

BRIDGING WORLD HISTORY

EPISODE: #20

Imperial Designs

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TIME CODE	AUDIO
1:00:00	ANNENBERG LOGO
1:00:15	OPB LOGO
1:00:23	WEB TAG
1:00:28	<p>NARRATOR: AS THE 19TH CENTURY DREW TO A CLOSE, EUROPEAN NATION STATES INCREASINGLY CONTROLLED REMOTE TERRITORIES AND THEIR RESOURCES. SOMETIMES, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS CONTROL WAS ENGINEERED AND INCREASED THROUGH THE USE OF PRE-EXISTING INSTITUTIONS.</p>
1:00:47	<p>CANDICE GOUCHER: Christianity and commerce paved the way for European colonization and although many missionaries didn't think of themselves as direct agents of European imperialism sometimes they were. Uh, ironically though Western education brought by missionaries also contributed to the end of the colonial area.</p>
1:01:09	THEME MUSIC
1:01:34	<p>HOST: THE TERM IMPERIALISM WAS FIRST USED IN THE MID-19TH CENTURY TO DESCRIBE A PROCESS THAT HAD BEEN EVOLVING SINCE THE 1600S. AND THAT PROCESS CONTINUED THROUGH THE 20TH CENTURY. THROUGHOUT THOSE HUNDREDS OF YEARS, THE DESTINIES OF INDIVIDUALS, SOCIETIES AND ENTIRE CONTINENTS WERE CHANGED BY IMPERIAL DESIGN.</p> <p>HOW DE WE DEFINE IMPERIALISM?</p> <p>AT IT'S BEGINNING, IMPERIALISM WAS INFORMAL IN NATURE, AND AT ROOT AN ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP EXERTING CONTROL OVER A TERRITORY.</p> <p>IMPERIAL POWERS IMPOSED THEIR DESIGN ON PEOPLES BY MAPPING OUT SPHERES OF INFLUENCE, AREAS OF ECONOMIC INTEREST.</p>

1:02:18	<p>BUT IN THE EARLY PERIOD OF IMPERIALISM THEY DID NOT USUALLY HAVE <i>POLITICAL CONTROL</i> WITHIN THESE COLONIES. OVER TIME, HOWEVER, THROUGH A COMBINATION OF GRADUAL ENCROACHMENT, ECONOMIC PENETRATION, VIOLENT CONQUEST AND RELIGIOUS MISSIONS, A NATION-STATE COULD MORE FULLY IMPLEMENT ITS RULE.</p>
1:02:39	<p>HOST: FOCUSING ON THE STORIES OF THE PORTUGUESE INFLUENCE IN BRAZIL, THE DUTCH AND BRITISH STRONGHOLDS IN SOUTH AFRICA, AND THE VARIOUS EFFECTS OF THE WESTERN PRESENCE IN CHINA AND JAPAN... THE COMPLEX IMPACT OF IMPERIALISM AROUND THE GLOBE BEGINS TO UNFOLD.</p> <p>BRAZIL AND SOUTH AFRICA REFLECTED THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EARLY AND LATER IMPERIALISM, BUT THEY ALSO SHARED A NUMBER OF <i>SIMILARITIES</i> IN HOW IMPERIALISM EVOLVED.</p> <p>CHINA'S FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH WESTERN IMPERIALISM GREATLY WEAKENED THAT COUNTRY. BUT AT THE SAME TIME <i>JAPAN</i> LEARNED THE LESSONS OF IMPERIALISM, ALLOWING IT TO CAPITALIZE ON CHINA'S WEAKNESS.</p>
1:03:17	<p>THESE STORIES MAKE CLEAR THAT AS RULING NATION-STATES CHANGED THROUGH ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS, THE VERY NATURE OF IMPERIALISM ALSO CHANGED.</p> <p>AS IMPERIALISM BECAME INCREASINGLY FORMALIZED THROUGH OVERT ANNEXATION AND CONQUEST, IT HAD STRIKING ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL CONSEQUENCES.</p>
1:03:38	<p>GRAPHIC TRANSITION</p>
