We are at war with ourselves. Civilizations & its Discontents. → Id is too repressed. Pessimistic view of modern society.

Contrast with sunny & optimistic view of liberals in early 19th century.

Recitation - March 6th

Handouts for writing an essay.

Themes - Keep a reading journal.

Growth of Nationalism. Rebutted by horrors of war.

Impact of war on society. Horror of war is major departure in literature.

Effect of war on soldier. Respect for human life. Anti-war novel.

Story of Henrich & leather boots. Boots more durable & more valuable than human life.

3-18-2008

The "New Imperialism" 1870-1914

1) Introduction
2) Characteristics
3) Explanations
4) Case Study: Belgian Congo

Background info for WWI.

One aspect of prelude to war. Colonial Empires destroyed after WWII.

Yellow Fever & American Revolution depopularized imperial expansion in early 19th century. Spain & Port. lost Latin American colonies ~~in~~ to independence. Public opinion was divided. Repeal of Corn Law, abolition of slave trade & Free trade worked against

colonization.

1870-1914 - all European powers, Japan & US begin a "frenzy of colinization." ⅕ land area & 10% of worlds pop brought under colonialization. Highly aggressive manner of col.

Fashoda - area in upper Nile claimed by French & British. War averted when France backed down. Boar War - British & Dutch in South Africa. Valuable resources - gold & diamonds in Transvaal region. Barbed wire, trench warfare like WWI. Spanish American War. Cuba & US. Battleship Maine destroyed. Teddy Roosevelt & San Juan hill. Phillipines rebelled against US. Russo-Japanese war in 1904. Japan won in Korea & on water in the Pacific. New imperial power - Japan. Ruled over Korea brutally. Boxer rebellion - China, country was weak - major powers had trading posts in Beijing. Boxers - put down by foriegn troops. Rise of Asian Nationalism. Zulu wars in South & Eastern Africa, British defeat in Khartum. New Imp. was popular then. Positive light. Navy & Empire league in Britian promoted imperialism. Hearst in US pushed imper. via Yellow Journalism or muck raking. Novelists & intellectuals got on board - Rudyard Kipling - "the white mans burden" - civilize heathens in Asia & Africa. Folks were half child & half devil. Barres in France & D'Annunzio in Italy pushed imp. English athletic spirit was natual for colonizing world.

Racism - used for justification of imp. Darwin fits in ~~but~~ by "survival of the fittest". Some people read into his work stronger & weaker races. Racist policies with social Darwinism ideas

Eugenics played a role.
Religion also used to justify imp. Missionarys argued that imp was good so Christianity could save people. Comp. sometimes became bloody between Catholic & Protestants.
Suez Canal -
lots of players in New Imp. All aspects come together; racism, religion & economics. Africa seen as a great prize. All European powers compete. WWI also fought in colonial Africa. Scramble for Africa is another characteristic of imp. Resources like rubber in Congo & oil in Nigeria are important to 20th century.
Lenin - Imp. is late stage of capitalism. Overproduction goes to colonies. Eventually would lead to war & destruction of cap. Ww I exhausted great powers & some collapsed. Cap. did not die. Workers thought beyond imp. & saw themselves as an International Brotherhood.
Joseph Schumpeter - Austrian - Imp. antithetical to Capitalism. Imp. based on old aristocracy, true caps. thought imp would lead to war & was bad for business. Free Trade caps. criticized imp. Aristocrats used imp. For adventure & social elevation. Junker class in Germany was not interested in Imp.
Hans Wehler - German - new markets needed for capitalism. Imp. distracts from domestic problems. Labor movement could be undermined by new markets. Colonies could

reduce & Frustration & steam at home. Bismarck used Imp. to protect status quo & distract political enemies.

All 3 help describe rise of imp

Case Study - Belgian Congo

Leopold II owned Congo outright. Absentee landlord. Stanley explored upper reaches of Nile & helped Leopold II with the Congo. First Ivory & then wild rubber. US President Chester Arthur influenced by Stanley to recognize Leopold's project in Congo. Congo was seen as a place for freed American slaves. By 1890s reports of horrors leak out. E.D. Morel - no money or trade items going from Belgium to Congo. Set up newspaper to tell about horrors. Mark Twain wrote about Congo. Joseph Conrad - Heart of Darkness is ~~best~~ most important & literary works. 1903 - Leopold Forced to turn over Congo to Belgium. 1961 - Congo becomes independent. Imp. was exploitive. Growth of anti-colonial feeling felt after WWI & more after WWII.