

PACHECO HIGH SCHOOL - AP EUROPEAN HISTORY
MCKAY, CH.26, THE WEST AND THE WORLD – IMPERIALISM
Section 1 – Industrialization and the World Economy

Questions/thoughts:

Notes:

How and why did this many-sided, epoch-making expansion occur in the 19th century?

- I. The rise of global inequality
 - a. Industrial Revolution caused a growing gap between Europe/North America and the non-industrializing areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America
 - i. 1750 standard of living in Europe was equal to the rest of the world. By 1970 it was 25 x that of the poor countries.
 - ii. The gap was produced by industrialization. 3rd world didn't make gains until after 1945.
 - b. Two theories 1- West gains because of use of science and technology, and 2- West uses it's economic and political power to steal riches.
- II. The World Market
 - a. World trade expanding meant economy was interlocked centered in and directed by Europe.
 - b. Great Britain used trade to link world
 - i. It's empire was a market for manufactured goods.
 - ii. Prohibited colonies from raising protective tariffs so it was tough to develop own industries.
 - iii. Britain wanted to eliminate all tariffs on traded goods. This free-trade stimulated world trade.
 - c. Railroad, steamship, refrigeration, other technological advancements revolutionize trade patterns.
 - d. Suez and Panama canals, modern port facilities foster intercontinental trade.
 - e. 1840, Europeans invested capital abroad and in other European countries

Questions/thoughts:**Notes:**

- i. Most exported capital went to US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Latin America. Went for infrastructure (ports, RR)
 - ii. Investment enabled more land to be settled by Europeans, pushing the native people out.

- III. Opening of China and Japan
 - a. European trade with China increased, but needed to use force.
 - i. China was self-sufficient, never interested in European goods. Qing dynasty regulated trade
 - ii. British/Chinese clash over opium and opening of Chinese ports.
 - iii. Opium War 1839-1842 led to British taking Hong Kong and opening of 4 cities. (Treaty of Nanking)
 - b. Japan also unwilling to trade/diplomatic relations with West
 - i. Maintain isolation
 - ii. Persecution of Christians and attack on foreign vessels led Americans to believe they blocked their destined role in the Pacific.
 - iii. American fleet under Perry "opened" Japan in 1853 with threats of naval bombardment.

- IV. Western advances of Egypt
 - a. Muhammad Ali built modern state in Turkish-held Egypt, attracted European traders.
 - i. Drafted peasants, reformed government, improved communications
 - ii. Peasants lost out because land converted from self-sufficient farms to large private landholdings to grow cash crops for export.
 - b. Ismail continued modernization, including Suez canal, but put country deep into debt.
 - c. To prevent Egypt from going bankrupt, Britain and France intervene politically.
 - d. Foreign financial control provokes a violent nationalistic reaction in Egypt, leads to British occupation of country until 1956.

MCKAY, CH.26, THE WEST AND THE WORLD – IMPERIALISM
Section 2 – The Great Migration

QUESTIONS:

NOTES:

I. The Great Migration

A. The Pressure of Population

1. Emigration peaked in the decade before World War I.
2. About one-third of all European emigrants came from the British Isles.
3. German emigration peaked later than British (1880s), and Italian even later (increasing through 1914).
4. Less than one-half of European emigrants went to the U.S. Others went to Asiatic Russia, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and New Zealand.

B. European Migrants

1. Most European migrants were young, unmarried peasant farmers or village craftsmen.
2. Some ethnic groups, such as Italians, had a high rate of return to their homelands.
3. For some emigrants, such as Jews from the Russian Empire, emigration was escape from oppression.

C. Asian Migrants

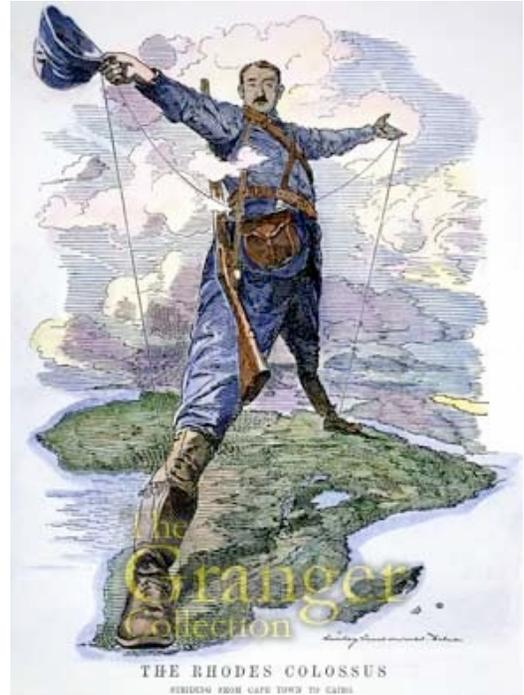
1. About three million Asians (as opposed to 60 million Europeans) moved abroad before 1920.
2. In the 1840s Spain recruited Chinese laborers for Cuban plantations. Peruvian landlords also brought workers from China.
3. European settlers objected to Asian migration for racist reasons and because they feared competition from cheap labor. From the 1880s Americans and Australians were developing “whites only” immigration policies.