1:03:43	<p>HOST: EXAMINING PORTUGAL'S EXPERIENCE IN BRAZIL REVEALS AN INTERESTING CONTRAST: WHILE IT CLEARLY ILLUSTRATES THE EARLY, EMERGENT FORM OF IMPERIALISM, IT EVENTUALLY LED TO A SHIFT OF POWER, WITH THE COLONY ECLIPSING THE COLONIZER.</p> <p>IN THE 15TH CENTURY AS THE WORLD WAS BEING MAPPED, IT WAS ALSO BECOMING DEMARCATED IN A FASHION THAT REFLECTED PAIRS OF OPPOSITES:</p> <p>CIVILIZED AND UNCIVILIZED; FREE AND ENSLAVED; COLONIZER AND COLONIZED</p>
1:04:14	<p>HOST: BUT DRAWING SUCH BOUNDARIES INEVITABLY RESULTED IN INCREASED CONTENTIOUSNESS. POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CONFLICTS AROSE.</p>
1:04:23	<p>HOST: IN THE EARLY 16TH CENTURY, MANY EUROPEAN MARINERS WERE FINDING THEIR WAY TO THE COASTLINE OF SOUTH AMERICA. THOUGH THE FULL EXTENT OF THE TERRITORY HAD NOT YET BEEN EXPLORED OR CLAIMED, THE PORTUGUESE MADE THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT COLONIAL RULE OF WHAT WOULD BECOME BRAZIL IN 1549.</p> <p>SOON AFTER, THE KING GRANTED LARGE TRACTS OF LAND KNOWN AS "CAPTAINCIES" TO PORTUGUESE NOBLES, WITH THE EXPECTATION OF</p>

1:05:28	<p>DEVELOPMENT AND COLONIZATION.</p> <p>THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF BRAZIL HAD THE PERFECT CLIMATE FOR GROWING SUGAR AND WAS ALSO CONVENIENTLY LOCATED AS A PORT FROM THE AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA AND ASIA. AFTER EFFORTS TO ENSLAVE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE FAILED, A FLOURISHING TRADE DEVELOPED, BASED ON THE IMPORTATION OF SLAVES FROM WEST AFRICA TO WORK ON SUGAR PLANTATIONS. THE SUGAR FROM BRAZIL WAS EXPORTED TO MARKETS IN EUROPE WHERE RISING DEMAND HAD MADE IT INCREASINGLY PROFITABLE.</p> <p>SUGAR WAS A LABOR-INTENSIVE CROP, RELYING HEAVILY ON SLAVES IMPORTED FROM AFRICA. BY 1587 THERE WERE 14,000 SLAVES AND 20,760 EUROPEANS IN BRAZIL.</p> <p>BY THE MIDDLE OF THE 17TH CENTURY, BRAZIL'S HOLD ON THE SUGAR MARKET BEGAN TO WEAKEN, DUE TO DUTCH COMPETITION IN THE CARIBBEAN. SUGAR PRICES HAD BEGUN TO SLIP, BUT SOON A NEW RESOURCE WAS AVAILABLE FOR PORTUGAL'S IMPERIAL CONTROL: GOLD.</p> <p>IN 1693, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN BRAZIL'S REGION OF MINAS GERAIS AND BY THE EARLY 1700'S IT BECAME THE SITE OF THE FIRST TRANSOCEANIC GOLD RUSH.</p> <p>THE GOLD IN MINAS GERAIS WAS <i>ALLUVIAL</i>, MEANING THAT MINERS PANNED AND SIFTED DIRT IN WATER TO UNCOVER GOLD DUST AND NUGGETS.</p>
1:06:09	<p>THE MINES RELIED HEAVILY ON IMPORTED AND INDIGENOUS SLAVE LABOR; FIFTY PERCENT OF THE LABOR FORCE IN MINAS GERAIS WAS MADE UP OF ENSLAVED AFRICANS</p>
1:06:20	<p>HOST: BUT THE MINES WERE PROVIDING PORTUGAL WITH GOLD, SOMETHING THAT HAD BECOME CRITICALLY IMPORTANT AS OF 1703. THIS WAS THE DATE OF THE SIGNING OF THE METHUEN TREATY BETWEEN BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.</p> <p>THROUGHOUT THE 18TH CENTURY, BRITAIN WOULD PROVE AN IMPORTANT ALLY PROTECTING PORTUGAL FROM ENCROACHMENT BY OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS.</p>
