

World History since 1500



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History 104

World History since 1500

March 20 Online Quiz Ch. 21

March 21 Article 3 Approval

March 22 Online Quiz Ch. 22

March 27 Online Quiz Ch. 23

March 28 Article Review DUE

April 3 Online Quiz Ch. 24

April 6 Exam Three (Ch. 21-24)

Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism

Birth of the Liberal Empire

New World's former colonies

US (13 colonies)

England

Louisiana Purchase

France

Brazil

Portugal

Mexico/S. America

Spain

Need New Places for Empires

Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism

*Source for
Raw Materials*

*Market for
Finished goods*

Africa

India

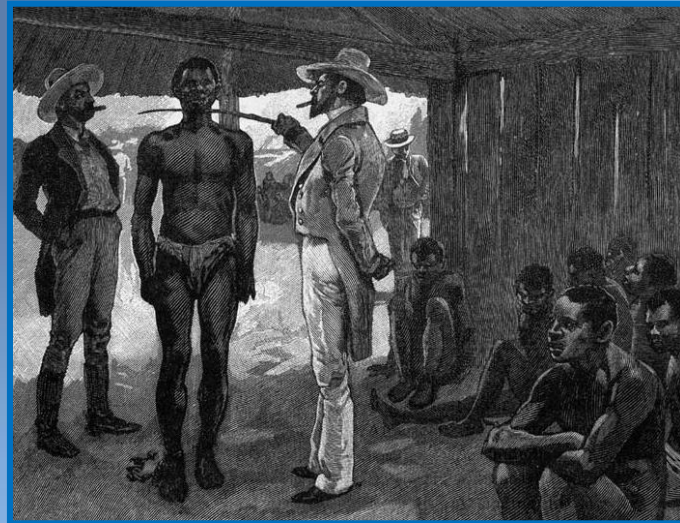
Asia

European Expansion in Midcentury



Chapter 21 – **High Tide of Imperialism**

New World's colonies powered by Chattel Slavery



Need New Method of Supplying Manpower For 19th Century Empires



Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism

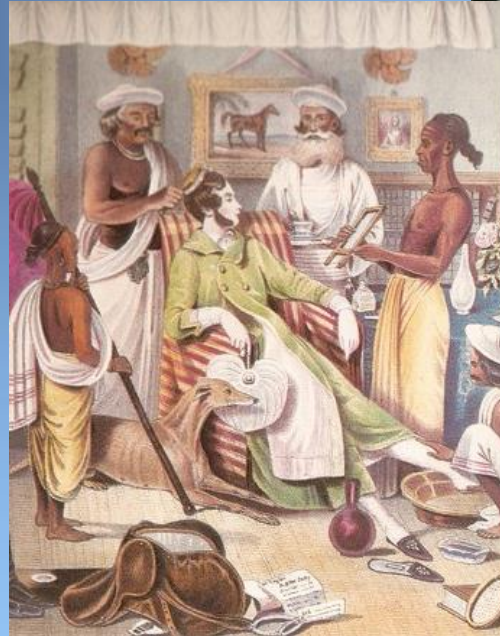
Methods of Governance

Brute Force
(Belgian Congo)



From 20 down to 8 million

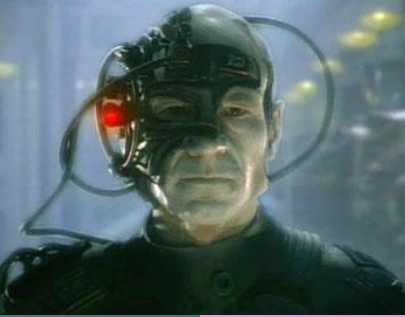
Indirect Rule
(British East India)



Direct Rule
(French Empire)
(British India Empire)



Chapter 21 – **High Tide of Imperialism**



Assimilation/ Association



- Assimilation – implied an effort to transform colonial societies in the Western image.
- Association – implying collaboration with local elites while leaving local traditions alone.

Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism

India

The Honorable East India Company

Founded 1600 - traders

Battle of Plassey (1757) – keep your powder dry

Early 1800s – shift to export of raw materials (cotton)



Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism

India

The Honorable East India Company



SATI



Upper Class mimic British in behavior, dress, food and leisure



1804 - census by William Carey indicates 300 cases within 30 miles of Calcutta.

