

# Historical Globalization & Imperialism

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Chapter Issue: To what extent did historical globalization affect people's lives?

Related Issue II: Should people in Canada respond to the legacies of historical globalization?



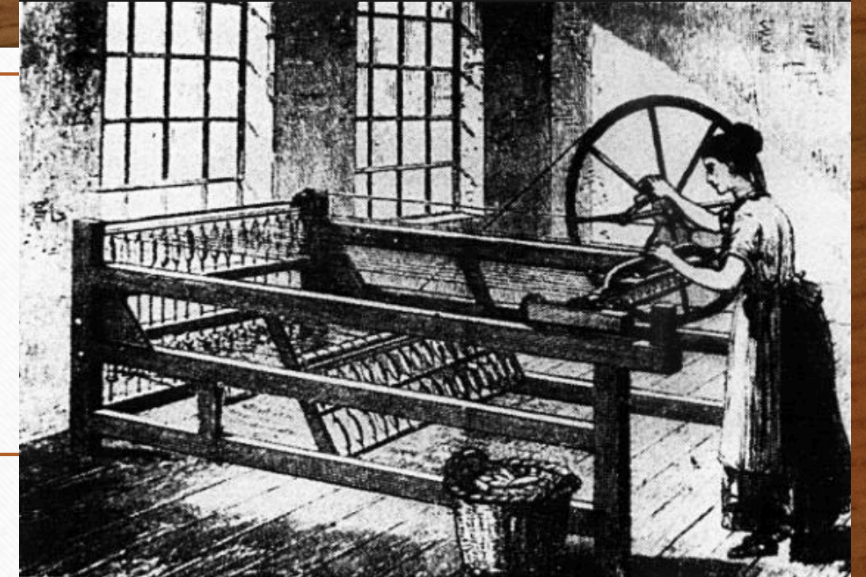
# Industrialization

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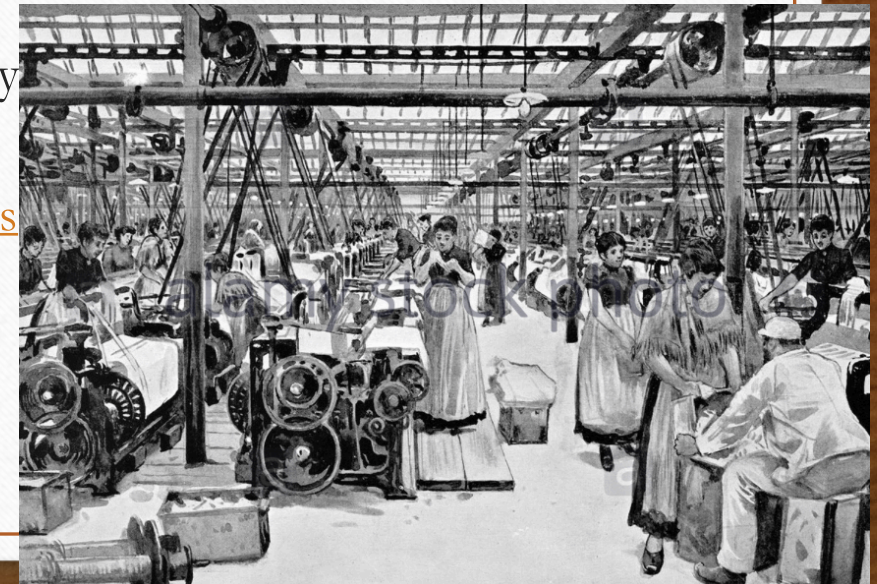
Whose values did industrialization reflect?



# Driving Industrialization



- Factors leading to Industrialization
  - Context: **Industrial Revolution** in England
- The Inventions
  - Steam engine (Al Jazari, a Muslim engineer spearheaded this way back when!)
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JZDe9DCx7Wk&t=680s>
    - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0s-UIdDqLbo>
  - Effects of industrialization: textiles and the **cottage industry**
  - Factories – Consequences?





# The Effects on Working People

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- Working Conditions during the Industrial Revolution:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eHOEau-QV1M>
- Read VOICES From the Age of Eight – page 146
- No political power, no laws to protect them
- Who was the early industrial system rewarding, why?





# Imperialism & Eurocentrism

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In what ways did imperialism benefit one people over another?

Crash Course:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=alJaltUm\\_rGo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=alJaltUm_rGo)



# Introduction

- ⦿ Mercantilism, capitalism & Industrialization all came together to make imperialism possible.
- ⦿ Imperialism is an association between peoples that intentionally benefits one people over another.
- ⦿ Often done by laying claim to land already occupied by Indigenous or non-Indigenous peoples
- ⦿ Eurocentrism is a belief that the European world view is superior to all others



# European Imperialism

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- 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> centuries
  - European countries compete against one another
  - Each wants to be bigger and better
  - Believe wealth and power are needed to gain prestige
    - Must have colonies to gain wealth and power
    - More territory = more powerful and important
- i.e. Great-Britain
  - Population: 45 million; 243 000km<sup>2</sup>
  - Colonies – population 470 million; 33 929 000km<sup>2</sup>



