

## UCSB Hist 2c F'09, L9: India--and Imperialism

*How did India resist and succumb to imperialist domination?*

**0. Midterm: blue/green books; study guide online**

1. India from Mughals to British rule
2. Ideology: "White Man's Burden"
3. Imperialism in Africa

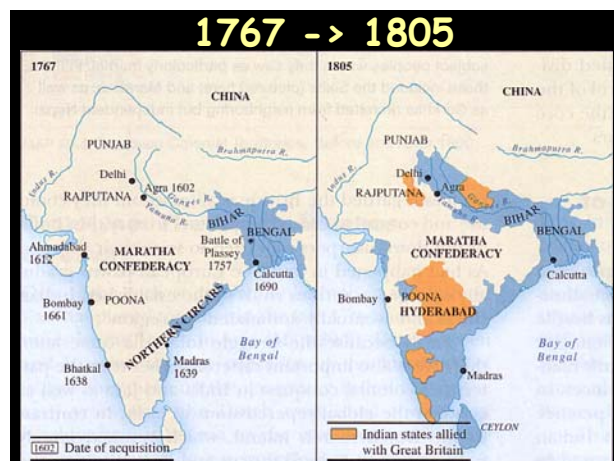
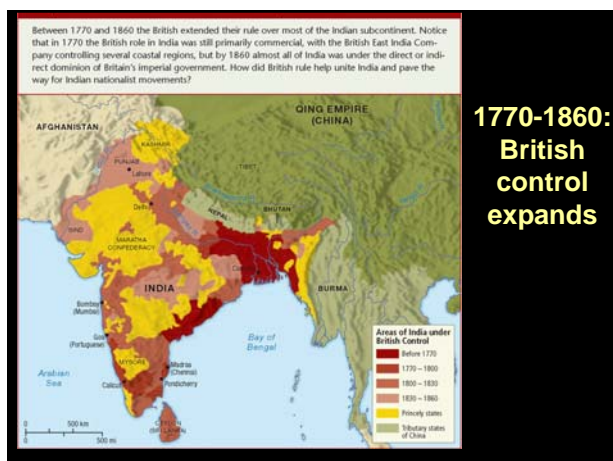
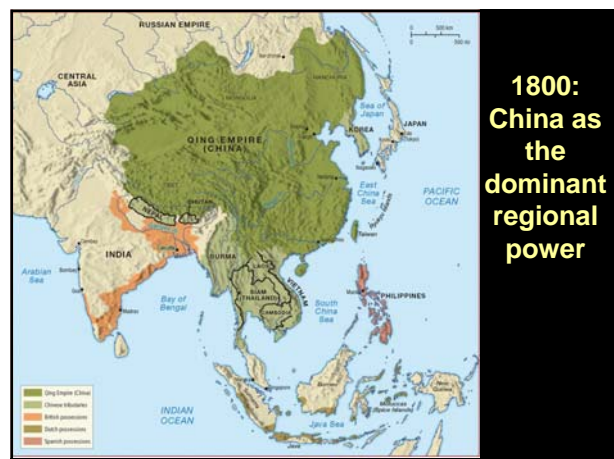
**Music:** Ashwariya Rai--Bollywood star (Buty Aur Babli)  
(youtube: [5:23](#)-percussion; [2:15](#)-slow; [5:27](#); [3:41](#); [3:42](#)-chup chup ke)

## India Timeline

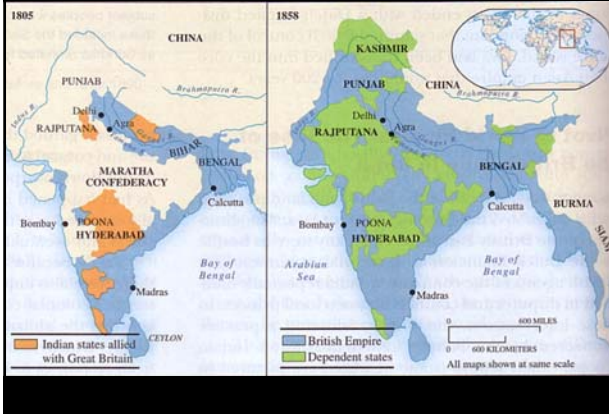
- 1498: Vasco da Gama – Calicut
  - Textbook p. 539: case study founding of Goa
  - Massacre of Muslims, cooptation of Hindus, internecine fighting
- Mughal Empire: 1526 - 1857
  - 1556 Akbar the Great – 1707 Aurangzeb's death
- 1600, 1602 British & Dutch East India Co.s
  - Use of calico cloth (not gold) to leverage spices
  - Competition among British, Dutch, Port., French: religion and commercial "styles"
- 1707-1739 (sack of Delhi): Mughal decline

