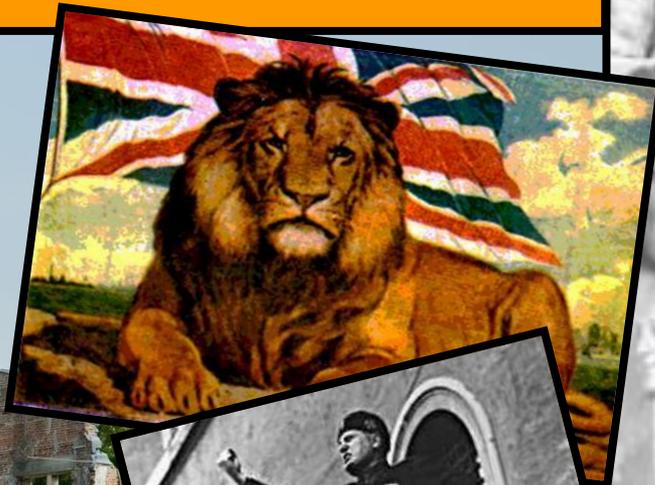
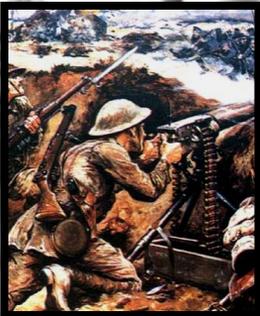


# DR. HARTNELL



World on Fire





# WORLD ON FIRE

*World on Fire* begins with the "sun never setting" on the British Empire as the tiny island nation's imperialism sweeps the globe. Civil wars and rebellions ushered in the rise of modern China and Japan - but just as the world descended into madness in the trenches of Europe. A second World War (as studied through a non-American lens) eventually reset the balance of power.



**Unit #4:**  
*World on Fire*



**Unit #4:**  
*World on Fire*

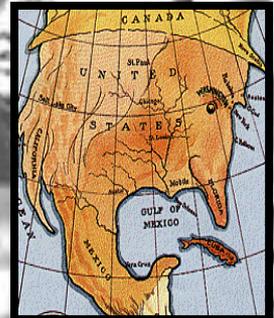


**Unit #4:**  
*World on Fire*



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## AGE OF IMPERIALISM:

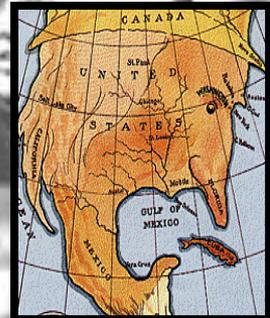
The terms imperialism and colonialism are often used interchangeably... but they are actually quite different.

Colonialism is complete control.

There is territorial annexation and the loss of sovereignty.



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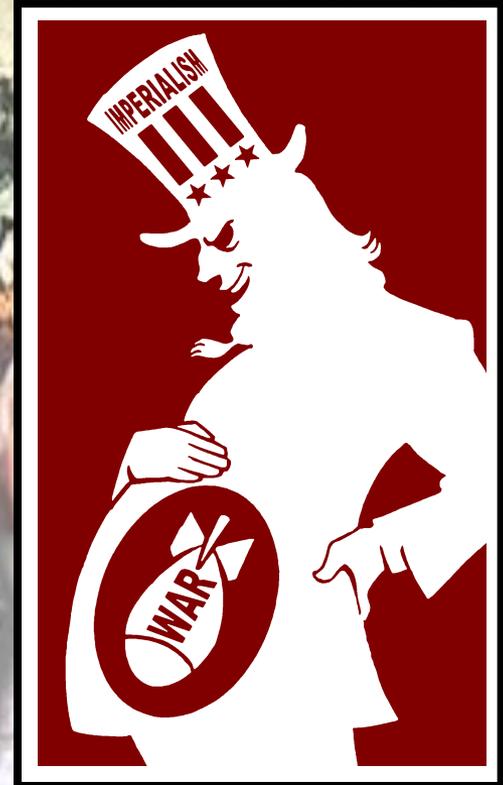


## AGE OF IMPERIALISM:

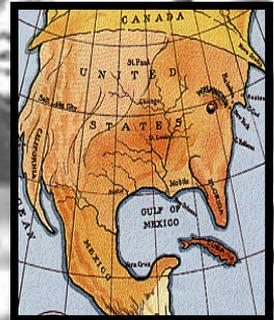
**Imperialism is informal control**  
(ex: U.S. in Iraq **2003-2011**;  
U.S. in Afghanistan **2001-2021**).

There is a **lot of influencing**  
about government, culture,  
religion, economics, etc.

*Simply put...*



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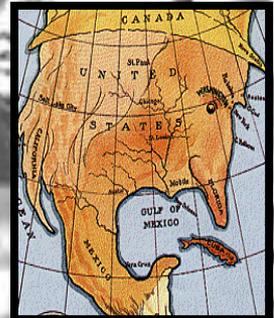
**AGE OF IMPERIALISM:**

**Colonialism is COMPLETE CONTROL.**

**Imperialism is INFORMAL CONTROL.**



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## AGE OF IMPERIALISM:

Countries pursue either one for 4 reasons:

1. Reactive

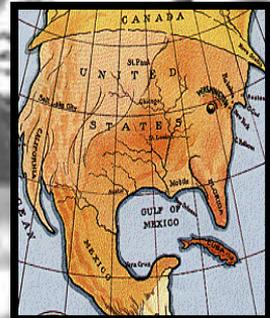
2. Ideological

3. Power

4. Economic



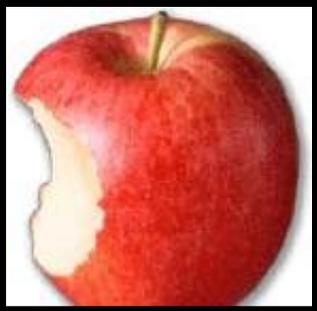
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# AGE OF IMPERIALISM:

*An easy way to remember this is...*

*"The world is RIPE for the taking."*



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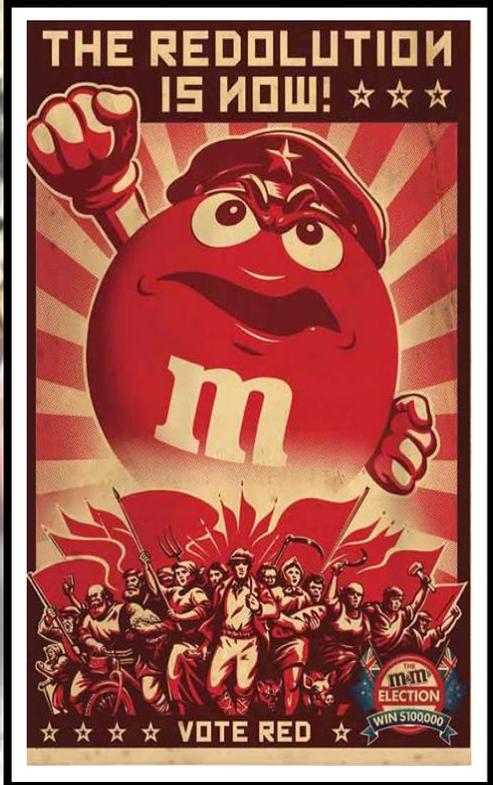
# Cause #1: Reactive

You **do it** because others are doing it... **peer pressure** imperialism.

*"Come on Mom! Everybody's subjugating Africa! Please!"*

You do it to **protect your borders.**

**Ex. Soviet expansion after WWII.**





Cause #2: **I**deological

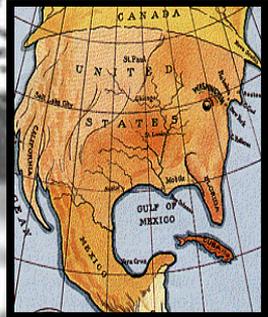
Fancy for ideas.

You **try** to spread your ideas.

Ideas **such as**: government, religion, and culture.

It is the **most controversial**.

Ex. *The "White Man's Burden"*.



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Cause #3: Power

You expand for dominance and prestige.