# Three Forms of Imperialism

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- **Colony**

- Territory belonging to a European country
  - i.e. New France in North America

- **Protectorate**

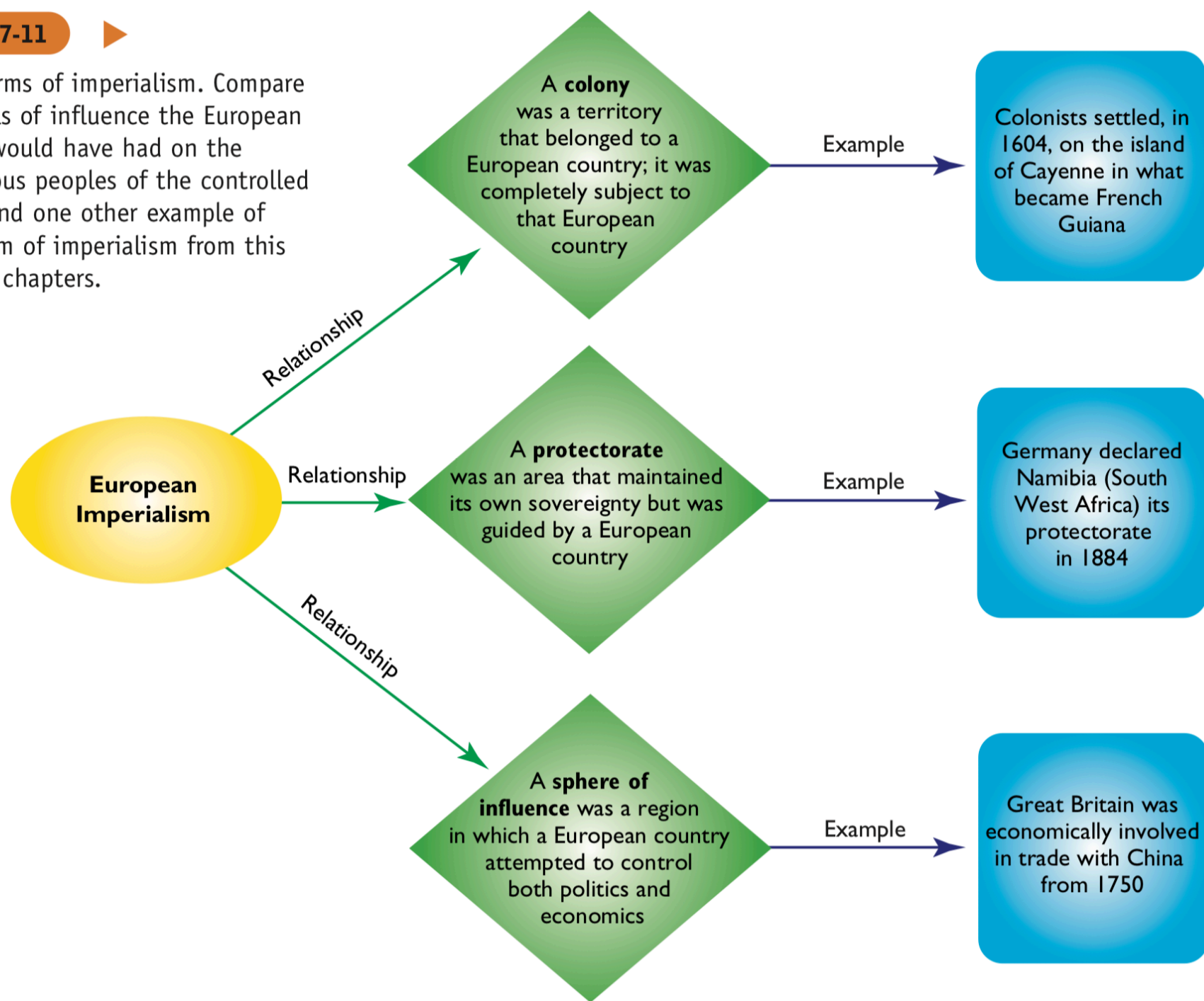
- Maintained sovereignty but was guided by a European country
  - i.e. Tunisia was a French protectorate

- **Sphere of influence**

- Region in which a European attempted to control both politics and economics
  - i.e. Great Britain was economically involved with China from 1750

