Nationalism and Imperialism
1815-1885
What is patriotism?
What is a nation?
What is nationalism?
Nationalism

- The belief that people’s greatest loyalty should not be to a king or an empire but to a nation of people who share a common culture and history
- Focuses on shared, identifiable characteristics for a group of people (such as culture, history, language, territory, nationality, or religion) that “bind” or unite a group together
- Often inspires intense feelings of loyalty and patriotism
- When a nation has its own government, it becomes a nation-state

What are some examples of nationalism that we’ve studied so far? Do you know of any examples we will study moving forward?

How could nationalism be positive? How could it be negative?
Nationalism

- Not widespread until the 1800s
  *(what do you think inspired the spread of nationalism?)*
- People wanted to decide how they were to be governed
The Congress of Vienna (1815)

- Meetings held to establish collective security in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon
- 5 “great powers”: Russia, Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, and France
- Distrusted the democratic ideals of the French Revolution- wanted to go back to tradition
- Goals:
  - Wanted to *prevent future French aggression* by surrounding it with strong countries (ex: joined 39 German states into the German Confederation, dominated by Austria)
  - Maintain a *balance of power*- did not severely punish France= France remained a strong (but diminished) power
  - Idea of *legitimacy*- wanted the monarchs who had been overthrown to return to power

*Was the Congress of Vienna a success, or was it a step back for Europe?*
1815 Congress of Vienna
Nationalism spreads in the 19th Century

- 1830s and 1840s: widespread conflict between conservatives (who favored traditional monarchy) and liberals (who favored democratic govt)
- 1830: Greece got its independence from the Ottoman Empire
- 1830: Belgium became independent of Dutch control
- Austrian Empire weakened by nationalism- soon became Austro-Hungarian Empire
- Russian policy of Russification (forcing Russian culture on all ethnic groups in the empire) inspired nationalist revolts
- Ottoman Empire also weakened by nationalism- granted equal citizenship to all people under their rule in 1856- inspired backlash against Armenians
Unification of Germany (1861-1871)

- Led by Prussia
- United Germany under Kaiser Wilhelm I and Otto Von Bismarck, his prime minister
- Bismarck used ruthless tactics to bait other nations to go to war with Prussia (including Austria and France)- Prussia seized land from them
- 1871: Germany unified, Wilhelm became kaiser

Otto Von Bismarck- “by blood and iron”
Unification of Italy (1852-1870)

- Led by the kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia (largest and most powerful of the Italian states)
- Sardinia (in the north) worked with nationalists in the south led by Giuseppe Garibaldi to eventually unify both parts of Italy
How do you think nationalism will affect Europe from 1870-1945?
Imperialism: Round Two (1870-1960)

What caused the “second round” of European-driven imperialism during the period 1870-1960?
Imperialism: Round Two (1870-1960)

Reasons why Europeans turned toward Africa and Asia in the 19th century:

- Industrialization = needed more resources
- Lost American colonies = needed to look elsewhere for control of resources
- Intense competition among participants for land, resources, wealth, and power
- Strong sense of nationalism - desired glory and wealth, show of power
- Desired more markets to sell manufactured goods
Imperialism: Round Two (1870-1960)

What enabled Europeans to take over control of many parts of Africa and Asia from 1870-1960?
Imperialism: Round Two (1870-1960)

Things that facilitated European conquest of Africa and Asia in the 19th century:

- Thousands of African ethnic groups/tribal identities = lack of African unity
- Weakening of African states from the Transatlantic Slave Trade
- Steam-powered boats = Europeans could now navigate Africa’s difficult rivers
- Powerful weapons (such as the Maxim gun, the first automatic machine gun)
- Quinine = helped protect Europeans from Malaria
- Psychological factors: intense nationalism, feelings of racial superiority (Social Darwinism), “duty” to spread European progress, Christianity (“White Man’s Burden”)
WHAP Reminders

- Vocab Test Friday- STUDY! (List is on the website)
- Research paper due Friday (instructions are on the website)
- Extra credit- doc analysis questions from chapters 14-18- due Friday (if you want to do it)
- Test corrections due TOMORROW
- Ch. 18 must be finished before Monday, Feb. 26
- Pay for your AP Exam by March 1- in the front office (cash/check) or online (credit card)
Misuse of science (scientific racism)

Phrenologists (pseudoscientists) measured skull sizes to “prove” mental acuity
"I have found PEAR'S SOAP matchless for the Hands and Complexion."

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FOR THE COMPLEXION. ENSHAMED 1789.

