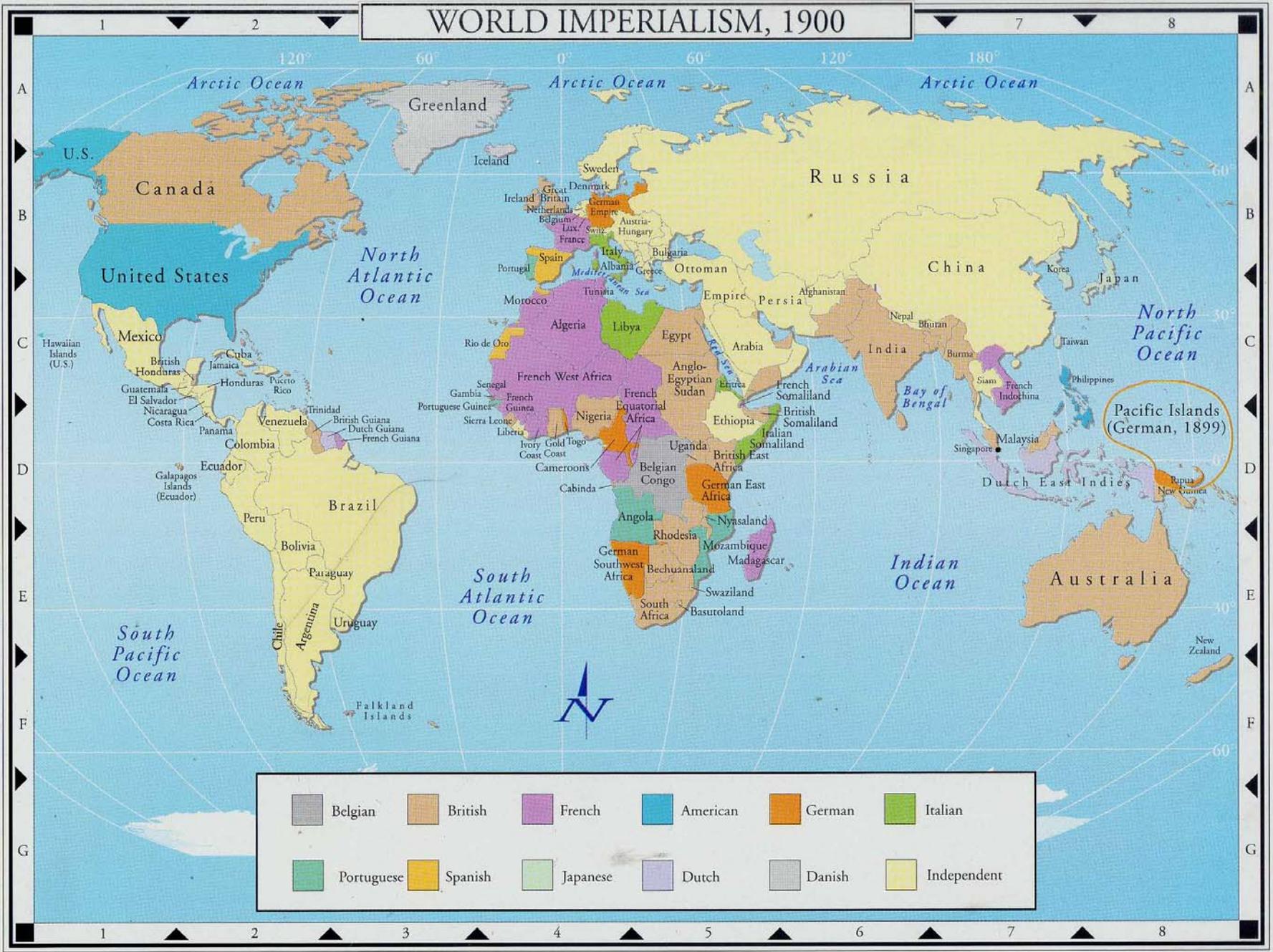


Imperialism and Nationalism



In the 19th Century

WORLD IMPERIALISM, 1900



	Belgian		British		French		American		German		Italian
	Portuguese		Spanish		Japanese		Dutch		Danish		Independent

Imperialism

- Scientific expeditions
 - Exploration
 - Botanical investigations
- Economics
 - Raw materials from colonies
 - Control of sources
 - Break monopolies of other European countries on raw materials
 - Indonesian rubber
 - Germany developed synthetic dyes



The Power of Empire

- Political system in the colonies?
- Lifestyle changes in the colonies?
- Moral issues
 - Slavery

The Power of Empire

- Slavery
 - British Empire versus Brazil (1850-1851)
 - Blockage of Brazilian ports
 - British Empire versus Zanzibar (1873)
 - Threatened destruction of capital
- Did Britain have the right to enforce their opinion of moral values?
- What about American involvement in Iraq?