1:06:40	<p>PETER WINN: The Methuen treaty created an unequal alliance between Britian and Portugal...The Treaty guaranteed English merchants the same liberties, privileges, and exemptions as enjoyed by the Portuguese in both metropolitan and colonial commerce and limited the tariffs that could be levied on British goods...</p>
1:07:05	<p>PETER WINN: Another consequence in the Treaty was a large Portuguese trade deficit, which was paid for by an equally large export of Brazilian gold.</p>
1:07:18	<p>HOST: IN 1732 A MEMBER OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT IN BRAZIL SENT A MESSAGE TO THE PORTUGUESE KING, WARNING THAT THE "LARGER AND RICHER" WOULD NOT ACCEPT FOREVER BEING RULED BY THE "SMALLER AND POORER."</p> <p>IN 1738, A ROYAL ADVISER TO THE KING ARGUED THAT THE COURT SHOULD BE MOVED TO RIO DE JANEIRO.</p>

	<p>IGNORING THAT ADVICE, THE MONARCHY TRIED TO GAIN MORE CONTROL, STOP THE MASSIVE OUTFLOW OF GOLD, AND CONTAIN THE BRITISH.</p> <p>BY THE MID 18TH CENTURY, THE SYSTEM OF EXTRACTING A COLONY'S NATURAL RESOURCES TO TRADE FOR DESIRED GOODS WAS NO LONGER VIABLE.</p> <p>INTEGRATING COLONIAL POSSESSIONS INTO A NATIONAL ECONOMY HAD PROVED NO SIMPLE MATTER. A NEW IMPERIALISM WAS TAKING SHAPE, USING COLONIES AS SOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS AND AS MARKETS FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS.</p> <p>IN 1750, THE MARQUIS DE POMBAL IMPLEMENTED NUMEROUS CHANGES INCLUDING DEVELOPING A NEW COLONIAL RESOURCE: COTTON.</p>
1:08:16	<p>POMBAL: <i>One of the great public utilities that the commercial company will bring is the regulation of the quantities of merchandise in proportion to consumption...lack of this proportion resulted necessarily in the ruin of the commerce of the national merchants in benefit of foreign merchants and nations.</i></p>
1:08:39	<p>PETER WINN: Pombal tried to pull Portugal up by Brazil's gilded bootstraps and to create a Portuguese textile industry based on a guaranteed Brazilian market. The Methuen Treaty guaranteed favorable treatment for English woolens, the largest British export at the start of the 18th Century but did not mention English cottons, a loophole which Pombal exploited to promote a Portuguese cotton textile industry.</p>
1:09:10	<p>HOST: BY THE 1770S, REDUCED OUTPUT FROM THE MINES AND INCREASED SMUGGLING MEANT LESS GOLD WAS BEING SENT TO PORTUGAL, AND A HEAVY TAX WAS IMPOSED ON THE COLONISTS.</p> <p>MEANWHILE, THE SUGAR MARKET CONTINUED TO PLUMMET, DUE TO COMPETITION FROM BRITISH, FRENCH, AND DUTCH COLONIES</p>