1829 - Outlaw Sati and permit widows to remarry

1987 – Prevention of Sati Act

Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism

India

Sepoy Munity

1857-58

Cruelty of War

Rebels kill loyal Sepoy NCOs and officers

Indian soldiers kill civilians including women and children

Sunni fear return to Shiite rule/ refuse to join

Sikhs feared reinstatement of Mughal rule/fought with GB

The use of animal grease on the cartridges of the newly introduced Enfield rifles was the last straw. While loading the rifles, soldiers had to bite off the end of the cartridges. It was made up of either pig or cow fat, which violated the religious sentiments of the Muslim and Hindu soldiers.



Other causes:

Fear that British would require Bengal Sepoy to deploy

Masterminding mass conversions to Christianity

Annexing providences cut off “overseas pay”

Civilians lost land under “Doctrine of Lapse”

British law did not recognize adopted for inheritance

British justice system unfair/harsh



Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism

India

British Empire

*Formed after the
India Uprising 1857-58
(partitioned /independence 1947)*



Improvement, “the British Way”:

Transportation – railroads, to move troops and freight
Traditions and customs too strong to change easily
State universities and missionary schools

Chapter 21 – **High Tide of Imperialism**

Suez Canal (1869)

But first === **Legendary canal of Pharaoh ~ 1800 BC**



Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism

Suez Canal (1869)

Several ancient Egyptian canals
Some E-W others N-S

Napoleon uncovered ruins
Planned canal but survey wrongly
showed 10 ft difference

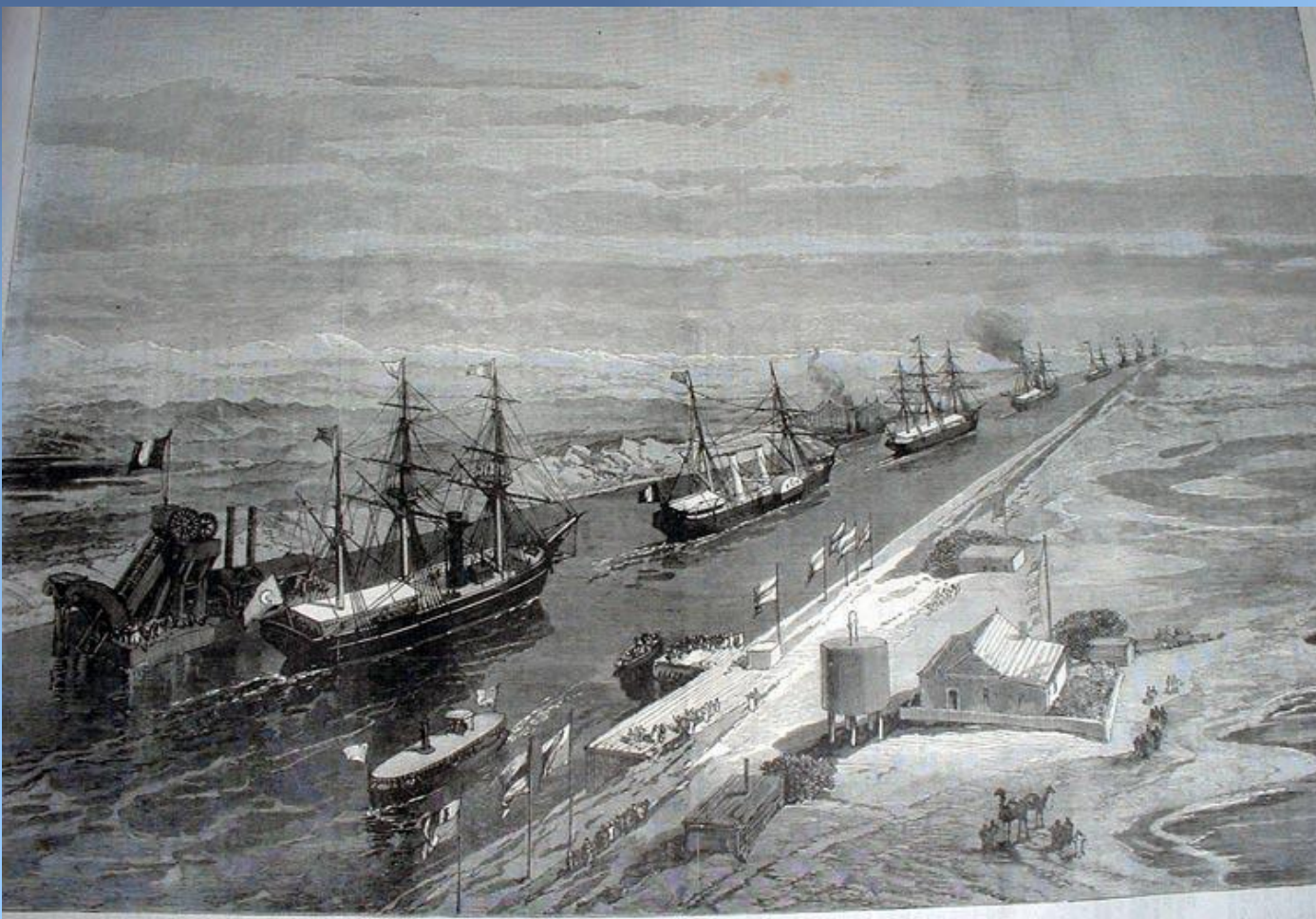
French plan construction
10 years with crew of 30,000
(over 1.5 million people total)

