

Imperialism: Asia Guided Lecture Notes

Key Concepts to Know:

- 1) _____: The policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries, or of acquiring and holding colonies and dependencies.
- 2) _____: A country or a territory government internally controlled by a foreign power. (American colonies [13 colonies])
- 3) _____: A country or a territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power. (the Kingdom of Bhutan and India).
- 4) _____: An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges. (Portuguese after Vasco de Gama in India).
- 5) _____: An independent but less-developed country controlled by private business interests rather than other governments. (Dole Fruit Company in Hawaii).

Key Concepts continued...

6. _____ (according to Meriam Webster dictionary):
 - 1: a belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race
 - 2: continued:
 - a: a doctrine or political program based on the assumption of racism and designed to execute its principles
 - b: a political or social system founded on racism
 - 3: racial prejudice or discrimination
7. _____: a sociological theory that sociocultural advance is the product of intergroup conflict and competition that elite classes possess biological superiority or economic superiority
8. _____: the adoption of a conqueror's culture by a conquered people.
9. _____: The addition of an area or region to a country or state. (Tibet in China)
10. _____: an interest in or taking land for its location or resources.

European motivation for Imperialism

- Desire to spread their _____ to the “un-civilized” world.
- The need for natural resources as emerging _____ societies.
- As a way to “_____” with other European nations.

Reasons for settling Africa and Asia

- Social _____: European reasoning: if natural selection led to progress—the same can be said for societies.
- Some proponents argued: their powerful American and European states were justified in their conquest by an _____ advantage.
- Some were concerned with the “white mans burden”. Meaning, they were acting benevolent, to help less advanced _____ to catch up with the civilized world.

- Britain has invaded all but 22 countries in its history.
- “The sun never sets on the British Empire.”

Ottoman Empire

- _____ War
 - Russia wanted access to the _____ and control of Eastern Orthodox Christian lands—including claims for Palestine.
 - Britain and France send aid to the _____ Empire.
 - Ottoman Empire wins.
 - Russia is technologically behind.
 - This war has modern guns (machine guns mounted on wheeled carts), and trench warfare.

Europeans Colonize Asia

- Portuguese and the Dutch were the first to branch out into _____
- Portuguese, Dutch, French stayed along the _____ for trade
- Great Britain was more aggressive at settling the _____ regions.
- The British East India Trade Company (BEIC) subdued the Mughal Empire.
 - Traded cotton, spices, tea, and _____.
- Opium was bought in South Asia and sold to China. _____ began to flow out of China, making Britain very wealthy.

Subduing the Mughals, India

- The British East India Company (BEIC) was able to overpower the Mughals with their _____, guns, and cannons.
- Mughal Empire _____ over time as the BEIC earned more trade with Indian cities.
 - Offered Indian cities military protection, tax collection, and administration to local rulers in exchange for access to trade.
- To run India, the British used a combination of native _____ and soldiers (called _____).

India continued

- Mismanagement: experienced outbreaks of _____ and _____
- “White Mans Burden” brought schools, hospitals, and improved food distribution.
- Trade brought _____ and _____.

- _____ and _____ make Britain rich.
- India called the “_____” of the British Empire for over 90 years.

Resistance: Indian Revolt of 1857 (Sepoy Mutiny)

Background Information:

- 1820: _____ start to introduce Western ideas into India
 - Hindu princely estates formed alliances with the British
 - Old Indian Aristocracy being replaced with British officials.
 - Introduction of _____
 - Brahmins were losing key positions in society.
 - _____
 - Challenges both Hindu and Muslim beliefs.
 - Emancipation of _____
 - Widows could remarry.
 - Widespread belief of the _____ of the Caste System.
- _____ with the British is on the rise over time.