1:09:28	<p>HOST: MANY CAPTAINCIES WERE NOW MANUFACTURING COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLEN ITEMS, AND HAD WORKSHOPS AND MANUFACTURING FACILITIES THAT LESSENE THE NEED FOR IMPORTS FROM PORTUGAL.</p> <p>THEN, IN FEBRUARY 1777, JOSÉ I DIED, AND WITH HIM WENT POMBAL'S POWER IN BRAZIL. POMBAL'S SUCCESSOR FEARED THAT THE GROWING BRAZILIAN FACTORIES COULD MAKE THE COLONY INDEPENDENT AND WARNED THE NEW MONARCH: "PORTUGAL WITHOUT BRAZIL IS AN INSIGNIFICANT POWER."</p> <p>IN JANUARY 1785, ALL MANUFACTURING PLANTS WERE ORDERED "CLOSED AND ABOLISHED", BUT THE GROWING STABILITY OF THE COLONISTS WAS ALREADY LEADING TO AN INDEPENDENCE CONSPIRACY. CENTERED IN MINAS GERAIS, AND BEGINNING AROUND 1788, IT INCLUDED MANY SIGNIFICANT FIGURES IN THE CAPTAINCIES.</p> <p>THIS WOULD BECOME THE PRECURSOR TO THE BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.</p>

1:10:23	<p>HOST: IN 1807, FOLLOWING NAPOLEON'S INVASION OF PORTUGAL, THE PORTUGUESE KING AND COURT FLED TO BRAZIL. IN 1822, DOM PEDRO--THE PRINCE REGENT TO THE PORTUGUESE THRONE--DECLARED BRAZIL'S INDEPENDENCE--A FINAL REVERSAL OF FORTUNES FOR THE ONCE IMPERIAL POWER.</p>
1:10:42	<p>GRAPHIC TRANSITION</p>
1:10:47	<p>HOST: WHILE BRAZIL REPRESENTED THE EARLIER MODEL OF IMPERIALISM, SOUTH AFRICA ILLUSTRATES AN EVOLUTION INTO A MORE FORMALIZED EXERCISE OF POWER. AND THE STORY OF SOUTH AFRICA ALSO DEMONSTRATES THAT IMPERIAL DESIGNS WERE NOT ONLY THE PROVINCE OF EUROPEAN POWERS.</p> <p>AS WITH BRAZIL, SOUTH AFRICA'S EXPERIENCE WITH IMPERIALISM BEGINS IN THE 15TH CENTURY – WITH THE PORTUGUESE WHO MADE CONTACT WITH LOCAL AFRICANS, INCLUDING THE BANTU AND KHOISAN PEOPLE.</p> <p>BY THE 17TH CENTURY, THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE HAD BECOME A FUELING STATION FOR DUTCH VOYAGES TO THE INDIAN OCEAN. DUTCH COLONISTS BEGAN TO MOVE INTO THE AREA, AND THEY AND THEIR DESCENDENTS, SEEING AFRICA AS THEIR PERMANENT HOME, BECAME KNOWN AS AFRIKAANERS.</p>
1:11:42	<p>HOST: THESE FARMERS – OR <i>BOERS</i> IN THE DUTCH LANGUAGE – CLAIMED SUPERIORITY BASED ON THEIR WHITE SKIN COLOR. AS IN NORTH AMERICAN SETTLEMENT HISTORY, THE AFRIKAANERS SUBSCRIBED TO A MYTHOLOGY THAT STATED THAT THE CONTINENT HAD ALWAYS BEEN THEIRS FOR THE TAKING, THAT THE REGION WAS UNCLAIMED.</p>
1:12:00	<p>CANDICE GOUCHER: Well, the Khoikhoi were nomadic peoples and so they had a very different notion of property and of property rights. The Europeans took advantage of that difference and laid claim to those lands as if no one, as if they belonged to no one else.</p>
1:12:21	<p>HOST: THE AFRIKAANERS PUSHED THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS TO THE MARGINS AND OPENED THE REGION TO WAVES OF SETTLERS AFTER THE 1770S – NOT ONLY DUTCH, BUT ALSO BRITISH – WHO BROUGHT EUROPEAN CULTURE AND INSTITUTIONS WITH THEM.</p>
1:12:38	<p>TO ESCAPE BRITISH RULE IN THE CAPE COLONY, THE AFRIKAANERS FLED TO THE HIGH GRASSLANDS OF THE INTERIOR. THE DUTCH DESCENDANTS REFERRED TO THIS MIGRATION AS THE GREAT TREK.</p> <p>THE "VOORTREKKERS" TRAVELED IN COVERED WAGONS RESEMBLING THOSE USED IN THE AMERICAN WEST. THESE MULTIPLE MIGRATIONS OF ABOUT 6000 AFRIKANER MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TOOK PLACE BETWEEN 1835 AND 1841.</p>
