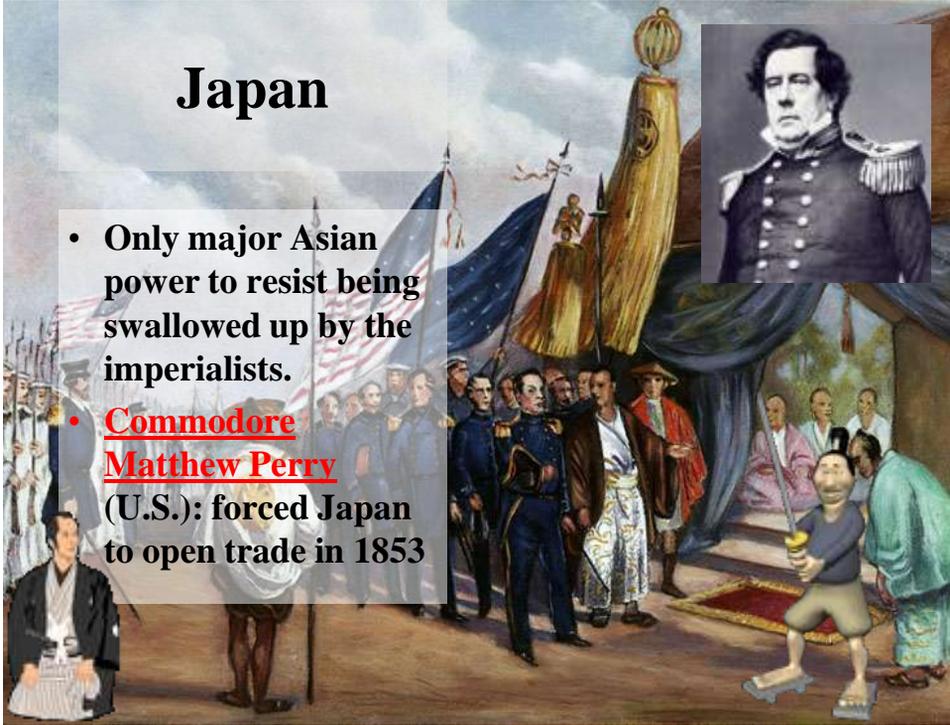
- **Pablo Picasso.** *Guernica.* 1937. Oil on canvas. Museo del Prado, Madrid, Spain.

7. Burnt Woman- This individual seems to be in a burning building being burned alive.



# Japan

- Only major Asian power to resist being swallowed up by the imperialists.
- **Commodore Matthew Perry** (U.S.): forced Japan to open trade in 1853



# Japan

- Unlike China, Japan quickly modernized and became an imperial power by late 19th century
- **Meiji Restoration, 1867: resulted in series of reforms to compete with the West**
- The **Meiji Emperor** (1852 — 1912) was the 122<sup>nd</sup> emperor of Japan according to the traditional order of succession, reigning from 1867 until his death.
- The Meiji Restoration started industrialization in Japan that led to its rise as a military power by 1905, under the slogan of "Enrich the country, strengthen the military"



**The Meiji Emperor**



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## Russo (Sino)-Japanese War (1904)

- Russia and Japan both had designs on Manchuria and Korea
- Japanese concerned about Russian Trans-Siberian Railway across Manchuria
- Japan destroyed Russian fleet off coast of Korea and won major battles on land although Russians turned the tide on land
- Westerners horrified that Japan had defeated a major Western power.



Toyohara Chikanobu, 1838-1912 - born Takada, Echigo Province, View of the Russian War, Capture of Chengchou Castle - 1904, color woodcut - Meiji period (1868-1912), Museum purchase: Patrons and Benefactors Fund, 1975.0006

## Russo-Japanese War (1904)

- **Treaty of Portsmouth** (mediated by U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt) ended war with Japan winning major concessions (preferred position in Manchuria, protectorate in Korea, half of Sakhalin Island – Japan also went on to annex Korea)
- Long-term impact of war: Russia turned to the Balkans, and Russia's political situation deteriorated further, leading to the Russian Rev.
- Japan's victory stimulated Asian nationalism – various Asian peoples hoped to emulate Japanese power and win their independence



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**China**

- Who are each of the characters in this cartoon?
- What's the meaning of this cartoon?

**Warm Up: Solve this mystery! What's the meaning of the quote and the picture?**

*'when it blossoms the region looks like an immense garden of flowers which delights the eye, but ... all the same, there is a deathly poison in the many-coloured chalices'*

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## Imperialism: Forcing the drug trade in China!

- While the Chinese government had made the sale of opium illegal, Britain continued to sell it to the addicted Chinese masses.
- **Opium** is a narcotic formed from the latex (i.e., sap) released from immature seed pods of opium poppy plants.
- In response, the Chinese government tried to block British ships from trade.
- **First Opium War (1839-1841)**  
Britain occupied several coastal cities and forced China to surrender-  
Britain used military force in defense of "free trade."
  - **Treaty of Nanking (1842)** :  
Forced China to cede **Hong Kong** to Britain forever, pay large indemnity and open up 4 large cities to foreign trade with low tariffs.