102 miles long and 28 feet deep
HMS Newport beat French
Imperial yacht Aigle
November 17, 1869



Chapter 21 – **High Tide of Imperialism**

Suez Canal (1869)



British not happy.

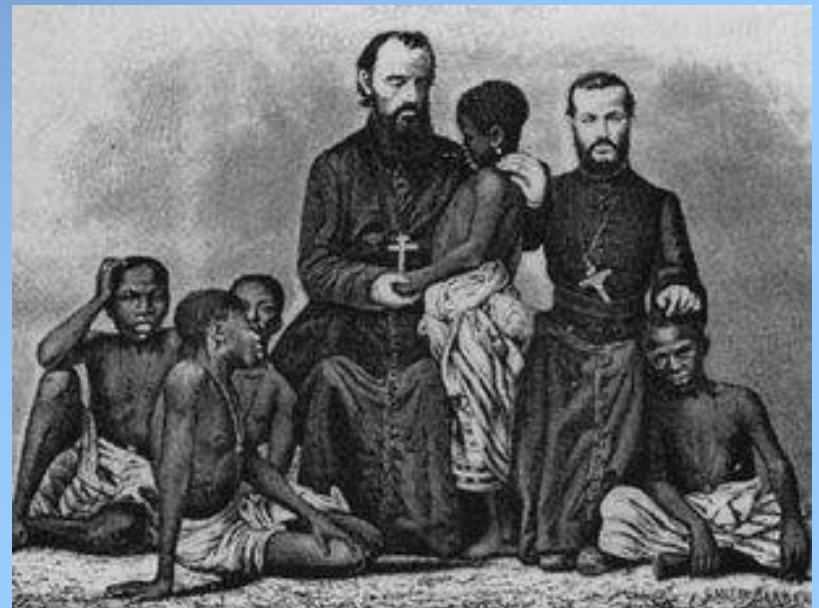
Britannia rules the wave with sails.

Gain control in 1882 after suppressing Urabi Revolt in Egypt

Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism

Sub-Saharan Africa

*End of Slave Trade –
Seek New Commercial Opportunities
Exploration and Religious Missionaries to “Dark Continent”*



Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism

Sub-Saharan Africa

Anglo-Zulu War (1878-79)

10,000+ Zulu killed – 1,700 British

Initial Zulu victory at Isandlwana

22 January 1878

Over 1,300 British killed

Rorke's Drift

23 January 1878

(150 defenders vs. 3-4,000 Zulus)

KIA: 17 vs. ~500

Eleven Victoria Crosses



Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism

Scramble for Africa

Nationalism – Economics - Politics

Berlin Conference - 1884

Avoid inter-European violence - Redraw map of Africa – disregard for ethnic groups

PARTITION OF AFRICA 1885 - 1914

Colonial Powers

- British
- French
- German
- Portuguese
- Italian
- Belgian
- Spanish
- Independent





