Section 5 Imperialism in Southeast Asia

Demand for Asian products drive Western imperialists to seek possession of Southeast Asian lands.

European Powers Invade the Pacific Rim

Europeans Race to Claim Pacific Rim [Visual]

- Lands of Southeast Asia that border Pacific Ocean form Pacific Rim
- Dutch, British, French, Germans claim parts of Pacific Rim
 - establish trading ports
 - land perfect for plantation agriculture

Dutch Expand Control

- Dutch colonies, called Dutch East Indies, include Indonesia
- Settle Indonesia, establish rigid social class system



European Powers Invade the Pacific Rim

British Take the Malayan Peninsula

- · Britain seizes Singapore as a port and trading base
- Also gets colonies in Malaysia, Burma
- Chinese immigration to Malaysia creates problems

French Control Indochina

- · French come to control Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia
- Directly control French Indochina
- Export rice, angering Vietnamese



European Powers Invade the Pacific Rim

Colonial Impact

- Modernization mainly helps European businesses
- Education, health, sanitation improve
- Millions migrate to Southeast Asia to work in mines, plantations
- Colonialism leads to racial and religious clashes



Siam Remains Independent

Modernization in Siam

- Siam remains independent, neutral zone between French, British
- King Mongkut modernizes country:
 - starts schools
 - reforms legal system
 - reorganizes government
 - builds transportation and telegraph systems
 - ends slavery





U.S. Imperialism in the Pacific Islands

The Philippines Change Hands

- U.S. gains Philippines after Spanish-American War
- Emilio Aguinaldo leads Filipino nationalists against U.S. rule
- U.S. defeats three-year nationalist revolt (1902) [Visual]
- U.S. promises to prepare Filipinos for self-rule
- · Focus on cash crops leads to food shortages



American soldiers fight Filipino nationalists, who struggle for independence in the late nineteenth century.

U.S. Imperialism in the Pacific Islands

Hawaii Becomes a Republic

- Americans establish sugar-cane plantations on Hawaii
- By mid-1800s, sugar accounts for 75 percent of Hawaii's wealth
- U.S. business leaders want annexation—adding territory to country
- Queen Liliuokalani tries to restore Hawaiian control [Visual]
- American businessmen have her removed from power
- U.S. annexes Republic of Hawaii (1898)



Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands. Portrait (1891), William Cogswell. Presentation Complete Now it is your turn