1:13:03	<p>HOST: THE BRITISH AND DUTCH EXPANSION WAS SIMULTANEOUS WITH THE NGUNI IMPERIAL EXPANSION IN SOUTH AFRICA, INCLUDING THE RISE OF THE ZULU KINGDOM, WHICH HAD SPREAD ITS CONTROLS BEYOND THE HIGH AND LOW GRASSLANDS OF THE DRAKENSBERG MOUNTAINS. THEY WERE ALSO FEELING THE PRESSURE OF BRITISH IMPERIAL EXPANSION.</p>

	AS THE GREAT TREK MOVED INLAND, SOME BOERS RECOGNIZED THE ZULU-HELD LANDS, INCLUDING THE DUTCH LEADER PETER RETIEF, WHO REQUESTED THE PEACEFUL CEDING OF TERRITORY. ZULU LEADER DINGANE RESPONDED IN 1837:
1:13:36	DINGANE: <i>Sir, -- This is an answer to your letter of 24th October...as regards the request you have made to me as to the territory, I am almost inclined to cede it to you; but in the first place, I desire to say that a great number of cattle have been stolen from my country by a people having clothes, horses, and guns. The Zulus assure me that these people were Boers...My request is that you recover the cattle and restore them to me...Signed, Chief Dingaan Umgungundblovu,</i>
1:14:03	HOST: WITHOUT PERMISSION, RETIEF'S GROUP MOVED INTO THE ZULU TERRITORIES AND WERE SOON MASSACRED. CONFLICTS OVER LAND WERE EXACERBATED BY WHAT HAD ALREADY BEEN A PERIOD OF ECOLOGICAL INSTABILITY. DEFORESTATION, DROUGHT AND FAMINE HAD BEGUN IN 1795, AND WOULD CONTINUE THROUGH 1870. THIS DESPERATE CONDITION INTENSIFIED THE COMPETITION OVER RESOURCES AND FREQUENTLY LED TO VIOLENT STRUGGLES.
1:14:37	CANDICE GOUCHER: This time of the great trek meant something completely different to African peoples in...in this region. To the Zulu and to others it was the Mfecane, it was the time of the crushing. It was a time of great sorrow and great dislocation.
1:14:59	HOST: THE BOERS ASSEMBLED THEIR FORCES IN THE BATTLE OF BLOOD RIVER IN 1838. THEY DEFEATED THE ZULU—A TURNING POINT IN THE HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.
1:15:09	HOST: THE BOERS ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE INTERIOR, BUT WOULD REMAIN A TINY MINORITY SURROUNDED BY LARGE AND INDEPENDENT AFRICAN KINGDOMS. BUT SOON, TWO EVENTS AROSE WHICH WOULD EXTEND BRITAIN'S FORMAL INFLUENCE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA – THE DISCOVERY OF DIAMONDS IN 1867 AND GOLD IN 1885.
1:15:30	HOST: THESE DISCOVERIES OF DIAMONDS AND GOLD BROUGHT A MAJOR INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, WALES, IRELAND, AUSTRALIA, FRANCE AND GERMANY – ALL SEEKING WEALTH AND ADVENTURE.
1:15:41	HOST: IMPERIALIST COMPETITION WAS GROWING AMONG VARIOUS WORLD POWERS. THE OPPORTUNITY THAT SOUTH AFRICA REPRESENTED INVOLVED NOT ONLY GREAT WEALTH, BUT ALSO A SIGNIFICANT MEASURE OF CONTROL OVER THE CAPITALIST WORLD ECONOMY.
1:15:57	CANDICE GOUCHER: The new imperialism also tried to create order. Uh, now separate economic and political systems were collapsed into one, and that enabled the Europeans to extract wealth and to create permanent systems of profit.
