

# **Colonialism**

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**Europe extends its power**

# Objectives

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- I can determine how much of an impact geography has had on Europe's history – especially its ability to expand and control many parts of the world. (WG1A, WG9A, WG14C)
- I can explain the spread of European culture and influence and explain its effects in many parts of the world. (WG1B)

# Vikings

From the 8th to the 10th century, the Danes were known as Vikings. Together with Norwegians and Swedes, they colonised, raided and traded in all parts of Europe.

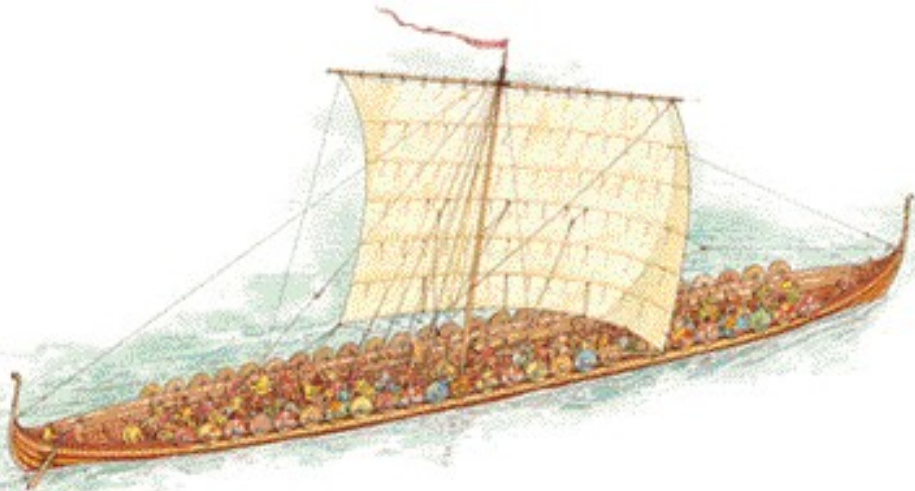
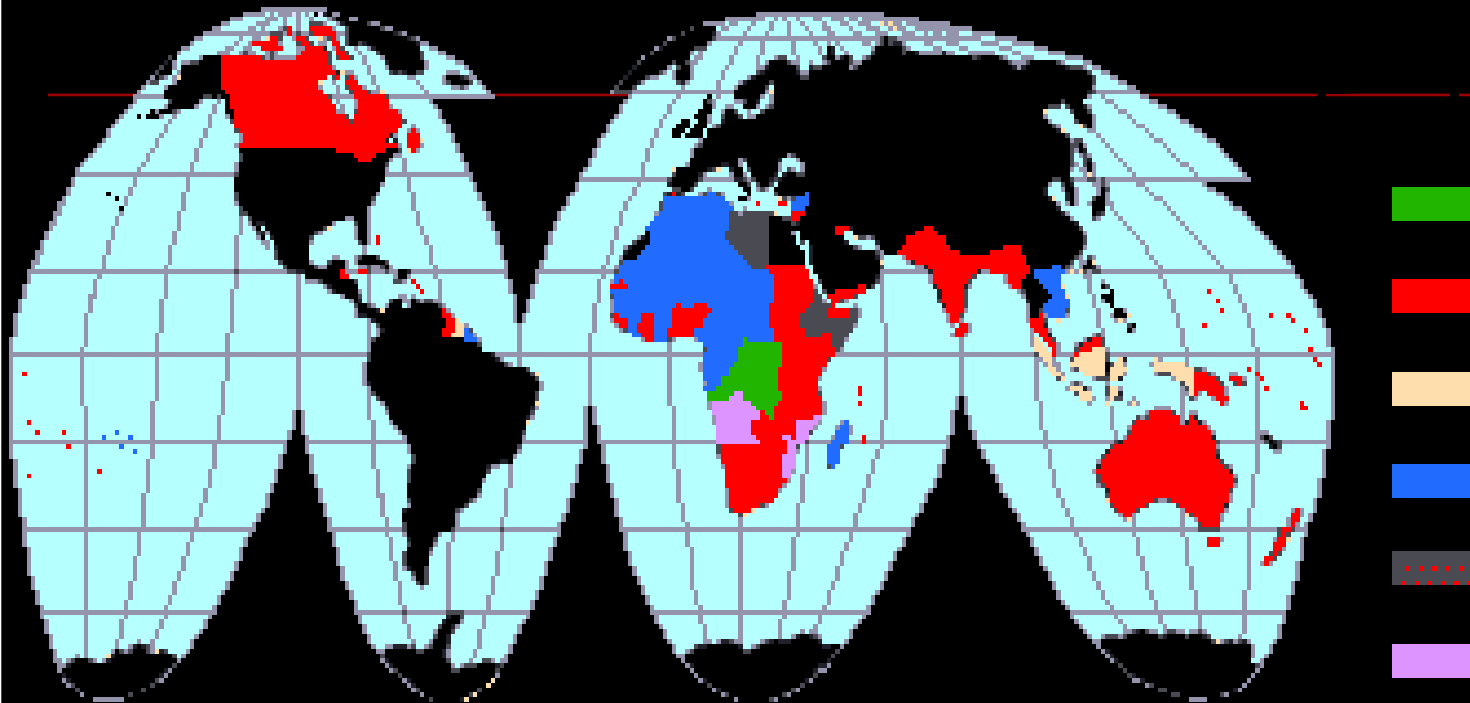