*Ex. French imperialism in the late 1800s was intended to restore prestige after its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871).*



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**Cause #4: Economic**

**Biggest motive.**

**You want to expand your economy, get raw materials, or find new markets.**

**Often tied to capitalism.**

***Ex. U.S. expansion into the Third World after WWII.***



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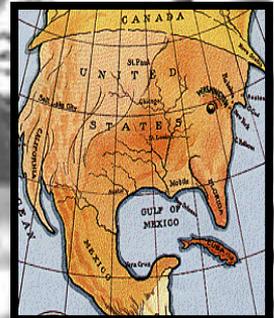


## BRITISH IMPERIALISM:

From 1815-1870, Britain faced little competition from other European and world powers.

Their chief rival France was still recovering from the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars. The U.S. wasn't a world power, and it was waging its own Civil War.





## BRITISH IMPERIALISM:

Left unchallenged, the **British** extended their power.

They **did not establish many formal colonies** but instead controlled other nations through imperialism.

Britain crept into India, China, Latin America, and Africa.



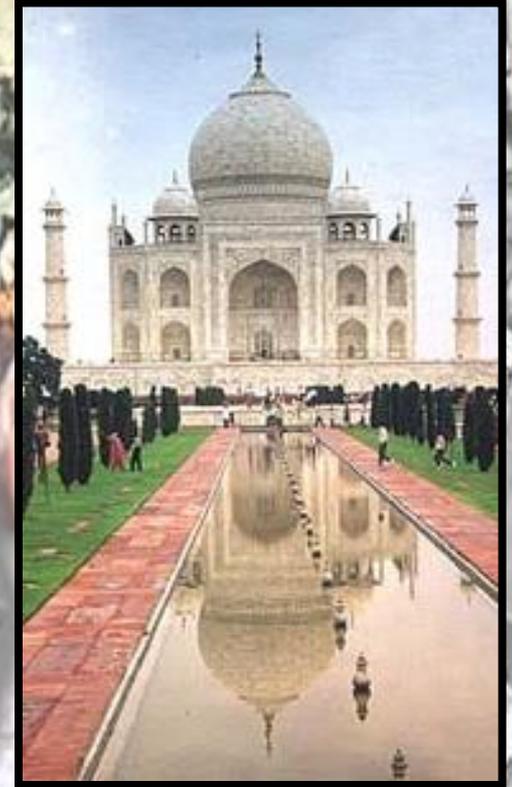


## BRITAIN IN INDIA:

By the **1850s**, Britain controlled India thanks to conquest and some diplomacy.

The **British East India Company** (yes, that one) was **stationed out of Calcutta, India**.

The company used this fort in India as a base to take over the entire subcontinent.



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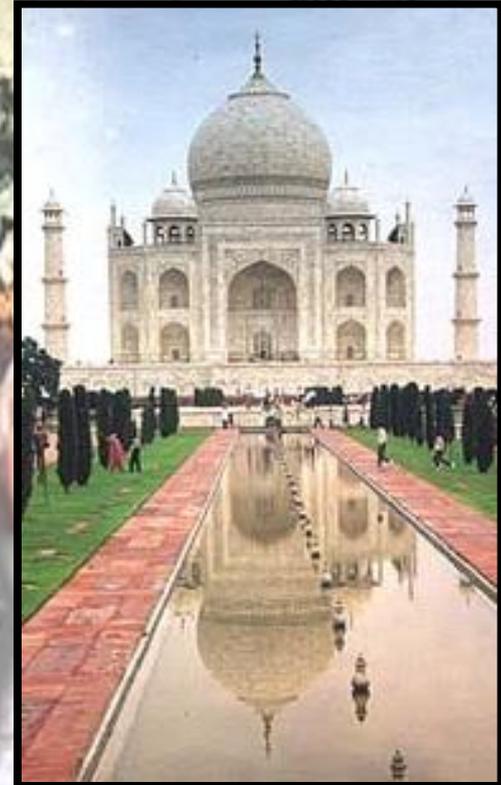


## BRITAIN IN INDIA:

To save money, the East Indian Company hired Indian soldiers, called sepoys, to serve in the British Army in India.

Of the 160,000 men in the army, only 24,000 were British.

Many Indians felt their religion and caste were being disrespected.





## BRITAIN IN INDIA:

In **1856**, the **British issued cartridges** for its rifles that were **greased with the fat of cows and pigs**. The **sepoys were horrified and offended**.

*Why were they offended?*

**Cows are sacred to Hindus.**  
**Pigs are considered unclean to Muslims.**



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## BRITAIN IN INDIA:

Any Hindu or Muslim soldier would be ritually polluted when he bit off the end of a cartridge.

A group of sepoys refused to load their rifles with the new bullets.

They were convicted of mutiny and jailed.



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## BRITAIN IN INDIA:

The **sepoys revolted**, starting the **Sepoy Mutiny (1857-1859)**.

Rivalries between Hindus and Muslims kept the two sides from working together. By **1859**, they lost.

In response, the **British** assumed direct rule of India. (India not liberated until 1947.)



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## BRITAIN IN CHINA:

Like many Western countries, British had its eye on China.



The **Chinese Qing Dynasty** started trading with the “**West**” by the end of the 1700s.



**Trade** was confined to one port, which meant the **balance of trade** was in China's favor.





## BRITAIN IN CHINA:

However, the **British wanted to expand trade beyond one port.**

**To do this, Britain introduced opium from India to China.**

**Addiction spread, and by 1800, the balance of trade was in favor of Britain.**





## BRITAIN IN CHINA:

The Qing Government began seizing opium stores and demanded that Britain not bring opium into Chinese waters.

In response, the British sent troops and warships and shut down many ports, beginning the First Opium War (1839-1842).



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# BRITAIN IN CHINA:

**With outdated weapons, the Chinese did poorly against the modernized British.**



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## BRITAIN IN CHINA:

The **Treaty of Nanking**, signed at gunpoint, **gave** the Chinese island of **Hong Kong to Britain** (which it kept until **1997**) and **opened 5 more Chinese ports.**

Ironically, **nothing was said** in the **treaty** about the **opium** trade.



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# BRITAIN IN CHINA:

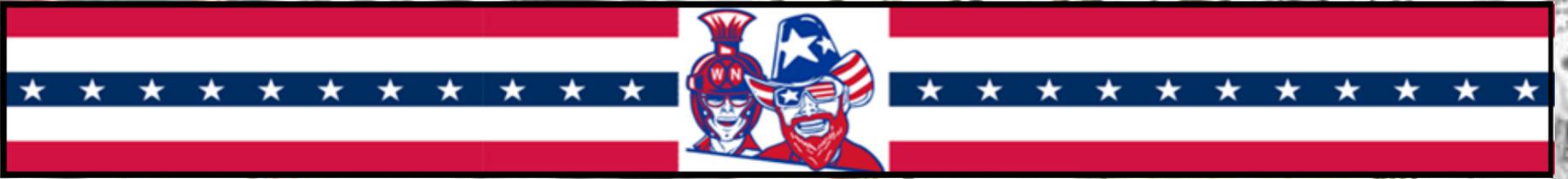
Not fully satisfied with what they had gained the first time around, Britain renewed hostilities with China yet again.

The **Second Opium War (1856-1860)** soon showed the West that the once secluded Chinese were **now vulnerable to outsiders.**



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## **BRITAIN IN LATIN AMERICA:**

Britain's dominance stretched as far as Latin America.

**From 1807-1824**, many of **Spain's colonies in Latin America** gained freedom.

The **biggest threat to their freedom** came from **Europe** since many countries wanted to restore Spain's control.





## BRITAIN IN LATIN AMERICA:

Britain and the U.S. feared this might undermine Latin American independence.

But the *real* reason...

Britain and the U.S. didn't want to lose *their* presence in the region's lucrative markets.

