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# Imperialism and Colonialism

origins and development

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# 1. What Imperialism and Colonialism are?

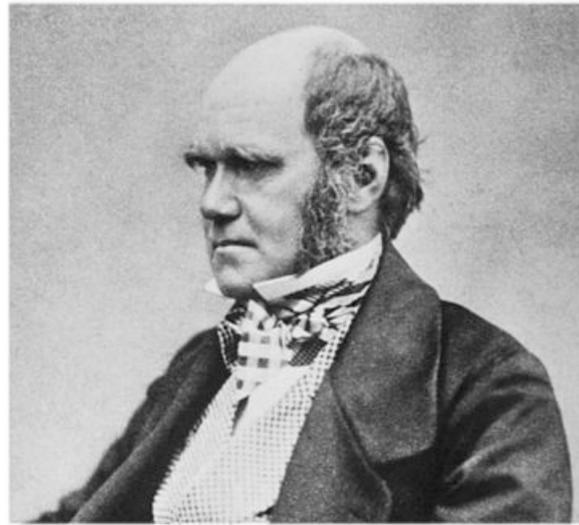
- ❑ Imperialism. A political doctrine that defends the right of some countries or peoples to rule over others based on cultural, racial and economic superiority of the firsts over the seconds.
- ❑ Colonialism. It is imperialism took into practice by establishing colonies over far or nearby territories to exploit them economically.
  - ❑ Metropolis. The conquering country.
  - ❑ Colony. Conquered territories.
- ❑ Imperialism and colonialism are new in 19th century being directly caused by industrialization and nationalism. It is not related to the 16th and 17th centuries Spanish and Portuguese empires.
- ❑ New empires rose in the 19th century: British Empire, French Empire, German Empire, Russian Empire, Belgian Empire, Portuguese Empire and Italian Empire. Curiously Spain will lose its colonies during the period.
- ❑ In the 20th century Japan and United States built their own empires.

## 2. Reasons of Imperialism and Colonialism

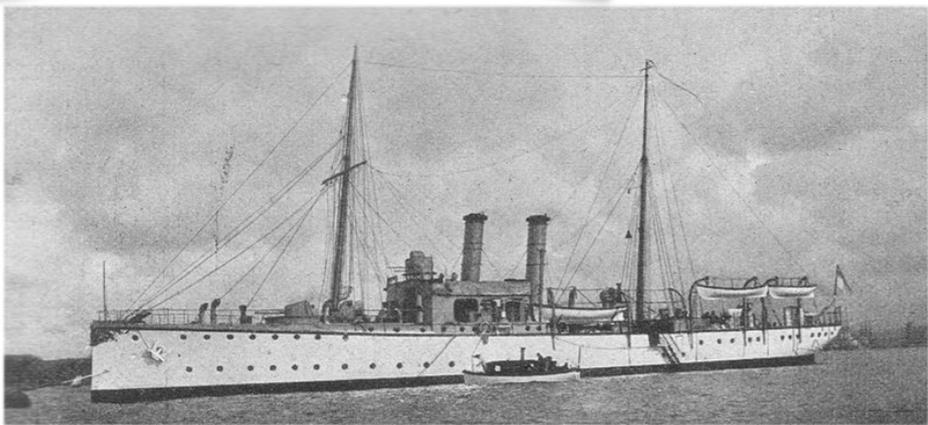
- Economic reasons.
  - Necessity of raw materials.
  - New markets to export goods and capitals.
- Political reasons.
  - Military control of strategic areas.
  - International prestige.
- Demographic
  - Colonies will absorb the population increase due to the demographic revolution.
- Ideological
  - Nationalism. A big nation should rule over lesser ones.
  - Civilizing the salvages. Whites must civilized lesser civilizations and cultures. Dressing the naked. White men´s burden



## 2. Factors of Imperialism and Colonialism



- ❑ Economic factors.
  - ❑ Industrialization. Without industrial mass production and factories could not be possible.
- ❑ Ideological factors.
  - ❑ Nationalism. Some nations are better than others. Chauvinism.
  - ❑ Darwinism. The strongest must rule over the weak.



- ❑ Technological advances.
  - ❑ New transport means such as steamboats, trains and later on the car were essential to colonization process.
  - ❑ New weapons, rifles, cannons and machine-guns.
- ❑ Medical advances.
  - ❑ Vaccines.
  - ❑ Drugs like aspirins and quinine.



- ❑ Geographic Societies.
  - ❑ The exploration of the world was a great help opening paths to conquering armies.

