

1. Imperialism, colonialism
2. Difference between imperialism and colonialism
3. Colonization of Americas
4. Liberation of Latin America
5. Simon Bolivar
6. Effects of Latin American independence
7. Egypt
8. Self strengthening movement in China
9. Boxer rebellion
10. Open door policy
11. Australia
12. South Africa
13. New imperialism
14. Theories of new imperialism
15. Scramble for Africa
16. Berlin Conference
17. Decolonization of Africa
18. Decolonization
19. Indonesia

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 1 of 74

Amarkesh

Liberation from Colonial rule: Latin America - Bolivar

Spanish American wars of Independence 1808-1829

Historical background:-

- Bourbon reforms - For better control of the admin & economy of colonies, reintroduced the practice of appointing outsiders (peninsulares) instead of Creoles, to the royal offices. This meant the Spanish Americans lost the gains they made in getting by the sale of offices during the previous 150 years. So it resulted in some revolts in New Granada, Peru etc. in 18th cent.
- Enlightenment Atlantic revolutions (Haiti, French, American etc)
- Desire for socioeconomic reform. Political reforms. Free trade etc.

Collapse of Bourbon dynasty:

Peninsular war. Instability in Spanish world. rejected Napoleon's brother Joseph as monarch. Established "Juntas" NO central authority.

Creation of new govt:

Creation of "supreme Central and Governmental Junta of Spain and the Indies" - 1808. Peninsular Junta. Each sent 2 representatives to assemblies.

Provincial Juntas - 1 each (Central Junta). Vice-royalties of New Spain, New Granada, Buenos Aires, Peru, Captaincy general of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Chile, Venezuela, Philippines.

Criticism of unequal representation. Several big cities didn't have separate representation (Quito, Caracas etc)

- 1810 - dissolution of central Junta by the French. Juntas in Spanish colonies didn't recognise a govt which could be easily captured by French. They created many local juntas to preserve their independence from French.

1st phase of the wars of independence, 1810-14

Juntas challenged all royal officials.

- Although they were created in the name of deposed king Ferdinand, many in them promoted independence. Called themselves "Patriots". But independence was not their initial concern as very few areas declared independence in 1810, 11, 12.

Muhammed Ali's successors

- 1848 - Not Abbas I - grandson of Ali
- Abbas put an end to system of commercial monopolies. He began construction of railway from Alexandria to Cairo at the instigation of UK. Murdered by ²slaves in 1854.
- Succeeded by Said Pasha - son of Muhammed Ali. Lacked strength and of mind to physical health needed to execute the projects he conceived.
- In 1854, he was induced to grant the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps a concession for the construction of the Suez Canal. However, British opposition delayed the ratification of the concession by Ottomans for 2 years. To the British, Said made concessions for the Eastern Telegraph Company, and another ~~for~~ by allowing the establishment of Bank of Egypt.
- He also began national debt by borrowing £ 3.3 m from Europe.
- In 1863, he died. Succeeded by son of Ibrahim Pasha (son of Ali).

Ismail the magnificent

- He attempted vast schemes of reform. Personal extravagance. Led to bankruptcy. Led to European intervention, occupation.
- He reestablished and improved Ali's administrative system. Remodeled Customs system, with the help of English.
- 1865 - He established Egyptian post office.
- Reorganised the military schools. Gave support to the cause of education.
- Railways, telegraphs, lighthouses, harbours at Suez → All by European contractors. Suez Canal was opened in 1869.
- Funds ^{labour} required for these public works were extorted from poor people. Extreme poverty.
- Thousands of lives were lost and large sums expended in extending Ismail's domains in Sudan, Ethiopia.
- By 1875, he couldn't ~~an~~ raise any more loans from Europeans.
- So he sold Suez Canal shares to the UK govt for £ 1 m, surrendering Egyptian control of the waterway.

colonizationEuropean expeditions

Portuguese navigated the Cape, but didn't colonise because of fierce weather & rocky shoreline which posed threat to their ships. By late 16th century, English & Dutch began to challenge Portuguese domination in the trade routes.

Cape became a regular stopover for ^{original inhabitants} ~~scurvy~~-ridden crews.