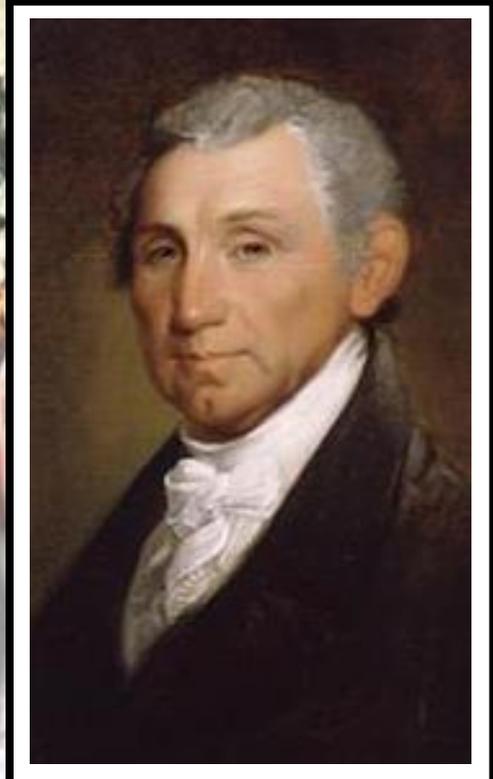




## BRITAIN IN LATIN AMERICA:

So, in 1823, President Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine.

In it, he told Europe they were not allowed to colonize in the Western Hemisphere and that they should not interfere *militarily* with the newly established Latin American republics.



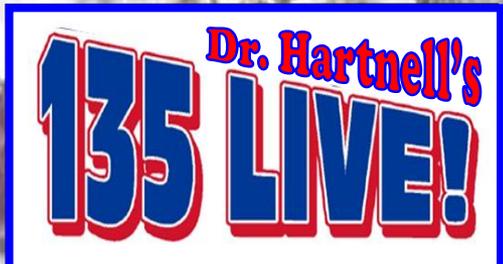
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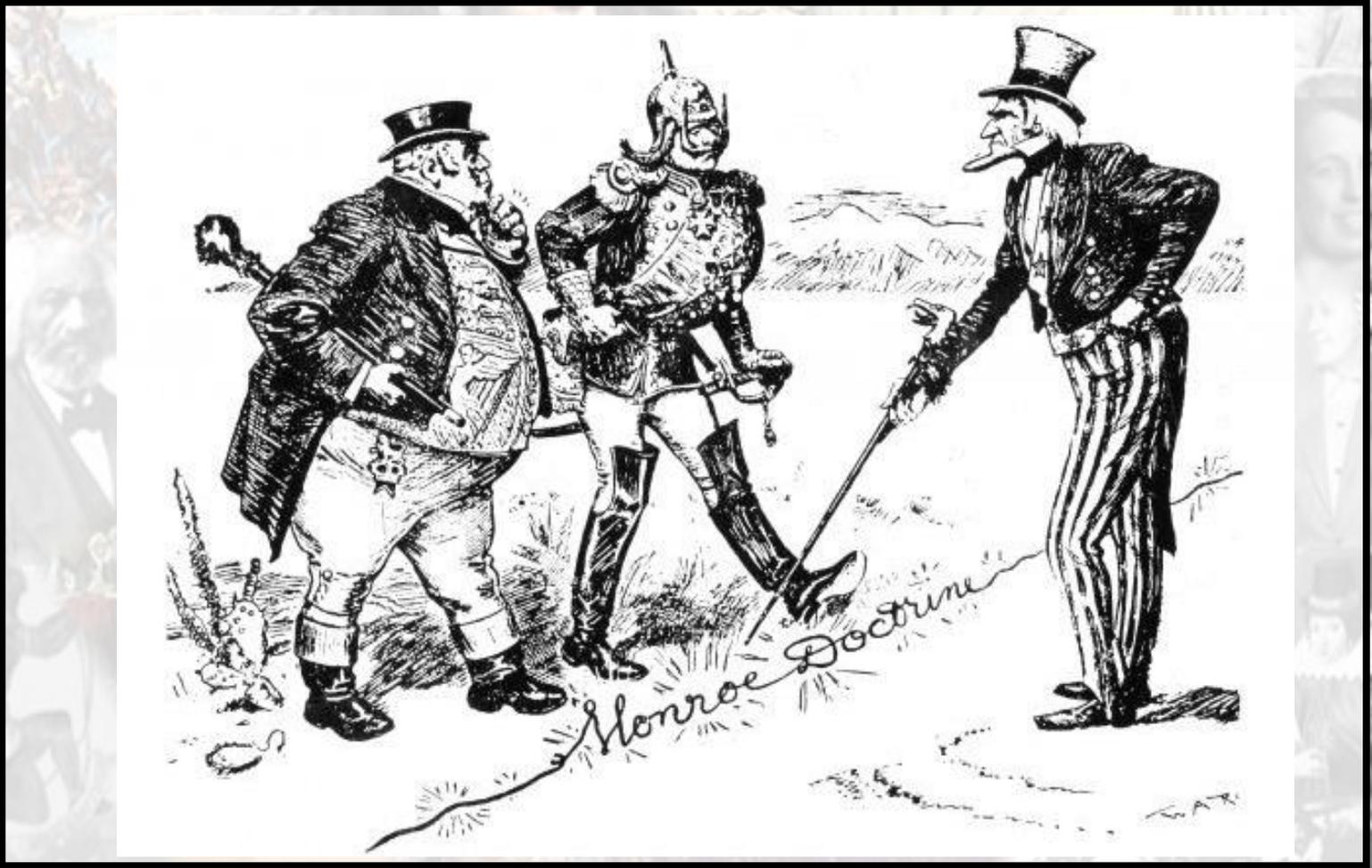


## BRITAIN IN LATIN AMERICA:

In return, the **U.S. would not interfere in European colonies or in Europe.**

**Britain obliged... but still gained the upper hand economically through markets in Latin America.**





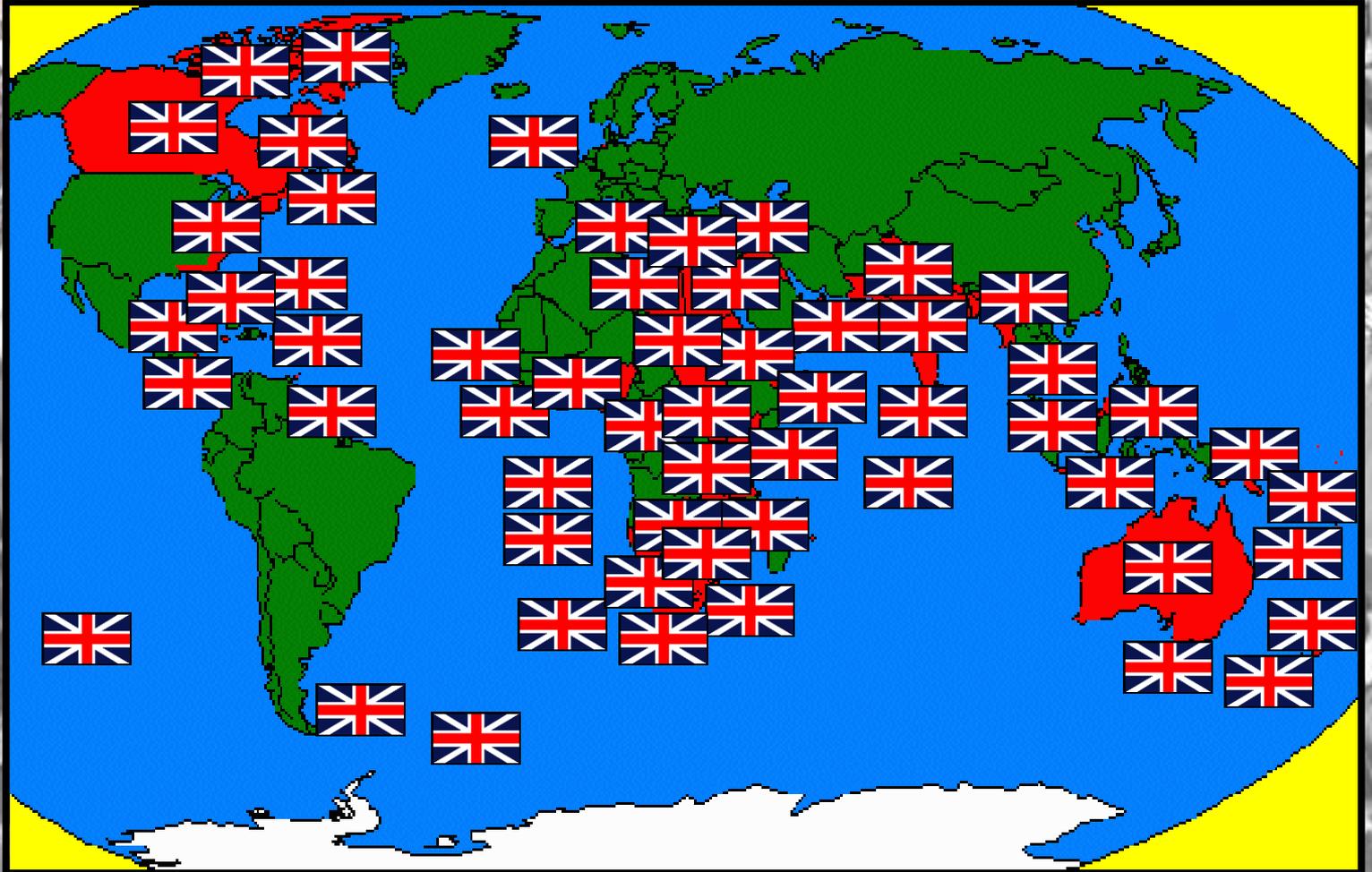


## BRITAIN IN LATIN AMERICA:

Because Britain's power and influence were so vast, a popular saying was...