Image: Barry Ross, after Sune Villum Nielsen



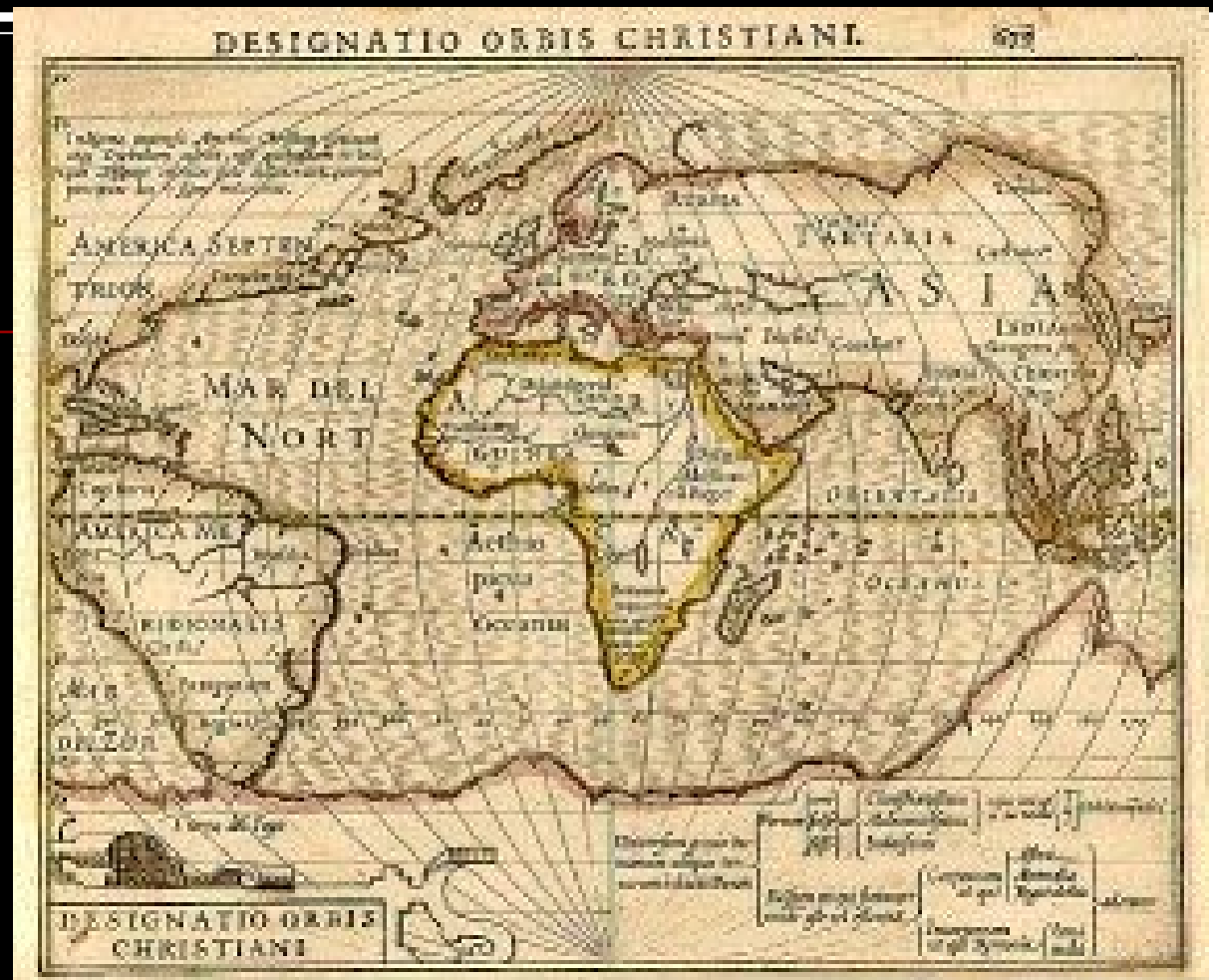
# European Colonies in 1938



Between the 1500's and the 1900's European nations controlled much of the world. European culture has spread to every corner of the earth.