Dutch ~~settled~~ ^{were there} there in Cape ~~for~~ ^{→ Khoikhoi region} in 1647. Dutch East India Company (DEIC) established a settlement in 1652, the purpose was ~~not~~ to supply food stuff to the sailors, not to colonise. Gradually Dutch farmers were settled there so that they could supply food to the sailors. (known as burghers)

Farmers were mainly of Dutch ancestry. Numerous Germans, Scandinavians were also present. ^{→ Mostly Calvinists.}

1688 - French Calvinists also joined the ~~to~~ ^{to} escape religious persecution.

Dutch brought ~~some~~ ^{from} ~~Indonesian~~ ^{Indonesian} They married Dutch settlers. ~~their descendants~~ ^{came to be known as} Cape Malays.

Settlers expanded North & Eastwards. Drove Khoikhoi from their traditional lands. Introduced new diseases, waged many battles, killed Khoikhoi. Enslaved them, exploited them.

Burgher expansion

Farmers ~~too~~ continued to expand into hinterlands. Many began to take up a semi-nomadic ~~life~~ pastoralist lifestyle. They used to carry few guns, bible, tent, wagons. They used to build a mud-walled cottage located near a ^{European} settlement. They were the Trek Boers.

They were completely independent of official controls, self-sufficient, isolated. ^{used to} lead harsh lifestyle, well acquainted with the land.

They attempted to live their lives, and to construct a ^{Christian} theocracy.

British at the Cape

British seized the Cape in 1795 to prevent it from falling into the hands of France (republic). R. gave it back to Dutch in 1803, but conquered again in 1806. British sovereignty was recognised in 1815 Vienna congress.

British established a settlement Cape Town. Power in the white hands. Racism. outside Cape Town & its hinterland, isolated black & white pastoralists populated the country.

British had little interest in colonisation. They used Cape Town as a strategic port only.

- British tried to settle trouble some border disputes

between Boers and local tribals on the

Colony's eastern frontier, by settling

some Britishers in between them as a buffer zone. It failed as many of these migrated to towns - Port Elizabeth.

- Gradually many English settled in SA. English speakers were urbanised, dominated politics, trade, finance, mining and manufacturing, while largely uneducated Boers were relegated to their farms.

- Slavery was abolished against the will of Boers in 1834, but in 1841, a Masters and Servants ordinance was passed which perpetuated white control.

- # of English increased rapidly in Cape Town, its ~~near~~ eastern region, in Natal. Discovery of diamonds in Kimberley, and later discovery of gold in parts of the Transvaal led to a rapid increase in immigration of fortune seekers from all parts of the world.

The Great Trek

Boers in Cape Town were dissatisfied with British rule, abolition of slavery in 1834, compensation they received for freeing their slaves, ^{beginning} In 1835, several groups of Boers, together with their slaves, decided to trek off into the interior regions in search of greater independence. North & east of the Orange river (which formed



- the borders of Cape colony.), these Boers or voortrekkers ("pioneers") found vast tracts of apparently uninhabited grazing lands. These lands were ^{↳ destruction} because of the forced migrations of some tribes caused because of the expansion of Zulu tribes. ^{↳ opening}
- In the plains, Boer ~~note~~ expansion was not challenged by the remaining local tribes. But ^{↳ Lesotho} mountainous regions and valleys inhabited by Zulus, Boers met strong resistance.

British, Boers, Zulus

- Great trek first halted at Bloemfontein. Trekkers established a republic there. Some Boers headed northwards, entered into Natal which was controlled by Zulus. After an agreement was signed between Zulus & Boers which gave Boers some land there Zulus killed some 600 Boers treacherously. Boers retaliated killing many Zulus in battles. ^{Three} thousand Zulus were killed and only 3 Boers were slightly injured in the "Battle of Blood River". (Ncome River became red with the blood of Zulus that time).
- Natal republic was established in 1838. But in 1843, British annexed ~~Natal~~ that area into their own Natal colony at Durban.
- British found labour shortage for their sugar plantations in Natal. Had to confront with Zulus many times. Eventually Zululand was annexed into Natal. 1879 - Zulus killed more than 1400 British soldiers in one battle.
- British brought Indian labourers to work on their plantations. (starting from 1860). By 1893, when Gandhi arrived in SA, Natal had more Indians than whites. Over 50 years (from 1860), more than 1.5 lakh indentured labourers immigrated from India.

Boer republics

- Established Transvaal, Orange Free state republics.
- Diamonds were discovered in Kimberley in 1869. British annexed that area where diamonds were found. [↳] Flood of labourers into that area ~~Boers~~ against Boers wishes.

