

Imperialism of Africa and Asia

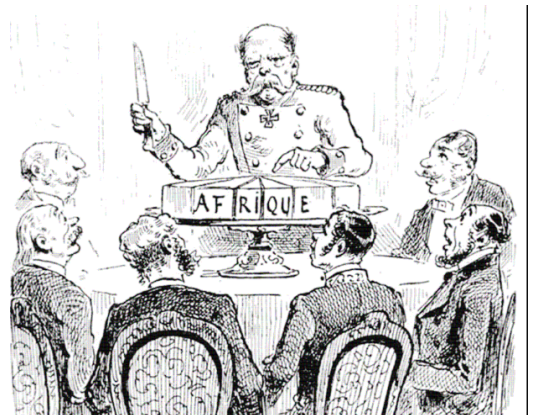
Scramble for Africa

- Berlin Conference

- 1884-1885
- Trying to regulate division of Africa
- Established spheres of influence
 - Countries then had to occupy them
 - Mostly successful
 - By 1914 most of Africa taken
 - Exceptions:
 - Liberia
 - Created by American president Monroe to send former slaves back to Africa
 - Abyssinia
 - Italy failed to subdue

- France

- Felt need to make up for humiliating defeat in Franco-Prussian War
 - Wanted to limit British control of Egypt
 - Wanted horizontal band across top of Africa
- French colonies
 - 1830 – **Algeria**
 - 1881 – Tunisia and Morocco
 - 1885 – French Congo
 - 1886 – Madagascar



- Portugal

- Held onto colonies of influence
 - Lost most of their holdings in 18th century
 - Not much support at home for overseas colonies
 - Decline of slave trade
 - 1839 Britain can board any Portuguese ship to prevent slave trade
 - Angola
 - Congo River
 - Mozambique
 - Zambezi River

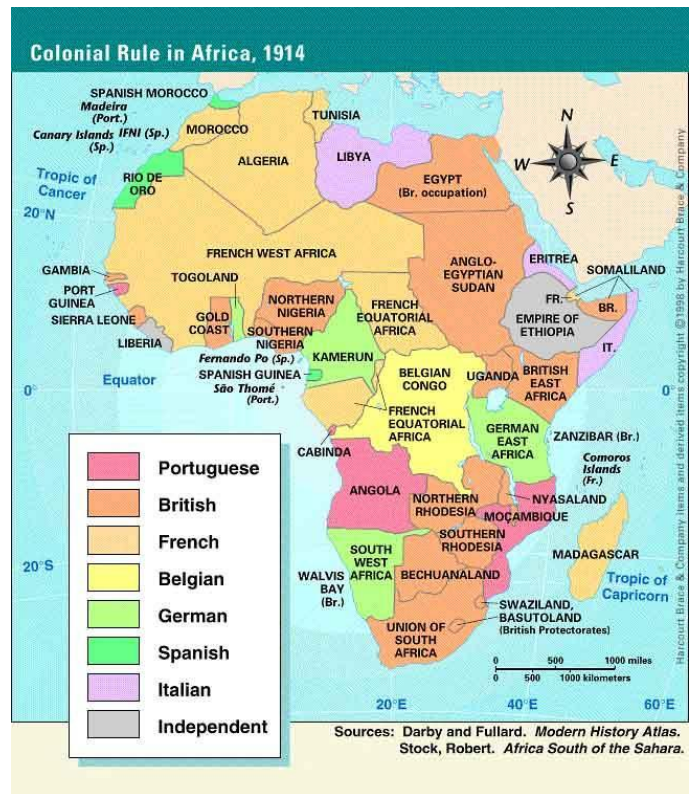
- Italy

- Resented French domination of North Africa
 - Captured Libya
 - Captured Eritrea
 - Failed to take Abyssinia
 - Defeated at Battle of Adowa

- Belgium
 - o Wanted sovereignty over Congo
 - To control **Rubber** and Ivory trade
 - Removed land and trade rights to natives
 - Rubber came in high demand because of need for bicycle tires
 - o World looked other way from atrocities

- Germany
 - o Wanted Horizontal belt across Central Africa
 - Bismarck originally not interested in colonization at all
 - o A **“Place in the Sun”** for Germany
 - German Southwest Africa
 - Namibia
 - German East Africa
 - Tanzania
 - Cameroon
 - Togo

- British
 - o 1875 British bought shares in Suez Canal
 - Sold to them by Egyptian government
 - o Wanted vertical string of colonies
 - **“Cape to Cairo”**
 - 1880 – South Africa
 - 1882 – Egypt
 - o Anglo-Zulu War
 - 1879
 - Zulu resisting British control
 - Early victories for Zulu
 - o Close to 2,000 British casualties
 - Eventually overwhelmed by British technology
 - o Over 6,000 Zulu casualties
 - o **Boer War**
 - South Africa
 - 1880-1881
 - Originally Dutch “Boer” colony
 - 1795 British get Cape Colony
 - o 1806 legally acquire colony
 - Boers
 - o Calvinists from Netherlands
 - o Resent British rule
 - o Made “Great Trek” moving north



- Founded Orange Free State and Republic of Transvaal
 - 1880 Diamonds found in Transvaal
 - British annexes territory
- War
 - 1899-1902
 - Very Expensive
 - Guerilla War
 - British imprison Boer wives and children in concentration camps
 - Outsiders sympathize with Boers
 - British Empire loses respect
 - By 1902 South Africa fully under British control
- Holy War
 - Mahdi Uprising
 - Egypt 1884
 - General Charles “Chinese” Gordon and British forces
 - Besieged in Khartoum by Mahdi
 - British claim Sudan in 1895
 - 1898 Lord Horatio Herbert Kitchener
 - Came too late to save Gordon
 - Kitchener claims victory
 - 30,000 Mahdi dead
 - 700 British casualties
- **Fashoda Affair**
 - 1898
 - Political standoff between France and Britain
 - Almost sparked World War I
 - French resented British control of Egypt
 - French eventually backed down

The Great Game

- Colonization of Asia
 - “When everyone is dead the great game is finished. Not before.” – Rudyard Kipling
- Japan
 - Portuguese first
 - Expelled
 - Americans show up in 1853
 - Gunboat politics
 - Japan industrializes and avoids colonization
- China
 - Portuguese First
 - 1516
 - Allowed minimal trading relationships

- British Show up
 - 1794
 - Lord George Macartney
 - Cultural mis-understandings
 - 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

- **India**

- Initially too difficult
 - Too expensive
 - Communication difficult
- Dutch
 - Java
 - First in area



- 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
- Central Asia
 - 1813-1907
 - Afghanistan
 - Russia and Great Britain
 - Both worried about land invasion
 - British trying to protect control of India
 - Russians trying to block access to southern Russia
- Indochina
 - Vietnam Cambodia, and Laos
 - Controlled by French
 - 1858

- Pacific
 - o New Zealand
 - At first British scared of Maori
 - Smallpox, TB, and Influenza
 - 1850s British Move in
 - Imported Agriculture
 - Maori fight back
 - o Ineffective
 - o Use courts and win
 - o Australia
 - Captain James Cook
 - Used as Penal colony
 - Raw Materials
 - Farming
 - Aborigines moved inland

