

WELCOME

The image features a solid green background with a vertical gradient, transitioning from a lighter shade at the top to a darker shade at the bottom. In the center, the word "WELCOME" is written in a bold, red, serif font. In the bottom right corner, there are several thin, white, parallel lines that extend diagonally from the bottom edge towards the top right corner.

MODULE II

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Dr.Sr.Valsa.M.A

Assistant Professor

Department of History

Little Flower College, Guruvayoor.

COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM :-

- ❑ Imperialism/Colonialism a policy of conquering and ruling other lands.
- ❑ It existed from the very beginning of mankind's history.
- ❑ From 1870, the Industrial powers carried out an astonishing expansion, building up world wide empires.

- ❑ The term Imperialism should not be confused with Colonialism as if often is.
- ❑ colonialism and imperialism are often used interchangeably.
- ❑ The word *Colonialism* comes from the Roman word *Colonia* which meant *farm* or *settlement*.
- ❑ And referred to Romans who settled in other lands but still retained their citizenship.

- ❖ Imperialism is a term applied to the system by which powerful countries exploit the weak countries and geographical territories keeping them under their control.
- ❖ Very often imperialism made the conquered regions part of the conquering country.
- ❖ Sometimes imperialism would conquer weak nations.

- ❖ Imperialism has a long history.
- ❖ The oxford English dictionary describes Colonialism as a settlement in a new country.
- ❖ A body of people who settle in a new locality.
- ❖ Colonialism in the modern sense is a more complex them.

- ❖ The analysis of colonialism and its impact is also closely linked to the choice of strategies and policies of development followed in a post-colonial society.
- ❖ Colonialism is thus to be studied as a distinct stage in the history of the former Colonial societies and as a distinct social structure.


- ❖ It is a system of exploitation mainly through political, economic and cultural domination .
- ❖ Specific features of colonialism in individual countries are crucially related to the specific nature of the precolonial country or society and its history.
- ❖ As also its size, geography and geographical location.

- ❖ Colonialism is best seen as a totality or a unified structure .
- ❖ A metropolitan country establishes its domination over a dependent territory.
- ❖ The term colonialism to describe the expansion of various European powers into Asia, Africa or the Americas from the 16th century onwards.

- ❖ It restructured the economies of the colonized communities.
- ❖ There was a flow of human and natural resources between colonized and colonial countries, but it was favourable to the latter.
- ❖ Colonialism is the building and maintaining of colonies in one territory by people based elsewhere.
- ❖ It can also take the form of subjugation of a minority culture by a majority culture.
- ❖ Colonialism is often linked with the concept of Imperialism.

- This is accomplished through the direct acquisition of land or economic and political domination.
- During the 16th and 17th centuries ,England, France and Holland made their own overseas empires.
- However the end of 18th and early 19th century many European colonies in the Americas gained their independence.

- ❑ Spain and Portugal became weak after the loss of their *New World* Colonies and could not get back the power they once had.
- ❑ But Britain, France and Holland turned their attention to South Africa, India and South East Asia and began expanding.

- ❑ While the History of Colonialism dates back to 15th Century, Imperialism has its origins dating back to the Romans.
 - ❑ Colonialism has its origins when Europeans started to look outside their country,
 - ❑ Imperialism is just not like that and it involves individual pursuits only.
- 

- ❑ In Colonialism, one can see great movement of people to the new territory and living as permanent settlers.
- ❑ Though they lead the life as permanent settlers, they still maintain allegiance to their mother country.
- ❑ Imperialism is just exercising power over the conquered regions either through sovereignty or indirect mechanisms of control.
- ❑ Coming to the origin of the imperialism has a longer history than Colonialism.

- ❑ Colonialism as classically conceived, is very specifically a political phenomenon, a matter of the State.
- ❑ In the 19th Century Europe underwent industrialization , the population increased , armies became more organized and had better weapons produced in factories.
- ❑ Merchants and businessmen considered it important to have colonies in order to gain immense profit.

- ❑ Consequently there aroused rivalry among the European powers to established colonies and effectively control them for their own benefits. This is called '*New Imperialism*'.
- ❑ Many societies were established in Europe to the encourage the establishment of new colonies.

- ❑ New powers like Germany, Italy, and Japan entered into the field of struggle for colonies.
- ❑ Many indigenous societies and cultures have been destroyed by Imperialistic expansion.
- ❑ Though Imperialism and colonialism both result in the political and economic domination of one nation over others, there are subtle but important differences between the two terms.

- ❑ In its most familiar form, Colonialism involves the relocation of people to the new territory to live as permanent settlers.
- ❑ Once established, the settlers maintain their loyalty and allegiance to their mother country while working to harness the new territory's resources for the economic benefit of that country.
- ❑ In contrast, imperialism is simply the imposition of political economic control over the use of military forces.

THANK YOU...

