

## **The New Imperialism: The White Man's Burden and How the Non-Whites Carried It**

### I. General Comments on the New Imperialism

#### A. Significance

#### B. Views Concerning What Caused It

1. John A. Hobson, *Imperialism* (1905)
2. V. I. Lenin, *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism* (1916)
3. Joseph Schumpeter, *Imperialism and Social Classes* (1951)
4. Hannah Arendt, *The Origins of Totalitarianism* (1951)
5. D. K. Fieldhouse, *The Colonial Empires* (1965)

#### C. Justifications vs. Causes

#### D. New Imperialism vs. Old Imperialism

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|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Scale         | 4. Resources tapped            |
| 2. Location      | 5. Administration              |
| 3. Beneficiaries | 6. Intensity (esp. after 1884) |

#### E. Methods of Exploitation

1. Loot an occupied country of its treasures (Mexico, Peru)
2. Imposition of “unfair” terms of trade—mercantilist (United States and Russia)
3. Transfer of colonial revenues to treasury of home country (French integrated accounts)
4. Extraction of natural resources without compensation (Congo)
5. Investment of capital in colonies for surer profits (Egypt)
6. Transfer of interest on loans, payment for services, and profits of business firms (“drain”—India)

### II. Africa in the Nineteenth Century

#### A. The Coming of the Europeans

1. Missionary activity
  - a. London Missionary Society
  - b. David Livingstone (1813–1873)
2. Explorers
  - a. Sir Richard Francis Burton (1821–1890)
  - b. John Hanning Speke (1827–1864)
  - c. Mary Kingsley (1862–1900)
  - d. Henry Morton Stanley (ca. 1841–1904)
3. Independent Governments (some examples)
  - a. Liberia — founded by American Colonization Society (1822)

- b. Ethiopia — Battle of Adowa (1896)
- c. Zulus — Shaka (ca. 1787–r. 1815–1828)
  - (1) Henry Francis Fynn, *The Diary of Henry Francis Fynn* ([1820s] 1950)
  - (2) Rolf Dhloomo, *uShaka*, (1937)
  - (3) Max Gluckman, “The Kingdom of the Zulu of South Africa” (1940)
  - (4) E. A. Ritter, *Shaka Zulu: The Rise of the Zulu Empire* (1955)
  - (5) Max Gluckman, “The Rise of a Zulu Empire” (1960)
  - (6) Brian Roberts, *The Zulu Kings* (1974)
  - (7) Mazisi Kunene, *Emperor Shaka the Great: A Zulu Epic* (1979)
  - (8) South African Broadcasting Corporation, *Shaka Zulu*, dir. William C. Faure (1986)

## B. Some Specific Cases of Imperialist Takeover

1. The Congo: The Story of Rubber and Ivory
  - a. Leopold II, King of Belgium (1865–1909)
  - b. Conference of Berlin (1884–85)
2. Nigeria: The Story of Free Trade
  - a. Jaja (Jubo Juboha) (ca. 1821–1891), head of Anna Pepple House of Bonny and King of Opobo (1870–1887)
  - b. Henry Hamilton (Harry) Johnston (1858–1927), *The Story of My Life* (1923)
  - c. Charles Napoleon de Cardi, “A Short Description” (1899)
3. Cape Colony: The Story of Diamonds and Gold
  - a. Cecil Rhodes (1853–1902)
  - b. Lobengula, King of the Matabele (Ndebele) (ca. 1836–r. 1870–1894)
  - c. Charles Rudd (1844–1916)
4. Egypt: The Story of High Finance
  - a. Muhammed Ali (r. 1805–1849)
  - b. Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt (1863–1879)
  - c. Suez Canal opens in 1869
  - d. Colonel Arabi Pasha leads rebellion in 1881
  - e. England occupies Egypt in 1882
5. Sudan: The Story of Military Conquest
  - a. The Mahdi — Muhammed Ahmed (1848–1885)
  - b. Fall of Khartoum (January 26, 1885)
  - c. Herbert Kitchener (1850–1916)
  - d. Battle of Omdurman (1898)
  - e. Winston Churchill (1874–1965)

## C. Potential Imperial Conflicts

1. Fashoda Affair, 1898 – Major Jean-Baptiste Marchand (1863–1934)
2. Boer War, 1899–1902
  - a. Paul Kruger (1825–1904), President of Transvaal Republic (1883–1902)
  - b. Orange Free State
  - c. *Uitlanders*
  - d. Leander Starr Jameson (1853–1917) — Jameson Raid (1895)

## D. Results: Technology of Progress vs. Technology of Destruction