## India Timeline II

- 1700s: Muslims vs. Hindus vs. Sikhs
  - Sikhism: synthesis M & H, 10 Sikh gurus 1499-1708, in Punjab region
  - Persistence of Hindu culture w/ caste system
- British & French rivalry (Madras vs. Pondicherry)
  - 1757 "Black Hole of Calcutta": 146->23
  - Battle of Plassey: Robert Clive vs. Siraja Dowlah; Hindu bankers, Muslim nobles: 2,800 vs. 50,000
- 1820s: British "Westernization"
  - Monetization of taxes (ended rural stability)
  - By 1857: 200,000 sepoys, 10,000 British off.+sold.
- Textiles & tariffs



## 1805 -> 1858



## 1757: Clive meets Indian Leaders

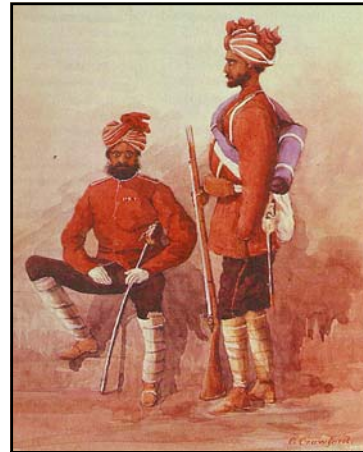


Mir Jafir, who seized power from anti-Brit. Siraja Dowlah

## British and Sikh leaders meeting



Sikh kingdom in Punjab fell, 1845-1846

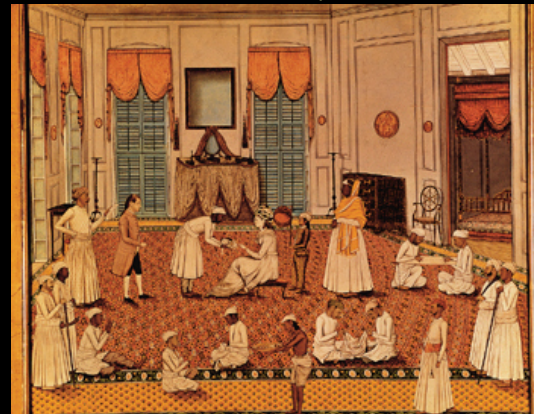


Sikh sepoys  
(also  
Marattas,  
Gurkhas from  
Nepal)

## British vs. Sepoys, 1857



## British Mem-Sahib





## Indian Railroad Station, 1866



Social classes mix; largest network in Asia

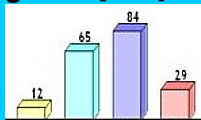


1900:  
railroad  
develop-  
ment

## Clicker Q1: Chat experience

How much experience do you have using chatrooms?

- A. A lot—I use them all the time [6%]
- B. Some, I'm comfortable using them [34%]
- C. Only a little [44%]
- D. What's a chat room? [16%]



Midterm chat tonight, 8-9pm  
Gauchospace  
(activity for this week; upper left also)

## Clicker Q2: Film next week

"Gandhi" (1982, 3 hours, 8 Oscars)  
Who will attend the extra credit screening?