### 3. Colonies and colonial life and administration.

- Colony types. There were three different colonial dominions
  - Colony. Completely summited to the metropolis. It was ruled by a governor. Native inhabitants were treated as second class people.
  - Protectorate. The territory reminds certain independence, at least in theory, but the metropolis has power and jurisdiction. Protectorate were stablished over territories with a strong ruling class, such as kingdoms.
  - Concessions. A concession was part of a territory administrated by a colonial power.
- Colonial laws used to segregate natives from colonists.
  - Native/ colonist marriage was forbidden, specially native man to a colonist woman.
  - High administration ranks where occupied by colonists.
  - Best land, mines and industries were on colonist hands or on native high classes.

### 3.Colonies and colonial life and administration.

- ❑ Colonial social classes. Colonies were divided by color skin over economic differences.



- ❑ White people. The colonists.
  - ❑ High Class whites.
    - ❑ Head of the administration and army
    - ❑ Owners of plantations, mines or other concessions.
    - ❑ They lived in special areas where native were totally forbidden except servants and other workers.
  - ❑ Low class whites.
    - ❑ Lower ranks of the administration and army.
    - ❑ Plantation foremen, store owners, urban workers, adventurers, army veterans.
    - ❑ They had strong racists ideas because this was the only way to feel over wealthier natives.



### 3.Colonies and colonial life and administration.

□ Colored people. The natives.



□ High Class natives.

□ Members of the previous ruler class.

□ They kept part of their properties and power and.

□ They whether bribed or forced to “sell” their nations.

□ They usually cooperates with the colonial power in order to keep their wealth and status.

□ Some of them studied at the metropolis where were treated as equals but when they were back to the colonies they were treated as natives again.

□ Lower class natives.

□ They were the labour force in the colonies.

□ They worked in almost slavery conditions.

□ They had no rights on their countries, paid taxes, worked at plantations and mines.

□ Sometimes they rose up against the colonial power led by high class natives or religious leaders.

### 3.Colonies and colonial life and administration.



Indian Maharajas were a clear example of native high classes and their collaboration with the colonial administration. Maharajas lived a life of luxuries not caring about that their country was economically exploited by british.



### 3.Colonies and colonial life and administration.



Most natives lived in total poverty due to labour exploitation and high taxes. Indians had to pay a high tax for the salt, Gandhi led them to gather their own salt from the sea.



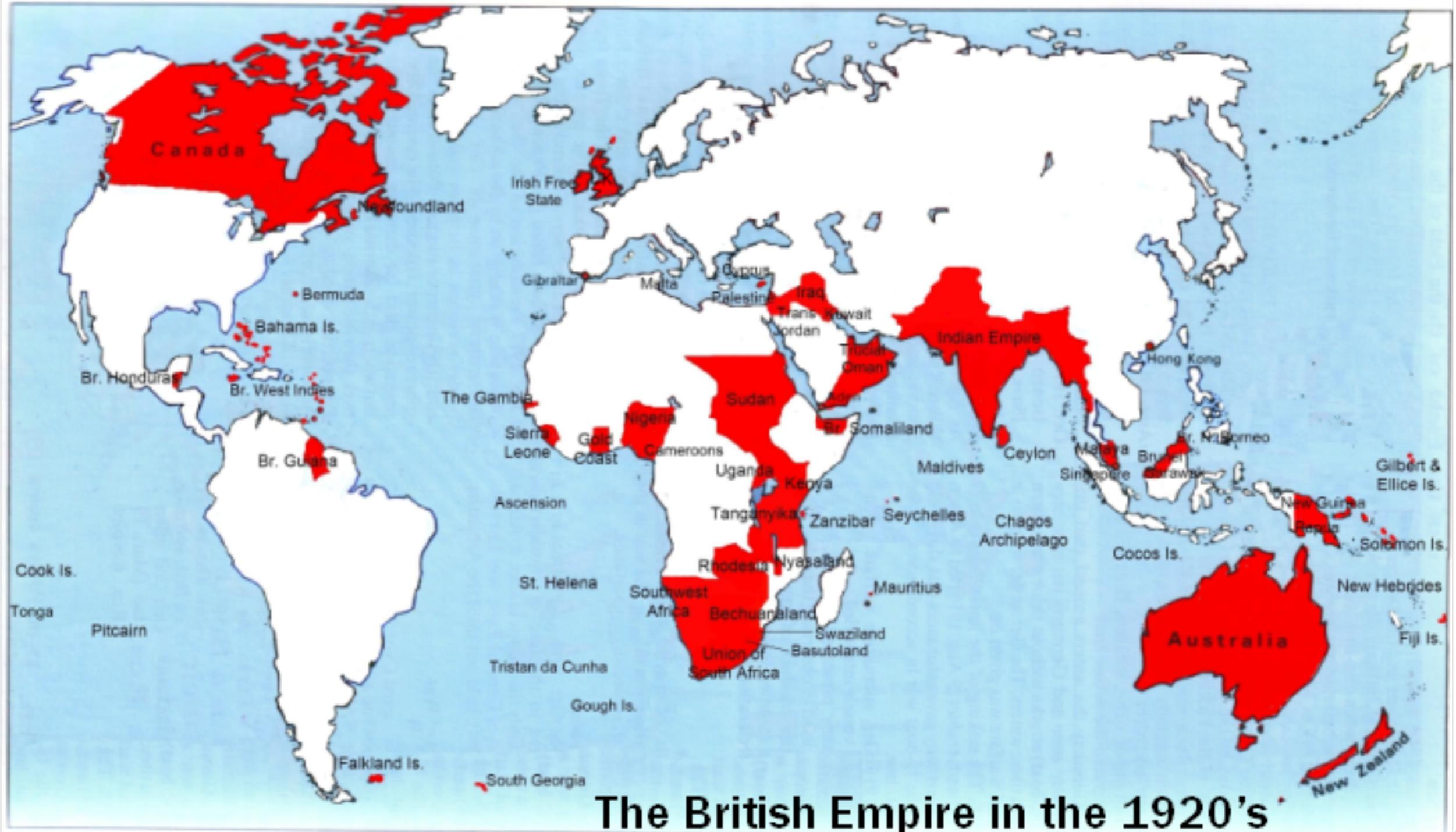
## 4. Colonial expansion. British Empire.