1:16:19	HOST: BY THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY, PROFITS FROM SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD AND DIAMONDS HAD SURPASSED INCOME FROM ANY OTHER PART OF THE

	<p>BRITISH EMPIRE.</p> <p>KEEPING THE MINES PRODUCTIVE WAS CRITICAL, AND SPARKED MASSIVE CHANGE IN THE REGION. WEALTHY INVESTORS BOUGHT UP THOUSANDS OF CLAIMS, AND SIMPLY SEIZED THOSE OF EARLY BRITISH SETTLERS, GAINING CONTROLLING INTERESTS IN THE MINES.</p>
1:16:41	<p>BUT EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM WAS NOT THE ONLY FORM OF DOMINATION AT WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.</p>
1:16:46	<p>CANDICE GOUCHER: Africans also sought to expand their territory. For example earlier in the 19th century Shaka Zulu had been expanding his territory across southern Africa. He responded to the European imperialists there's no doubt about that. Um, but we was also responding to ecological crises and to the economic conditions that were present in Southern Africa.</p>
1:17:17	<p>HOST: IN THE INITIAL DAYS OF MINING, AFRICANS HAD WORKED THEIR OWN CLAIMS, BUT THE IMPERIALIST SYSTEM PUT AN END TO THAT. AFRICANS LOST THEIR CLAIMS AND EVENTUALLY WERE PERMITTED TO WORK ONLY AS LABORERS. COLONISTS BEGAN TO ENCROACH ON THEIR TERRITORIES. AFRICANS WERE GRADUALLY FORCED INTO SMALLER AND SMALLER PIECES OF LAND.</p> <p>THROUGH A SERIES OF LAWS PASSED IN THE EARLY 1870S, AFRICAN LABORERS WERE REQUIRED TO CARRY PASSES, LIVE IN ALL-MALE COMPOUNDS, SIGN CONTRACTS FOR SPECIFIC LENGTHS OF SERVICE AND SUBMIT TO BODY SEARCHES FOR STOLEN DIAMONDS.</p> <p>IN 1895, THE 'PASS LAWS' WERE EXTENDED BEYOND THE MINING AREAS TO THE WHOLE OF SOUTH AFRICA. ANY AFRICAN CAUGHT ON THE STREET WITHOUT A PASS COULD BE DETAINED AND BEATEN.</p>
1:18:05	<p>CANDICE GOUCHER: The discovery of gold and diamonds lead to industrialization and increased the involvement of international concerns so that what happened in southern Africa became a matter of global capitalism, and the story of that global capitalism plays out throughout the 20th century.</p>
1:18:30	<p>HOST: THESE WERE THE SEEDS THAT WOULD LEAD TO THE INSTITUTION OF APARTHEID POLICY ---A MOVE TO PROTECT AND INSURE WHITE DOMINATION -- THAT WOULD LAST MOST OF THE 20TH CENTURY.</p>
1:18:42	<p>GRAPHIC TRANSITION</p>
1:18:45	<p>HOST: IN THE YEAR 1900, JAPANESE SOLDIERS MARCHED ALONGSIDE WESTERN TROOPS INTO THE CHINESE CAPITAL OF BEIJING TO HELP RESTORE ORDER AFTER THE BOXER REBELLION.</p> <p>THIS PRESENCE OF JAPANESE TROOPS AS PART OF A WESTERN MILITARY FORCE IN BEIJING WAS A TELLING SYMBOL OF THE TRANSFORMATION THAT HAD TAKEN PLACE IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.</p> <p>IT ALSO REFLECTED BOTH THE IMPACT OF IMPERIALISM IN CHINA AND JAPAN'S SUCCESSFUL EMULATION OF WESTERN IMPERIAL POWERS.</p>
1:19:26	<p>HOST: BRITAIN'S INCURSIONS INTO CHINA IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE OPIUM WARS OF THE MID-19TH CENTURY MARKED THE BEGINNINGS OF WESTERN</p>

	IMPERIALISM IN EAST ASIA.
1:19:37	<p>HOST: THE OPIUM WARS HAD GROWN OUT OF IN A COMPLEX STRUGGLE OVER TRADE. THE BRITISH AND CHINESE HAD BEEN TRADING TEA FOR SILVER UNTIL THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION CUT OFF BRITISH ACCESS TO NORTH AMERICAN SILVER MINES.</p> <p>THOUGH IMPORTATION OF OPIUM WAS OFFICIALLY ILLEGAL IN CHINA, IT QUICKLY BECAME AN IMPORTANT TRADING COMMODITY FOR BRITISH MERCHANTS IN CHINA.</p> <p>WAR BETWEEN BRITAIN AND CHINA ERUPTED WHEN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTED TO CURTAIL THE OPIUM TRADE.</p>
1:20:07	CHINA'S DEFEAT BY BRITAIN IN THE OPIUM WARS ENCOURAGED OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS TO JOIN BRITAIN IN PRESSURING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT FOR COMMERCIAL AND OTHER CONCESSIONS. DURING THE LATTER HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY, CHINA WAS CARVED UP INTO "SPHERES OF INFLUENCE" BY EUROPEAN POWERS.
