

A. The Rise of Global Inequality

- ## B. The World Market

- ### C. The Opening of China and Japan

- #### D. Western Penetration of Egypt

1. Muhammad Ali modernized the Egyptian army and government, hired Europeans, and made Egypt autonomous within the Ottoman Empire (first half of 1800s).
2. Ali's encouragement of commercial agriculture turned peasants into tenant farmers.
3. Ali's grandson, Ismail (r. 1863-1879) continued modernization.
 - a. Arabic replaces Turkish as official language.
 - b. French company built Suez Canal (1869).
 - c. Cairo got modern boulevards.
 - d. Large-scale export of cotton.
4. Inability of Egyptian government to pay off massive debts due to modernization.
5. The British occupied Egypt to force payment (1882).

II. The Great Migration

A. The Pressure of Population

1. Emigration peaked in the decade before World War I.
2. About one-third of all European emigrants came from the British Isles.
3. German emigration peaked later than British (1880s), and Italian even later (increasing through 1914).
4. Less than one-half of European emigrants went to the U.S. Others went to Asiatic Russia, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and New Zealand.

B. European Migrants

1. Most European migrants were young, unmarried peasant farmers or village craftsmen.
2. Some ethnic groups, such as Italians, had a high rate of return to their homelands.
3. For some emigrants, such as Jews from the Russian Empire, emigration was escape from oppression.

C. Asian Migrants

1. About three million Asians (as opposed to 60 million Europeans) moved abroad before 1920.
2. In the 1840s Spain recruited Chinese laborers for Cuban plantations. Peruvian landlords also brought workers from China.
3. European settlers objected to Asian migration for racist reasons and because they feared competition from cheap labor. From the 1880s Americans and Australians were developing "whites only" immigration policies.

III. Western Imperialism

A. The Scramble for Africa

1. Before 1880 European penetration of Africa was limited to French control of Algiers, British and Dutch settlers in South Africa, and Portuguese coastal enclaves in western Africa.
2. By 1900 European powers ruled all of Africa except Ethiopia and Liberia.
3. The South African War (1898-1902) led to British creation and control of the Union of South Africa.

4. The Congress of Berlin (1884-1885) established that European claims on African territory had to be secured by “effective occupation.” This led to a rush into the interior.
 - B. Imperialism in Asia
 1. After 1815 the Dutch expanded their control of the Indonesian archipelago.
 2. The French took Indochina.
 3. The Russians expanded in Central Asia and along the north Chinese frontier.
 4. U.S. took the Philippines in the Spanish-American War of 1898.
 - C. Causes of the New Imperialism
 1. Tariff barriers limiting imports to much of Europe and to the U.S. led major industrial powers to seek new markets.
 2. In reality, most new colonies were not profitable.
 3. Colonies were seen however, as important for military bases and naval coaling stations.
 4. Colonies were also important for national prestige.
 5. Social Darwinist theory predicted death for societies that did not compete in the colonial race.
 6. Technological superiority (machine guns, quinine, telegraph, steamships) made conquest of new colonies feasible.
 7. Conservative political leaders fostered pride in empire as a means of damping down social tension.
 8. Shipping companies, military men, and missionaries all advocated colonial expansion.
 9. Europeans often discussed colonial expansions in terms of a “civilizing mission,” an imperative to bring Europe’s supposedly superior civilization, Christianity, and so on, to “backward” peoples.
 - D. Critics of Imperialism
 1. Some Europeans criticized imperialism.
 2. Hobson and others argued that colonies only benefited the wealthiest elites in Europe and actually cost ordinary taxpayers money.
 3. Other critics, such as Joseph Conrad, saw European imperialism as racist, exploitative, and contrary to the West’s own liberal values.
- IV. Responses to Western Imperialism
- A. Stages of Response
 1. The initial response, as in China, Japan, and Sudan, was to try to drive foreigners away with force.
 2. When this failed, many Asians and Africans retreated to a defense of traditional culture.
 3. Others, such as Ismail, the khedive of Egypt, sought to modernize and match the West.
 4. “The masses” in Asia and Africa were not used to political participation and initially accepted European rule without too much protest.
 5. Later, European liberalism provided resisters with an ideology of political self-determination and nationalism.

B. Empire in India

1. The last attempt to drive the British from India by force was the Sepoy Rebellion (1857-1858).
2. After 1858 Britain ruled India directly through a small body of white civil servants.
 - a. The British offered some Indians, especially upper-caste Hindus, opportunities to serve in government.
 - b. Nonetheless, British rule rested ultimately on racism and dictatorship.
 - c. This provoked the development of Indian nationalism and the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

C. The Example of Japan

1. The initial appearance of Europeans and Americans in Japan provoked violence from radical samurai who wished to expel them by force.
2. In 1868 a group of patriotic samurai overthrew the shogun, restored the Emperor to political power, and undertook an intensive modernization program.
 - a. They abolished the feudal state and created a strong central government.
 - b. They created a free economy.
 - c. They built a modern navy and army.
 - d. The Japanese studied the West, and Japan hired many Western specialists.
 - e. Japan itself became an imperial power in Formosa, Manchuria, and Korea.

D. Toward Revolution in China

1. In 1894-1895 defeat by Japan in the Sino-Japanese War short-circuited Qing reform efforts in China.
2. From 1895 to 1898 European powers rushed to carve out zones of influence in China.
3. Radical reformers such as Sun Yatsen aimed to overthrow the Qing and establish a republic.
4. Traditionalists turned toward ancient practices and sought to expel the foreigners. One aspect of this response was the Boxer Rebellion (1899-1900).
5. In 1912 the Qing Dynasty collapsed.