

Chapter 24: Industrialization and Imperialism: The Making of the European Global Order

Introduction	1. Industrialization fundamentally altered the nature of European overseas expansion
Previously	1. Europeans sought desired material goods or moved against threats from external enemies
New	2. Seized lands for plantation crops 3. Christian missionaries sought converts due to contest with Islam
	1. Raw materials needed 2. Private initiative replaced state direction 3. Stronger European rivalries due to increased power 4. Imperialism: political control (colonization)
Shift to Land Empires in Asia	1. Early on- haphazard fashion 2. Little interest in distant or unstable possessions 3. Men drawn into local struggles to defend interests 4. Slow communications- increased authority of officials
The Dutch Advance on Java	1. Initially- Dutch in Java paid tribute to Mataram ruler 2. 1670s- drawn into conflicts for ruler 3. Gained territories around Batavia 4. Later- repeated intervention in wars and recruited local people for their army 5. 1750- paramount in Java
Rise of the British Rule in India (British Raj)	1. British in India resembled Dutch in Java 2. British East India Company drawn into local wars as Mughal disintegrated in 1700s and disunity (diversity: political, religious, social, geographic) 3. Relied on Indian troops (sepoys) trained in European style 4. Successful intervention- increased territory
Competition with France	1. Five major wars in 1700s 2. Late 1740s- British secured initial victories 3. Victory of Robert Clive's British and Indian troops (financed by Hindu bankers) over the Bengal ruler's army at Plassey in 1757 gave rich Bengal region to Britain
Consolidation of British Rule	1. Success- Mughal decline and Indian disunity 2. Three presidencies- Madras, Bombay, Calcutta directly governed or princely state (puppet government/protectorate) 3. Early 1800s- India- Britain's major colonial possession 4. Indians willing to serve in British armies (sepoy armies) 5. 1800s- India- major outlet for British manufactured goods and overseas investment and supplier of raw materials (large population) 6. Ports for British sea power
Early Colonial Society in India and Java	1. First content to leave Asian social systems intact 2. Formed new class on top 3. Local styles of: dress, food, housing, work habits, political symbols
Social Reform	1. Not interested in changing local social or cultural life until early 1800s

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in the Colonies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. 1770s- British East India Company corruption caused famine in Bengal 3. 1790s- reforms: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. reducing corruption 2. reducing local British officials' power 3. severely constricted Indian participation in administration 4. Major shifts in policy regarding social reform <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. end the slave trade and social abuses 2. Western education in the English language 3. ending of the ritual immolation (sati)
In Depth: Western Education and the Rise of an African and Asian Middle Class	<p>All European colonizers educated their subjects in Western-language schools. Although colonial rulers had differing ideologies, all needed subordinate personnel to administer their territories. The process had unintended consequences. Unified educational systems gave colonial peoples, who were often not unified, a common language and body of knowledge. The result was a middle class not present in precolonial societies. They became aware of common grievances, while becoming alienated from the traditional social structure of their homelands. They also reacted against the subordination and racism imposed by European rulers. Eventually they began striving to control their own destinies.</p>

Change in Imperialism

Old Imperialism	New Imperialism
1450-1750	1750-1914
Americas	Asia and Africa
Led by Spanish and Portuguese	Led by British, French, Dutch, Germans
Cause: Age of Exploration	Cause: Age of Industrialization
converts, gold/silver	raw materials, new markets
	rivalries, investment, military bases

European Motive: "White Man's Burden"

- Ethnocentric
- Responsibility/duty of Europeans to civilize non-Europeans

British Rule on India

Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Western technology ● Uniform educational ● Unification ● Nationalism ● Middle class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exploitation of resources ● Loss of political power ● Famine (cash crops)

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- Social Mobility
- Hindus (majority) gain more control
- Slavery abolished
- Sati abolished
- Caste system abolished
- Western style legal and justice
- Agricultural advancements (irrigation)
- Roads, railroads, telegraph, postal system
- Taught democracy (Western idea)
- Official language: English (unified)