

The background of the slide is a historical poster titled 'Imperial Federation'. It features a world map with various regions highlighted in different colors. Above the map, there are three banners: 'FREEDOM', 'FEDERATION', and 'FEDERATION'. Below the map, there are several figures representing different colonial territories, including a Native American, a woman in a red dress, and a man in a white shirt. The text 'Imperial Federation' is prominently displayed in the center. The overall theme is the promotion of the British Empire and its colonies.

# Imperialism in Asia

India, Korea, China, and Vietnam

# Imperialism c. 1914





# British Imperialism in India

- Sepoy Mutiny in 1857
  - Soldier led rebellion against British East India Company
    - Spreads and becomes Great Rebellion of 1857
  - British military puts down rebellion
    - In exchange wants more control over India





# Establishing the British Raj

- November 1858 - Act for the better Government of India passed
  - Formally established British Rule
  - Led to racial division between Britons and Indians
  - Ruled using system of Co-operation
    - 1,200 Civil Servants ruled over 350 million Indians



# The Crown Jewel of the British Empire

- British controlled huge population
  - India had 271 million people in 1900
    - British empire as a whole was 384 million
      - World was roughly 1.7 billion people
- Economically important
  - India was major cotton producer for British textile industry





# Developments and Impacts

## Developments

- Port Facilities
- Railroads, Roads, Bridges
- Factories
- Canals, Irrigation
- Farming Techniques

## Impacts

- Famine
- Heavy Taxes
- Over farming and production of non-essential crops
- Forced to pay for an army far beyond own needs

# Japanese Imperialism in East Asia

- After Industrializing Japan was able to force unfair treaties with Korea and China
  - Allowing an unbalanced trade in Korean Ports
  - Japan got resources in exchange for re-selling European goods





# Japanese Control of East Asia

- 1894 – Chinese moved into Korea to block Russia's Imperial ambitions
  - Japanese moved and took control of Korea to block Chinese moves
  - Korea's government forced into exile in Russia



# 1895 – Sino Japanese War

- Japanese forces moved into Manchuria
  - Quickly defeated outmatched Chinese soldiers
  - Gained territory but forced by Europeans to give much back
    - Europeans took control of some



IMPERIAL FEDERATION - Map of the world showing British Empire in 1886.  
Illustration: J. H. Stoddard, 1886. Published by the British Empire Exhibition, London.



# 1905 – Russo Japanese War

- Japanese attacked Russian Far East Fleet at Port Arthur
  - Stunning victory for the Japanese
  - Gained control over much of Manchuria





# European Imperialism in China

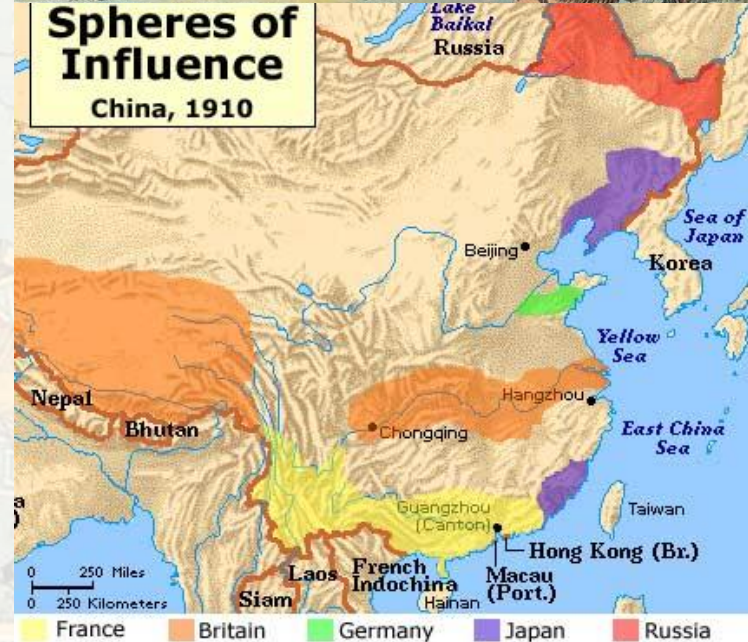
- The Opium Wars
  - British Traded Opium to Chinese in exchange for Manufactured goods and Tea
  - 1839 Chinese tried to expel traders
    - Forced to sign Treaty of Nanking





# The Spheres of Influence

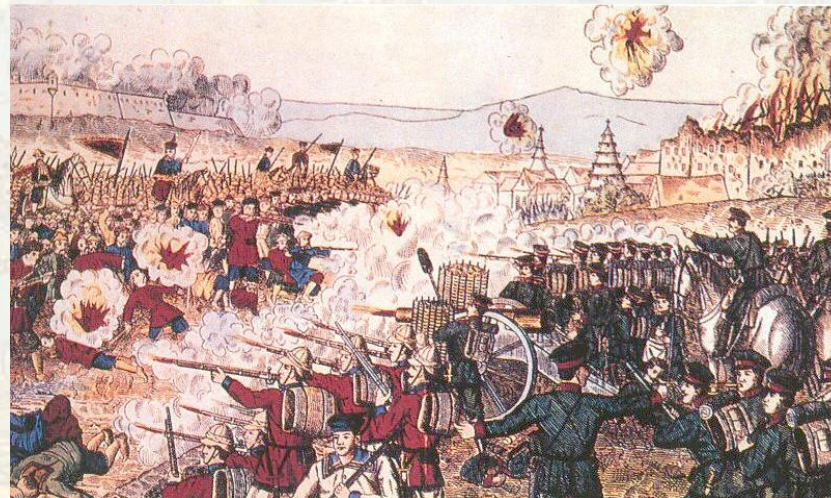
- China Loses war to Japan 1895
- Europeans carve up China to better “protect” it
- Open Door Policy
  - Forced China to open ports to western powers





# The Boxer Rebellion

- 1900 Rebellion Led by “Righteous and Harmonious Fists”
- Forced to sign Boxer Protocol
  - Western military control of Beijing
  - Showed China it needed to Westernize





# French Indochina

- Between 1858 and 1893 France extended control in Southeast Asia
  - Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam
  - Blocking Siam and British Influence in the Area
- French controlled external affairs of the area
  - Kingdoms allowed relative autonomy on internal affairs

