

The revolution spread across the German states, the Italian states, Austria ...

Despite the failures everywhere, 1848 was a turning point::

- **Constitutions** in Prussia and Piedmont (crucial to future Italian unification) and the establishment of **universal male suffrage** in France and the encouragement of **liberalism** elsewhere, for example in the Netherlands.
- In Austria, feudalism had ended and the empire was now in decline.
- The division between liberalism and nationalism. After 1848 nationalism became a tool of conservative leaders, such as Bismarck.

TASKS:

9. Say if these sentences are true or false. If false, correct them.

- a) The 1820 revolution began in France.
 - b) The movement finished in 1824, when the Quadruple Alliance sent an army to Spain and true democracy was re-established.
 - c) The 1830 revolution began in France.
 - d) In the 1830 revolution Greece became independent from Austria.
 - e) In the 1820 revolution Belgium became independent.
10. What does the word “*revolution*” mean?
 11. Explain three causes of the 1848 revolution.
 12. Did the 1848 revolution succeed everywhere?
 13. What does the expression “universal suffrage” mean?
 14. Why do we say that European politics changed significantly after the events of 1848-49?

Scramble for Africa

In 1870 most of Africa was still independent. But from 1870-1900 there was competition between European powers to claim parts of Africa as colonies. This is called the scramble for Africa. It happened because:

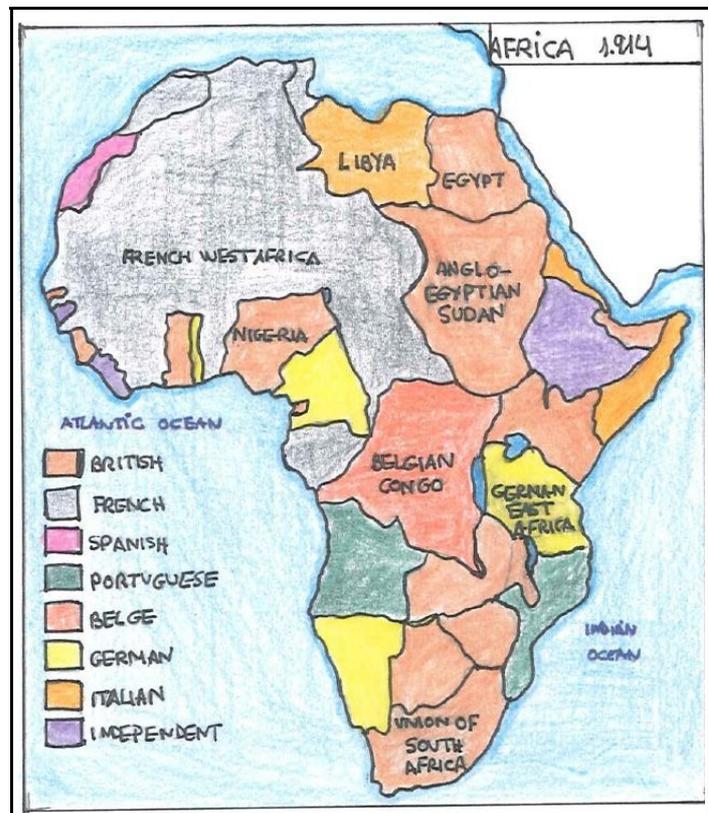
There was **competition for the resources** of African countries, e.g. raw materials such as gold, diamonds...

1. The industrial revolution in Europe motivated countries to claim **new markets** to sell goods to.

2. During the late 1800s there was a lot of **rivalry** between the European powers, e.g. England, Italy, Germany, Spain, France and Belgium. The competition for colonies was part of this rivalry.
3. Some colonies had **strategic importance**, e.g. south Africa was a good stopping point on the way to Australia.
4. There weren't many Christians in Africa at the beginning of the 1800s, apart from Ethiopia. **Missionaries** went to Africa in the 1800s to try to convert Africans to Christianity. There were both Protestant and Catholic missionaries. Some missionaries respected the African people, sometimes they brought knowledge about medicine or education with them. Others were less admirable. They were purposely trying to change African religion and culture, and believed that European religion and culture were superior.

The influence of European countries can be summarised like this:

- the French expanded trade and influence in **West Africa**.
- King Leopold of Belgium tried to establish **Congo Free State** in Central Africa. (1870s)
- **Tunisia** became a French protectorate. (1881)
- **Egypt** was occupied by the British. (1882)
- At the Berlin Conference (1884) the European powers discussed how to avoid partitioning Africa so that everyone could have access, but the talks failed.
- Germany colonised part of **East Africa**. (1885)
- British colonised **Uganda** and **Rhodesia**. (1890s)
- Italians penetrated into **Somalia** and **Ethiopia**. (1890s)



Some famous explorers and colonisers were: David Livingstone, James Cook, Henry Stanley and Cecil Rhodes.

