Historical Study A70: International History
September 25, 2001: Globalization and Imperialism at the Turn of the Twentieth Century

1. Nationalism and Internationalism (Review)
   a. Why globalization did not produce a stable world order: Great-power rivalries, militarism, nationalism, modernization and disorder
   b. The promise and problems of internationalism: liberal, socialist, institutional, legal, cultural
   c. Imperialism as another way of organizing the world

2. Imperialism and World Order, 1880-1914
   a. The new imperialism: European (also U.S. and Japanese) expansion of power and influence in the age of modernization and globalization; sequel to Pax Britannica, and a transition to Pax Americana?
   b. The division of the globe into empires (colonies, spheres of influence): Middle East, Africa, Asia, Pacific, Caribbean; and into “the West” and “the non-West” (“the rest”)
   c. The old empires in retreat: Ottoman empire, China, Spain, Portugal
   d. The imperialists as financiers (loans, concessions, customs collection)
   e. “The new imperialism” as a mechanism for coping with local disorder (e.g. British expedition to Egypt, 1882; French control over Morocco, 1900; Boxer expedition, 1900)
   f. Imperialism as a globalizing (“civilizing”) force (mission civilisatrice): building of roads, schools, hospitals, churches
   g. Imperialists and local “collaborators” (modernizers, “compradors,” policemen, teachers, etc.)
   h. Collaboration among the imperialists: spheres-of-influence agreements among the powers (e.g. British French entente, 1904; Algeciras conference, 1906; British-Russian entente, 1907; Russian-Japanese entente, 1907)

3. Why Imperialism Failed to Integrate the World
   a. Division within “metropoles”: forces opposed to imperialism, modernization, or globalization; socialists, Marxists (Kautsky, Lenin), anti-militarists (Hobson), pacifists, women’s organizations
   b. Imperialism and the state; imperial administration, colonial wars, etc. strengthen the state; non-Western societies seek to reform their political institutions to resist imperialism
   c. Imperialism and the “production of violence” – global scope of military rule, proliferation of arms
   d. Imperialism and migration (“diaspora”)
   e. Anti-colonial movements in the “periphery”: India, China, Korea, Philippines, North Africa
   f. Anti-Western thought: opposition to the spread of modern Western ideas and practices; resistance to Christianity
   g. Imperialism and racism: “white man’s burden,” “yellow peril”
   h. Imperialism and cultural diversity: a homogenized world or a multicultural world?