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|  Factors leading to Colonialism and Imperialism |

1. New Imperialism began about 1870 with the “Scramble for Africa” but European Imperialism had been occurring since the Spanish and Portuguese started exploring in the fifteenth century. Essentially this new phase was to establish markets, provide raw materials for industrialization and to gain power and influence.
2. Read the Cowie extract and list briefly all the reasons for Imperialism and New Imperialism. Answer the following question:

A: How did the reasons for Imperialism change?

The following notes are from Milton Osbourne (pp76-104).

1. The French saw Vietnam as a springboard for trade with China but didn’t realise that proximity did not necessarily mean that trade existed.
2. The French extended efforts of control to Cambodia in the 1860s (and preserved the royal family which was weak). Cambodia may have disappeared f the French hadn’t come along and done deals, with the King, Norodom, remaining the symbolic head
3. Laos in mid 18th century was just a bunch of small states affected by marauding Chinese bandits. France saw an opportunity for control over this disunited area and basically brought Laos into existence. Between 1885 and 1899 set up control of Laos by individual audacity, Great Power maneuvering with Britain and Thailand, claiming Vietnam had (dubiously) controlled some areas before.
4. One of the most important reasons for colonialism was for Europeans to join existing patterns of trade in Southeast Asia.
5. Read the Osbourne extract. Think about the reasons he gives for colonialism.

B: Do Osbourne and Cowie agree on the reasons for Imperialism? Point out the similarities and differences.

1. Rubber was needed for everything from tyres to surgical equipment. was not a reason for colonialism as the need for it came later.
2. French abused Vietnamese as a labour force
3. An increasing world market for rice after 1850, which had often just been traded domestically caused huge expansion in this area. Ironically Chinese merchants, not the French, benefitted most in this area as they controlled the rice mills and commercial networks.

C: Which reason for Imperialism is the most important and why?

D: Which was the most significant industry in Indochina? Why?

E: Was Imperialism an “even” experience in the 3 countries of Indochina?