

WARM-UP

1. What is Imperialism?
2. What is the political cartoon to the left insinuating that Imperialism leads to?
3. Do you believe that the message the cartoon is sending is true or not, why?



IMPERIALISM OF INDIA

Chapter 27
Section 4

REMEMBER DURING AGE OF EXPLORATION...



- Old imperialism 1498: Portugal.
- New Imperialism 1600's-early 1900's: Great Britain
 - British economic interest in India began in the 1600s, when the British East India Company set up trading posts at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.
 - BEIC: privately owned Joint Stock Company. Which means that the government does not control it, it is funded by private individuals, investors.
 - Great Britain's government gives the company exclusive trade rights.
 - Company gives GB gov. % of profits.

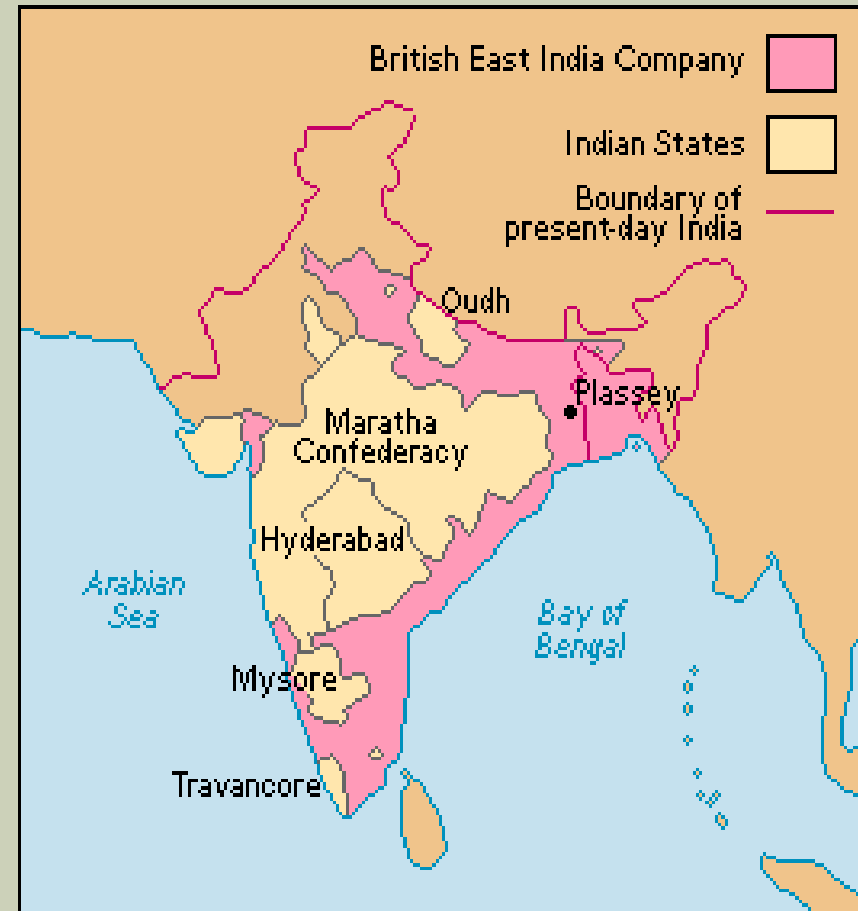




- BEIC was allowed its own army -> hire sepoys -> Indian soldiers who fight for Britain. The governor of Bombay referred to the sepoy army as “a delicate and dangerous machine, which a little mismanagement may easily turn against us.”
- Mercantilism is set up through capitalism.

CONTROLLING AREAS

- At first, India's ruling Mughal Dynasty kept European traders under control, but by 1707, the Empire was losing power and was collapsing.
- British troops went to war with the weakened India, and by 1858 BEIC was in control over almost half of the country.
 - It governed directly or indirectly the areas of modern Bangladesh, most of southern India, and nearly all the territory along the Ganges River in the north.





