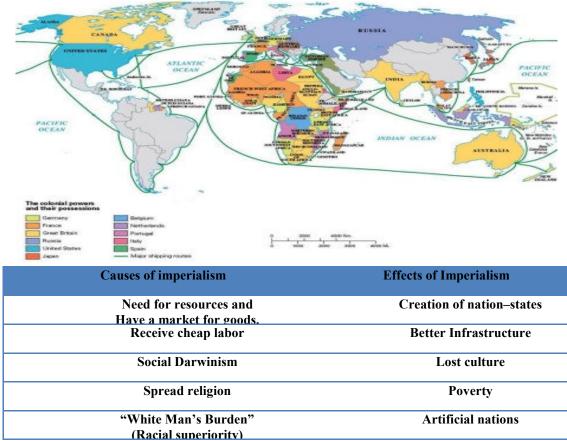
Imperialism and Nation-State Formation Shaun Sajan, Sagar Babu

Imperialism: The policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by the establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations.

Nation-State: A political unit consisting of an autonomous state inhabited predominantly by a people sharing a common culture, history, and language.



Great Imperialism Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=alJaltUmrGo

- British in India
 - Britain first took over India because it was a major trading post.
 - The East Indian Company monopolized the cotton industry in India
 - The British brought a global market economy to India.
 - The British however drained India of all its resources.
 - They kept the caste system for social control
- Other British Colonies
 - After Britain industrialized demands for more resources skyrocketed
 - They began colonizing parts of Africa
 - Cape town in South Africa was a major point for farther trade and control of India
 - Other colonies in Africa was imperialized because of their raw materials
- ✤ Scramble for Africa's
 - European powers established artificial borders in Africa at the Berlin conference in 1884
 - The Berlin conference was held because Europeans want any bloodshed over Africa

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- Europeans were victories in controlling Africa because of their superior weaponry known as the Maxim gun, technology and a better trained military force.
- Some natives signed contracts with the Europeans for foreign control of land unwillingly
- Establishments of Settler colonies
 - Europeans moved into some of the colonies for economic opportunities
 - South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are examples of settler colonies
 - These settler colonies possessed raw materials like gold and diamonds
- ✤ Economical Imperialism
 - An opium war was fought between Britain and china.
 - China refused to buy opium form Britain.
 - After the victory Britain made chine open up trading posts.
- End of the Ottoman Empire
 - Establishment of independent states in the Balkans
 - Territorial loss of the Ottoman Empire
 - The Balkan territory created after the end of WWl
- Creation of New States
 - Creation of the Zulu Kingdom in South Africa
 - British defeated the Zulu kingdom
 - Zulu kingdom latter became part of the Union of South Africa
- ✤ Nationalism in Germany
 - Nationalism is pride for the language and culture of one's country
 - Rise of Pan-Germanism
 - Otto Von Bismarck unified Germany through German nationalism during the 19th century.

Political

- Before imperialism governments in Asian government contained mostly monarchies.
- In Africa the government was more tribal based.
- After independence the countries imperialized by Britain mostly leaned to democracy.
- The other countries that were imperialized went towards either communism or dictatorship.

Economic

- Before imperialism the East Indian Company was just a trading company in India.
- After imperialism the East Indian Company took over all the trade in India as well the government.
- After imperialism poverty rates were high because the colonial power drained them of resources.

Social

- Before imperialism infrastructure was weak in the colonial countries.
- After imperialism infrastructure became better.
- More education was available to a wider population
- Social classes however remained the same like the Cast system in India

Cultural

- After imperialism cultures were lost in parts of Africa
- Hundreds of languages became extinct.
- However the major cultures and religions continued to exist in the colonial countries.
- Christianity however began spreading in countries that were imperialized.
- Environmental
 - Striping of raw materials regardless of the environmental impact.
 - Deforestation because of the need to produce more infrastructures and continued.
 - Unavailability of raw materials in the imperial country so, the colonial country was stripped of raw materials.