PURÉ, FRAGRANT, AND DURABLE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Imperialism: Round Two (1870-1960)

- “The Scramble for Africa” - the competition among European states for territory and influence in Africa
- 1879-1882: Belgium gained control of the Congo
- Berlin Conference (1884-1885): 14 European nations met to establish rules for dividing Africa; no African leaders attended
- By 1914, only Liberia and Ethiopia were free from European control
## Imperial Management Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indirect Control</th>
<th>Direct Control</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Local government officials used</td>
<td>• Foreign officials brought in to rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Limited self-rule</td>
<td>• No self-rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Goal: to develop future leaders</td>
<td>• Goal: assimilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Government institutions are based on European styles but may have local rules.</td>
<td>• Government institutions are based only on European styles.</td>
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**Examples:**

- British colonies such as Nigeria, India, Burma
- U.S. colonies on Pacific Islands

- French colonies such as Somaliland, Vietnam
- German colonies such as German East Africa
- Portuguese colonies such as Angola
European Imperialism in Africa: Big Picture

● Colonies became export-oriented - many focused on cash crops and commodities (ivory, palm oil, cocoa, gold, rubber)
● New infrastructure - ship resources out to the coast
● Variety of African responses:
  ○ Resistance (non-payment of taxes, avoidance of labor, armed rebellion)
  ○ Diplomacy (some local rulers sought to enlist Europeans as allies against other tribes)
● Often carried out by corporations such as the British South Africa Company, Royal Niger Co, etc
● Some tolerated colonization - brought jobs, education offered social advancement, spread literacy
● Christianity spread in Sub-Saharan Africa - often mixed with native traditions
European Imperialism in Africa: Big Picture

- **Paternalism**: Ruling subjects comparable to parent-child relationship
- **Assimilation**: Encouraging natives to adopt culture of the colonizing country—supported by French

**Other examples of resistance:**
- **Xhosa Cattle Killing Movement**: Xhosa (South Africa) were anti-Euro, thought their cattle were sick from Euro, killed 400k cows to rid spirits and Europeans—led to famine
- **Maji Maji Rebellion**: German East Africa: Africans upset Germans made them plant cash crops—believed a magic water sprinkled on their bodies would turn bullets into water—killed 75,000—led to German reforms in its colonies
Map of railroad infrastructure in colonial Africa
South Africa

- The Zulus, led by Shaka Zulu, created a powerful state in South Africa in the 1800s, fought Dutch and British settlers.
- South Africa fell to the British in 1887.
- British clashed with Dutch that had previously settled in South Africa (called "Boers" - also called Afrikaners).
- Diamonds and gold discovered from 1860-1880 = new settlers came in = more conflict w/Boers. This sparked the Boer Wars (1899-1910) between the British and Boers.
  - British forced many Afrikaners and Africans into concentration camps = many died.
- British won - Boer republics joined into a self-governing Union of South Africa (controlled by the British).
Fun fact: Winston Churchill served in the British Army in South Africa during the Boer War.
Ethiopia

- Only African nation to successfully resist European imperialism—defeated the Italians at the Battle of Adowa in 1896
Belgian Congo

- King Leopold II stated the purpose of the Congo Free State was to abolish the slave trade and spread Christianity
- Resulted in forced labor, mostly to harvest rubber
- Extreme oppression = millions died
- Sparked global outrage
European Imperialism in India

- British East India Co. expanded its commercial presence in India
- As Mughal state declined, British influence increased
- Growing tension between British and Indians from:
  - Prohibition of some local customs/traditions
  - Christian conversion
  - English as the official language of education and commerce
- 1857- Sepoy Mutiny (Indian Mutiny and Rebellion)- full-scale rebellion against the British
  - Rumor among Hindu and Muslim soldiers that rifle cartridges were greased with pork and beef fat
  - Suppressed in 1859
  - East India Co. dissolved- led to direct British govt rule of India (the British Raj)
European Imperialism in India

- New infrastructure created (RR, telephone/telegraph networks)
- Universities established
- Christianity spread to an extent
- India’s primary purpose was to supply raw materials for British manufacturers- (esp cotton), and to serve as a market for British goods
- Indians served as soldiers in the British Army- esp Gurkha and Sikh troops
- Dutch were in Ceylon (Sri Lanka)- focused on tea
European Imperialism in SE Asia

- Only Siam (Thailand) remained independent-served as a “buffer state” between British India and French Indochina
- Britain seized control of Strait of Malacca, Singapore became a major trade city
- Malaysia (British)- major source of rubber/tin
- French used war to gain Vietnam, then diplomacy to add Laos and Cambodia to FR Indochina
- After the Dutch VOC (East India Company) took control of the Spice Islands, The Dutch fully colonized Indonesia- faced resistance
- Siam invited British reps to help it westernize
European Imperialism in Australia/Oceania

- 1769-1770: British Captain James Cook explored NZ, landed in Eastern AUS-claimed for Britain
- Settlement of Australia began in 1788- began as a penal colony
- Discharged soldiers, free convicts began farming small plots of land, later more settlers arrived
- Wool became a major export
- Conflict + European diseases reduced native Aborigines (AUS) and Maori (NZ)
- Pop increased when gold was discovered
- Chinese, Asians arrived to work in mines or as indentured servants- faced discrimination
- Stricter immigration laws- “White Australia” policy
- Australia, NZ became self-governing parts of the British Commonwealth
British commonwealth