# European adventurers

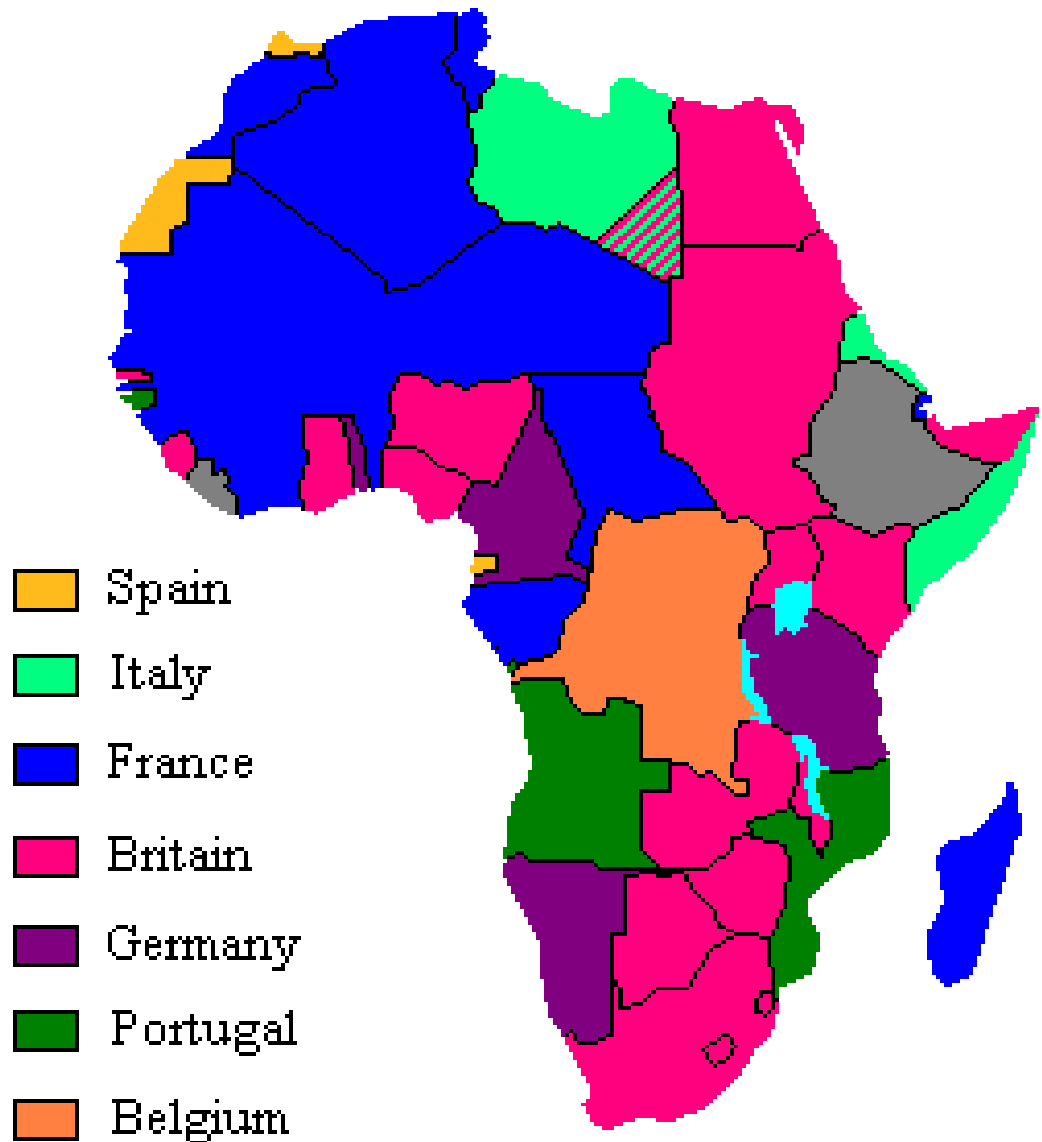
Their intentions were to make money, expand empires, and convert heathen, not to spread Old World DNA.



*"We are world-travelers, trekkers of deserts and crossers of oceans. . . . Humans have in the very last tick of time reversed the ancient trend of geographical biodiversification."*

# Definitions

- **Colonialism** – A system of European settlement and domination of a particular territory
- **Imperialism** – political, economic, and cultural domination