1:20:25	<p>LINDA WALTON: ...But the spheres of influence were also built on the unequal treaties that came out of the opium wars and other conflicts in the middle of the 19th Century in which Western powers created within the treaty ports, areas that were under their own control and jurisdiction and that were really infringements on the sovereignty of the Chinese government.</p>
1:20:52	<p>HOST: THE FACE OF CHINA WAS GREATLY ALTERED BY WESTERN IMPERIALISM. IN 1862, A JAPANESE SAMURAI VISITED SHANGHAI AS PART OF A TRADE MISSION INVESTIGATING CONDITIONS IN CHINA. HE WAS SHOCKED TO SEE THE CHINESE SUBSERVIENCE TO FOREIGNERS.</p>
1:21:09	<p>TAKASUGI SHINSAKU: <i>In viewing earnestly the conditions in Shanghai, I have observed Chinese serving foreigners and Englishmen strutting along the streets of the city. The Chinese are avoided in the streets and their ways have been replaced. In reality, although the territory of Shanghai is part of China, it could be said to belong to the English and the French.</i></p>
1:21:34	<p>HOST: JUST AS FOREIGN MERCHANTS WERE DRAWN TO CHINA, SO TOO WERE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES. THEY CAME MOTIVATED BY WESTERN IMPERIALISM'S "CIVILIZING MISSION."</p>
1:21:45	<p>HOST: WHILE CHINA'S CONFRONTATIONS WITH THE WEST PROFOUNDLY ERODED CHINESE IMPERIAL AUTHORITY AT HOME AND ABROAD, JAPAN'S ENCOUNTER WITH WESTERN IMPERIALISM PROVIDED A <i>MODEL</i> FOR ITS OWN RISE TO MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL POWER.</p>
1:21:58	<p>HOST: IN 1853 COMMODORE MATTHEW PERRY ARRIVED OFF EDO—NOW TOKYO—TO OPEN TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES. THIS HELPED PAVE THE WAY FOR A POLITICAL REVOLUTION IN 1868 KNOWN AS THE MEJII RESTORATION.</p>

1:22:16	<p>LINDA WALTON: In 1868 a group of Samurai leaders overthrew the Shogun's government and installed the Meiji emperor as the ruler of Japan and behind that authority those leaders carried out massive changes to dismantle the old political structure and to create the basis for a new centralized government ruled from the newly named capitol of Tokyo.</p>
1:22:42	<p>HOST: RAPID GROWTH IN INDUSTRY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODERN ARMY MADE JAPAN POWERFUL ENOUGH BY THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY TO CHALLENGE EVEN CHINA.</p>
1:22:50	<p>HOST: JAPAN DEFEATED CHINA IN A CONFLICT OVER DOMINATION OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA IN THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR. THE 1895 TREATY THAT ENDED THIS WAR CEDED THE ISLAND OF TAIWAN TO JAPAN AND IN OTHER WAYS PUT JAPAN ON A PAR WITH EUROPEAN POWERS IN CHINA.</p>
1:23:10	<p>HOST: JAPAN'S DEFEAT OF CHINA IN 1895 HAD COMPELLED THE CHINESE TO RECOGNIZE ITS NEW MILITARY POWER, BUT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF WESTERN NATIONS, JAPAN'S BREAKTHROUGH CAME WHEN IT DECISIVELY DEFEATED A EUROPEAN NATION. IN A QUICK VICTORY IN THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR OF 1904–1905, THE JAPANESE DESTROYED THE RUSSIAN NAVAL FLEET.</p> <p>BY THEIR DECISIVE DEFEAT OF RUSSIA, THE JAPANESE GAINED RECOGNITION OF THEIR DOMINANCE IN KOREA AND MANCHURIA.</p>