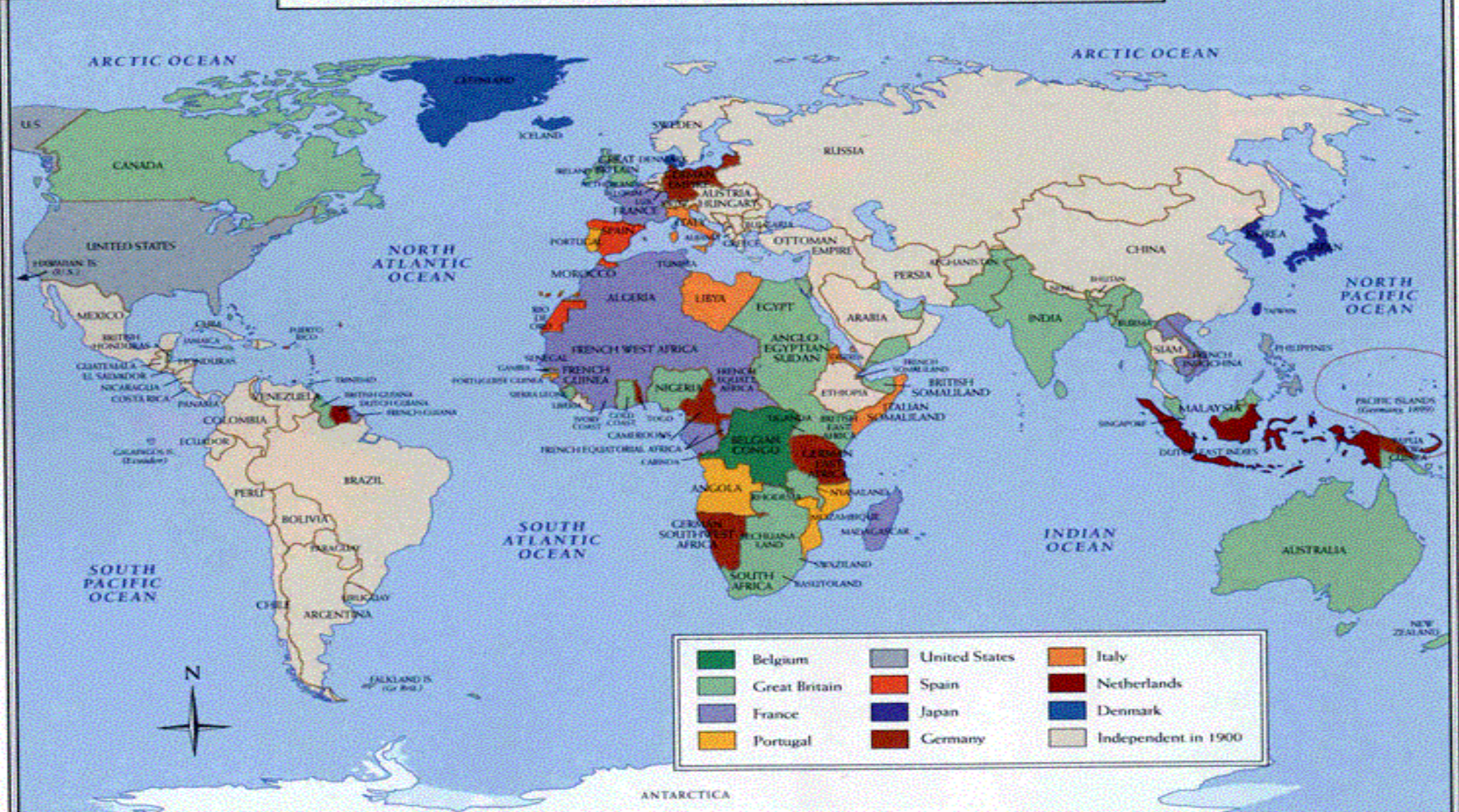
Figure 7-11

Three forms of imperialism. Compare the levels of influence the European powers would have had on the Indigenous peoples of the controlled areas. Find one other example of each form of imperialism from this or other chapters.





# IMPERIALISM IN THE MODERN WORLD, 1900



<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:darkgreen;"></span> Belgium	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:grey;"></span> United States	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:orange;"></span> Italy
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgreen;"></span> Great Britain	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:red;"></span> Spain	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:darkred;"></span> Netherlands
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:purple;"></span> France	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:darkblue;"></span> Japan	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:blue;"></span> Denmark
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:orange;"></span> Portugal	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:darkred;"></span> Germany	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lighttan;"></span> Independent in 1900



# The Trade Connection

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- Trade crucial to the success of Imperialism
  - Increase wealth = increase prestige
  - Exploited the people and natural resources of other countries
    - i.e. Great Britain imported cotton from India at very low cost
    - Processed raw materials in factories
    - Exported cotton back to India and elsewhere as finished textile.
    - Sold to generate profits
- Europeans repressed attempts by colonies to industrialize. (avoid competition from its colonies)



# Impacts of Imperialism

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- Changed the way of life of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples
  - Indigenous peoples
    - Indigenous people were displaced by European settlements
    - Had to adapt their ways of life to function within the European economic system
  - Europeans
    - Eurocentrism (superior to all others)
    - i.e. British dominance of New France believe Canadiens (Francophones living in North America) were “a people with no history and no literature”.

# Ideas and opinions

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- “Exploitation and oppression is not a matter of race. It is the system, the apparatus of world-wide brigandage called imperialism, which made the European Powers behave the way they did. I have no illusions on this score, nor do I believe that any Asian nation or African nation, in the same state of dominance, and with the same system of colonial profit-amassing and plunder, would have behaved otherwise.”
  - Chinese author Han Suyin (b. 1917)
- What opinion does the author have about Imperialism?