

Chapter 24 Outline

Alexandra Bowling

Period 3

~~~~~The Shift to Land Empires in Asia~~~~~

- British relied heavily on Indian troops called sepoy that would negotiate the Indian wars
- British didn't settle in India, controlled through British Raj (British political establishment in India), developed as a result of the rivalry between France and Britain in India
- British and French had wars and the Europeans won, giving the British control of the south Asian subcontinent

The Consolidation of British Rule

- Decline of Mughal empire and Indian disunity contributed to British success
- Beginning of 19th century: India was becoming Britain's major colonial possession
 - Contained empire's largest colonized population
 - Willingness of Indians to serve in British-led armies contributed to the sepoy being a powerful land force to the empire
 - Indian ports were vital to British sea power
 - India became major outlet for British manufactured goods and raw materials

Social Reform in the Colonies

- Europeans at first were content to leave Asian social systems intact
 - Formed new class on top of existing hierarchies
 - Accommodated themselves to indigenous culture to survive
 - Adopted local styles of dress, food, housing, etc and married indigenous women
- Until 19th century, didn't have much desire to push for social or cultural changes
- The British representatives of the East India Company were called nabobs and cheating the company and exploited the Indian peasants and artisans
- In 1770s, spreading corruption among the nabobs led to famine in Bengal, forced them to reform in their colonies
 - Company made more accountable to British government
 - Reforms
 - Reducing corruption and reducing local British officials' power
 - Severely constricted Indian participation in the administration
- Evangelical religious revival ended slave trade and Indian social abuses
 - Particular focus of reform was the ending of the ritual sati of Hindu widows
- Broad range of essential components of Western culture was introduced to Indian world; British wanted to remake Indian society along Western lines

~~~~~Industrial Rivalries and the Partition of the World~~~~~

- Ongoing development of the Industrial Revolution increased Western military superiority over the rest of the world

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- Western nations extracted wealth from overseas possession and diffused what they considered to be their superior cultural attributes
- Reasons for colonial expansion
- Status as great power
- Raw materials
- Needed markets for manufactured goods—needed to keep economies growing
 - European countries suffered from overproduction and unemployment

Colonial Wars and the Apex of European Imperialism

- Advances of Europe due to Industrial Revolution
- Access to minerals others didn't know existed
- Had mass-production of weapons
- Improved ships
- Africa and Pacific Islands resisted but could not defeat European advance

~~~Continuity and Change~~~

- End of 19th century: European colonial order made up of two different kinds of colonies
- Tropical dependencies
 - Greater portion of European empires consisting of Africa, Asia, and the South Pacific
 - Small numbers of Europeans ruled large populations of non-Western peoples
- Settlement colonies
 - Areas, such as North America and Australia, that were conquered by European invaders
 - Had two different divisions
 - In places such as Canada and Australia, British labeled the colonies White Dominions (colonies in which European settlers made up the majority of the population)
 - White Dominions: small numbers of native inhabitants typically reduced by disease and wars of conquest
 - Contested settler colonies
 - Territories where large European populations lived among even more indigenous people
 - South Africa, Hawaii, New Zealand
 - Clash over land rights

European Regimes and Social Hierarchies in the Tropical Dependencies

- Europeans followed pattern of India
- Exploited ethnic and cultural divisions; administrators made differences more formal by dividing people into tribes

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- Used people who followed animistic religions or who had converted to Christianity against the Muslim communities that existed in the colonies
- Whites lived in capital cities, the local leaders reported to Europeans
- Western education in India was supported by the state
- Higher education was blocked for most Africans because of European racial prejudices
- Lack of college graduates stunted the growth of a Western-oriented middle class

Changing Social Relations Among Colonizers and Colonized

- Europeans became more isolated from locals
- Women were brought over because of safer conditions
- Interracial marriages were now more frowned upon
- Ranking of races put whites on top
- Europeans no longer saw the point in interacting with the colonized because of the impossibility of changing them

Shifts in Methods of Economic Extraction

- Colonial administrators attempted to introduce scientific management and encourage them work harder to produce cheaper raw materials, increase taxation, and forced labor
- More mines made, regions used to export crops
- Raw materials went to Europe to be made into products for European consumers
- Indigenous workers gained little rewards

White Settler Colonies in South Africa and the Pacific

- Settlement colonies adopted many of the economic and political practices found in the tropical dependencies
- Settlers before 19th century usually wiped out native populations with disease and battle
- Those that formed after the 19th century had bigger native populations
 - Those not killed by disease → immunities built up
 - Settlers had more clashes with locals over territorial claims

South Africa

- Dutch colony was initially set up as a halfway point to India
- But Boers (farmers) moved inland and enslaved the indigenous people
- British took over in 19th century, different than Boers
- Boers spoke different language, didn't have benefits of scientific and industrial revolutions
- British missionaries tried to get rid of slaves
- The British made the Boers feel pressured and so they moved more inland
- Came into contact with the established Bantus such as the Zulus

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- Managed to keep British out of their affairs for awhile with two Boer Republics, but diamonds were discovered and the British were interested
- The British moved in when gold was discovered
- Led to Boer War—British won but felt guilty for how they treated Boers—led to their dominance over black African majority

Pacific Tragedies

- The coming of colonial rule in the South Pacific resulted in demographic disaster and social disruption
 - Local population weren't immune to European diseases
 - Their cultures were vulnerable to the cultural disruption from European goods and values
 - Such as new religions, weapons, cheap goods
 - Led to social disintegration and widespread suffering
 - Solutions: combine old cultures with new ones
- New Zealand
 - Original colonization almost destroyed all native Maori tribes
 - When the Europeans returned again to dominate, Maori tried to fight but weapons were inadequate
 - Saved selves from dying out by learning British legal system and using it to their advantage
 - Became multiracial society
- Hawaii
 - Originally claimed by British
 - King was taught western methods and used it to take over
 - Western ideas upset social structure, women's power
 - Capitalism changed economic structure
 - Many asian immigrants worked there, not so much racism
 - Annexation in to America