1:23:39	<p>HOST: IN THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR I, JAPAN—AS A FORMAL ALLY OF BRITAIN—WAS AWARDED THE GERMAN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN CHINA'S SHANDONG PENINSULA AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE IN 1919.</p>
1:23:52	<p>HOST: IN THE 1920S AND 30S, JAPAN STROVE TO COMPETE IN AN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF CAPITALISM AND IMPERIALISM. JAPAN SOON REALIZED IT WAS NOT VIEWED AS AN EQUAL BY WESTERN GOVERNMENTS WHO SOUGHT TO LIMIT JAPAN'S NAVAL STRENGTH AND CAPACITY FOR EXPANSION.</p> <p>BUT, JAPAN HAD SUCCESSFULLY MODELED ITSELF ON THE IMPERIAL DESIGNS OF WESTERN POWERS, AND SOON WOULD CONFRONT THOSE POWERS ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF WORLD WAR II.</p>
1:24:20	<p>HOST: BY SELECTIVELY ADOPTING WESTERN IDEAS, TECHNOLOGIES AND INSTITUTIONS, AND COUPLING THESE WITH A STRONG NATIONAL IDENTITY, JAPAN BECAME AN IMPERIAL POWER IN ITS OWN RIGHT.</p>
1:24:30	<p>HOST: CHINA, IN CONTRAST, BEGAN AS A HUGE AND POWERFUL EMPIRE, AND ENDED AS A VICTIM OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM.</p>
1:24:38	<p>THE ERA OF IMPERIALISM GAVE WAY AS NEW NATION-STATES EMERGED AROUND THE WORLD.</p> <p>EMPIRES, TRIBAL AFFILIATIONS, AND OTHER SPHERES OF INFLUENCE ALL UNDERWENT A VAST RESTRUCTURING. HOW WAS THE NEW GLOBAL ECONOMY RESHAPED AS THE FAMILIAR STRUCTURE OF IMPERIALISM GAVE WAY?</p>

1:24:57	GRAPHIC BUMPER TO WRAP
1:25:01	<p>PATRICK MANNING: The end of the 19th Century brought the era of Imperialism. The empires are easy to see on the map but the same period brought the expansion of multinational firms. Danish and British firms competed in laying telegraph lines across the continents and across the oceans. Gold mines in South Africa and Australia were dominated by British firms. Japanese ship makers and American oil firms added to the list of multinationals....</p> <p>Some times these multinational firms came to have almost colonial powers over the countries in which they worked...</p> <p>The board members of multinational firms are now no longer necessarily from the same country or even the same continent...</p> <p>Even military production entered the arena for multinational firms. The international sales of arms grew even as Cold War confrontation died down, and the American-based firms were the leading sellers in the international arms market. So over the course of a century the empires had fallen away and given rise to independent nations but the tighter connection of the world economy through multinational firms remained.</p>
1:26:19	GRAPHIC BUMPER
1:26:24	<p>HOST: INEQUALITY HAS ALWAYS BEEN A PART OF COMPLEX HUMAN SOCIETIES. BUT THE GAPS BETWEEN RICH AND POOR, EMPOWERED AND POWERLESS ARE TODAY WIDER AND MORE PROFOUND THAN AT ANY TIME IN HISTORY.</p> <p>THESE DISPARITIES ARE, IN PART, THE LEGACY OF THE IMPERIAL SYSTEM THAT'S BEEN IN PLACE SINCE THE 16TH CENTURY.</p> <p>THE GRAND "DESIGNS" OF THE IMPERIAL POWERS RESULTED NOT IN COLONIAL WEALTH AND ORDER, BUT RATHER IN DISORDER AND IMBALANCE.</p>
1:26:57	FADE OUT
1:26:58	PROGRAM CREDITS
1:27:33	SPECIAL THANKS
1:27:48	OPB LOGO
1:27:55	ANNENBERG LOGO
1:28:10	1-800 ORDER TAG
1:28:25	END