



# The Causes of Colonial Expansions: A Case Study of the British Colonialism

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## **Abstract:**

Colonialism is a practice of control, which contains the defeat of one person to another. One of the main complications in defining colonialism is that it is difficult to separate it from colonialism. Nowadays these two concepts are described as synonyms. Colonialism also includes political and economic control over a dependent land. Over the past two centuries, many scholars have discussed colonial expansion. Some historians have presented some theories about colonial causes which are still the most popular theories, The purpose of this research is to examine the most significant reasons for colonialisms which are mentioned by historians and contemporary researchers. This research consists of an Introduction, four sections and a conclusion. In the first section economic factor of colonialism has been discussed. For instance, economic terms; will focus on some theories which are mostly written by Marxist theorists. These theories discuss having much funding in great countries and seeking investment and looking for raw material as well. While the second section has studied the political and national factors of colonial expansions. This means political and national causes have been discussed with particularly concentrating on the British Empire. The third section investigated of cultural motivation of colonialism. Cultural terms have examined religious aims which were driven by missionaries to spread Christianity. As well as, westernization goals other points will be discussed about Europeans who attempted to impose their lifestyle on colonial people.

**Key Words: Marxism, Colonialism, Culture, Racism, Nationalism, and Orientalism.**

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## Introduction

There are many causes of colonialism that historians have discussed. In this research, we will discuss four main causes of colonial expansions. Economic theories which have been claimed by liberal writers such as Hobson and Marxist scholars like Marx and Lenin is one of the essential points of colonialism. In addition, cultural theories have been claimed by the most famous writer, Edward Said. In his book *Imperialism and Culture*, he expressed his opinion regarding cultural motivation in colonial expansion. On the other hand, contemporary historians have re-investigates previous theories and have developed different opinions. In all previous and modern theories, there are different ideas about the most significant reasons for colonialism. This mean historians are not agreeing with each other's deciding on particular factors because this is the nature of history in which a phenomenon does not occur for some specific reason. Therefore, when any investigator emphasized one point as causing colonialism, it was then criticized by other writers and this debate continues between them. This study evaluating the major important causes of colonialism and demonstrates some considerable examples for each point, as well as, some criticism has been made regarding the domination of particular points for colonial expansion provided by scholars. This research attempts to answer these questions:

What are the main causes of colonialism? Why empires invaded countries and nations? How empires occupied lands in different places?

## Section one: Economic Causes of Colonialism

Some scholars explained that economics was the only factor that drove colonial expansion. For example, J.A Hobson concluded that when European countries had developed their industry, there was no place to invest inside their countries. Therefore, they were obliged at looking for foreign countries. For instance, Britain, France and Germany were compelled to export large parts of their economic resources overseas and push outside their political authority. Then they tried to expand their force to preserve these economics<sup>1</sup>. Hobson's idea is one of the most significant sources of interpretation of colonialism. He stated that 'finance is the governor of the colonial engine'. Moreover, his opinion was not like Marxist theorists but Hobson's aim was the same as Schumpeter which was to recognize colonialism with the conquest of backwards nations in Africa and Asia and he never explained colonialism which accounted for the large flow of funds into gaining control of South America<sup>2</sup>. How financiers could obtain their place of authority, and similar questions are to the literature of colonialism. Hobson assumed that seeking further money was beneficial for investment. In addition, looking at goods for new markets was rejected at home as the 'economic taproot of colonialism'<sup>3</sup>.

Robinson and Gallagher rejected the significance of the economy in Britain's foreign expansion since they thought that, colonialism was an adequate political instrument for the operation of combining investment in

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1 Stephen J. Lee Routledge, *Aspects European history 1789-1980*, (London, 1982).p.332.

2 P. J Chain and A.G. Hopkins, *British colonialism: innovation and expansion 1688-1914*,(London,1993).p.16.

3 Ibid.p.408.



a new area. For instance, they thought that moving colonial expansion to Africa was not about the economy but it aimed to be an advocate in India via the Cape and Suez.<sup>4</sup>

There are a few criticisms of Hobson's ideas that could not be found it. Firstly, the size of Britain's overseas commerce was not satisfied in her colonies. There are also many legal factors to refuting Hobson's thesis. It can be seen that Britain was a magnificent exporter of funds at the heady time of the anti-colonialist settlements its policy of regional connection was the expansion of the formal empire during the twenty years of the century which was not relevant to the economy at home but was pushed by the government's condemnation which was in the countries best interests<sup>5</sup>.

