

CHAPTER 11 WORLD STUDIES

- Section 1: Imperialism in Africa

- **Imperialism** = take over of a country/territory by a stronger nation with the intent to dominate the people politically, economically, and socially
 - Reasons/Roots for Imperialism:
 - Industrialization forced countries to find new lands with new resources
 - Nationalism – pride in your country; ex: build a large empire
 - Racism – Europeans thought their race was better than all others
 - Social Darwinism – Charles Darwin’s “survival of the fittest”
 - Missionary Zeal – work to bring Christianity to Asia and Africa
 - Forces enabling imperialism:
 - Maxim gun = 1st automatic machine gun
 - Steam engine and railroads – penetrate deep into Africa
 - Care for malaria – fought off illness
 - Lack of unity among African tribes and groups – prevented a unified fight against Europeans

- African lands become European Colonies:

- David Livingstone – searched Africa for the source of the Nile
 - Henry Stanley searched for Livingstone when he was presumed dead.
 - Stanley later signed treaty giving the Congo River Valley to Belgium.
- Berlin Conference 1884-85
 - 14 European nations met to decide rules to divide Africa.
 - European countries claimed land by showing they could control the area.
 - No African rulers attended these meetings.
- Products from the Colonies
 - Belgian Congo produced copper and tin.
 - South Africa contained gold and diamond mines

- Problems in South Africa:

- Zulu – led by Shaka – fought for control of their kingdom
 - British invaders defeated Shaka’s successors with better arms.
- Boer War
 - Boers – Dutch farmers build large farms in South Africa
 - Discovered diamond and gold mines
 - Boers and British fought the Boer War for control of the area
 - Great Britain won the war.

Section 2 : Imperialism continued

- **Forms of Control in the Colonies:**
 - Indirect control – relied on existing political rulers to rule.
 - Local officials managed the colony with minimal assistance from the mother country.
 - Legislative councils included Europeans and local officials to make decisions.
 - Theory of indirect control: European countries would train local leaders how to rule and eventually lead the local population to govern itself.
 - Used primarily by the British and by the United States
 - Direct Control – Europeans directly govern people by providing for their needs but NOT giving them rights.
 - Also known as paternalism.
 - Europeans believed Africans and Asians could not handle the complex business of running a country.
 - Europeans brought in their own bureaucrats and did not train anyone else to govern.
 - Assimilation – policy based on the idea that local populations would be absorbed into and learn the European culture.
 - Schools, courts, and businesses were run just as they were in Europe.
 - Primarily used by the French, Germans, and Portugese

- **African Resistance:**
 - Unsuccessful movements:
 - Algeria actively fought the French for 50 years before losing.
 - Active resistance – fighting the strong nation
 - Religious movement – German East Africa
 - Maji-Maji – magic water sprinkled on Africans would turn the German bullets to water.
 - Africans attacked German machine gun post, resulting in death of 26,000 Africans.
 - Successful Movement:
 - Ethiopia and Menelik II
 - Menelik bought weapons from France and Russia
 - Battle of Adowa – Ethiopia defeated Italy in a great battle.
 - Ethiopia maintained its independence.

- **Impact of Colonial Rule:**
 - Positives:
 - Reduced local/tribal warfare
 - Hospitals, schools, railroads, dams, and telephones were built.
 - African economy expanded to the global market.

- Negatives:
 - Africans lost their land and independence.
 - Many died during the resistance.
 - Breakdown of traditional cultures
 - Authority figures replaced
 - Dividing the African continent
 - Split tribes and ethnic groups between colonies.

Section Four: British in India

- **British take control of India:**
 - East India Company – regulated by the British government
 - Company had its own army, led by British officers
 - Sepoys – Indian soldiers in British army
 - “Jewel in the Crown”
 - India was a major supplier of raw materials to England.
 - 300 million people – huge market to sell British goods.
 - British Economic Control
 - India must produce raw materials for England.
 - India must buy finished products from England.
 - Railroad made India economically valuable.
 - Transportation of goods into and out of the country.
- **Impact of Colonialism in India:**
 - Positives:
 - Railroad and road networks – brought unity and modern economy
 - Telephones, dams, bridges, and irrigation canals
 - Sanitation and public health improved
 - Schools and colleges increased literacy and education
 - Negatives:
 - British held economic and political power
 - Restricted Indian-owned industries
 - British presence threatened Indian traditional life
- **Indians fight back:**
 - Gossip spreads among Sepoys – rifle cartridges were sealed with beef
 - Sepoys had to bite off seal to use the guns.
 - Muslims and Hindus do not eat pork or beef, respectively.
 - Sepoys refused to use the rifles.
 - Sepoys were jailed and others rebelled.
 - Took Delhi and moved North.
 - Sepoy Mutiny – Indian rebellion against British rule in 1857.
 - British Government took direct command of India
 - Raj – part of India under direct British rule from 1857 – 1947.
 - British Government in London directed policy in India through a viceroy.
 - Viceroy – British governor in India.