Unit 6 Imperialism and nationalism

Social Studies – ESO-4

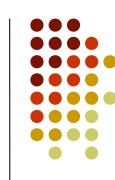
Scramble for Africa

- AFRICA 1914 EGYPT FRENCH-WEST AFRICA ANGLO-GVPTIAN SUDAN BRITISH BELGIAN CONGO RENCH PANISH PORTUGUESE BELGE GERMAN ITALIAN **UNION OF** INDEPENDENT SOUTH AFRIC
- In 1870 most of Africa was independent
- 1870-1900 race to colonise it.
 - Interest in African resources
 - New markets
 - Rivalry
 - Strategic importance
 - Missionaries (Protestant & Catholic)

- AFRICA 1914 EGYPT FRENCH-WEST AFRICA ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN BRITISH BELGIAN C0NG0 RENCH EAST AFRIC PANISH PORTUGUESE BELGE GERMAN ITALIAN UNION OF INDEPENDENT SOUTH AFRIC
- European influence:
 - France \rightarrow West Africa, Tunisia
 - Belgium → Congo Free State
 - Britain → Egypt, Uganda & Rhodesia
 - Germany → East Africa
 - Italy → Somalia & Ethiopia
 - Famous explorers: Livingstone, Cook, Stanley, Rhodes...

- Different types of colonies:
 - Colonies directly ruled by a governor
 - Protectorates ruled domestically but foreign affairs and defense is ceded
 - Dominions had significant freedom

- Imperalism in Asia
 - Different from Africa well established civilisation & population
 - Control over seaports & trade
 - Indirect domination through local aristocracy in India & Indonesia





- Imperalism in Asia
 - England (1st) India, Hong-Kong...
 - France (2nd) Southeast Asia
 - Portugal, Spain & Holland (early)
 - Germany & Italy (late)
 - The USA Caribbean & Philippines
 - Japan (1st Asian coloniser) Korea
 - China was forced into Opium Trade by European powers (England, Germany, Russia & Japan)
- Increased emigration from Europe to other parts of the world.

