

DIFFERENT FORMS OF IMPERIALISM

○ Political Imperialism

- **Direct Rule:** the actual administration of government by representatives of the imperial power – usually supported by military & civil service
- **Indirect Rule:** ruling through some cooperating native ruler or rulers who profit from the relationship, e.g. a Raj in India



DIFFERENT FORMS OF IMPERIALISM

- **Economic Imperialism:** domination of the economy and trade of the weaker nation. In fact, this also affects political decisions and, therefore, sovereignty → in the 20th century would come to be known as “neo-colonialism”



DIFFERENT FORMS OF IMPERIALISM

- **Sphere of influence:** an area over which a powerful nation claims a 'vital interest' &, in reality, claims the right to exert dominance e.g. spheres of influence in China
- **Protectorate:** a stronger nation "protects" a weaker nation from others – it still has great influence over the affairs of the 'protected' nation



IMPERIALISTS USUALLY..

- Substituted the local government system, legal system and education system with their own
- Substituted local economic practices with their own e.g. land ownership, trade
- Substituted local cultural practices e.g. language, dress, social customs
- Sometimes brutally, sometimes using a sympathetic local group



OTHER IMPERIALISTS (BESIDES BRITISH)

- French (French Indochina = Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam), French Africa, islands in the Caribbean, Tahiti
- Russia (Siberia, plus spheres of influence in Manchuria & Korea)
- USA (Guam, Philippines, Cuba Puerto Rico from Spain, Samoa & other Pacific Islands, annexed Hawaii in 1899)
- Japan (Taiwan, Korea & Manchuria as a sphere of influence)



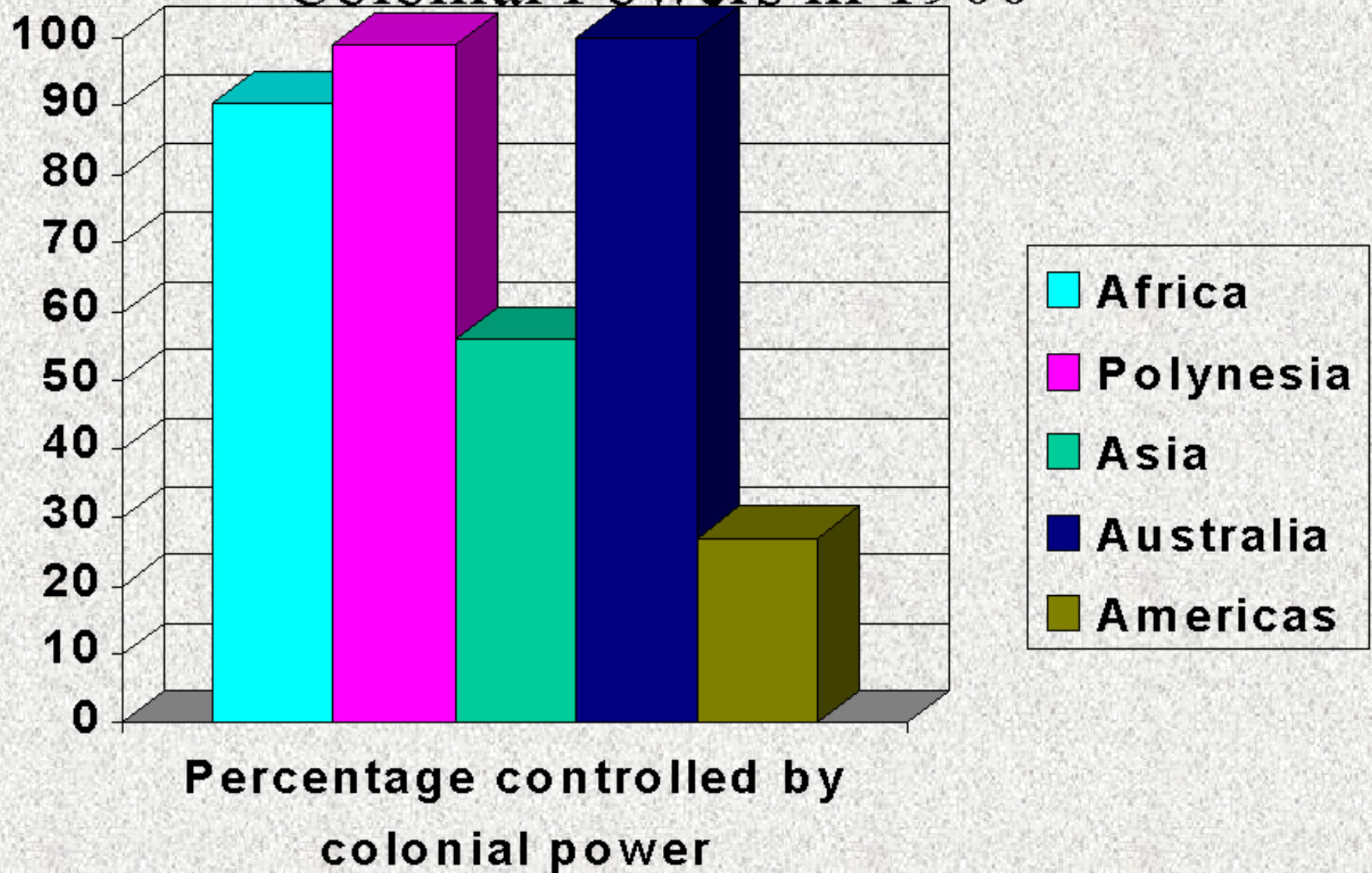
IMPACT OF IMPERIALISM

- EUROPEAN COUNTRIES & THEIR POSSESSIONS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE WORLD LAND MASS

○ 1800	55%
○ 1878	67%
○ 1914	84%



Percentage of Territory Belonging to US/European Colonial Powers in 1900



THE WORLD ECONOMY AND THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT



EXPANSION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

- The industrial revolution greatly expanded the demand for spices, silk, agricultural goods, and raw materials in the industrialized countries.
- The growing need for these products could not be met by traditional methods of production and transportation, so the imperialists brought their colonies into the mainstream of the world market and introduced new technologies.
- The greatest change was in transportation. Canals, steamships, harbor improvements, and railroads cut travel time and lowered freight costs.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

- **The economic changes brought by Europeans and Americans altered environments around the world.**
- **Forests were felled for tea plantations, plant species were identified and classified, and commercially valuable plants were transported from one tropical region to another.**



- **The expansion of permanent agriculture and the increased use of irrigation and water control led to increased agricultural production in both well-watered and dry areas of the tropics.**
- **Agricultural development supported larger populations, but it also put more pressure on the land.**



- **Railroads consumed vast amounts of land, timber, iron, and coal while opening up previously remote land to development.**
- **The demand for gold, iron, and other minerals fueled a mining boom that brought toxic run-off from open mines and from slag heaps.**



POSITIVE LEGACY OF IMPERIALISM: THE BENEFITS

- Infrastructure Development: Ports, roads, railroads
- Advantages of European institutions: schools, hospitals, legal systems
- Economic Development of Resources



NEGATIVE LEGACY OF IMPERIALISM: THE DISADVANTAGES

- Exploitation of native populations for ‘cheap labor’
- Resources were exported to advantage of Europe – some depleted
- Dependency economic systems
- Later, no preparation for independence
- Devaluation of traditional cultures
- Long Term Legacy of Poverty in the World Economic System
- Led to Independence movements after WWII -- some peaceful, others like Mau Mau in Kenya



PATTERN OF CHANGE