- 112
- Govt tried to engage ANC, Mandela in the process of reforms.
 - 1986, 88 - Some petty apartheid laws were repealed.
 - Ban on ANC, PAC, communists etc was lifted. Some political prisoners were released.
 - Many secret meetings, negotiations were held ^{between} ANC and other res.

Presidency of F.W. de Klerk (1989-94)

Land act was repealed. Ban on ANC, PAC, Communists was lifted. ¹⁹⁹⁰⁻ Released Mandela. Freedom to press, media. Political prisoners were released. → 27 years in Prison.

Namibia which was under the control of SA became independent on 21 March 1990

Negotiations - Apartheid laws were dismantled gradually

~~from~~ 1911 1993.

1994 - elections - universal suffrage.

* Between ANC & govt. for Peaceful transition of power. Fears of a violent transfer of powers. To avoid violence all parties began negotiations through CODESA (Convention for a Democratic SA)

• 1992 - a referendum was conducted (only whites could vote) to decide whether post negotiations should continue. 68% said yes.

• Violence between Zulu & Xhosa tribes. Between Inkatha Freedom party (IFP) & ANC. Mandela accused govt of fanning the feuds. ANC withdrew from CODESA negotiations.

• Right wing violence (conservatives). Communist leader was assassinated in 1993. considered to be potential successor to Mandela.

• Black violence on whites.

1993 - Mandela and Klerk were given nobel prize.

1994 - New constitution (temporary) was adopted. Elections were conducted. ANC got 63% vote share. < 66.7% required to change the constitution. → 252 out 400 seats, NP - official opposition party.

National unity govt was established.

- Trade Unionism, Socialism, workers. Elites sought to use Imperial Jingoism to coopt the support of the industrial workers.
- New mass media promoted Jingoism in the Spanish-American war (1898) and Boer war (1899-1902), Boxer Rebellion (1900).
- Elites had advantages of empire building. Business classes wanted markets. Military officers wanted work and promotion. Landed gentry wanted formal titles, high offices.

Imperialism in Asia, Africa.

- India - 1858 - transfer of power.
- Southeast Asia - 1880s - completion of British conquest of Burma, France's takeover of Vietnam and Cambodia, annexation of Laos.
- Both left Thailand as a neutral buffer state. (absence of direct western rule)
- China - survived as a more-or-less independent state due to the resilience of her social and administrative structures, but can also be seen as a reflection of the limitations to which imperialist govt were willing to press their ambitions in the face of competing claims.
- China's size and cohesion made formal subjugation difficult for any but ^{the} broadest coalition of colonial powers. Not possible because of competing interests.

Africa

- David Livingstone's explorations were continued from 1870s by H.M. Stanley.
- 1876 - King Leopold II of Belgium organised International African Association, which by 1882, obtained over 900,000 sq miles (23 lakh sq km) of territory in the Congo basin through treaties with African chiefs.
- France and Germany quickly followed, sending political agents and military expeditions to establish their own claims to sovereignty.
- Berlin conference sought to regulate the competition. by defining (1884-85) "effective occupation" as the criterion for international recognition of territorial claims.
- Leopold was allocated Congo Free state in 1885. (His personal possession). Atrocities committed by his agents. ¹⁰/₁₀ territory came under Belgium govt in 1908.
- "Effective occupation" necessitated routine recourse to armed force against natives. Uprisings were put down ruthlessly in German South-west Africa (Namibia) and German East Africa in 1904-07.

- 1882 - UK occupied Egypt, (Sudan, ^{part of} Somalia were under Egypt)
- 1890, 1892 - Italy took Eritrea, (parts)
- 1884, - Germany ~~declared~~ took Togoland, Camerouns, South-west Africa under its protection.
- 1895 - French West Africa (FIOF)
- 1910 - Equatorial Africa (AEF) } founded.
- Italy was defeated by Ethiopia in 1895. (1st war).
- 1890 - ~~from~~ Italian Somaliland.
- 1899 - whole of Eritrea.
- 1911 - war with Ottoman. Italy got Tripolitania (Libya)
- 1935-36 - 2nd Italo-Abyssinian war.

American colonization society and foundation of Liberia:-

USA - marginal role. - through ACS. → 1816.