### □ The British Empire.

- The British begun to build their Empire by the end of the 18th century. They established some colonies in current day Australia after James Cook's travels into the Pacific and won some commercial concessions from Portugal at India and China.
- During napoleonic wars British won control over Egypt and ensure their dominion over the seas after the victory at Trafalgar.
- The main and definitive impulse took place under the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) when they colonized:
  - Most of Africa (Egypt and Sudan in the North and Cape Hope colony in the south.)
  - India and Burma in Asia.
  - Commercial concessions over China and the colony of Hong-Kong. (Opium War)
  - Australia, New Zealand in the Pacific.
  - Canada and some Caribbean Islands in America.
- After the War World First they gained control over the Turkish possessions in the Middle East (Palestina, Jordania and Irak) and the German colonies in Africa (Tanganika)



## 4. Colonial Expansion. Map of the British Empire

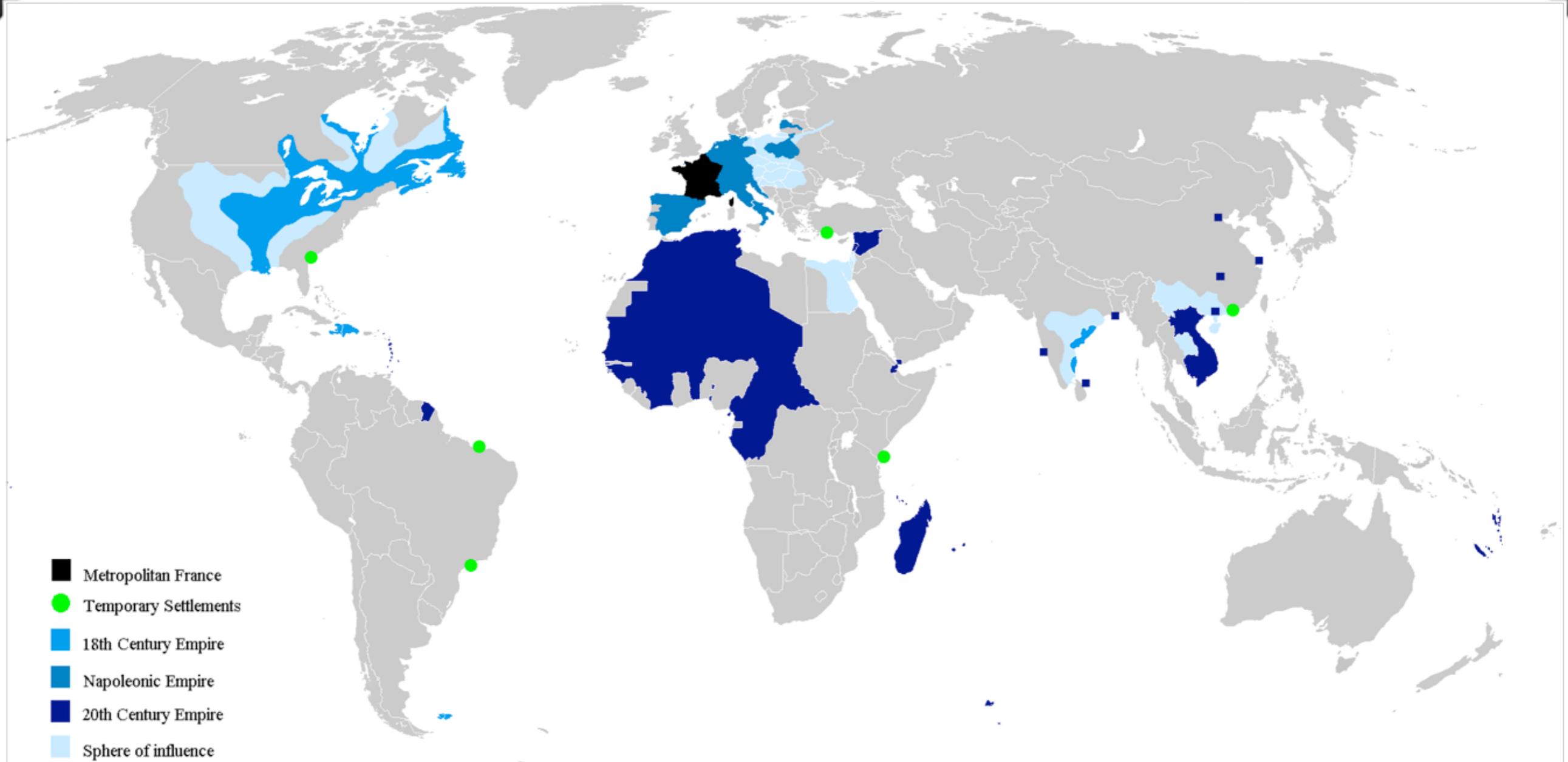


## 4. Colonial Expansion. French Empire.

- French Empire.
  - French started later than the British on the construction of their Empire. The revolutionary process and napoleonic wars kept them very busy, nonetheless they were Napoleon was building an empire inside Europe.
  - In 1830 French took Algiers from the Ottoman Turks starting their empire over North Africa.
  - In the 1880's they established colonies in Vietnam and Laos.
  - They also kept concessions over some indian ports (Pondichery) and China (Shanghai)
  - After the World War First France gained Syrian and Lebanon from the Ottomans.



# 4. Colonial Expansion. Map of the French Empire



## 4. Colonial Expansion. Other colonial empires.

- ❑ **Russian Empire.** From 18th century Russians start their expansion to the east conquering Alaska, which they later sell to the americans. In 1905 the clashed with the Japanese that stopped them in Manchuria.
- ❑ **Japan.** In the 20th century Japan conquered Korea and established a protectorate over Manchuria placing. In 1930's extended their power over the coast of China.
