World History

Chapter 11 Audio Summary notes

Section 1:

Scramble for Africa

Imperialism

1800s- controlled a few areas along coast

spreading by mid-1800s

4 reasons

1- money- raw materials for factories and a place to sell goods

2- national pride- show national strength

3- racism- belief that own race is better-

Social Darwinism- related to Darwin’s theory on evolution

 Survival of fittest

 Strongest survive, weak don’t

 Fit people and nations survive

4- Christians- European rule could end slavery and bring Christianity

Technology made it hard for divided African states to fight against European rule.

**What are four reasons for imperialism?**

Division of Africa- 1880

Diamonds and gold

Europeans wanted it

Berlin Conference 84-85 claim part of Africa simply by telling other European countries you were claiming it and showing they could control the land.

Liberia and Ethiopia remained free.

**What was the purpose of the Berlin Conference?**

Fight over South Africa- 3 groups

Zulu- Shaka ruler wanted more land but later rulers couldn’t hold it

1887 British took some of it and of Dutch colony southern coast

Boers moved north (Great Trek) and fought with Zulu

Boers fought Boer War against British later

Boers lost- Joined Union of South Africa.

**Who were the Boers and whom did they fight?**

**Section 2:**

Case Study: Nigeria

British colony

Imperialism had different types of control

1-colony: an area ruled by a foreign government

2- protectorate: runs its own daily affairs but is controlled by an imperialist nation

3- sphere of influence: an area where an imperialistic nation has exclusive economic rights.

4- economic imperialism: an independent nation is controlled by foreign businesses.

Two ways to manage

1- direct control- France and other European nations – based on idea that the people could not handle running their own country. Paternalism- the imperialistic nation maintained control. Assimilation- French patterned colonial institutions after French ones in hopes colonists would learn new ways

2- indirect control- Britain used this. Local rulers had power. Local councils of natives and government officials helped natives learn to rule themselves following British pattern.

US colonization- indirect control

British- tried indirect with Nigeria

Local chiefs

Didn’t always work

Some resented limits set by British

**What forms and methods did imperialists use to control and manage colonies?**

Africans resisted

Algeria fought French- 50 years

German- magic to fight machine guns- many died

Ethiopia only successful resistance- Menilik II- played countries against each other

 and then used European weapons to defeat an Italian army.

**Who resisted imperialism in Africa and what were the results?**

Legacy of Colonial Rule:

 Some African benefits:

 European rule reduced some conflicts

 Brought Africa deeper into world economy- railroads, dams, phone

and telegraph.

 Mostly caused damage:

 Lost control of much land

 African traditions destroyed

 People forced out of their homes

 Forced to work in bad conditions

 Boundaries ignored ethnic divisions- caused problems when colonies

 became independent nations.

**What were three benefits and three problems of colonial rule?**

**Section 3:**

Muslim lands:

Ottoman Empire lost power

Was based in Modern Turkey but controlled lots of land

By 1800s- weak

Corruption, theft, chaos

Falling behind

Nationalism stirred

Greece won independence

Serbia- won self-rule

European nations eyed what was left

**What happened when the Ottoman Empire weakened?**

Europeans grabbed territory

Geopolitics- the taking of land for location or its products

Russian wanted control of Black Sea to ship grain into the Mediterranean Sea

 Fought over this in 1850s. Crimean War

 Britain and France helped Ottomans so Russia lost

 Eventually, still lost most of land later

Muslim leaders decided to modernize when they saw how they were declining.

Russia fought Great Britain in “The Great Game”

 Russia wanted to gain access to India- British colony

 Much of war fought in Afghanistan

 Both countries eventually stopped when they couldn’t win over each other. Afghanistan left to be independent.