*"The sun never sets on the British Empire."*





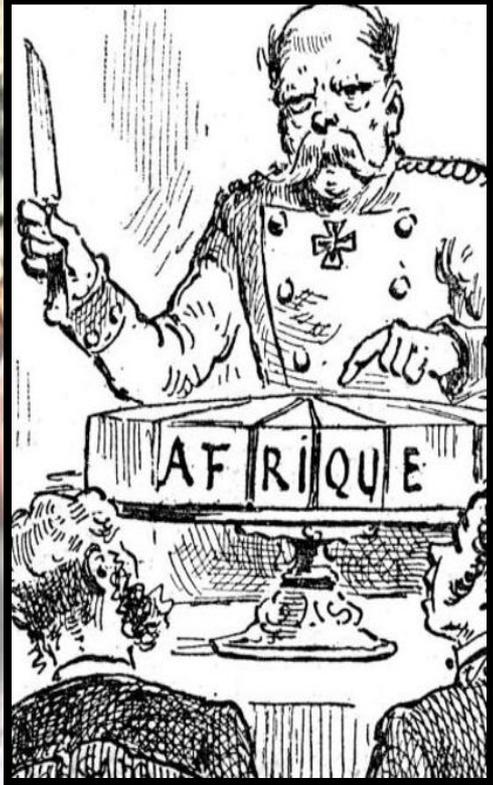




## **SOCIAL DARWINISM:**

**In the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century, European powers again became interested in expanding.**

**While the motives remained the same, the number of competing countries changed. Africa and the Pacific were the new targets.**



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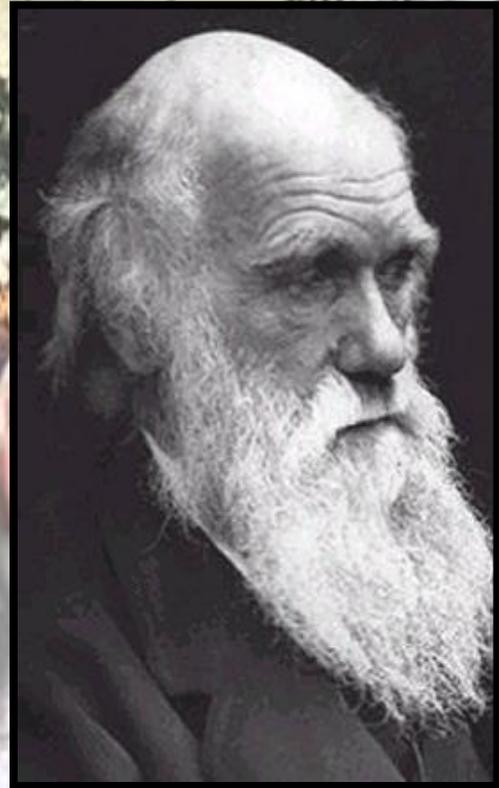


# SOCIAL DARWINISM:

This round of imperialism was tied to racism and Social Darwinism.

Racism is the belief that a person's race determines their traits and capabilities.

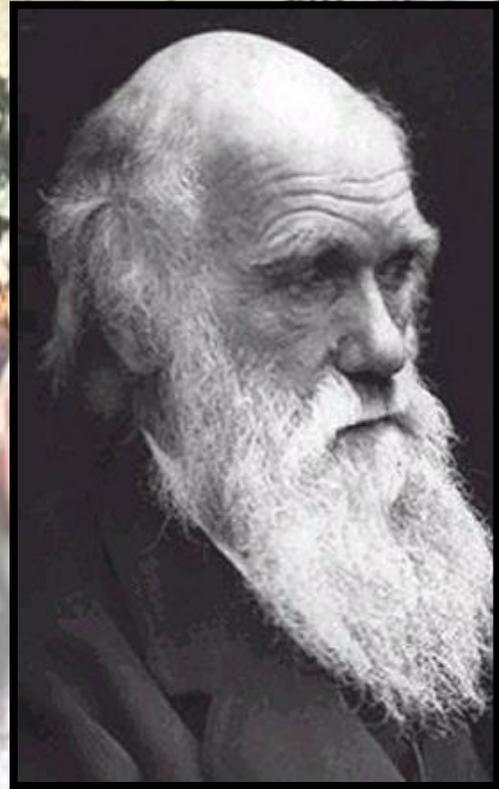
Racists believe that certain races are superior or inferior to others.





## SOCIAL DARWINISM:

**Social Darwinists believe that humans, like animals, compete in a struggle where natural selection results in survival of the fittest. Darwinists justify imbalances of power between races, religions, and countries because they consider some people “more fit” to survive.**



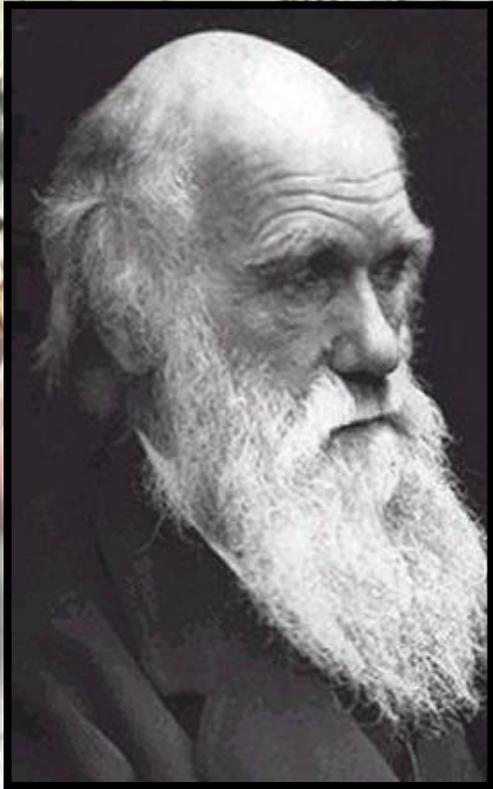
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## SOCIAL DARWINISM:

Thus, many Europeans believed they had a moral responsibility to civilize “primitive” people, especially those living in Africa.

This mission meant bringing Christianity to Africa... whether they wanted it or not (later called “White Man’s Burden”).







# BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

Europeans soon raced each other to claim territory in the so-called "Scramble for Africa".

The Berlin West Africa Conference in 1884-1885 in Germany attempted to settle disputes that arose during this land-grabbing.

