SSWH 16 Presentation

Analyze the rise of nationalism and worldwide imperialism.
Vocabulary

Nation State
Nationalism
Germany
Otto von Bismarck
Japan
Meiji Restoration
Imperialism
Africa

Asia
Natural Resources
Opium Wars
Boxer Rebellion
Realpolitik
“White Man’s Burden”
Scramble for Africa
Berlin Conference
Treaty of Nanjing
Compare and contrast the rise of the nation state in Germany under Otto von Bismarck and Japan during the Meiji Restoration.
What is Nationalism?

- People are aware of being part of a community (common institutions, traditions, languages, and customs) called a Nation.
  - Loyalty shifts from dynasty, monarchy, ruling unit to the nation

- Nationalism is the most powerful idea of the 19th century (1800’s)
  - The belief that people should be loyal mainly to their nation – that is, to the people with whom they share a culture and history – rather than a king or empire
  - This idea led to the building of Nation-states
Rise of Germany

- After the Napoleonic Wars, the Congress of Vienna
  - laid out new lines of countries in Europe
  - recognizes a German Confederation – a collection of countries that shared a Germanic ancestry

- German region - trouble uniting because it’s divided into many states

- 1815: German nation-states try to unify to form the German Confederation
Rise of Germany

- Two major powers, Prussia and Austria, claimed German leadership.
  - Both spoke German language
  - Both followed traditional German folk customs.
- 1848, Germans force a constitutional convention
  - Prussia is the best represented here because they are the most similar to Germany with a large ethnic German population
Otto von Bismarck

● Given the nickname “Iron Chancellor”
● Represented Prussia in the German Confederation from 1851
● Ambassador to Russia & France in late 1850s
● Named Prussia’s chief minister in 1862 by King Wilhelm I
● saw the nationalistic desires of his people as the opportunity to create expanding power for Prussia.
Otto von Bismarck

- To do that he needed to eliminate Austria’s influence.
- Created *Realpolitik*
  - Realpolitik – term for “tough power politics” with no room for idealism
  - Use any means to get and hold power
- Determined to strengthen Prussia by any means necessary
- Alliances were convenient and could be dissolved to exploit for opportunity
Otto von Bismarck

- Supported democracy to gain internal support
- Collected taxes to build the military despite the disapproval of the Prussian legislature.
- Created alliances with the southern German states to protect them from France
- Became active in foreign affairs, which eventually led to war.
- Manufactured foreign threats to create nationalism
Otto von Bismarck

- Took regions from Denmark
- Used the military victories to provoke Austria into attacking them
- Used their advanced military training to defeat Austria
- Bismarck used a series of wars and political incidents to raise nationalistic feelings and install political leaders he could manipulate.
Otto von Bismarck

- Franco-Prussian War: defeated France in 1871
  - Directly influenced German unification
  - took Alsace & Lorraine
  - $1 billion in reparations
  - Southern German states joined Northern German states creating a unified German kingdom
  - Wilhelm I was named Kaiser

- Shifts the balance of power in Europe to Germany & England
  - It will remain like this until after WWII
Japan Modernizes

- Japan had not traded or interacted with others during the I.R.
- 1853 Commodore Matthew Perry (US) goes to Japan and opens trade
- Treaty of Kanagawa – Japan and the U.S. agree to trade and allow U.S. ships to refuel
- Japan’s leaders were upset that the nation began to trade, which was seen as bowing down to Western powers
Japan Change in Leadership

- In 1868, the people (daimyo & samurai) of Japan ended the Tokugawa Shogunate and reinstated the emperor.
- Japan was at the time
  - militarily weak
  - primarily agricultural
  - little technological development
  - controlled by hundreds of semi-independent feudal lords (daimyos)
Japan Change in Leadership

