

# The West and the World

(1800-1914)

- I. Global Economy
  - A. Cause: Industrial Revolution / capitalism
  - B. Effects:
    - 1. world market
    - 2. global inequality
      - a. First World
      - b. Second World
      - c. Third World
- II. Great Migration (1815-1932)
  - A. Cause: 19<sup>th</sup> c. pop. boom → overpopulation
  - B. Typical European migrant: not well-off but not dirt-poor; goal usually was to improve econ. status
- III. Imperialism
  - A. 1816-1880 – economic influence only:
    - 1. China
      - a. Qing dynasty – econ. self-sufficiency
      - b. Opium War of 1839-1842
      - c. Treaty of Nanking (1842)
      - d. 2<sup>nd</sup> opium war (1856-1860) & treaties
    - 2. Japan
      - a. isolation since 17<sup>th</sup> c. – to preserve Japanese culture
      - b. US Commodore Matthew Perry (1853)
    - 3. Egypt (before 1882)
      - a. 1801 – Muhammad Ali (Ottoman Empire)
        - i. modernization
      - b. 1863-1879 – Ismail
        - i. Suez Canal (1869)
        - ii. debt → Brit & France intervene
      - c. 1882 – Egyptian Nationalist Party & Arabi revolt
      - d. 1882-1956 – British occupation
  - B. 1880-1914 – “new imperialism” – extension of economic and political control over Africa and Asia:
    - 1. Scramble for Africa
      - a. 1652 – Dutch (& then Brits) in South Africa
      - b. 1878 – Leopold II in the Congo
      - c. 1882 – Brits in Egypt
      - d. Berlin Conference of 1884-1885
        - i. Otto von Bismarck
      - e. conflicts between Euro. countries:
        - i. Fashoda (1898)
        - ii. Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902)
      - f. 90.4% taken (all but Ethiopia & Liberia)

2. Asia
  - a. 1815 forward – Dutch in East Indies
  - b. 1880s – French in Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia)
  - c. India
    - i. British East India Company
    - ii. Sepoy Rebellion (1857-1858) → direct rule
  - d. 1898 – USA in Philippines
- C. What's up with the other major countries/continents?
  1. Latin America – Monroe Doctrine
  2. Ottoman Empire – “Sick Man of Europe”
- D. Motives & justifications:
  1. economic
  2. political
  3. exploratory
    - a. David Livingstone
  4. religious
    - a. David Livingstone
  5. ideological
    - a. Social Darwinism
    - b. White Man's Burden
  6. special interest groups
  7. ease domestic turmoil (think *Wag the Dog*)
- E. Reasons why western countries were successful – less manpower but more:
  1. guns
  2. organization – government, military
- F. Forms of imperial rule:
  1. colony
    - a. direct rule
    - b. indirect rule
  2. protectorate
  3. sphere of influence
- G. Western critics:
  1. Hobson
  2. Marx / Lenin
- H. Nonwestern responses to imperialism:
  1. fight back (traditionalists)
  2. acceptance (modernizing reforms, assimilation)
  3. rise of nationalism
    - a. educated western elites
    - b. socialism