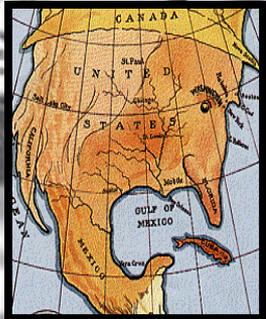


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## BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

**14 countries attended... but not one African was invited.**



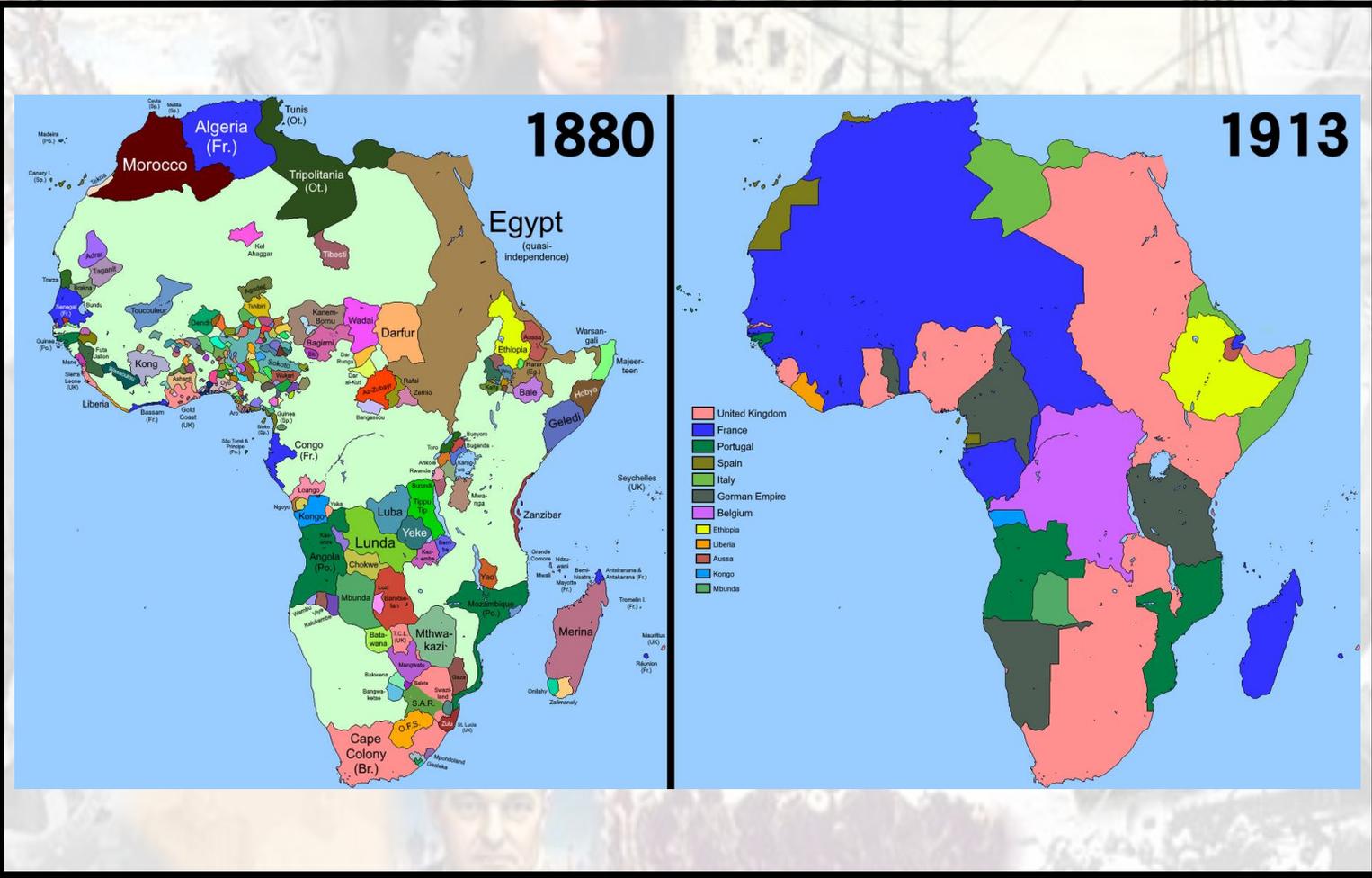
A hodgepodge of boundaries now **divided Africa into 50 new countries that contained 1,000 indigenous cultures/regions.**



These “**new**” countries were made up of groups who historically **did not get along.**



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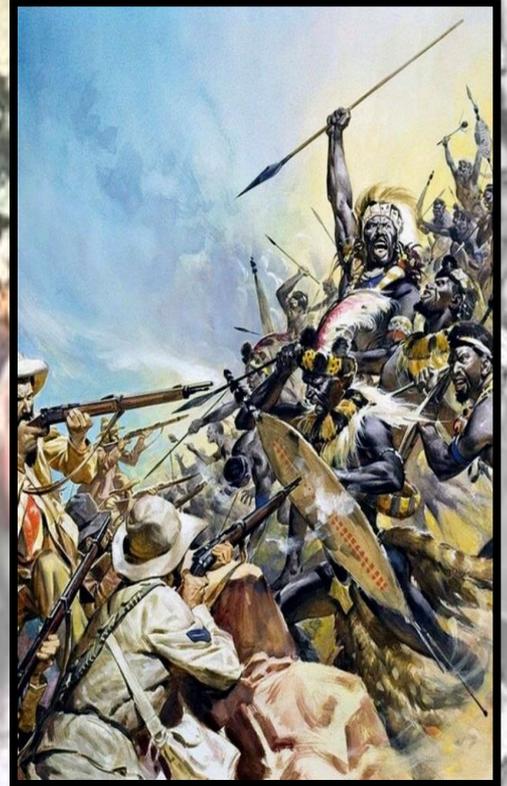




## BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

In particular, **three wars best demonstrate the resistance the British faced during its “Scramble for Africa”**.

**These were the Anglo-Zulu War, the Boer Wars, and the Mahdist War.** Of particular importance was the Anglo-Zulu War.

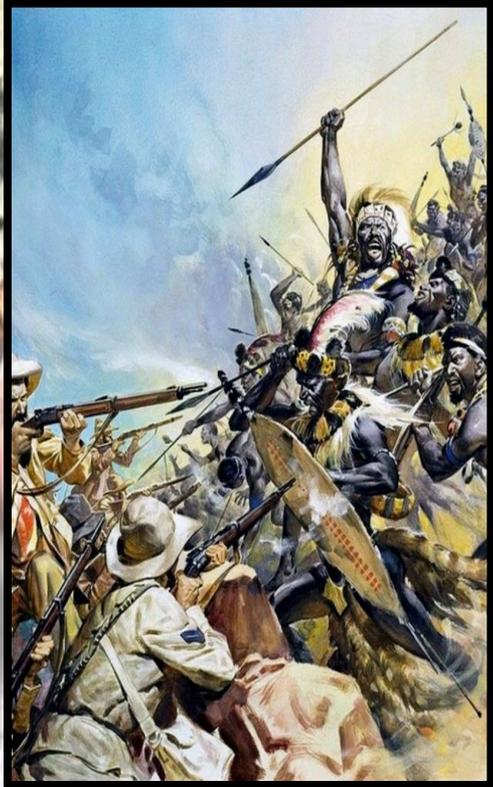


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# BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

The **Cape Colony** on the tip of **South Africa** was founded by the **Dutch** in **1652**. The **British** took it from the **Dutch** after defeating them at the Battle of Muizenberg in the coastal city of Cape Town **in 1795**.

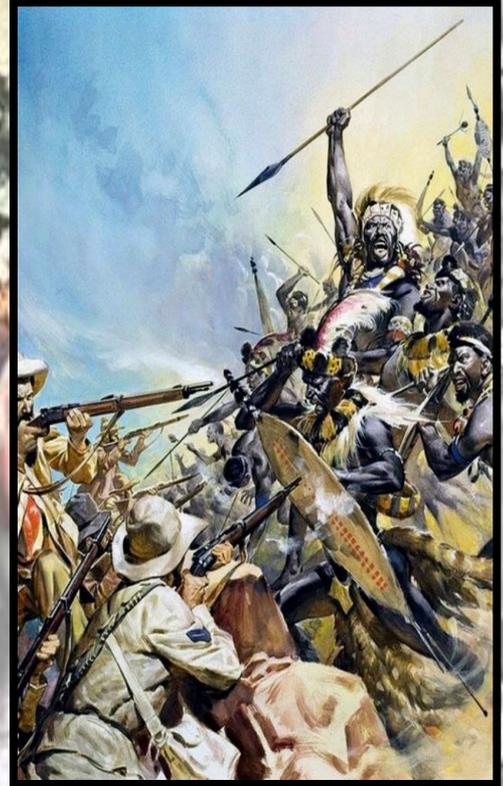


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## BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

In the early 1800s, an African named Chaka Zulu forcibly and brutally united the African tribes living in South Africa into the Zulu Kingdom (under his rule from 1816-1828). This kingdom, sometimes called “Zululand”, was located right next door to the Cape Colony.