Different types of colonies

- **Colonies** were the areas directly ruled by a governor on behalf of the European power and representing the crown. This was the most common form of imperial control.
- **Protectorates** were territories where the local rulers could continue ruling domestically but had ceded the foreign and defence aspects of their government to the owners. In return, the European power respected and were prepared to defend the ruler from foreign or internal threats.
- **Dominions** were those colonies that were granted significant freedom to rule themselves.

TASKS:

16. What are the main differences between the map of Africa in 1914 and a modern one?
17. According to map 1 which two European countries held the largest territory in Africa?
18. Shade the British, French, Italian, German, Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch possessions in Africa in different colours.
 - a) What is the biggest African colony that you have not coloured? What country does it belong to?
 - b) Which are the three biggest colonies belonging to Great Britain out of Africa?
 - c) Which country owned more colonies? Which less?
19. Are you in favour or against imperialism? Imagine that you have to make a speech defending your ideas. What would you say to convince people of your ideas?
20. Look for information about explorers in Africa in the 19th century. You have to mention:
 - a) nationality
 - b) country that organised the expedition
 - c) places where he went
21. Define these words or expressions: *conference, boundaries, white boers, cheap labour, plantations.*

TASK:

22. Complete the text with the words below:

destroyed conference Africa cultures
boundaries resistance white boers
European armies forced cheap labour
plantations Europe cotton coffee

The _____ allowed the Europeans to divide _____ with little regard for the African peoples, their _____ or their natural _____. _____ bu black Africans, or indeed by _____ in southern Africa, was crushed by well-equipped _____. Thousands of Africans died in the fighting, and others suffered hardship and hunger as their traditional ways of life were _____. some were _____ to work as _____ in mines and on _____, growing _____, tea, _____ and cocoa to export to _____.

Imperialism in Asia

In Asia imperialism was different because its population and civilisation were too firmly established for Europeans to rule it directly. But Europeans established control over seaports and trade.

In places like India and Indonesia, Europeans ruled indirectly through their domination of the local aristocracy.

- As in Africa, England was the leader of European colonial powers in Asia and had already established much of its overseas empire by the beginning of the 19th century (India, Hong Kong...)
- France was the second (Southeast Asia).
- Portugal, Spain and Holland had some colonies because they had been the earliest colonial powers.
- Germany and Italy were late arrivals to the *colonial competition* because they had only unified themselves in the 1860s.
- The United States became a colonial power at the end of the 19th century and they established colonies in the Caribbean and the Philippines.
- Japan was the first Asian nation to become a colonial power. Long isolated and refusing to trade with Europeans (except for some limited trade with Holland), the Japanese were forced to trade by a United States naval squadron in 1845. After that Japan experienced a political revolution (Meiji) and the country was modernised rapidly adopting European technology and organisation. They had colonies in Korea.



- The British forced China to open itself to the Opium trade in the 1840s. After the Tai Ping rebellion, China had to accept foreign domination of its trade. England, Germany, Russian, Japan and the United States forced China to trade with them.
 - Russia occupied Manchuria and Port Arthur.
 - Germany was in the Shantung peninsula.

In the last half of the 19th century, a lot of people emigrated from Europe to other parts of the world; because European population was increasing more rapidly than non-European population at that time. Population pressure combined with improved overseas transportation.

TASKS:

- 23. Differences between imperialism in Africa and Asia.**
- 24. Draw a map of Asia with the areas occupied by foreign countries. Include India, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Macau, Hong-Kong, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia, Indo-china (Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam), Thailand and the Philippines.**

Find out more at...

- these websites:
 - ✓ www.schoolhistory.co.uk (general information for students- simple language)
 - ✓ www.wikipedia.com (general information)
- these books from the school library:
 - ✓ BINGHAM, Jane et al.: *The Usborne Internet-Linked Encyclopedia of World History*. Usborne. 2000. Pages 328-329, 342-346. ISBN: 97807-4605361-4 (interesting links to their website)
 - ✓ MURPHY, Derrick et al.: *Europe 1760-1871. Flagship History*. Collins. 2000, 2002. ISBN: 0-00-327132-3
- this book:
 - ✓ FORSTER, E. M.: *A Passage to India*. Black Cat. Vicens Vives. ISBN: 88-7754925-4
- and these films:
 - ✓ *The Last Emperor*
 - ✓ *Hotel Ruanda*, about Ruanda's genocide

Pictures from:

- Banco Imágenes ITE
- Map of Africa in 1914 by Lucas Lombardía García (CPI Tino Grandío)