



# European Domination of Asia: China

- At first, China excluded foreigners in an effort to preserve traditional beliefs.
- The British defeated the Chinese in the Opium War of 1839-42 and forced them open trade with the West.
  - In the process, Britain seized several Chinese ports including Hong Kong.
- For a time, Europeans were content with trading rights.
  - After Japan's victory in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, Europeans began to carve up China into spheres of influence.



# European Domination of Asia: China

- China could have been partitioned off like Africa, however, each Western nation resisted partitioning for fear that it would give an advantage to a rival.
- America's Open Door Policy
  - Guaranteed that the territorial integrity of China would be preserved.
- Boxer Rebellion (1900)
  - An international army of Europeans, Japanese, and Americans would put down the revolt.
- China would remain at the mercy of outside interests until after World War II.



# Japan

- Like China, Japan had chosen isolation but was forced open by the West by the 1850s.
  - U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry in 1853
- A flood of violence followed as the warrior nobility, the samurai, attacked foreigners and took control of the government, returning to power the emperor.
  - The feudal aristocracy, under the shogun, had ruled for 700 years.
  - The Meiji Emperor (“Enlightened Rule”) became the symbol of a new Japan.



# The Meiji Restoration (1868-1912)

- Determined to protect Japan's independence, younger Japanese, especially among the military (samurai) elite, felt that Japan should respond by adopting, not rejecting, Western practices.
- The new government turned Japan into a powerful modern centralized nation-state.
  - Universal military service promoted nationalism.
  - The Japanese modeled their constitution on Bismarck's German constitution.
    - Elected first parliament (Imperial Diet) in 1890.
  - Introduced modern industry and economic competition.



# Economic Transformation of Japan

- During the Meiji period, the government transformed the economy by building railroads, laying telegraph lines, founding a postal system, and encouraging the formation of giant firms known as *zaibatsu*, which were family organizations consisting of factories, import-export businesses, and banks.
- Japan moved from economic backwardness to a place among the top ten industrial nations.



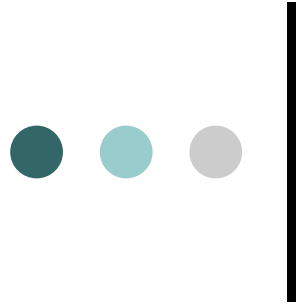
# Japanese Expansion

- The new nationalists stressed linguistic and ethnic homogeneity—as well as superiority compared to others.
  - In this fashion, the Meiji leaders overcame age-old regional divisions and mobilized the country to face the threat of the powerful Europeans.
- Turned their attention to the Asian mainland.
  - Captured Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa) in 1879.
  - Defeated China in the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) and annexed Taiwan. Annexed Korea in 1910.
  - Established control of Manchuria by 1905.



# Japan

- By 1900, Japan was an imperialist power in its own right, culminating with their victory over Russia in 1904 during a war over Manchuria. (Russo-Japanese War 1904-05)
  - The victory of an Asian power over a Western power had a tremendous impact throughout Asia.
- In World War I, Japan fought on the side of the Allies and was rewarded with much of Germany's territory in Asia, becoming the most powerful Asian state.



# Britain's Eastern Empire





# Colonies and Commerce

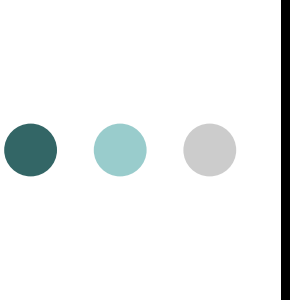
- British defeat of French and Dutch forces in the Napoleonic Wars allowed Britain to expand its control in South Africa, Southeast Asia, and the southern Caribbean.

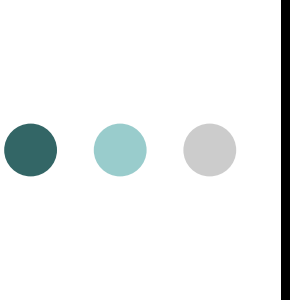
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- The British also established a series of strategic outposts in Southeast Asia.
  - Thomas Raffles established the free port of Singapore in 1824, Assam was annexed to India in 1826, and Burma was annexed in 1852



# Imperial Policies and Shipping

- Historians usually depict Britain in this period as a reluctant empire builder, more interested in trade than in acquiring territory.
- Most of the new colonies were intended to serve as ports in a global shipping network that the British envisioned in terms of free trade, as opposed to the previous mercantilist trade policy

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- Whether colonized or not, African, Asian, and Pacific lands were being drawn into the commercial networks created by British expansion and industrialization.
  - These areas became exporters of raw materials and agricultural goods and importers of affordable manufactured products

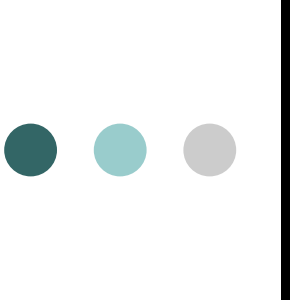
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- A second impetus to global commercial expansion was the technological revolution in the construction of ocean-going ships in the nineteenth century.
  - Use of iron to fasten timbers together and the use of huge canvas sails allowed shipbuilders to make larger, faster vessels that lowered the cost of shipping and thus stimulated maritime trade

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- After this time you will have the colonization of Australia and New Zealand begin to take place

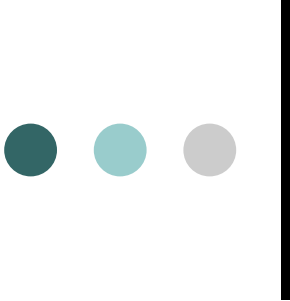


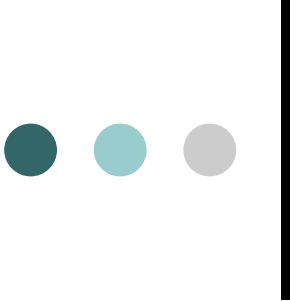
# Colonization of Australia and New Zealand

- The development of new ships and shipping contributed to the colonization of Australia and New Zealand by British settlers that displaced the indigenous populations.