**Why did Russia engage in the Crimean War and The Great Game?**

Egypt- to avoid imperialism- adopt reforms

 Mohammad Ali broke away from Muslim rule to avoid imperialism

 Reformed army and economy

 Grandson continued work

Joined with French to build the Suez Canal- joined Mediterranean and Red Sea

Egypt couldn’t repay British and Britain took over

Persia- Russia vs. British

 Russia wanted access to Persian Golf and Indian Ocean

 Twice Russia gained some land

Britain wanted Afghanistan to be a buffer between India and Russia

1857- Britain forced Russia to give up all control of Afghanistan.

1900s- oil in Persia

Britain developed with agreement with ruler

Persian people rebelled

Ruler was corrupt- people didn’t like the heavy British influence

Russia and Britain stepped in and took control of land

Economic imperialism and spheres of influence

Used to gain control

Some Muslim countries tried to modernize but were too late

**What happened in Egypt and Persia?**

**Section 4:**

Britain in India

How?

Mughal Empire was in decline

East India Company had land, army

British officers but sepoys as army- means Indian people

Main supplier of raw materials for Britain

Jewel in the crown- most valuable of all colonies

Benefits to India

 Largest railroad system

 Economy more modern

 Britain built telegraphs, dams, telephone lines, bridges, canals

 Improved sanitation and health

 Built schools

Negatives

 Wealth from India to Britain

 Trade they did have was stopped by Britain

 Villagers couldn’t feed themselves anymore- growing cash crops for Britain

 Instead of food crops

 Had to deal with racist attitudes of British

**What problems did British rule bring?**

Sepoy Mutiny

Indians rebelled

 Resented British rule

 Rumors about British weapons offended Indians- rebelled

 Took a year for East Indian Company and British to get back control

 Indians were divided- this is why they did not win

 Muslim vs. Hindu

 Britain now went with direct control

 Raj- 1747-1947- refers to British rule

**What was the Sepoy Mutiny?**

Nationalism rises in India

Goals of movement-

Resisted British, resented prejudicial treatment

Ram Mohun Roy- urged tradition to change

 Wanted modernization

 Freedom from British control

Examples of British prejudice

Indians barred from best Civil Service jobs

Paid less

Formed two groups to fight British- both pushed British to make changes

Early 1900s, demanded independence

1- Indian National Congress

2- Muslim League

**What groups called for change?**

**Section 5:**

Southeast Asia

Pacific Rim, Southeast Asia and islands grabbed by European countries

Land perfect for plantation growers- sugar, cocoa, coffee, rubber, coconuts,

 banana, pineapples

Dutch controlled Indonesia

 Class system kept Dutch at top

 Wealth and educated Indonesians were next

 Plantation workers at the bottom

Dutch forced 1/5 of land be used for export crops

British took Singapore, Malaysia, Burma

Singapore base for trade- one of world’s busiest ports

Encouraged Chinese to move to Malaysia

Malaysians became minority in own country

Tension between Malaysians and Chinese- still a problem

France- grabbed Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, and Viet Nam

Tried to force French culture

Did not encourage industry

Rice major

More grown but sent out- less food for Vietnamese

They became less happy- resisted French rule

Colonization did bring some modernization to Southeast Asia regions

Europeans benefitted economically the most

Schooling, health, and sanitation did improve

Many migrated to Malaysia- cultural mixes brought conflict- still happening

**What major problems did colonialism bring?**

Siam remained independent.

French and British surrounded Siam

Wanted to be neutral zone

Avoid imperialism

King Mongkut and son modernized Siam: schools, railroads, phone lines, ended

Slavery

Little social turmoil

**How did Siam confront imperialism?**

Pacific Islands

US acquired

1898 – after Spanish-American War- took control of Guam, Puerto Rico and

Philippine Islands

Philippine nationalists fought against US

 Led by Emilio Aguinaldo

 US won but promised eventual self-rule

American businesses exploited Filipino workers

Hawaii- US businessmen grew wealthy from sugar growing

Wanted more money

Asked for annexation to make more money selling sugar in US

Had power

Queen tried to regain control for Hawaiian people but businessmen overthrew her

and formed Republic

1898 became US territory

**What happened in the Philippines?**