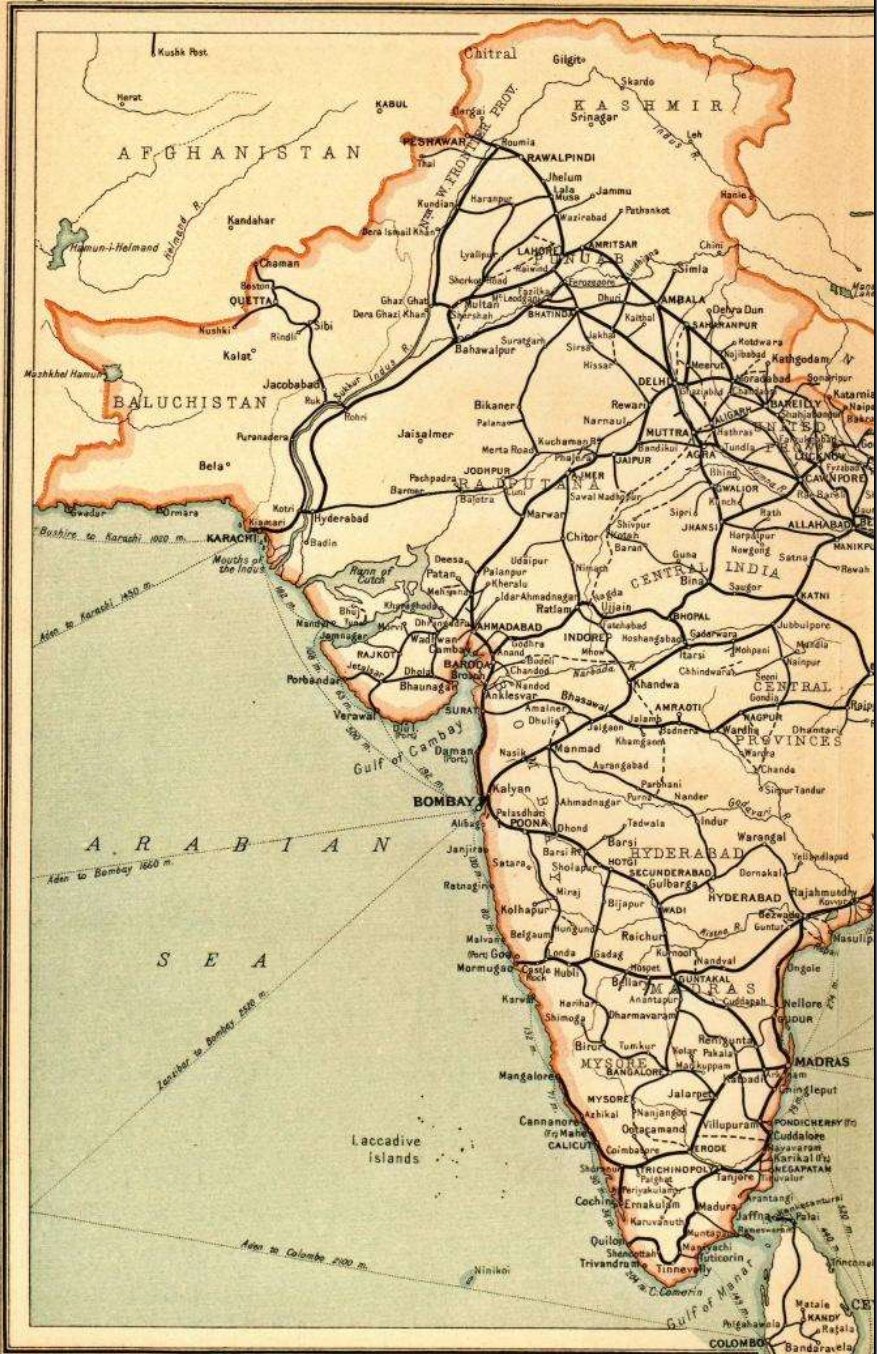
- At first, the British treasured India more for its potential than its actual profit.
 - Its 300 million people were also a large potential market for British made goods.
- It is not surprising, then, that the British considered India the brightest “jewel in the crown,” the most valuable of all of Britain’s colonies.



POSITIVE IMPACTS OF IMPERIALISM IN INDIA

- Hospitals
- Schools-allow for Social Mobility
 - English language
 - Literacy rates increased
- Infrastructure (*roads, telephone & telegraph lines, sewer systems. They laid the 3rd largest railroad network in the world in India*)





INDIA RAILWAY MAP

- Important Broad Gauge Line
- Other Broad Gauge Line
- Metre Gauge
- Narrow Gauge Line
- Under Gauge Conversion
- Under Process
- Major Railway Junction
- Other Stations

Map not to Scale

POSITIVE IMPACTS OF IMPERIALISM IN INDIA

- Communism
 - No untouchables
 - Equality before the law
- unification due to
Common education,
language, roads etc



NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF IMPERIALISM IN INDIA

- Destruction of traditional Indian products
 - *British ready made clothes put Indian handloom textile makers out of business*
- Disrespect for Indian culture → Sepoy Rebellion
- Famine (starvation) because of “cash crops”
 - *Tea, indigo, coffee, cotton, jute*
- Hatred for Great Britain=nationalism