Scramble for Africa

**“Mountains
separate while
rivers unite”**

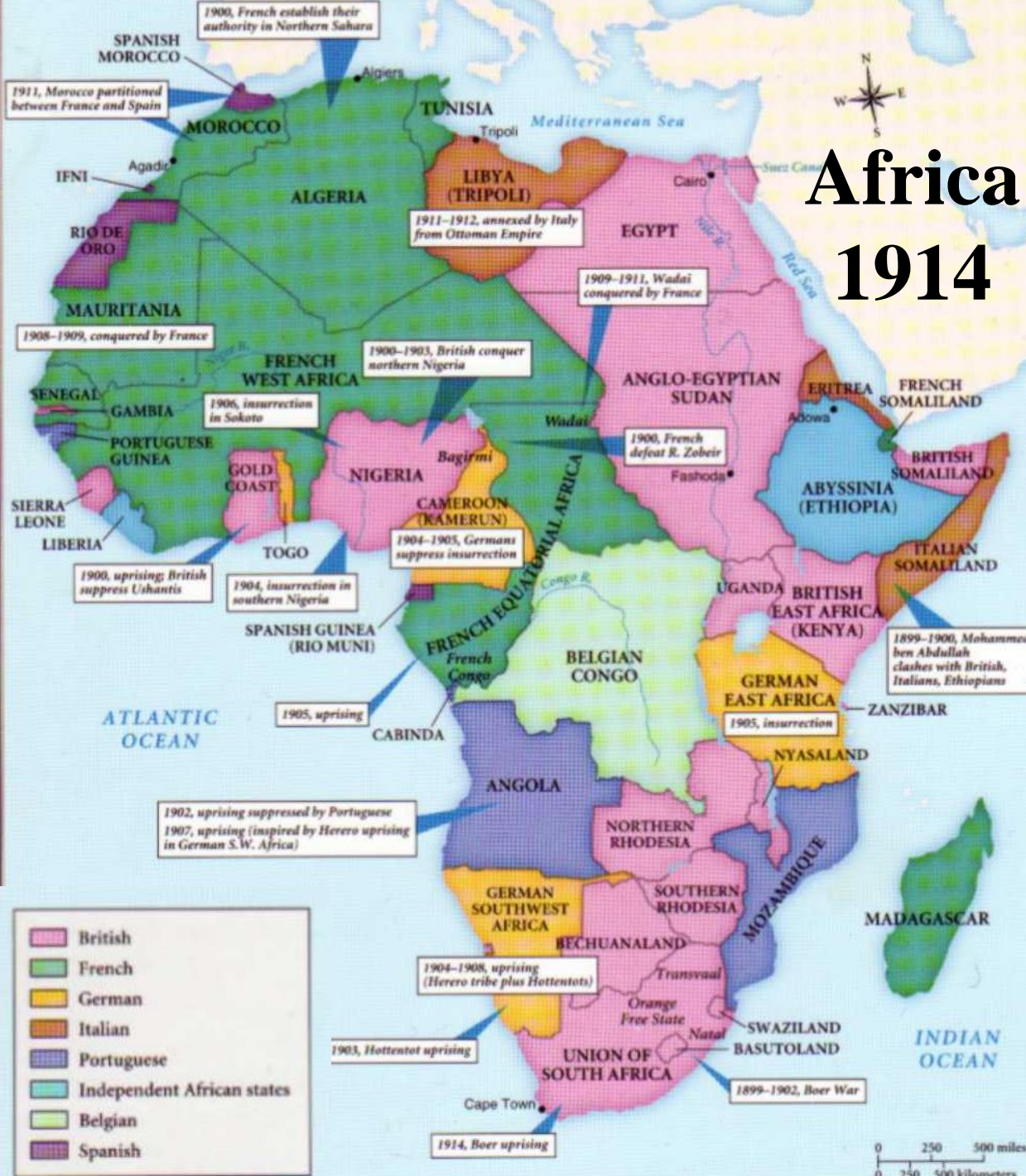
- W. R. Houston, Ph.D.

**“Straight Lines
on a map equals
War”**

- LTC Oakland McCulloch

Scramble for Africa

Africa 1914



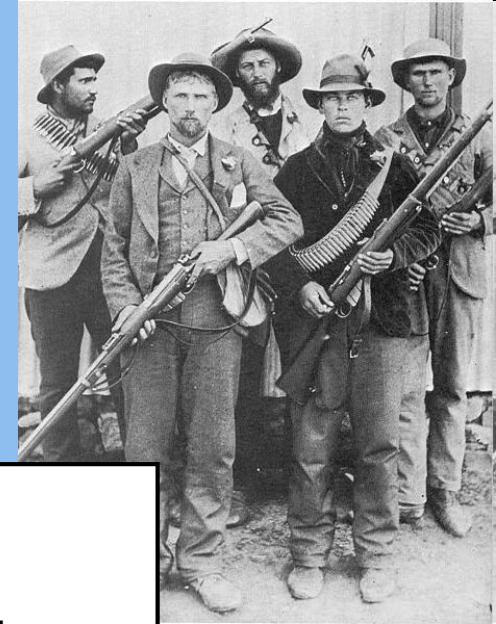
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Boer Wars (UK vs. Dutch farmers)