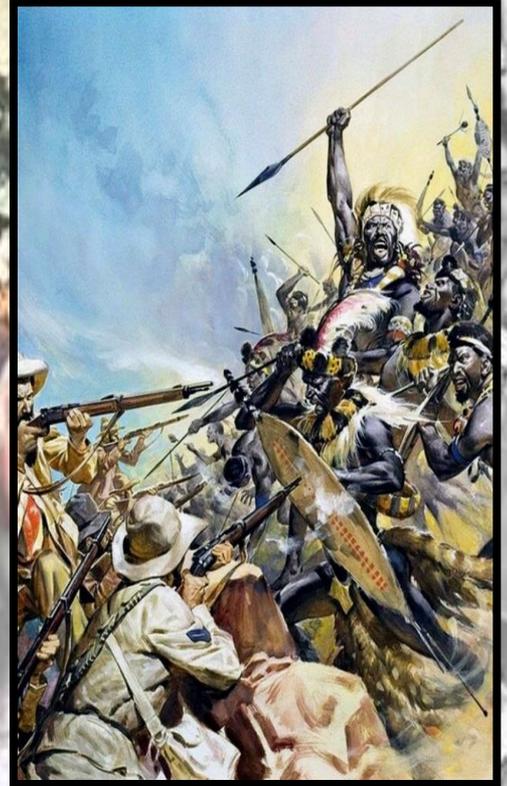


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## BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

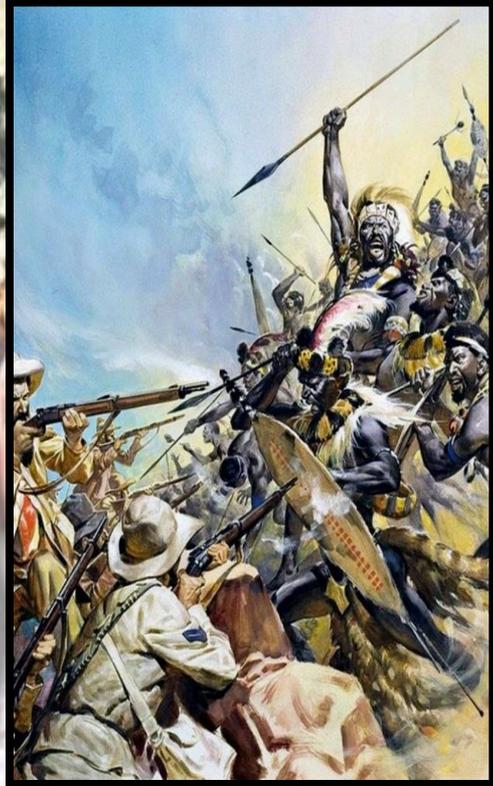
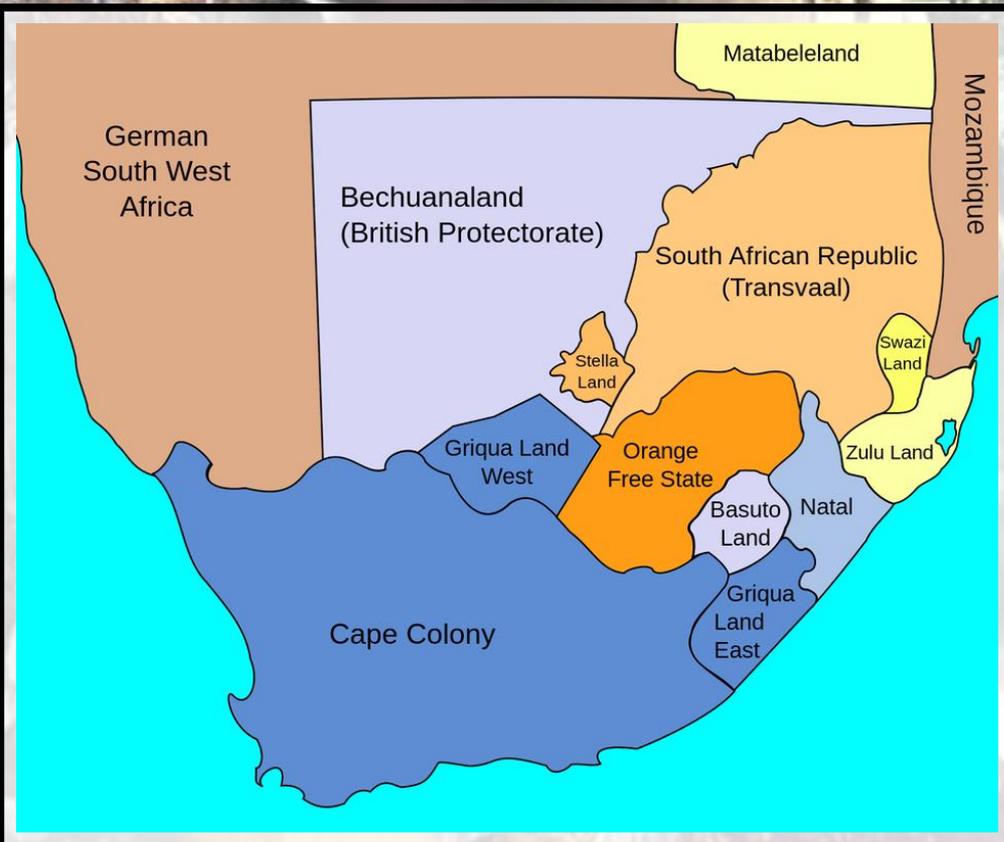
Soon, large numbers of **Dutch settlers moved out of the Cape Colony (since it was now British). During this “Great Trek”, these Dutch Boers (“farmers”) and Voortrekkers (“pioneers”) moved into two regions next to Zululand (Transvaal Colony and the Orange Free State).**



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# BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

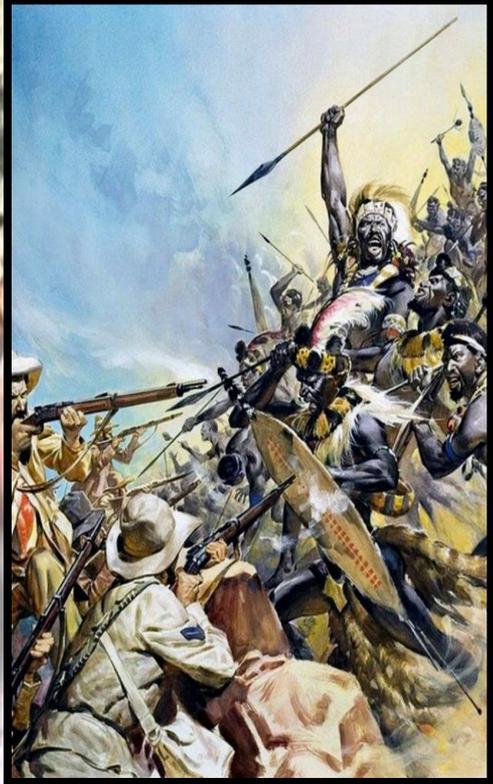


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## BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

The **Boers and Voortrekkers** tried to negotiate the purchase of land from the **Zulus**. After an exchange of gifts, the **Zulus** massacred the **Boers** and a nearby group of **Voortrekkers**. The **Zulus** then **attacked** the remaining **Voortrekkers**, who, by this time, were prepared to defend themselves.