- A. NEXT week, Tue, 12-3 OR
- B. NEXT week, Wed. 1-4
- C. Cannot make either time
- D. Don't want or plan to see it



[Even though Tue has a few more takers, we'll screen it on Wed., since it was Tuesday last time. So: Wed. 11/4, 1pm]

## Mohandas "Mahatma" Gandhi (1869-1948)



## Ideology & Imperialism

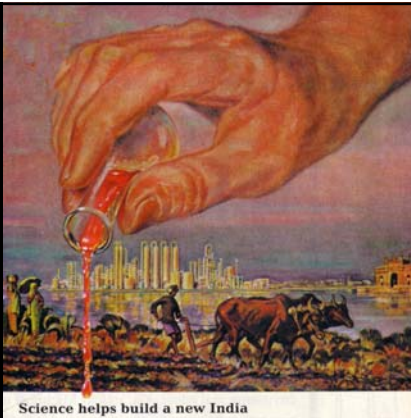
- "Mission civilisatrice" (civilizing mission): justification for colonies in 1860s France
- US: Manifest destiny (westward expansion)
- 1835, Th. Babington Macaulay (Brit. hist. & leg.): "A single shelf of a good English library is worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia"
- Scientific racism  
Charles White, 1728-1813



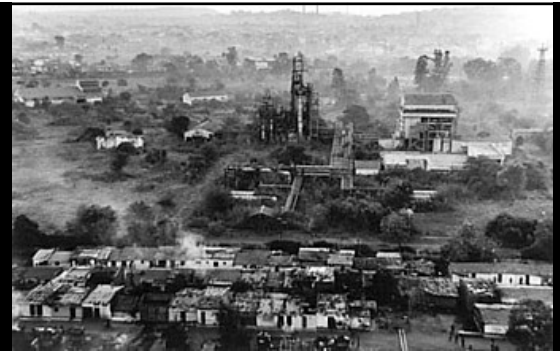
## New Guinea, 1919



*American Progress* by John Gast, ca. 1872



1962 Union Carbide ad in *National Geographic*



**Bhopal 1984: heavier-than-air insecticide gas leak at Union Carbide plant kills 3,200 immediately, ca. 20,000 over time**

## Source Interpretation

- Rudyard Kipling's poem "White Man's Burden"
  - Feb. 1899: US Senate just ratified annexation of Puerto Rico, Guam, Cuba, and the Philippines
- Published in McClure's magazine
- Kipling (1865-1936)
  - born in India
  - ages 6-17 school in England
  - 1882 newspaper editor in India (father: museum)
  - 1889 round the world to England; 1892 marriage
  - bankruptcy, Vermont with wife, Jungle Books
  - 1897 move to Britain; 1898 Africa: Cecil Rhodes

## Kipling: The White Man's Burden

McClure's Magazine, Feb. 1899

Take up the White Man's burden--  
Send forth the best ye breed--  
Go, bind your sons to exile  
To serve your captives' need;  
To wait, in heavy harness,  
On fluttered folk and wild--  
Your new-caught sullen peoples,  
Half devil and half child.

Take up the White Man's burden--  
In patience to abide,  
To veil the threat of terror  
And check the show of pride;  
By open speech and simple,  
An hundred times made plain,  
To seek another's profit  
And work another's gain.

Take up the White Man's burden--  
The savage wars of peace--  
Fill full the mouth of Famine,  
And bid the sickness cease;  
And when your goal is nearest  
(The end for others sought)  
Watch sloth and heathen folly  
Bring all your hope to nought.

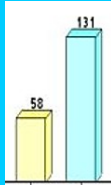
Take up the White Man's burden--  
No iron rule of kings,  
But toil of serf and sweeper--  
The tale of common things.  
The ports ye shall not enter,  
The roads ye shall not tread,  
Go, make them with your living  
And mark them with your dead.

## Clicker Q3: Poem's meaning

Does this ode support or criticize the "civilizing mission"?

A. Supports it [31%]

B. Criticizes it [69%]



How did people at the time understand it?

[I'd tend to agree that he did not mean this seriously, but many of his contemporaries thought he did--see the following slides.]

## Bruce Grit in *The Colored American* (Wash, D.C.), Feb. 25, 1899

Why talk of the white man's burden;  
What burdens hath he borne  
That have not been shared by the  
black man  
From the day creation dawned?

Why talk of the white man's burden,  
Why boast of the white man's power  
When the black man's load is heavier,  
And increasing every hour?

Why taunt us with our weakness,  
Why boast of your brutal strength;  
Know ye not that the children of  
meekness  
Shall inherit the earth -- at length?

"Take up the white man's burden!"  
What burdens doth he bear,  
That have not been borne with  
courage  
By brave men everywhere?