# Goals of the Europeans...

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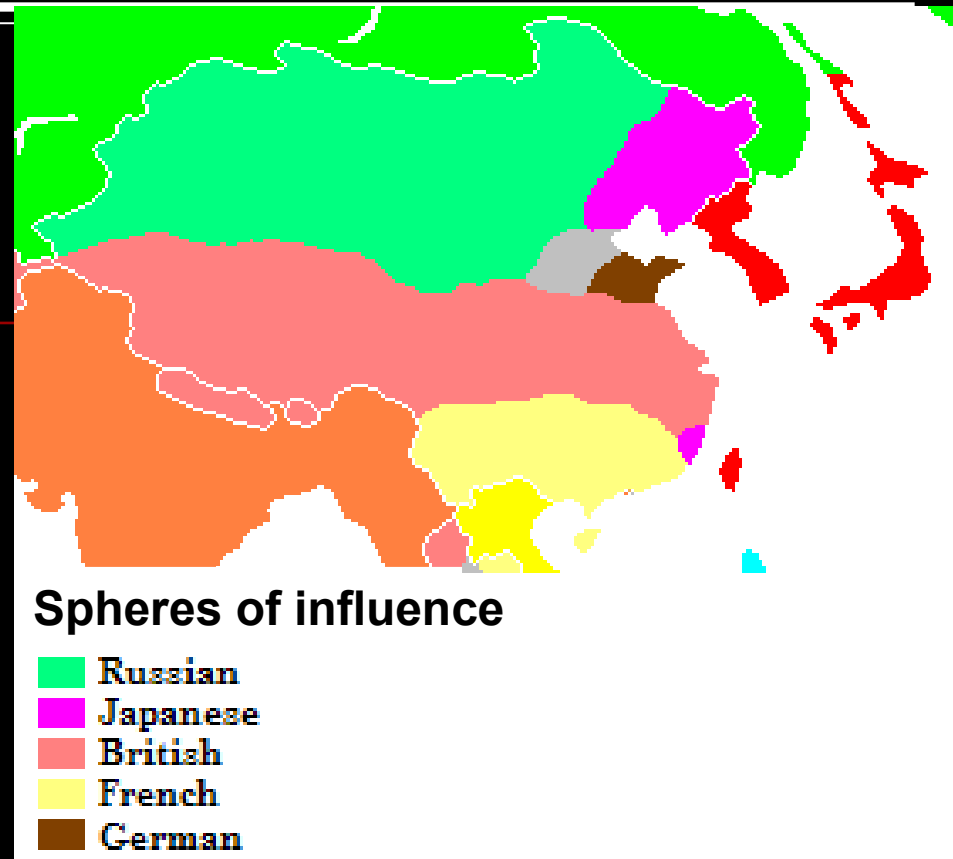
1. Christianize Africa
2. Enforce law and order in Africa
3. Power: promote political interests (competition)
4. Money: promote economic interests (resources)
5. Promote obedience and loyalty to colonial rulers

# Sphere of influence

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This diplomatic term denotes an area in which a foreign power maintains rights superior to those of a host nation.

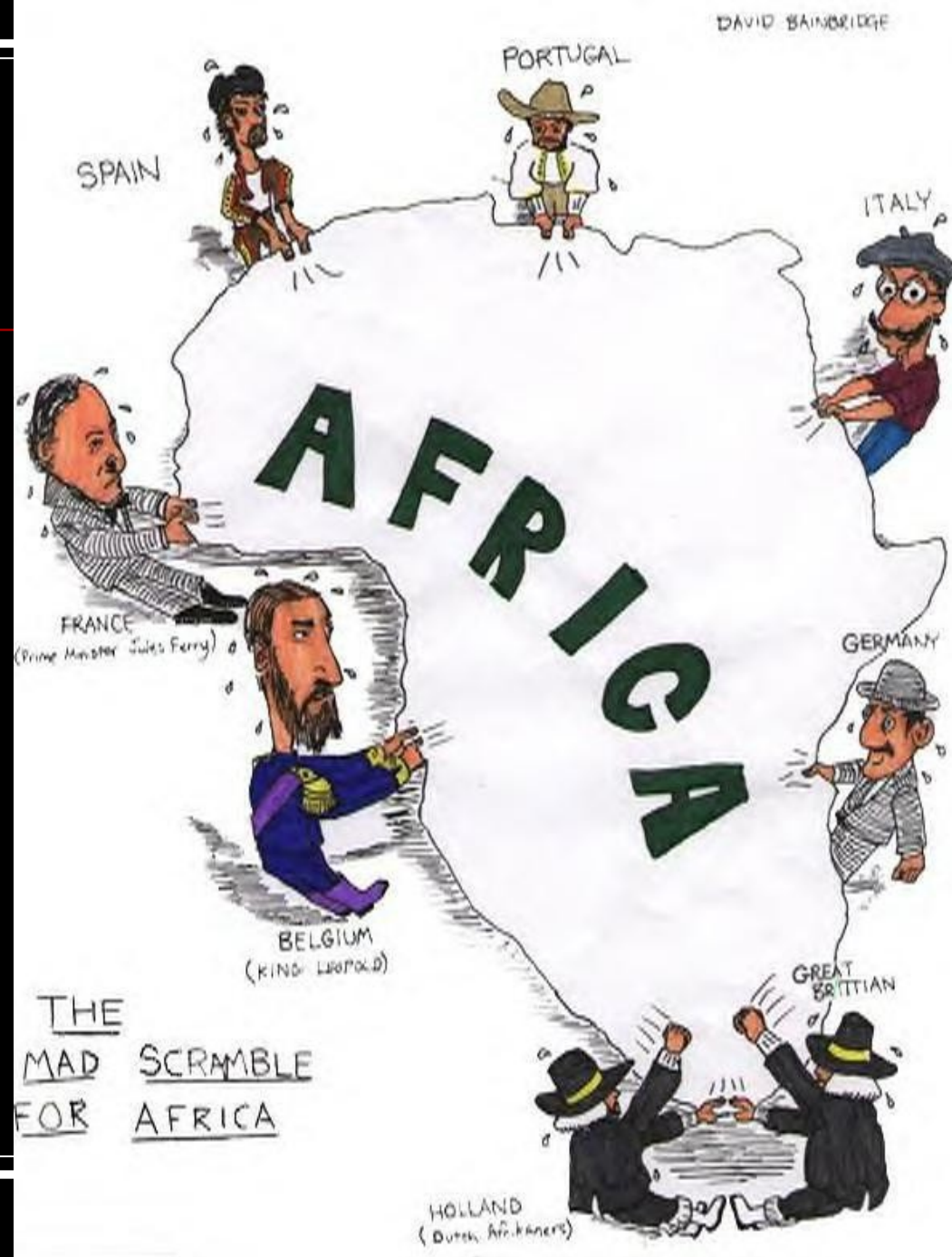
Beginning in the late 1880s, European colonial powers undertook legal agreements consisting of promises not to interfere with each other's actions in mutually recognized spheres of influence in Africa and Asia.