One of the main scholars who argued that attempting free trade was one the major causes of colonialism is, Ronald Robinson and John Gallagher debated that British expansion in the nineteenth century influenced in old colonial ownership<sup>6</sup>. Free trade. According to Hilferding, the free trade age, demonstrated insignificance to the British colonies although, the new stage of capitalism was extraordinary for a further active colonial rule which was obvious amongst the progressive states. This new form of colonialism created serious pressures between states, wishing the placement of armed forces to protect the territory from competitors<sup>7</sup>.

There were some obvious examples in European endeavours for free trade. When Britain was imposed to Ottoman Empire after 1838, Egypt was a part of the Empire, the absorption of Egypt into Britain allowed a commercial system created a magnificent growth in overseas commerce and investment from 1840. One effect of the increase of European impacts was the sharp extension of the port. The French existence was one of the largest and extensive, but the participation of Britain was the most substantial overseas commerce. for example, just in 1880 80% of Egyptian exporters were involved and provided 44% of its imports<sup>8</sup>. In Bismarck's foreign rue there was extraordinary permanency of both the concept and methods of free trade commercial extension. His purpose in this policy between 1862 and 1898 was to accept the financial load, as well as the political and military liability of Bismarck's overseas policies there is a remarkable continuity of both the ideas and the methods of free-trade commercial expansionism<sup>9</sup>.

The extension of big states for the slave trade was another point in the economical causes. Eric William in his book Capitalism and Slavery debated that Slavery was a crucial factor for the industrial revolution and

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4 Robert Johnson, British Colonialism, (New York, 2003),p.105.

5 Edward Said, Culture and Colonialism, (vintage,1994),p.411.

.Robert Johnson.p.18

7 Murray Noonan, 'Marxist theories of colonialism: evolution of a concept', unpublished PhD thesis, University of Victoria (2010),p.34.

8 P. J Chain and A.G.Hopkins.pp.363-364.

9 Hans-Ulrich Wehler. Bismarck's Colonialism 1862-: Past & Present, No. 48 (Aug., 1970),.pp. 119-155 Spreaded by: Oxford University Press on behalf of The Past and Present Society Stable <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/650484> accessed 14/01/2013 .



trade because he thought that free work was more effective than that of the enthralled<sup>10</sup>. At the end of the eighteenth century, the British Empire was the largest exporter of slaves from West Africa and operated the biggest most successful slave-worked plantation system in the world<sup>11</sup>.

Farm in the colonies did not think about any substitute labour instead of slavery, therefore this system continued especially in America<sup>12</sup>. Farmers and their organizations thought that slaves could be an alternative instrument for producing sugar. Therefore, those plantations depended on Negroes who came from the colonies in Africa. It can be seen that the population in west Indian farm colonies could not protect their slave population in the eighteenth century because Barbados transferred 200,000 slaves from 1712-1768<sup>13</sup>. As well as, the benefit of slaves for colonial farms, there was another factor as to why transferring slaves had continued, which was the rate of shipping and the number of seamen involved in commercial slavery. Although slave commerce was a significant factor to the farms an affective system of economy, this commerce was also vital to different industries in Britain and especially for merchants in America and Britain<sup>14</sup>.

There was some raw material that could not obtain in European states. As a result, the expansion of huge western empires to gather more profit were extremely significant because of the 'attraction of spices, sugar, slaves, rubber cotton, opium, tin, gold and silver which over centuries amply testifies'<sup>15</sup>. Colonies were a significant source of new materials like cotton and markets for manufactured goods and clothes. The colonizing country could forbid competitors from trading with its colonies. This is called a trade monopoly also searching for inorganic and other resources supplied for the colonizing country. Gold was highly valuable as a commodity<sup>16</sup>.