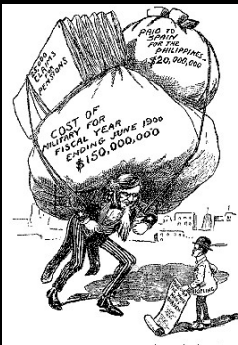
Then why the white man's burden?  
What more doth he bear than we --  
The victims of his power and greed  
From the great lakes to the sea?

## White Man's Burden cartoons



Kipling's idea: selflessness

Kipling's critics: why?



## Cartoons II



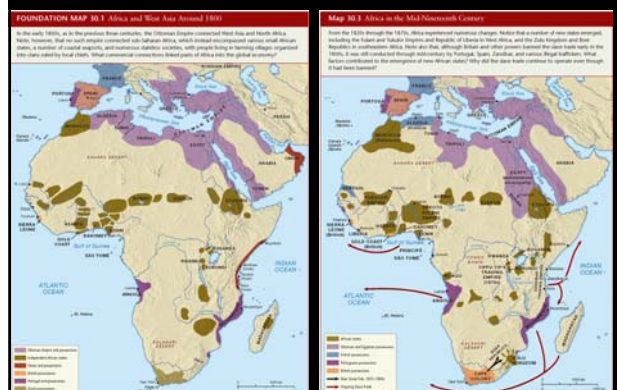
How to decide:  
Ask: Who benefits?  
("follow the money")



## Imperialism in Africa

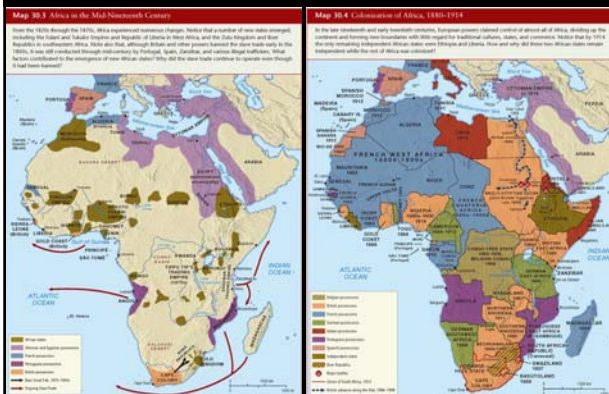
- Main powers in late 19<sup>th</sup> century: Britain, France, Germany
  - various reasons
  - varying degrees of success
  - Mutual competition
    - Suez Canal (1859-1869)
  - 1874-77: Henry M. Stanley's explorations
    - 1879-1884 as Leopold II (Belgium)'s envoy
    - "Congo Free State"
  - 1884: Bismarck/Berlin, the "honest broker"
    - Joseph Conrad: "the International Society for the Suppression of Savage Customs"

## African states, 1800-1850



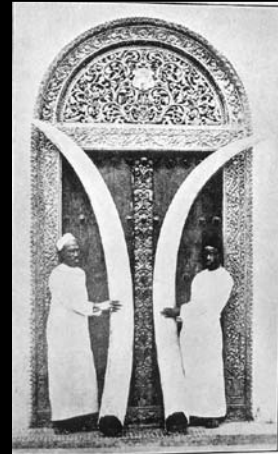


## 1850-1880: "Scramble for Africa"



## Ivory Tusks, Zanzibar

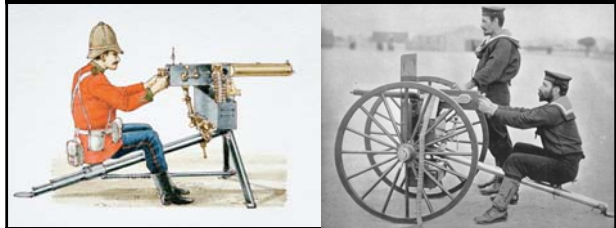
New export products after the end of the slave trade



## Diamond Mine in South Africa



## Maxim Gun



- 1884
- 600 rounds/minute (30x faster than breach/bolt)
- 1894: 50 soldiers fought off 5,000 warriors

## Successful African Resistance



- Ethiopians rout Italians at Adowa, 1896