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- Portuguese mariners sighted Australia in the early seventeenth century, and Captain James Cook surveyed New Zealand and the eastern Australian coast between 1769 and 1778.
  - Unfamiliar diseases brought by new overseas contacts substantially reduced the populations of the hunter-gatherer Aborigines of Australia and the Maori of New Zealand.



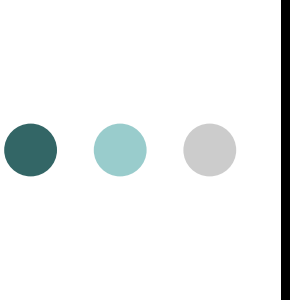
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- Australia received British convicts and, after the discovery of gold in 1851, a flood of free European (and some Chinese) settlers.
  - British settlers came more slowly to New Zealand until defeat of the Maori, faster ships, and a short gold rush brought more British immigrants after 1860.

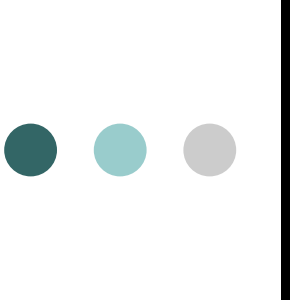
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- The British crown gradually turned governing power over to the British settlers of Australia and New Zealand, but Aborigines and the Maori experienced discrimination.
  - However, Australia did develop powerful trade unions, New Zealand promoted the availability of land for the common person, and both Australia and New Zealand granted women the right to vote in 1894.



# New Labor Migrations

- Between 1834 and 1870 large numbers of Indians, Chinese, and Africans went overseas as laborers.
- British India was the greatest source of migrant laborers, and British colonies (particularly sugar plantations) were the principal destinations of the migrants.

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- With the end of slavery, the demand for cheap labor in the British colonies, Cuba, and Hawaii was filled by Indians, free Africans, Chinese, and Japanese workers.
  - These workers served under contracts of indenture which bound them to work for a specified number of years in return for free passage to their overseas destination, a small salary, and free housing, clothing and medical care.

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- These new indentured migrants were similar to the European emigrants of the time in that they left their homelands voluntarily in order to make money that they could send or take back home or to finance a new life in their new country.
  - However, people recruited as indentured laborers were generally much poorer than European emigrants, took lower-paying jobs, and were unable to afford the passage to the most desirable areas.



# Southeast and Central Asia

- The Great Powers rushed to claim territory throughout Asia.
  - The French claimed Indochina (Vietnam, Laos).
  - The Dutch established colonial rule in Indonesia.
  - U.S. and the Philippines.
- States began organizing patriots to resist foreign domination.
- It would come to a dramatic climax in the aftermath of World War II.

(B) 1914

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

EUROPE

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

(RUSS. INFLUENCE)

AFGHAN-ISTAN (BR. INFLUENCE)

PERSIA

KUWAIT (BR.)

BAHRAIN (BR.)  
NEJD

HEJAZ  
OMAN  
HADRAMAUT (BR.)

YEMEN

ADEN (BR.)

AFRICA

OUTER MONGOLIA 1912

INNER MONGOLIA

SAKHALIN

KURILE IS. (JAP.)

Vladi-vostok

JAPAN

Tokyo

KOREA

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Hangchow

Port Arthur

RYUKYU IS. (JAP.)

TIBET

BHUTAN

SIKKIM  
NEPAL

INDIA

Bombay

Goa (PORT.)

Mahé (FR.)

Pondicherry (FR.)

CEYLON (BR.)

MALDIVE IS. (BR.)

TONKIN

LAOS

SIAM  
CAMBODIA  
ANNAM

Hong Kong (BR.)

Macao (PORT.)

FORMOSA (JAP.)

PHILIPPINE IS. (U.S.A.)

COCHIN-CHINA

BRUNEI

BR. N. BORNEO

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

Singapore (BR.)










DUTCH

EAST

INDIES

TIMOR

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

	British Colonies		French
	Protected States in India		Portuguese
	Dutch Colonies		Japan
	Ottoman Empire		U.S.A.
	Treaty Ports in China		Spain



# Impact of colonialism

- Colonialism brought features of modern life to southeast Asia
- Economic changes benefited European-run businesses
  - Native peoples benefited at cost of weakening local leaders, local governments
  - Plantation farming and mining brought millions of people from other areas to Southeast Asia
    - Mix of cultures and religions did not always go smoothly





# Siam - Independent!

- Siam (Thailand) maintained its independence
- **King Mongkut** and his son modernized Siam
  - Without giving up power to western powers
    - Started schools
    - Reformed legal system
    - Reorganized government
    - Built railroads, telegraph systems
    - Ended slavery
- Escaped turmoil, racist treatment, economic exploitation



# Countries

Colony	Empire	Modern nation(s)
Burma	British	Myanmar
Indochina	French	Vietnam Laos Cambodia
Malaysia & Singapore	British	Malaysia Singapore
Dutch East Indies	Netherlands	Indonesia
Philippines	United States	Philippines