- Japan had been forced by the West to sign treaties
  - limiting its control over its own foreign trade
  - requiring that crimes concerning foreigners in Japan be tried in Western courts.
- The emperor (Mutsuhito) moved to making Japan a modern nation-state
  - Called the Meiji (may-jee) Restoration
Meiji Restoration

- The Meiji rulers decided that to compete and counter western influence was to modernize.
- Undercut old order power
  - Created a modern political system after Britain, France, Germany & USA
  - Constitution
  - 2 house legislative assembly
  - Executive Branch had most power
  - Emperor (figure head)
  - Prime minister & cabinet (most power)
Meiji Restoration

- declared all classes to be equal
- *Emperor Meiji helped to unify Japan by ending feudalism*
- Disbanded regional armies and created a national army based on universal conscription in 1872
  - required three years’ military service from all men
  - Began purchasing modern weapons
Meiji Restoration

- Economic Reform
  - opened land for private ownership & established a 3% land tax system requiring payment in money instead of rice
  - allowed a stable, national budget to build up
  - Helped industry through subsidies
- New education system stressing applied science and moral training (loyalty to the emperor)
- Improved transportation (railways)
- Improved communication (telegraph)
Meiji Restoration

- By the end, Japan had
  - a highly centralized, bureaucratic government
  - a constitution establishing an elected parliament
  - a well-developed transport and communication system
  - a highly educated population free of feudal class restriction
  - an established and rapidly growing industrial sector based on the latest technology
  - a powerful army and navy
Meiji Restoration

- Japan began to trade with the rest of the world and became richer
  - Centralized power to create a modern economy
- Japan builds the largest, strongest army in Asia
- Japan’s national pride (national superiority) led them to begin to expand
  - Invaded Korea and Manchuria, after defeating China, for raw materials
  - Wanted to build a buffer from China
- 1894 – Japan breaks a treaty and attacks Korea
  - Japan wins the war with Korea and China and conquers Korea, gaining Taiwan as a colony
Germany and Japan

- As Germany and Japan evolved into modern nation-states,
  - both turned to industrialization to build powerful militaries
  - National pride and economic opportunity motivated both nations to turn to empire building.
  - Germany built a vast empire in Africa and Southeast Asia
  - Japan took large parts of East Asia.
  - Both were officially led by emperors, but were actually governed by powerful political ministers.
SSWH 16 B

Assess imperialism in Africa and Asia, include: the influence of geography and natural resources.
What is Imperialism?

- One stronger country or government takes over another weaker country or government by force
  - Colonialism is actually imperialism
- Imperialism typically occurs because one country is looking for more natural resources
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- Imperialism by Europeans, Americans, and Japanese was due to industrialization.
- There was a need for raw materials and natural resources they didn’t have.
- To ensure sustained profits, new markets were needed to sell those goods.
- These economic factors and a deep sense of nationalism encouraged imperialistic tendencies.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- In 1815 Western European and North American states controlled 35% of the earth’s habitable territory, by 1914 these same powers controlled 85% of this territory.
- Imperialist states continued to seek access to luxury goods
- Europeans & Americans the motivation to spread Christianity continued
- 19th century Enlightenment ideals made unjustified conquest morally troubling for some
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- Imperialist presented three philosophies that justified their conquests
  - First, some looked to Darwin’s book *On the Origin of the Species*. They reasoned that if natural selection led to progress in biology the same would be true for society.
  - They argued that powerful American and European states were justified in their conquest by an evolutionary advantage.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

● Second, was an argument known as “White Man’s Burden”
  ○ It was actually a benevolent act intended to help less advanced people.
● Third, Missionaries encouraged colonization
  ○ Convert more people to Christianity
● Europeans first established colonies in Africa in the 17th century.
● The Dutch established a colony in South Africa.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