British

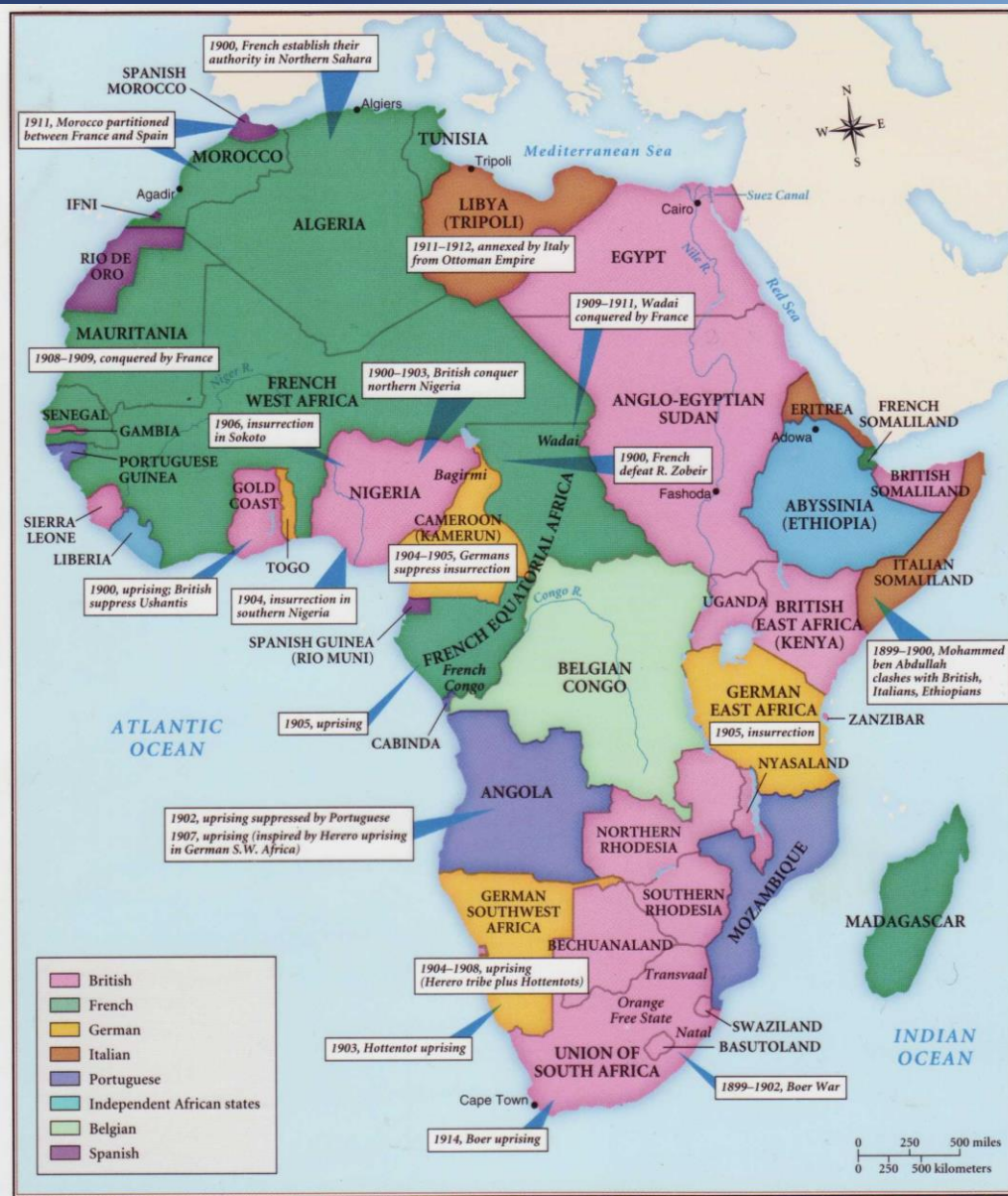
7,894 killed
13,250 died of disease
934 missing
22,828 wounded

Boers

9,093 killed or died
of disease

Civilian casualties: 27,927

Boer women and children died in concentration camps, (107,000 were interned).