- **Second Opium War (1856-1860)**
  - China forced to accept foreign trade and investment on unfavorable terms for the foreseeable future.
  - **Extraterritoriality** subjected Westerners to their home country's laws rather than China's.



美帝国主义从它  
U.S. Imperialism Must Get Out  
L'imperialisme américain hors de tous les territoires qu'il occupe.  
(Fuera los imperialistas norteamericanos de todos los territorios que ocupan!)

## Modern History Sourcebook: The People of Canton: Against the English, 1842

[Tappan Introduction]: From a paper that was agreed to at a great public meeting in Canton.

Behold that vile English nation! its ruler is at one time a woman, then a man, and then perhaps a woman again; its people are at one time like vultures, and then they are like wild beasts, with dispositions more fierce and furious than the tiger or wolf, and natures more greedy than anacondas or swine. These people having long steadily devoured all the western barbarians, and like demons of the night, they now suddenly exult themselves here.

During the reigns of the emperors Kien-ling and Kia-king these English barbarians humbly besought an entrance and permission to deliver tribute and presents, they afterwards presumptuously asked to have Chi-san; but our sovereigns, clearly perceiving their traitorous designs, gave them a determined refusal. From that time, linking themselves with traitorous Chinese traders, they have carried on a large trade and poisoned our brave people with opium.

Verily, the English barbarians murder all of us that they can. They are dogs, whose desires can never be satisfied. Therefore we need not inquire whether the peace they have now made be real or pretended. Let us all rise, arm, unite, and go against them.

We do here bind ourselves to vengeance, and express these our sincere intentions in order to exhibit our high principles and patriotism. The gods from on high now look down upon us; let us not lose our just and firm resolution.

Source:

From: Eva March Tappan, ed., *China, Japan, and the Islands of the Pacific*, Vol. I of *The World's Story: A History of the World in Story, Song, and Art*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1914), p. 197.

- **Directions:** Read this passage, revealing how the Chinese felt about foreign intrusion in China. Then, using the descriptions of the Europeans, draw how they appeared, from the Chinese perspective.

## China - Taiping Rebellion of 1850

- **Taiping Rebellion --**  
Primarily caused by differing Chinese factions:  
rebels opposed the Manchus
- As many as 20 million people died.
- The Manchus defeated rebellion after 14 years with the help of the British military.



美帝国主义从它霸占的一切地方滚出去  
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- During the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, European powers carved China into **spheres of influence** – areas subjected to foreign cultural, economic, military or political domination
- **Dr. Sun Yat-sen** a revolutionary, sought to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and establish a republic; sparked the beginning of a Chinese nationalist movement
- **Open Door Policy**, sponsored by the U.S. in 1899, sought to open commerce to imperial latecomers like itself, urged the Europeans to allow free trade within China while respecting its territorial integrity.

**Dr. Sun Yat-sen**

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## The Open Door Policy

- ★ **Secretary John Hay.**
- ★ **Give all nations equal access to trade in China.**
- ★ **Guaranteed that China would NOT be taken over by any one foreign power.**

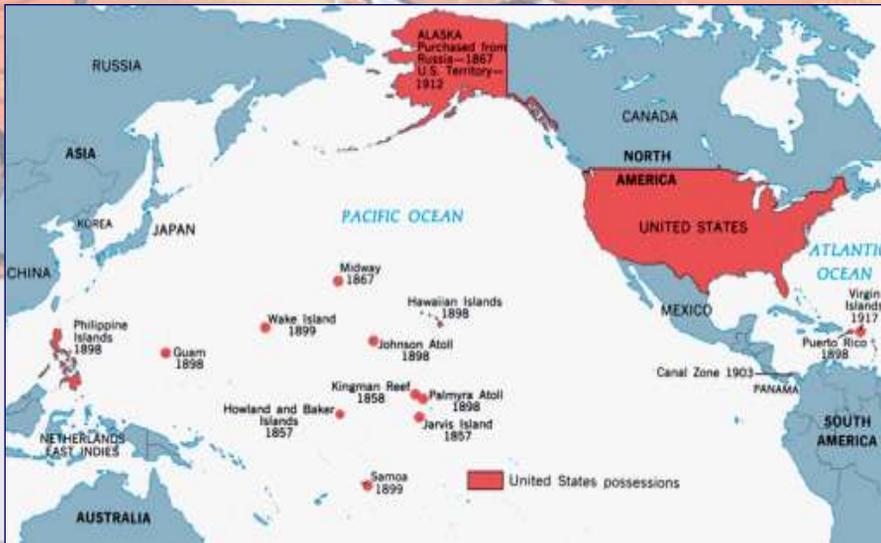
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# The Open Door Policy



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# America as a Pacific Power