# Spheres of Influence

This concept became recognized in international law during the “scramble for Africa” in the 1880s, when the great powers carved up the continent for commercial exploitation.



# Scramble for Africa

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- 1.) who were the main European nations involved in this scramble;
- 2.) what were these nations looking for in Africa;
- 3.) how were they able to dominate Africa so easily; and
- 4.) how did this scramble effect the African people?

# Justification

Duty of the “higher” civilizations to conquer the “lower” peoples to bring them progress and prosperity

“White Man’s Burden”



THE WHITE (I) MAN'S BURDEN.

“It is [the Africans] who carry the ‘Black man’s burden.’...In hewing out for himself a fixed abode in Africa, the white man has massacred the African in heaps. The African has survived, and it is well for the white settlers that he has.... What the partial occupation of his soil by the white man has failed to do; what the mapping out of European political ‘spheres of influence’ has failed to do; what the Maxim [machine gun] and the rifle, the slave gang, labour in the bowels of the earth and the lash, have failed to do; what imported measles, smallpox and syphilis have failed to do; whatever the overseas slave trade failed to do; the power of modern capitalistic exploitation, assisted by modern engines of destruction, may yet succeed in accomplishing.... Thus the African is really helpless against the material gods of the white man, as embodied in the trinity of imperialism, capitalistic exploitation, and militarism...”

*Edward Morel, The Black Man’s Burden.*

# Colonization

Belgium proclaimed its colonial mission to be that of spreading civilization, focusing its attention on the vast, resource-rich Central African territory of Congo, 76 times larger than Belgium itself.

*The deal was implicit: in exchange for extracting immense wealth from its colony, Belgium offered schools, roads, Christianity and civilization.*



The tiny European country of Belgium controlled the Republic of the Congo



# Christopher Columbus 1492

Columbus' voyages to the Caribbean incorporated two differing traditions of expansion. The first was influenced by his Genoese roots and his experience in the Portuguese mercantile system. This background allowed Columbus to view his task as mainly one of discovery to be followed by the establishment of commercial outposts and trading centers that would tap into indigenous resources. The primary goal of this system was the quick exploitation of the local area with minimum investment.



**Columbus called the people he met "Indios" in the belief that he was in India**



**In 1504, Christopher Columbus predicted a lunar eclipse to impress the natives in Jamaica**

Columbus landed on a small island in the Bahamas October, 1492. Controversy has erupted over the years as to how to teach his “discoveries,” as exploitations or genocide.