"Any community with only one dominant power is always a dangerous one. That's why I favor a multi-polar world, in which Europe obviously has its place."

– Jacques Chirac, President of France, *Time Magazine*, Feb. 24, 2003

"Too long have too many Americans, and the people of the free world generally, stood by as silent accessories to the crimes of assault against freedom - assault against basic economic and spiritual principles that have made nations strong."

- Ezra Taft Benson, "Watchman, Warn the Wicked", *Ensign*, July 1973, p. 38

"Tolerance is not conformity to the world's view and practices. *We must not surrender our beliefs to get along with people*, however beloved or influential they may be. Too high a price may be paid for social standing or even for harmony."

— Ezra Taft Benson, "Watchman, Warn the Wicked", *Ensign*,
July 1973, p. 38

British Empire

- Expansions
 - Scotland (1707) and Ireland (1800) united to England
 - North America (1600s)
 - Asia under East India Company (1857)
 - Africa (1800s)
 - Asia (1800s)
- Explorers and scientists
 - James Cook (1728-1779)
 - HMS Beagle (1831)
 - David Livingstone (1813-1873)



British Empire

- Queen Victoria
 - Prototype of a perfect mother
 - Devout wife
 - Strong willed
 - “The Better Half”
 - Ruled during the empire’s peak



BASSANO PHOTO. VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN G. R. & CO. LONDON.
EMPERESS OF INDIA
1837—JUBILEE—1887.

Gladstone and Disraeli

Victorian Prime Ministers

A woman who had dined with the great English statesman Gladstone one night and his rival Disraeli on another was asked to compare them.

"When I left the dining room after sitting next to Mr. Gladstone, I thought he was the cleverest man in England. But after sitting next to Mr. Disraeli, I thought **I** was the cleverest **woman** in England."

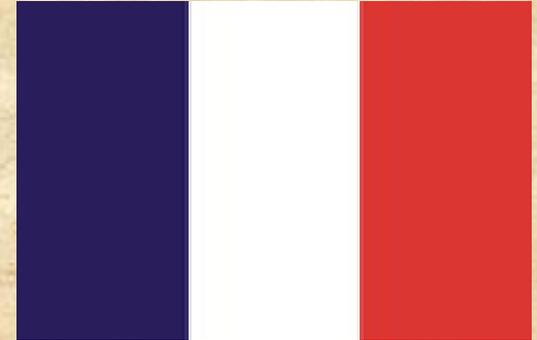
Russia

- Romanoff dynasty
- Successor to Roman Empire
- Internal conflicts
- Continuous expansion
- Defeat in the Crimean War opened eyes to progress of W. Europe
- Revolution of 1905



France

- Louis XVIII (brother of Louis XVI)
 - Died in 1824
- Charles X (brother of Louis XVIII)
 - Toppled in revolution of 1830
- Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans
 - Limited monarch (compromise)
 - Toppled by revolution of 1848
- Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
 - Nephew of Napoleon I
 - Elected president in 1848 – 2nd Republic
 - Coup of 1851 declared himself Emperor Napoleon III
 - Maximilian and Carlotta in Mexico
 - Overthrown after defeat in Franco-Prussian War
- Third Republic proclaimed (1871)
 - Weak governments to WWI



Spain

- Consequences of S. American revolutions
- Mexico gained independence
- Queen Maria Christina allied with liberals
- Isabella installed as constitutional monarch



Belgium

- Revolted 1830
- Withdrew from Dutch union
- Constitutional monarchy
- Tension between Walloons and Flemish
- Colonized Belgian Congo



Germany

- Small principalities
- Congress of Vienna combined areas
- Trading union established
- Revolutions of 1848 established constitutional monarchy
- Otto von Bismarck
 - Chancellor to Wilhelm of Prussia
 - United German principalities
 - Defeated the French in 1870
- Colonized east Africa and Samoa



Italy

- Patchwork of small states
- Revolution of 1848 gave some areas limited monarchies
- War of 1859 started by Austrians to reassert their authority
 - Stopped by the French
 - Kingdom of Italy declared (northern only)
- Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - Red shirt army
 - Rome conquered
 - Vatican City given to the church



Thank You