Section 3 – Western Imperialism

QUESTIONS:

NOTES:

- I. New Imperialism
 - a. 1880-1914 European nations scrambled for political as well as economic control over foreign nations.
 - b. This scramble led to tensions among competing nations, and wars with non-European nations.
- II. Scramble for Africa
 - a. Before 1880, European descent on Africa limited.
 - b. South Africa, British and Dutch Afrikaners whites fought a war over land and gold.
 - i. Boer War won by British, established new Union of South Africa.
 - ii. State was ruled by white minority of Afrikaners
 - c. British occupation of Egypt and Belgian exploration of the Congo started race for colonial possessions.
 - d. Berlin conference (1884-1885) laid ground rules for new imperialism
 - i. European claims to African countries had to be based on military conquest.
 - ii. No single European power could claim whole continent.
 - e. Germany entered race for colonies and cooperated with France vs. British. French goal was control of Lake Chad.
 - f. British under Kitchener massacred Muslim tribesmen as Omdurman (1898) in their drive to conquer the Sudan and nearly went to war with the French at Fashoda.



QUESTIONS:**NOTES:**

- III. Imperialism in Asia
 - a. Dutch extended control in East Indies while French took Indochina.
 - i. Most Asians fled from plantation and gold mine labor, to seek opportunities in towns.
 - b. Russia and the United States also expanded into Asia
 - i. Russia moved into the Caucasus and central Asia as well as China
 - ii. US took Philippines from Spain, put down revolt led by Philippine patriots.
- IV. Causes of new imperialism
 - a. Economic motives, especially trade opportunities, were important, but economic benefits were limited because colonies were too poor to buy much.
 - b. Political and diplomatic factors also encouraged imperialism
 - i. Colonies seen to be crucial for national security, military power, and international prestige.
 - ii. Many saw colonies as essential to great nations
 - c. Nationalism, racism, and Social Darwinism contributed to imperialism
 - i. German historian Treitschke claimed colonies essential to show racial superiority and national greatness.
 - ii. Special interest groups, military, and adventurers favored expansion.
 - iii. Western tech/military superiority fostered imperialism. (machine gun, quinine, steamship, telegraph)
 - d. Imperialists felt they had a duty to civilize more primitive, nonwhite peoples.
 - i. Kipling's "white man's burden"
 - ii. Missionaries brought Christianity and education, also European racism
- V. Critics of Imperialism
 - a. British economist J.A. Hobson: Imperialism result of capitalism, only special-interest groups benefit from colonies.
 - b. Others condemn on moral grounds
 - i. Rebelled against crude Social Darwinism of imperialists
 - ii. Accused imperialists of double standard: liberty and equality at home, military dictatorship and discrimination in the colonies.

PACHECO HIGH SCHOOL - AP EUROPEAN HISTORY
MCKAY, CH.26, THE WEST AND THE WORLD – IMPERIALISM
Section 4 – Responses to Western Imperialism

QUESTIONS:

NOTES:

II. Responses to Western Imperialism

A. Stages of Response

1. The initial response, as in China, Japan, and Sudan, was to try to drive foreigners away with force.
2. When this failed, many Asians and Africans retreated to a defense of traditional culture.
3. Others, such as Ismail, the khedive of Egypt, sought to modernize and match the West.
4. "The masses" in Asia and Africa were not used to political participation and initially accepted European rule without too much protest.
5. Later, European liberalism provided resisters with an ideology of political self-determination and nationalism.

B. Empire in India

1. The last attempt to drive British from India by force was the Sepoy Rebellion (1857-1858).
2. After 1858 Britain ruled India directly through a small body of white civil servants.
 - a. British offered some Indians, especially upper-caste Hindus, opportunities to serve in government.
 - b. Nonetheless, British rule rested ultimately on racism and dictatorship.
 - c. This provoked the development of Indian nationalism and the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.



QUESTIONS:**NOTES:****C. The Example of Japan**

1. The initial appearance of Europeans and Americans in Japan provoked violence from radical samurai who wished to expel them by force.
2. In 1868 a group of patriotic samurai overthrew the shogun, restored the Emperor to political power, and undertook an intensive modernization program.
 - a. They abolished the feudal state and created a strong central government.
 - b. They created a free economy.
 - c. They built a modern navy and army.
 - d. Japanese studied in the West, and Japan hired many Western specialists.
 - e. Japan itself became an imperial power in Formosa, Manchuria, and Korea.

D. Toward Revolution in China

1. In 1894–1895 defeat by Japan in the Sino-Japanese War short-circuited Qing reform efforts in China.
2. From 1895 to 1898 European powers rushed to carve out zones of influence in China.
3. Radical reformers such as Sun Yat-sen aimed to overthrow the Qing and establish a republic.
4. Traditionalists turned toward ancient practices and sought to expel the foreigners. One aspect of this response was the Boxer Rebellion (1899–1900).
5. In 1912 the Qing dynasty collapsed.