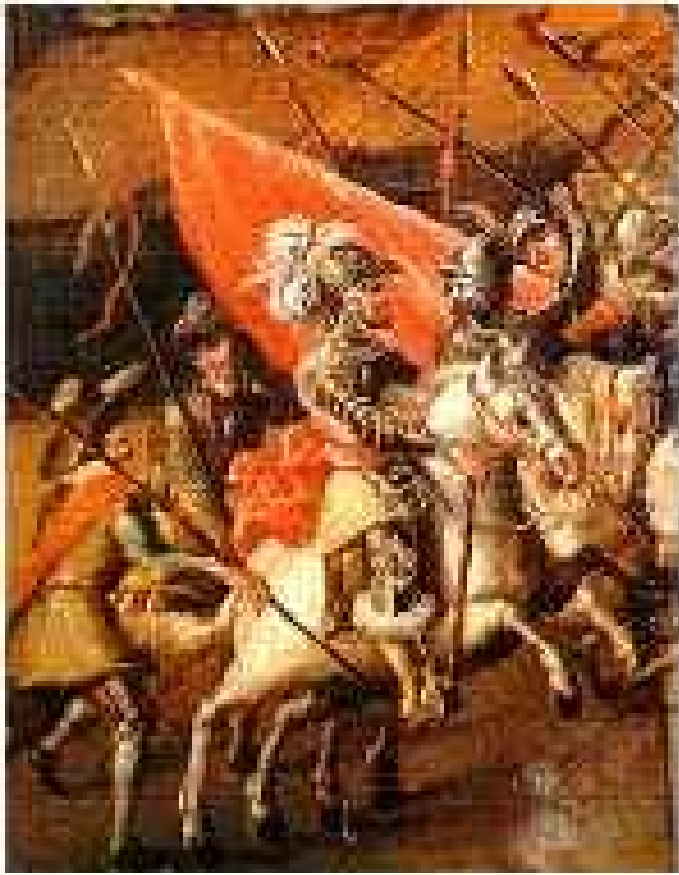
*"Christopher Columbus is a symbol, not of a man, but of imperialism... Imperialism and colonialism are not something that happened decades ago or generations ago, but they are still happening now with the exploitation of people. ... The kind of thing that took place long ago in which people were dispossessed from their land and forced out of subsistence economies and into market economies -- those processes are still happening today." - John Mohawk, Seneca, 1992*





# Conquistador Cortes

Hernan Cortes, with only a small army of soldiers, sailors, slaves, and several horses and cannons, landed in modern day Mexico in 1519. He founded Veracruz as a base of operations, then moved inland in search of gold. He found and destroyed the Aztecs, the largest and strongest empire in the history of pre-Hispanic Mexico.



Hernán Cortés



# Francisco Pizarro



## Timeline

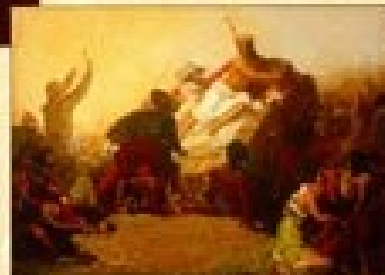
- 1478 Francisco Pizarro is born in Trujillo, Spain
- 1500 Pizarro arrives on the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean
- 1514 Pizarro attempts to invade Peru. He calls on the ex-Columbian exploring the coast along the way
- 1516 The first armed expedition to find the Inca empire. Pizarro promises written awards to northern Peru and returns to Peru with gold, cloth, and horses
- 1518-19 Pizarro calls Juan Pizarro to Peru to help him in a campaign and recruits the local ruler
- 1532 Pizarro attacks the city of Cuzco on the banks of the Urubamba River
- 1540 In Lima, Peru, Pizarro is killed by local Spaniards on July 26

**F**rancisco Pizarro was a Spanish conquistador—a conqueror in search of gold and glory in the New World. His conquest of the Inca empire in Peru opened the way for Spanish colonization of most of South America. Pizarro also founded the city of Lima, which was the headquarters of the Spanish government in South America for 200 years.

Shortly after the discovery of the Americas, Pizarro came to Hispaniola, an island that is now Haiti and the Dominican Republic. He joined other conquistadors on expeditions to Colombia and Panama. Settling in Panama, he grew rich from mining and trading activities. Five years later, he led a wealthy Indian expedition to South America, divided up in Panama. Pizarro formed a partnership with fellow adventurer Diego de Almagro to search for the rich Indians.

Their first expedition reached the farthest shore in Colombia before turning back. They suffered famine and disease during their second expedition, which reached southern Peru. Many of Pizarro's men refused to go on and returned to Panama. However, Pizarro took an Indian companion's guide to reach enough gold to finance his attempt at a third expedition.

The Indians whom Pizarro caught were the Incas. Their empire extended for 2,000 miles along the western coast of South America. It included parts of present-day Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina. In 1532, Pizarro led Pizarro City, with about 100 men to conquer the vast empire. In Cuzco (a rich Indian city), he seized the local ruler, Atahualpa (a rich Indian king). Pizarro promised to spare the ruler's life in return for a mountain of gold and silver. But Pizarro and Almagro kept the two rulers until they were not there.



After taking the ransom, the Spaniards killed Atahualpa. Soon, the whole Inca empire fell under Spanish control. Within a few years, a dispute erupted between Pizarro and Almagro over who was to rule a part of the empire. Pizarro's brother was the victor and executed Almagro in 1541. Almagro's son killed Pizarro.

## Spanish treachery

During the Inca's civil war, the Spaniard **Francisco Pizarro** crossed his path, captured Atahualpa, and used him to control the Inca empire. Eventually, the Spanish executed Atahualpa, ending the Inca Empire.

# Cabral colonizes for Portugal

On April 22, 1500, the 13-ship fleet under Pedro Álvares Cabral anchored off the mouth of the Rio Buranhém on the Bahian coast. The chronicler of the discovery, wrote that immediately they saw men walking on the beach, and by the time a longboat reached the shore twenty or so had assembled. Entirely naked and dark skinned, they laid down their bows and arrows as a sign of peace, while responding to offers of Portuguese hats by giving over a parrot-feathered headdress and a long string of white seed pearls.