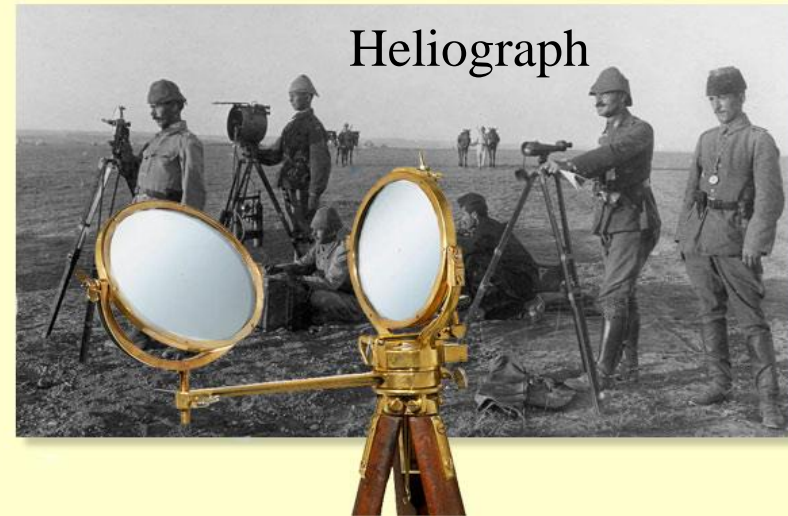
Boer Wars (UK vs. Dutch farmers)



Barely a war, but

10 weeks with several small fights
1st time since American Revolution that
British defeated and forced to sign treaty
with unfavorable terms.

End of the “Redcoats” and battle flags



Background

Treaties in 1852 & 54
Diamonds in 1867
Zulu War in 1879

Boers

A Boer refused to
pay illegally inflated
tax. His wagon was
seized for auction.

Casualties

British – 408 killed, 315 wounded
Boers – 41 killed, 47 wounded

Boer Wars, Part Two



Background

- Gold drew uitlanders (mainly British)
- Complained of unfair taxes
- Cecil Rhodes tried to create uprising in Johannesburg in 1895
- Chamberlain demanded full voting rights and representation in 1899

3 phases of war

1. pre-emptive strikes and sieges
2. Increase British army by 180,000
3. Protracted guerrilla war

Boer Wars, WHY???

Cost of the war to the British
government was £211,156,000
(\$28,978,000,000 in 2018 US dollars)
7,894 killed
13,250 died of disease
22,828 wounded

Boer Wars, WHY???



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Gold Production on the Witwatersrand -1898 to 1905

Year	No. of Mines	Gold output (fine ounces)	Value	Relative 2017 value – US \$
1898	77	4,295,608	£15,141,376	\$2,010,000,000
1899 (Jan–Oct)	85	3,946,545	£14,046,686	\$1,927,000,000
1899 (Nov–1901 Apr)	12	574,043	£ 2,024,278	\$ 267,000,000
1901 (May–Dec)	12	238,994	£ 1,014,687	\$ 134,000,000
1902	45	1,690,100	£ 7,179,074	\$ 971,000,000
1903	56	2,859,482	£12,146,307	\$1,577,000,000
1904	62	3,658,241	£15,539,219	\$2,056,000,000
1905	68	4,706,433	£19,991,658	\$2,635,000,000



Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism



Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism



French Indochina

*Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia
But not Thailand (Siam)*

French establish missionary efforts in the early 1600s

French East India Company established in 1664

Military involvement by 1858. Areas of Vietnam ceded to France.

French Indochina established at conclusion of Sino-French War in 1887

Chapter 21 – **High Tide of Imperialism**

French Control Indochina

- French come to control Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia
- Directly control French Indochina
- Export rice, angering Vietnamese

Colonial Impact

- Modernization mainly helps European businesses
- Education, health, sanitation improve
- Millions migrate to Southeast Asia to work in mines, plantations
- Colonialism leads to racial and religious clashes



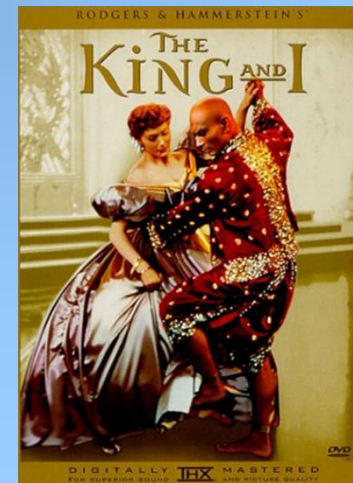


Thailand (Siam)

Wise kings and role as a buffer state between British in Burma (India) and French in Indochina resulted in Siam remaining independent of European colonization.