● Portuguese formed a colony in Angola.
● In the beginning, tropical regions were safe from European power because of the prevalence of tropical diseases like malaria.
● Medical advances in the 19th century like the use of quinine to treat malaria greatly reduced the threat of disease.
● Europeans began the systematic conquest of the continent.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- The British arrived in the south in the early 1800s.
- European countries were able to obtain and manage a large empire because:
  - Superior Technology
  - Superior Weaponry
    - Machine gun
  - Advanced Transportation = The steamboat allowed for fast transport to and from the colonies
  - Development of Quinine – cure for malaria
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- British colonization pushed the descendants of Dutch settlers, called Boers north into the territory of the Zulu.
- The discovery of gold and diamonds in these territories brought war with the British and a dramatic expansion of British territory in South Africa.
- Around the same time, the French began a brutal campaign to take Northwest Africa.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- By 1880s France, Britain, Portugal, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Spain were racing to take over the continent in what is called the *Scramble for Africa*.
- Europeans began to drain African natural resources.
- The European powers met in Berlin in 1884 to devise a plan for European control of the continent.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- 1884 - 1885 = 14 European countries meet to divide Africa
- *Berlin Conference* – set rules for colonies in Africa
  - Divided Africa
  - No African representation at the conference
  - Borders drawn based on European desires and resources
    - No care given to who lives in a place at a time
  - European leaders staked out their claims in Africa during the Berlin Conference
1900 Africa
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- The European rule in Africa was a mixture of economic exploitation, racial subjugation and well-meaning reform.
- Europeans contributed to economic exploitation, ethnic tension and modernization.
- Both natural resources and luxury goods were harvested and mined for the exclusive benefit of the European overlords.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- Ethnic tensions between African groups were exploited to facilitate European control.
- Violent conflict killed thousands as modern European armies crushed poorly equipped but determined Africans.
- However, at the same time, schools, hospitals, and infrastructure were built that became an asset to the African people.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- Imperialism in Asia dates back to the Age of Exploration.
- Europeans gained early footholds in Asia in the 1500s and 1600s.
- European empires in Asia were not established until the 1700s and 1800s.
- First the Portuguese, then the Dutch and finally the French and British established colonies.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- Portuguese, Dutch, and French established coastal footholds in South Asia
- British ended Mughal rule and brought all of South Asia into their empire
- The colonization of South Asia was carried out by the British East India Company which was motivated by lucrative commodities like cotton, spices, tea, and opium.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- The British East India Company (BEIC) used a combination of diplomacy and warfare to gain control of India.
- BEIC became the dominate power in the region and political power shifted from the Mughal Emperor and local rulers to the BEIC officers.
- To facilitate BEIC administration of such a vast territory, the company employed a multitude of native administrators.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- The company’s control of South Asia brought a mixture of exploitation and benefit.
- Mismanagement and greed caused famines and cholera epidemics.
- The philosophy of “white man’s burden” brought schools, hospitals, and improved food distribution systems.
- Trade brought railroads and telegraphs.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- Highly lucrative commodities like cotton and opium combined with India’s strategic location along trade routes to East Asia made India the “crown jewel” of the British Empire for over 90 years.
- Political arrogance and ignorance combined with lucrative goods like silk, porcelain, and tea made China a target.
- The Qing Dynasty of China as culturally superior
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- This attitude led to the creation of the Canton System.
  - The Chinese government limited foreign merchants to a small number of ports
  - Merchants were only allowed to purchase Chinese goods with silver bullion.
- Western diplomats protested this trade imbalance
- The Chinese government responded by dismissing the usefulness of European goods to the Chinese.
Imperialism in the 19th and 20th Century

- To remedy this trade imbalance, the British turned to highly addictive opium, which they began to market for recreational use in Chinese ports.

- British marketing efforts were wildly successful and before long the trade imbalance was reversed and massive numbers of Chinese were addicted to opium.