# The English

The first successful permanent English settlement was Jamestown, founded in 1607 by a small group led by Captain Christopher Newport, who was hired by the Virginia Company in London to transport colonists.



The English had a crucial role in paving the way for U.S. immigration. They established colonies which became the United States of America.



# American colonies

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When Sir Edmund Andros arrived in Boston in 1686, he set himself to enforcing England's Navigation Acts on the traders who used the port of Boston.



*Edmund Andros*



# Raj

Between 1858 and 1947 of the Indian Subcontinent, which included the present-day India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Burma was under the colonial control of the British Empire.





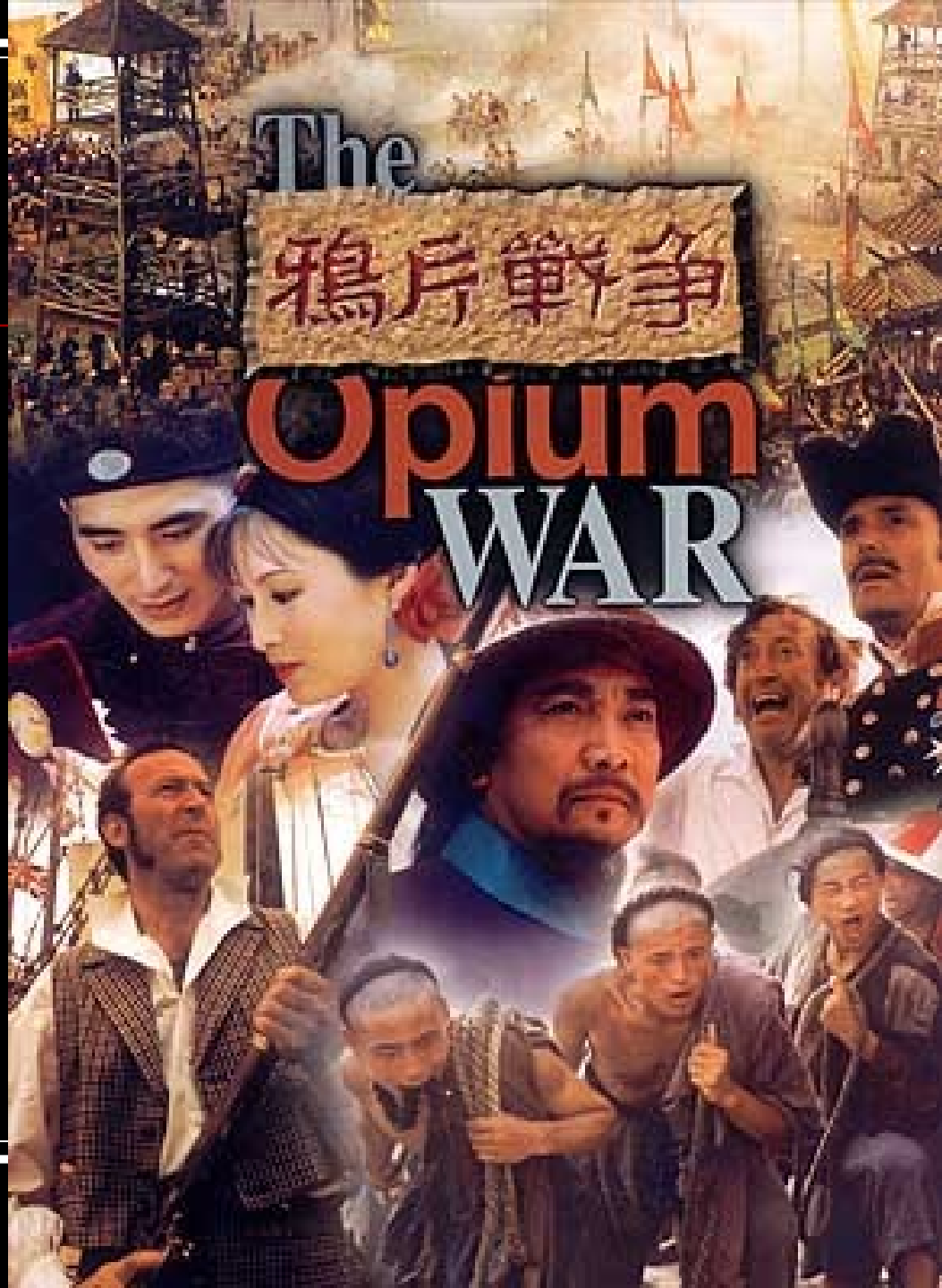
# Opium Wars



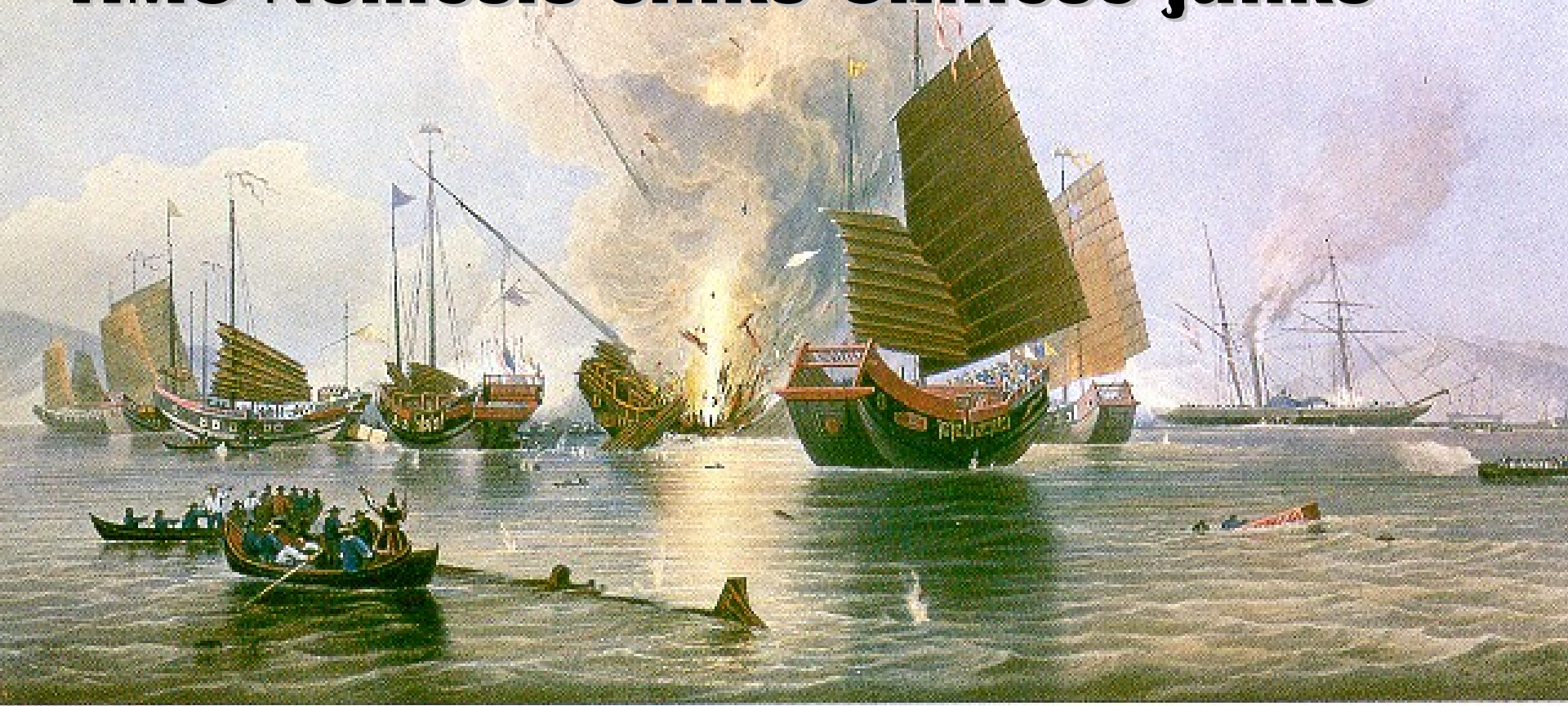
Early in the 19th cent., British merchants began smuggling opium into China in order to balance their purchases of tea for export to Britain.

# Opium Wars

1839–42 and 1856–60, two wars were waged between China and Western countries. The first was between Great Britain and China.



# **HMS Nemesis sinks Chinese junks**



In this naval battle, described as a victory by Chinese propagandists, in November 1839 the Royal Navy sank a number of Chinese vessels near Guangzhou.



# French political cartoon

A pie represents "Chine" and is being divided between caricatures of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, the French and the Meiji Emperor of Japan, carefully contemplating which pieces to take. A stereotypical Qing official throws his up his hands to try and stop them, but is powerless.



# Technology

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- What was the key British advantage that resulted in the defeat of China in the Two Opium Wars?





# Hong Kong

On July 1, 1997, the People's Republic of China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, ending more than 150 years of British colonial control.



# Colonization

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**During the 19th century, new ethnic groups were created by European colonial governments in order to facilitate ruling their new indigenous subjects. This was the case in Australia and over much of Western North America where there had been small, independent bands of foraging societies. The bands were combined into larger political units by government officials in order to simplify the control of them. Indigenous leadership positions, such as chiefs, were created for peoples who previously did not have the concept of a leader who could act and speak for their societies.**

# Satire

What is  
the  
cartoonist  
implying  
here  
about  
England?