U.S. Imperialism Must Get Out of All Places It Occupies  
 L'impérialisme américain hors de tous les territoires qu'il occupe!  
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# Boxer Rebellion

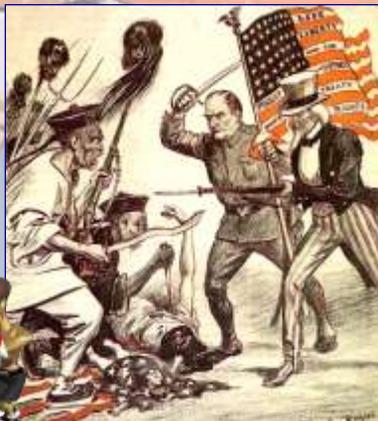
**Boxer Rebellion, 1900:**  
 Patriotic uprising by Chinese nationalists against Western encroachment, was put down by imperial powers in 1900; Manchu dynasty would soon fall

Picture (right): Captured Boxer Prisoners guarded by soldiers of the Sixth United States Cavalry, 1901



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## The Boxer Rebellion: 1900



★ The Peaceful Harmonious Fists.

★ "55 Days at Peking."

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## The U.S. Vs. Communism in Asia

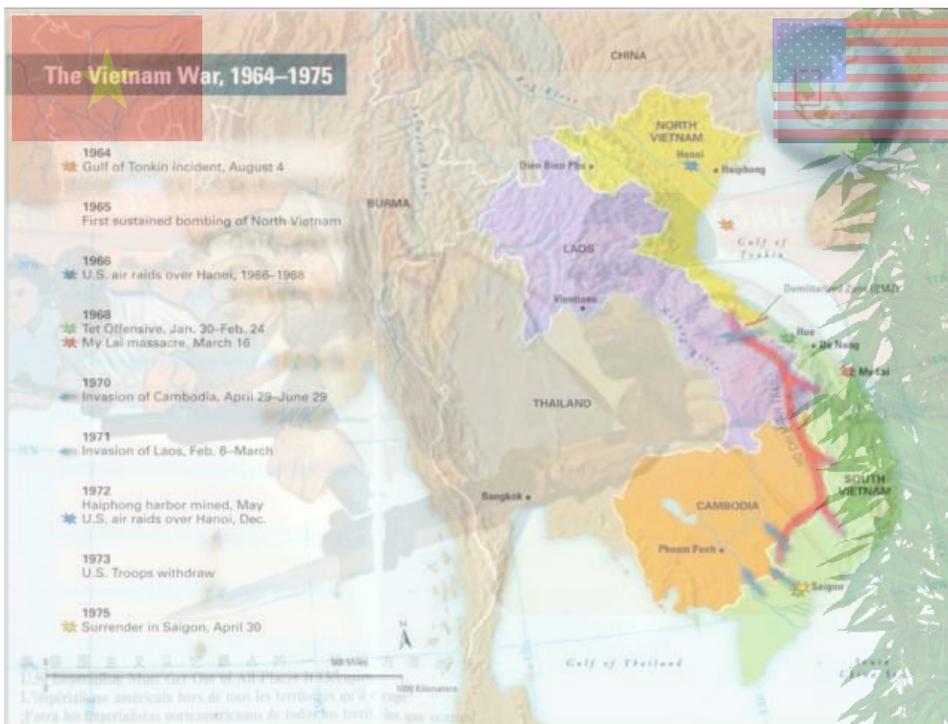
- USA feared countries would fall down like dominos, one after another, if communism succeeded in one
- The Philippines - independent 1946
  - Ferdinand Marcos corrupt dictator 1965-1983
  - Corazon Aquino brought democracy
- Korea
  - Partitioned after WWII at 38th parallel
    - Communist regime in north, Republic of Korea in south
  - North invaded South 1950
  - United Nations and USA liberated South Korea 1953



**Discussion Point:**  
**“Do you think that the USA was justified in interfering in the affairs of Vietnam? Explain your answer”.**

# The U.S. Vs. Communism in Asia: Vietnam

- Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) became communist to get rid of French from colonial Viet Nam
  - During WWII, Minh waged guerilla war against Japanese
  - When the French returned after WWII, he waged guerilla war against them; USA provided money for French in Vietnam
  - French left 1954 with the Geneva Accords
    - Vietnam divided
      - communist Ho Chi Minh took over north
      - corrupt Ngo Dinh Diem took over south



# Remembering Vietnam

## Vietnam (cont.)

- Communist “Viet Cong” tried to overthrow South Vietnamese government
  - USA sent military aid, then troops
  - USA could not defeat determined communists; withdrew by 1973
    - 58 thousand Americans and millions of Vietnamese died!
    - 1975 North Vietnam conquered South Vietnam. It still remains communist today.

## IV. Conclusion

For 500 years, Western nations imposed their will on the other regions of the globe. Imperialist exploitation left deep wounds and bitterness. Imperialism’s benefits to the world’s peoples were industry, political institutions, culture and religious values.

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