King Mongkut (r.1851 to 1868) modernizes country

- Starts schools
- reforms legal system
- builds transportation & telegraph systems
- ends slavery



Chapter 21 – **High Tide of Imperialism**

**USA defeats
Spanish in 1898**

**Provides US with a
far eastern base for
trade and military**



**Philippines begins very limited self-government
1916 – promises eventual independence
1934 – Commonwealth of the Philippines
1946 – granted independence (delayed from 1944)**



Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism



Philippine-American War

1889-1902

(Moro Rebellion 1899-1913)

*The enemy of my
enemy is my friend...
until the common
enemy is defeated.*

USA GOALS:

1. Secure Manila
2. Destroy Army of Liberation
3. COIN (Counterinsurgency) Operations

Casualties

US 1,000 KIA, 2,818 wounded

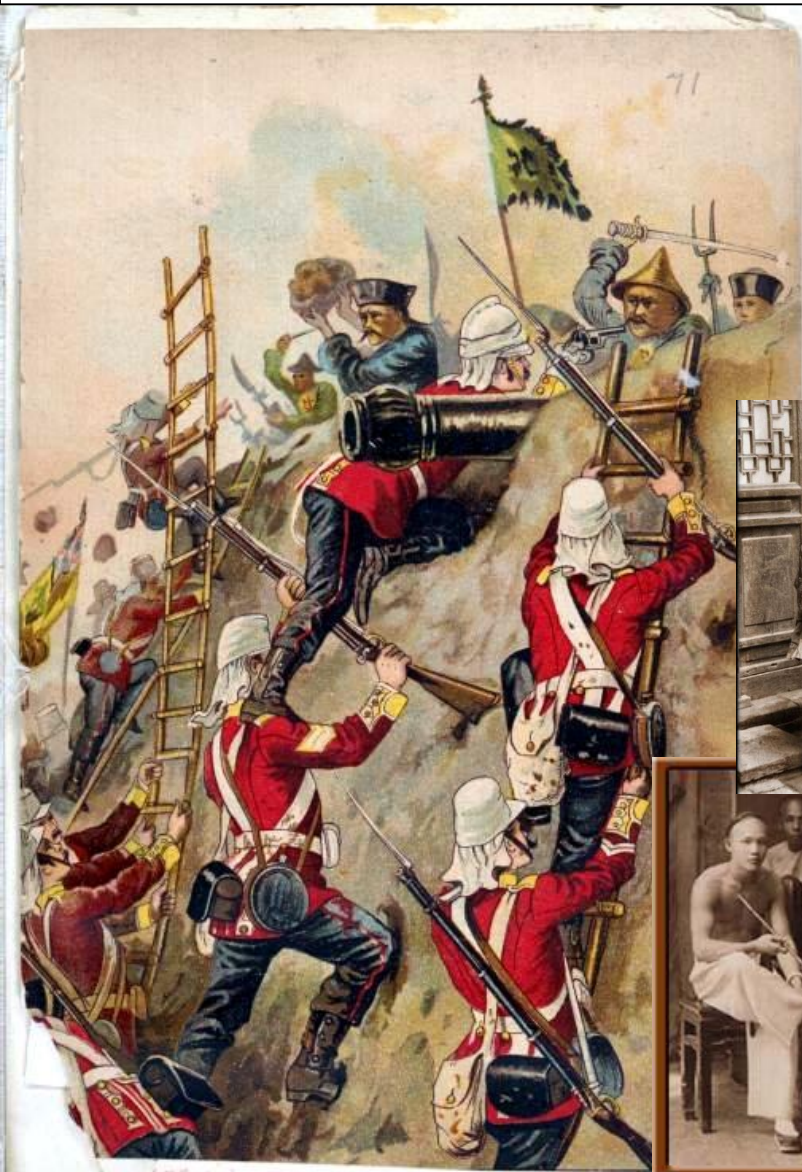
3,000 dead from disease

Philippines: 12-20,000 KIA

“The price of empire was not
inconsiderable.”

NEXT...

Chapter 22



67th Foot, Taku forts