- Commodities like rubber, petroleum, and metals combined with a strategic location along key trade routes motivated Dutch, French, German, American and British corporations and governments to establish colonies in Southeast Asia.
SSWH 16 C
Examine anti-imperial resistance, include: Opium Wars, Boxer Rebellion, and the Indian Revolt of 1857.
Opium War

- Chinese Government appealed to the Queen of England on moral grounds
- British refused to stop Opium Trade
- Chinese blockaded the port to force traders to surrender the Opium
- Qing trade commissioner seized large amounts of opium from British warehouses and destroyed it
Opium War

- British responded with force starting the Opium War (1839 – 1842)
- Chinese were no match for the British
- The First Opium War ended in 1842 and the second in 1860.
- Treaty of Nanjing in 1842
  - opened 5 ports to British trade
  - Limited taxes on British goods
  - Chinese would pay the cost of the war
  - Gave the British the island of Hong Kong
Boxer Rebellion

- Poor Chinese people resented foreigners being given privileges
- There were natural disasters and a poor economy
- Some form a secret society called the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists
  - Called the “Boxers” due to a boxing and calisthenic ritual they performed thinking it made them invulnerable
Boxer Rebellion

- By 1899, the Boxers were openly attacking Christians and foreigners
- In 1900 they marched on Beijing shouting “Death to foreigners” in an attempt to drive out all foreigners
  - The Empress Dowager supported them
  - She ordered the death of any foreigners
Boxer Rebellion

- An international force of 19,000 marched on and retook Beijing
- Boxer Rebellion cost up to 100,000 lives
- Represented the historical development of anti-colonial rebellions
- Chinese government decides that it must reform
- Decide to restructure its government by 1917
Indian Revolt of 1857

In South Asia, British cultural arrogance combined with the British East India Company’s (BEIC) massive reliance on natives to staff their army brought rebellion in 1857.

Rumors began to spread among the sepoy soldiers in the BEIC army that their religious beliefs and practices were being consciously ignored by their British officers.

These rumors combined with years of Indian resentment to British rule led to a massive and bloody rebellion that took the company a year to suppress.

This Sepoy Rebellion led the British government to seize control of the colony from the BEIC and for the next 90 years, South Asia was administered directly by the British government.
Young Turks

- A coalition of various reform groups that led a revolutionary movement against the authoritarian regime of Ottoman sultan Abdülhamid II
  - Wanted to restore the Ottoman Parliament
  - Establish a constitutional government
- In 1889 a group of students in the Imperial Medical Academy in Istanbul initiated a conspiracy against Abdülhamid that spread rapidly
Young Turks

- Two main reform groups that led the revolutionary movement
  - Committee of Union and Progress (CUP)
  - The League of Private Initiative and Decentralization

Committee of Union and Progress

- advocated a program of orderly reform under a strong central government and the exclusion of all foreign influence
Young Turks

- The League of Private Initiative and Decentralization
  - Advocated many of the same liberal principles as those propounded by the CUP, but, it favoured administrative *decentralization* and European assistance to implement reforms
- In 1907 the CUP and the League of Private Initiative and Decentralization agreed to work together to achieve their common goal.
Young Turks

- On July 3, 1908 they led a revolt that spread throughout the empire.
  - This resulted in Ottoman sultan Abdülhamid II agreeing to restore parliament and reinstitute the 1876 Constitution.
- However, because of differences in ideology the Young Turks could not gain control over the government.
- It wasn’t until 1913 when the Young Turks managed to gain majority control.
Young Turks Outcomes

- Led to the Proclamation of the Ottoman Empire, 1908
  - Carried out administrative reforms - lead to more centralization
  - Promoted industrialization
  - Led to the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid II
  - restored the rule of parliament and constitutional law over the Ottoman Empire.
Young Turks

REFORMS:
● Greater secularization of the legal system
● Provided for education of women
● State operated primary education

FAILURES:
● Disastrous foreign policy
● Broke neutrality to join the Central Powers during WWI
● Executed millions of Armenians
● With the Central Powers defeat eminent the CUP resigned

● Marked the end of the Ottoman Empire