- ACS offered emigration to ~~Libya~~ Liberia (Land of free), a colony founded in 1820, to free black slaves. This colonisation was resisted by natives.
 - ACS - 1st presi was James Monroe. He was presi of USA. (1817-25)
- Monroe doctrine - European powers should no longer colonise the Americas or interfere with the affairs of sovereign nations of Americas. In return, USA would stay neutral in wars between European powers. If wars waged by European powers on any state of Americas would be viewed by USA as war against itself.
- Basis for USA's isolationism.
- 1847 - ACS proclaimed Liberia as free state under the perception that UK might annex it.

→ Crises prior to the 1st ww

Colonization of Congo:-

1870s. ^{for Leopold.}
 Henry Morton Stanley - explored Kongo kingdom. His plans of colonisation of Congo was at first supported only by Leopold II of Belgium. Leopold organised IAA - International African Association.
 In 1876.

Between 1869 to ~~1878~~ 1880s, Stanley made treaties with several African chiefs along the Congo river. By 1882, he had a sufficient territory to form the basis of the Congo Free State. Leopold II personally owned it from 1885, he used it as a source of ivory and rubber.

• While Stanley was exploring Congo, Pierre de Brazza raised French flag in western Congo basin over newly founded Brazzaville in 1881. Thus he occupied today's Republic of the Congo.

• Portugal also claimed the area due to old treaties with Kongo Kingdom. Portugal made a treaty with UK in 1884 to block off the Congo Society's access to the Atlantic.

• By 1890, Brit SA Company (Rhodes) was pushing ^{north} upwards and Belgium (Congo Free State) was pushing south (downwards). Both were to meet at Katanga (Yeke Kingdom of Misi). Misi supplied large quantities of copper, ivory, slaves. There were rumours that gold was found in Yeke Kingdom. So Rhodes sent 2 missions to Katanga to negotiate with Misi but they were rebuffed - in 1890.

Leopold II sent 4 missions to Misi, 2 were rebuffed. But ^{3rd} one was given order to take Katanga with or without Misi's consent. It killed Misi and 4th one established Belgium administration in Katanga. Congo Free State became 75 times ~~so~~ larger than Belgium.

• Congo Free State unleashed terror regime on the natives.

Mass killings - millions of victims. Slave labour. Under pressure from Congo Reform Association, Belgium took up its administration from the King in 1908.

• 8 million natives out of 16 m, died between 1885 - 1908. 4 reasons - indiscriminate war, starvation, reduction of births, diseases.

• French Congo - Resources mining companies killed 50% of natives. French govt appointed a commission and de Brazza, but the report was not acted upon.

Suez canal :-

1882 - (already written under Muhammed Ali dynasty).

Berlin conference :-

1882 - Egypt.

Occupation of Congo.

Bismarck convened it in 1884-85. to discuss African problem.

- Diplomats put on a humanitarian facade by condemning the slave trade, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages & arms to natives in certain regions, & expressing concern about missionary activities.

- They laid down the rules of competition. by which they agreed that area along Congo River was to be administered by Leopold as a neutral area, known as Congo Free State, in which trade and navigation were to be free. No nation was to stake claims in Africa without notifying other powers of its intentions. No territory could be formally claimed prior to being effectively occupied.

- These rules were ignored whenever convenient. On several occasions war was only narrowly avoided.

Britain's occupation of Egypt and SA

(Egypt was only a protectorate, not a colony, wanted to secure the source of Nile.

Sudan, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda were subjugated in early 1890s.

- SA - (already written under imperialism in SA)

Fashoda Incident :-

1898. It brought UK & France to the verge of war. but ended in a major strategic victory for UK., and provided a basis for "Cordiale Entente" in 1904. with France.

- French wanted to have an uninterrupted link between the Niger river and the Nile, thus controlling all trade to and from the Sahel region (Senegal, Mali, Niger, Chad etc), by virtue of their existing control over the caravan routes through the Sahara.

- British wanted ^{to} link their southern and northern colonies. ^{Kenya, Egypt.}

So Sudan was the Key to their plans.

• Numerous ^{other} leaders - ^{heads} presidents of Congo, Burundi, Togo, Nigeria, Zanzibar, etc, leaders of Zimbabwe (ZANU), Chad, Morocco etc were killed by colonial powers and their stooges in these colonies.

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 72 of 74

Amarkesh