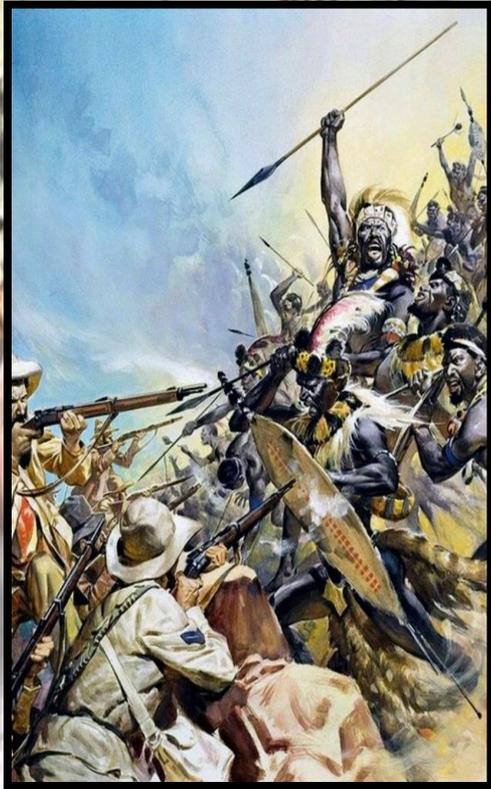


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# BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

**At the Battle of Blood River on December 16, 1838, 470 Voortrekkers held out against 21,000 attacking Zulus and surprisingly suffered only three wounded (despite killing over 3,000 Zulus).**

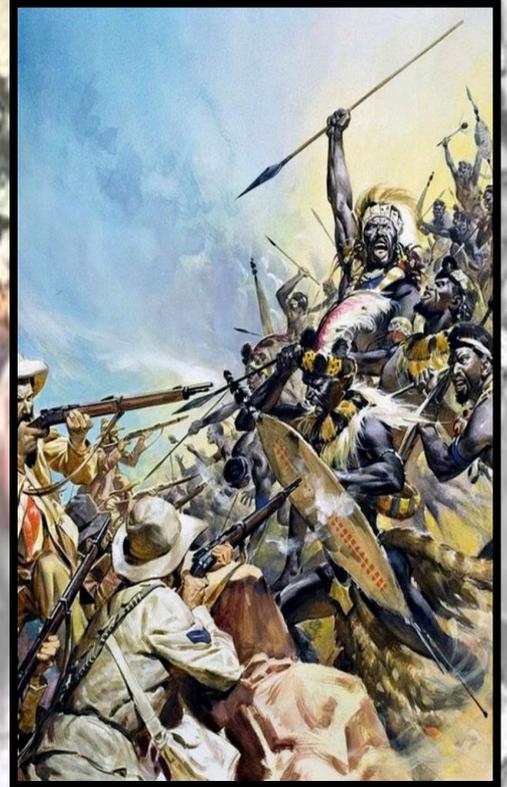


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## BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

The **Boers and Voortrekkers** then **allied** themselves **with** some of the **Zulus** who wanted to **overthrow** their leader (and **did**). The **relationship** between the Dutch settlers and the Zulu was **more peaceful**. This **ended** when the **Zulu** made a **treaty** with the **British**... and allied with the British **against Boers**.

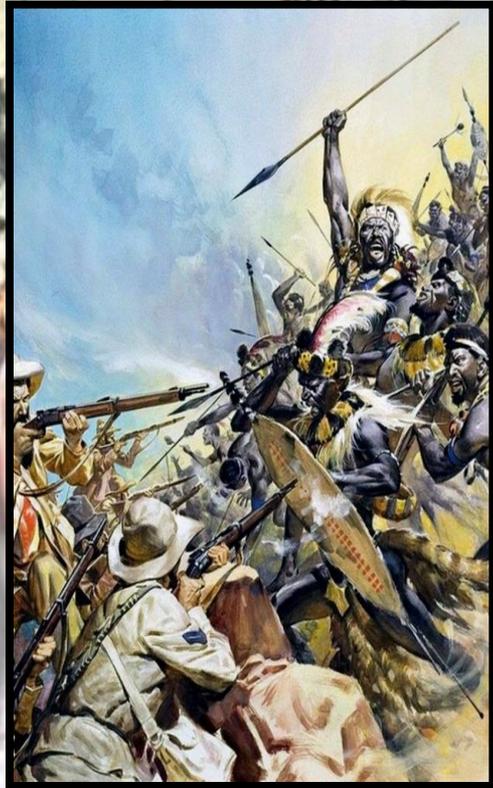


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# BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

Instead of supporting the Zulus against the Boers, the **British sought to dictate terms to the Zulus**. When the Zulus failed to respond to these demands, the **British followed their standard course of diplomacy** in such situations... **and sent in troops.**

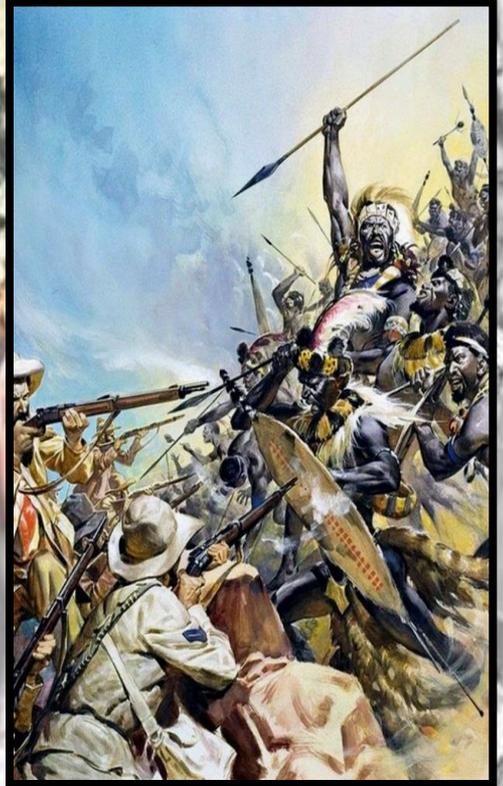


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# BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

The British were (at first) unopposed in their march through Zululand en route to the capital. But that changed on Jan. 22, 1879, when the lead British column of 1,800 soldiers was attacked by 20,000 Zulus in what became the first major battle of the Anglo-Zulu War (1879).



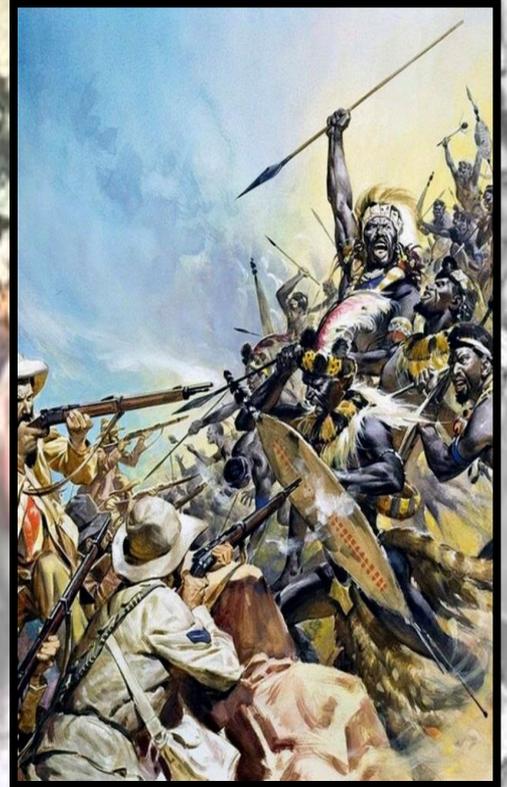
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## BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

The **Zulus** were **armed** mostly **with spears** and a few muskets. **In one of history's biggest upsets, 1,300 British were killed. Survivors traveled back to the British base camp to warn of the approaching Zulus. 5,000 Zulus attacked in the afternoon, but the 139 British soldiers drove them back.**



