The Europeanization of Asia and Africa

Background
- Change in goods needed
  - No longer luxury goods
    - Need raw materials for production
- Trade Balance switches
  - Europe exporting more than importing
  - Need more markets
- Expansion
  - Missionaries
  - Competition among Europeans
- Ability to control empire
  - Technology
    - Steamships
    - Weaponry

Building Empires in Asia
- Initially too difficult
  - Too expensive
  - Communication difficult
- Dutch
  - Java
  - FIRST!
  - Dutch East India Company
  - Backed Mataram Sultans
    - Dutch gained land in return for support
    - Dutch had complete control by 1750s
- British
  - British East India Company worked with Indian Rulers
    - Similar to Dutch system
  - British Raj
    - British and French 5 wars in 18th century
      - British won all but American Revolution
    - British government took complete control
      - 1858 – Act for Better Government of India
        - 1,200 British ruling over 350 million Indians
        - Great Rebellion
    - British Control
      - Crown Jewel of British Empire
        - Population
        - Raw Materials
      - Technology
      - Control of local leaders
      - Played Hindu off against Muslims
      - Indians joined army
        - 5 Indian soldiers for every 1 Brit in Army
      - Problems of Colonization
        - Over-Production of non-essential crops
          - Famine
          - Exhaustion of last
        - Taxes
India paying for army it did not need

Social Changes
- Initially Europeans worked within existing class structure
  o Worked way inside and exploited
- Tried to bring European style to Asia
  o Technology
    • Roads
    • Ports
  o Some did not work
    • Wool
  o Worked both ways
- Racially Divided
  o Europeans VERY racist
  o White Man’s Burden
- Reform
  o Utilitarian
    • Sharing Civilization
  o Evangelical
    • Reform the heathens
  o Method
    • Education
      • Africa not as much
    • Technology
    • Western Business structure

Partition of the World
- Scientific/Industrial Competition
  o 19th Century
    • British Navy rules the seas
  o Belgium, France, Germany, US competing with Brits
- Reasons for Expansion
  o Status
  o Raw Materials
  o Markets
    • Surplus goods
  o Deal with over population
    • Send workers abroad
    • White take over major centers
      • Ex. South Africa
- Government
  o Communication
    • Telegraph
  o Un-equal power control
    • Europeans had huge technological advantage
      • Machine Gun and Iron Ships Introduced
      • Did not always trump numbers
        • Guerilla tactics
        • Ex. Zulu conflict
    • Chemistry
      • More powerful explosives
    • Metallurgy
      • stronger more accurate weapons
      • mass production
International Competition
- South Africa
  - Dutch First
    - Boers move inland
    - Subjugated local peoples
  - British take over early 1800s
    - Conflict with Boers
      - Rural, different language
      - Boers had slaves
        - British trying to get rid of slavery
    - Boers move further inland
      - Conflict with Bantu, Zulu, and Xhosa
        - British forced to come to aid
    - Boers tried to create Boer Republics
      - 1850s
      - Orange Free State and Transvaal
        - British ignored until diamonds discovered
          - 1867
          - First Boer conflict 1881
            - Boers Win
        - Gold Discovered
          - Boer War
            - 1899-1902
            - British Victory
- Pacific
  - New Zealand
    - At first British scared of Maori
    - Smallpox, TB, and Influenza
    - 1850s British Move in
      - Imported Agriculture
      - Maori fight back
        - Ineffective
        - Use courts and win
  - Australia
    - Captain James Cook
    - Used as Penal colony
    - Raw Materials
    - Farming
    - Aborigines moved inland
  - Hawaii
    - First claimed by British but USA takes over in 1898
    - Social changes
      - Women -> Men dominated
      - Population falls
        - 500k to 80k
        - Chinese workers imported
      - Commercial crops
        - Sugar
      - Settlement
        - Asians
        - Racism not as big a factor in Hawaii
- **Japan**
  - Portuguese First
  - Americans move in 1853
    - Commodore Matthew Perry
    - Gunboat Politics
  - Convention of Kanagawa
    - 1854
  - Order to Expel the Barbarians
    - 1863
    - Europeans vs Ronin
    - 1867
    - Meiji Shogunate ends
    - Japan begins process of Industrialization
    - UH OH FOR ASIA!

- **China**
  - Portuguese First
    - 1516
    - Allowed minimal trading relationships
  - British Show up
    - 1794
    - Lord George Macartney
    - Cultural misunderstandings
    - British sent away
    - Come back with Gunboats
  - Opium Wars
    - British trade Opium to China
      - In exchange for tea and other goods
    - British bribed officials
    - 1839
      - Try to expel British
      - No match for technology of British
      - Sign treaty of Nanking
  - Spheres of Influence
    - Sino-Japanese War
      - 1895
      - Chinese lose
    - Europeans step in to “protect” China
    - British take south
    - Germans and French take Middle
    - Open door policy
      - Ports open to westerners
  - Boxer rebellion
    - 1900
    - Righteous and harmonious fist
    - Violently put down
    - Europeans and Americans take direct military control
    - Finally showed China they needed to Industrialize
Africa
- Berlin Conference
- 1884
- Called at request of Portugal
  - Hosted by Otto von Bismarck
- 14 Countries met together to divide up Africa
  - 80% had been traditional rule
  - By 1914 all controlled
    - Except Ethiopia
  - British, French, Germans, Portugal took lead
- Royally screwed up Africa