Resistance: Indian Revolt of 1857 (Sepoy Mutiny)

- The _____ at this time period requires a soldier to rip the cartridge with their teeth to load the gun.
- Hindu belief: do not eat _____. (cows are holy animals)
- Muslim belief: do not eat _____. (pigs are considered “dirty” or impure).
- The “Spark”: Rumor: The British soaked the _____ with beef and pork fat.
 - Historians argue over the authenticity of this rumor.
 - Consequence: damage is already done. British seen as racially arrogant. This was the “last straw”.

Resistance: Indian Revolt of 1857 (Sepoy Mutiny)

- The Rebellion:
 - Several Sepoy soldiers shot their British officers.
 - _____ soldiers start to gather in Delhi.
 - The aged Mughal Emperor _____ nominally (in name only) restored to power (primarily in the Northern parts of India).
- British Response:
 - Used modern guns and cannons to suppress the _____.

Indian Revolt Continued

- Consequence of the Indian Revolt
 - _____ The East India Trade Company in India.
 - British government: Direct control of India.
 - Establishes a _____ with Indian representation.
 - This will lead to nationalistic movements later.

Subduing China

- Trade goods: _____.
- _____ viewed themselves as the middle kingdom surrounded by barbarians with nothing to offer China.
 - Motivation for the creation of the Canton System.
 - Chinese government limited foreign _____ to a few ports, the most important being Canton.
 - Merchants were only allowed to purchase Chinese gold with silver bullion.
- Western diplomats noticed a _____ with China and tried to get China to open up their interior to trade.
 - China said no.
 - To remedy this, the British turned to _____. A highly addictive drug that was used for recreational use.
 - British make a lot of money getting the Chinese population addicted to Opium.

Southeast Asia

- Dutch, French, German, British, and American corporations and governments set up business in Southeast Asia.
- Commodities: _____, and other _____ were extracted and traded.

Resistance: China—Opium Wars

- First Opium War (1839-1842)
 - _____ Dynasty vs. Britain.
 - British traders illegally brought _____ into China that was produced in India.
 - Caused widespread _____ (social and economic issues)
 - British stored Opium in _____ located in Canton (modern day Guangzhou).
 - Legal disputes between China and Britain
 - British soldiers were committing crimes including _____ in China, but Britain did not want their soldiers processed under the Chinese legal system. (tensions continue to rise over time)

Resistance: China—Opium Wars

- China _____ the Pearl River to Canton and destroys the British warehouses in Canton, 1839.
 - Britain stops the blockade with their ships and take Canton and Nanjing.
 - Britain wins.
- Treaty of _____
 - Britain gains indemnity (protection money) from China.
 - Britain gains control of _____, Shanghai, and three other port cities.
 - Britain controls trade and allows other western powers the same trade _____.

Resistance: China—Opium Wars

- Second Opium War (1850's-1860's)
 - Qing Dynasty vs. Britain and _____
 - Chinese uprising against the British
 - Leads to France helping the British.
 - French send _____ and soldiers.
- Britain and France win
- _____
 - Provide residence in Beijing for foreign envoys
 - Opens several more ports to western trade and residence
 - Opens interior China to trade and travel for Westerners
 - Freedom of movement for Christian _____

Resistance: China—Boxer Rebellion, 1900

- Up risers called “_____” because they performed physical exercises that would make them think they could _____ bullets.
- Boxers surround Beijing in an attempt to stop Western and Japanese influences from spreading into China.
- International response
 - International forces sent in to stop _____ (including the United States).
- Results:
 - Rebellion ended in Chinese defeat
 - The Qing Dynasty became _____
 - Foreign influence in China continued.
 - 1911: Qing Dynasty replaced with a Republic.

Hawaii

- End of 19th century, American _____ plantations accounted for 75% of Hawaii's wealth.
- Queen Liliuokalani, the last Monarch of Hawaii, called for a new _____ which would have given her more power.
- Sanford B. Dole (Dole Fruit Company) leads a group of plantation owners to overthrow the Queen.
- Dole is named _____.
 - Asked the United States to annex Hawaii.
 - Granted in 1898