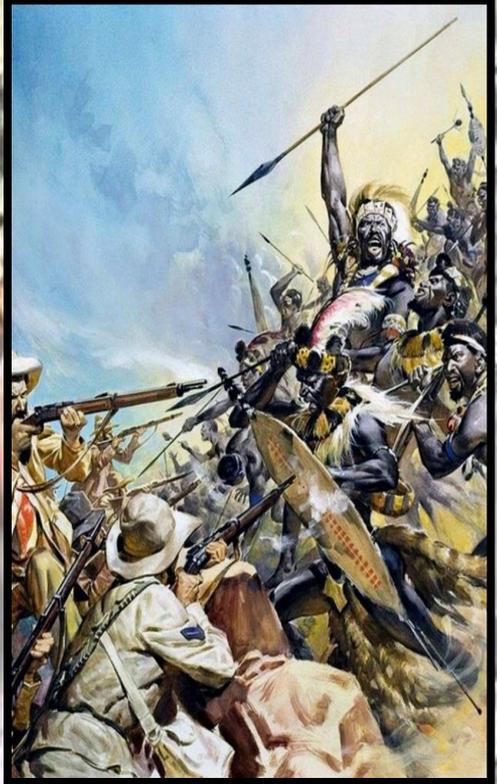
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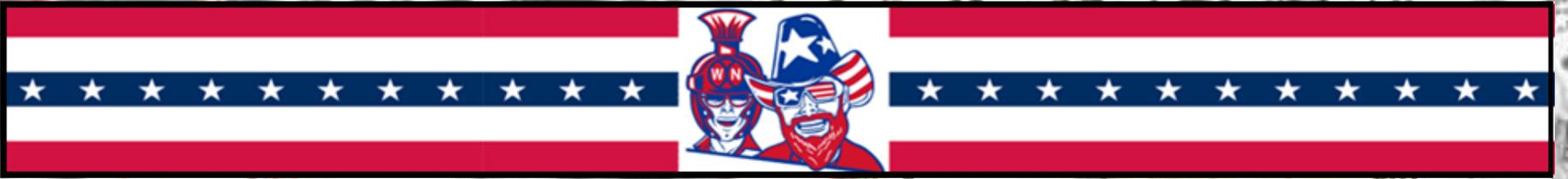
## BRITAIN IN AFRICA:

Despite a few more defeats, the **British regrouped** and captured and leveled the **capital of Zululand** and drove their king into exile. The **British placed a Zulu ally of theirs on the throne**, carved up the **Zulu Kingdom** into regions, and annexed Zululand under direct British control in 1887.



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## IMPACT OF IMPERIALISM:

Imperialism had political, social, and economic impacts on the lands involved.

It brought many countries into the “modern world” ... but often at a huge cost.

These are the 6 ways in which imperialism impacted the world:

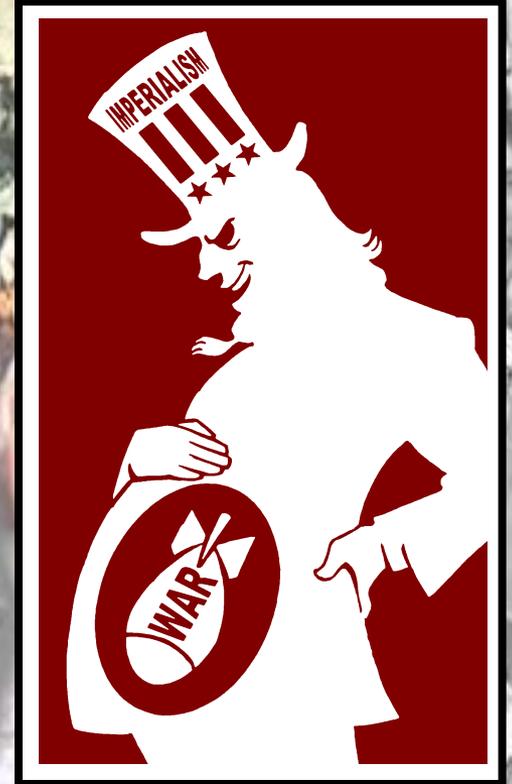




## IMPACT OF IMPERIALISM:

### 1. Language

Europeans introduced their own languages to India, Africa, and the Pacific, making their languages the accepted means of communication. The colonizers typically ignored local languages and customs, which they saw as inferior.





# IMPACT OF IMPERIALISM:

## 2. Natural Resources

European **colonizers** believed they owned the territories they occupied and **felt they had a right to take what they wanted.**  
Africa lost its gold and diamonds because of this.





## IMPACT OF IMPERIALISM:

### 3. Labor

The **native people** were forced to work on **European plantations**, in their **mines**, etc. They were **treated as inferior** and forced to work long hours for little to no pay.



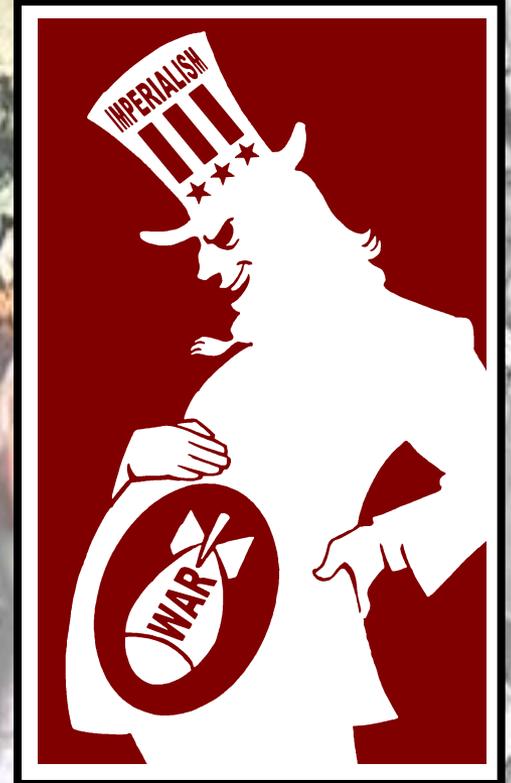
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## IMPACT OF IMPERIALISM:

### 4. Political Authority

European nations created new colonial boundaries based on arrangements reached with other powers and ignored tribal and ethnic boundaries. If problems persisted, local rulers were often replaced with colonial authorities. (“Scramble for Africa”.)





# IMPACT OF IMPERIALISM:

## 5. Religion

Europeans believed they were improving the lives of colonial people by bringing them Christianity and the “advanced” ideas of European civilization (“White Man’s Burden”).





# IMPACT OF IMPERIALISM:

## 6. Technology

Europeans introduced **railroads, telegraphs, and modern medicines** to colonial areas, bringing these regions into the “modern world”.



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WHAT  
DID WE  
LEARN  
TODAY?



135 LIVE!



**FAST 5: UNIT 4, LESSON 1 (MW 4.01)**

**QUESTION 1** 



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1. How are colonialism and imperialism different? How did imperialism impact the world?  
*(FYI: The second question comes from the very end of this lesson.)*



**FAST 5: UNIT 4, LESSON 1 (MW 4.01)**

**QUESTION 2** 

2. How did a lack of cultural and religious awareness result in a revolt against the British in India?



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**FAST 5: UNIT 4, LESSON 1 (MW 4.01)**

**QUESTION 3** 

3. Why did the British force opium on the people of China despite requests from the Qing Dynasty to stop such practices?

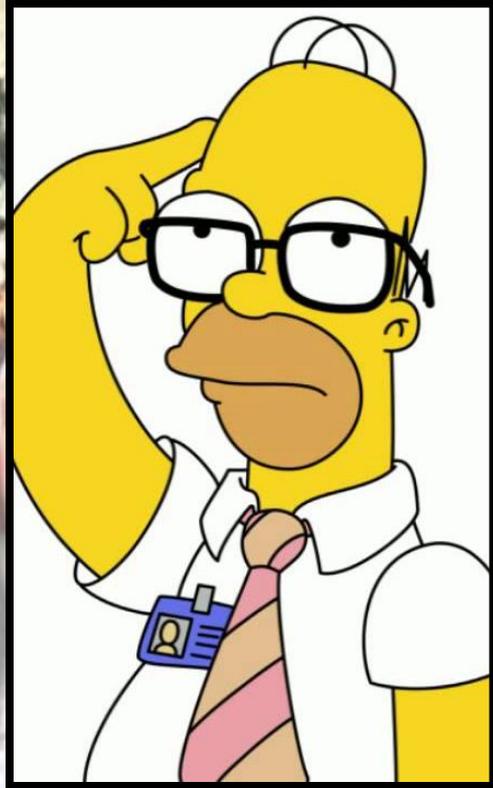


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**FAST 5: UNIT 4, LESSON 1 (MW 4.01)**

**QUESTION 4** 



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4. How did the Monroe Doctrine challenge the British in the Western Hemisphere?



## FAST 5: UNIT 4, LESSON 1 (MW 4.01)

QUESTION

5



5. How did racism and Social Darwinism drive British imperialism and the "Scramble for Africa"? How did the Zulus fight back?

! THINK

✓ CHECK

> SUBMIT



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