- ❑ **USA.** In the 19th they conquered the west of North America fighting against Mexican an native peoples. In 1898 they took Philippines and Puerto Rico from Spain. In 1941 USA Empire clashed with the Japanese at Pearl Harbor.



# 4. Colonial Expansion. Other colonial empires.

THE EXPANSION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, 1613-1914



- Japanese empire, 1870
- Acquisitions to 1932
- Additional extent of occupation, 1937
- Additional extent of occupation, 1938
- Additional extent of occupation, 1939
- Japanese occupation of French Indochina, 1940
- Additional extent of occupation, 1942
- Demilitarized zone of T'ang-ku Truce, 1933
- Farthest extent of Japanese conquest, 1942



## 4. Colonial Expansion. The Partition for Africa.

- ❑ Africa was an uncharted continent. There were not known states south to the Sahara.
- ❑ Great Britain, France begun to explore and colonized some areas. This caused some conflicts difficult to solve because there were not rules on colonization of lands.
- ❑ After some serious conflicts between French and British a third part, Germany, invited them to a Conference in Berlin.
- ❑ Germans, that got late to the colonial race, were looking for some colonies in Africa as well so it was not a selfless offer.
- ❑ In 1885 they divided the continent and the fate of their inhabitants for the next 70 years.
- ❑ However the Berlin Conference settled the “African Question” there were still conflicts and conquests like the Italians over Abyssinia and Libya.



## 4. Colonial Expansion. The Partition for Africa.



## 5. Consequences of colonialism.

### ❑ **Economic consequences.**

- ❑ Economic dependence to the metropolis
- ❑ Underdevelopment of certain economic sectors mainly industrial and services.
- ❑ Development of infrastructures such as roads, harbours, bridges, etc. However some of them were oriented to resources exploitation more than population's needs

### ❑ **Social consequences.**

- ❑ Population growth. Thanks to the vaccines brought by the colonists.
- ❑ Racial segregation
- ❑ Deportations
- ❑ Religious radicalism
- ❑ Genocide



## Glosary.

Imperialism. Colonialism. Metropolis. Colony. Nationalism. Darwinism. Protectorate.  
Concessions. Ranks. Foremen. Ruler class. Uncharted. Racial segregation.  
Deportations. Religious radicalism. Genocide.