In the nineteenth century, the British Empire developed a group trade. Therefore, settlements had to transmit much of their products to Britain and buy manufactured goods. For instance, colonies sent wheat and timber from Canada and Australia, and cotton, tea and wool from India. Those products could be found in British markets also, for Britain India was one of the most important places for British manufactured goods because between 1850 to 1870 20% of British imports were transferred to Britain<sup>17</sup>. In the same century, the nature and motives for colonialism changed dramatically. As with the Industrial Revolution, Britain also led the way in the late nineteenth century in a new wave of expansion (known as neo-colonialism) that would put European civilization in control of 85% of the globe. The standard idea clarifying this phenomenon emphasized the rise of Industrial Revolutions an essential for new resources and markets. Indeed, three unified causes motivated Europeans to go overseas and almost defeat the world: rising economic rivalry as the industrial revolution disseminates, inside political pressures produced by industrialization, and increasing international competi-

10. Sarah Stockwell, *The British Empire Themes and Perspectives*, (USA, 2008).P.199.

11. P.J Marshal, *The Cambridge Illustrates history of British Empire*,(Cambridge,1996).p.43.

12. Patrick Richardson, *Seminar Student in history*, ( London, 1968).p.14.

13. *Ibid*.p.12.

. ۲۱-۱۸.*Ibid*.pp

15. Edward Said, *Culture and Colonial ism*.p.9.

16. South African History Online.<http://www.sahistory.org.za/topic/impact-colonialism>,accesses 14/12/2013.

17. P.J Marshal, *The Cambridge Illustrates history of British Empire*.p.15.



tions. Therefore, Benjamin Disraeli, who was the British prime minister in the 1870s, motivated the opinion of rehabilitated colonial expansion to preserve British foreign markets, resources and jobs, in addition, he was increasing Britain's power against other European colonists<sup>18</sup>.

It can be noticed that competition among European powers to control trade was another reason for the extension. Britain had much worry about the massive authority of France especially from 1740, not only in Europe but also in all parts of the world. This is because this Empire thought that the idea of competition with France was related to national security<sup>19</sup>. East India Company in Asia was famous for its control of trade because only its ships were allowed to sail the Cape of Good Hope and British habitations in Asia were under its power<sup>20</sup>. Despite other powers, the British empire was hesitant about the safety of trade and attempted to respond to the threats of France and its role in the Indian Ocean<sup>21</sup>. Commerce was not only motivating of colonial enations was too new places but there was also an obvious competition between England and Spain. In addition, their competition was not only for political trade control in the development of places of Empire but also they attempted to control the East<sup>22</sup>.

The British East India Company, was the great colonial company to proceed during Britain's expansion in India because this company managed commerce in those cities which had a port. After that, it changed to participate in managing Indian regions even after the decrease of the Mughal Empire it could decide about domestic authority. This company extended its power for two different roles, commerce project and authority organization under the control of the British government with the participation of military expansion. Also, it had to supervise protecting commercial monopoly and managed tax collection<sup>23</sup>.

The economic competition was a basic factor for the contention between Germany and Great Britain and before 1914 this was quite just with the sharp increase of international commerce. as well as the competition across the globe<sup>24</sup>. In the middle of the nineteenth century, Britain understood that France and Russia could potentially become its enemies. Therefore, it needed to resist extension in the near east area. Because it was likely that they would threaten to travel to India<sup>25</sup>. In addition, expanding economics of Germany's authority and its foreign divergence and evidence of its attempt to collect enormous force strength with made power like Britain. Therefore, Britain thought that they would be a great threat to be faced in the twentieth century was an indicating that Britain might lose its industrial lead<sup>26</sup>.

18. A Dynamic and Graphic Approach to Teaching History. <http://www.flowofhistory.com/units/eme/18/FC122> , accesses 16/01/2013 .

19. P.J. Marshall ,The making and unmaking of empire Britain ,India and the America 1750-1783,( Oxford, 2005),p.7.

20. Ibid.p.24.

21. Robert Johnson, British Colonialism.p.19.

22. D. George Boyce , Decommunization and British Empire 1775-1997,(London ,1999),p.7.

23. Jürgen Osterhammel, Colonialism: a theoretical overview, Translated by: Shelley. I. Frisch, Second edition, ( Munich ,2005),p.32.

24. D. Goodlad , British foreign and colonial policy graham,(London, 2000 ).p.462.

25. Ibid.p.2.

26. P.J Chain and A.G.Hopkins.p.458 .



Furthermore, competition for invading strategic places was another considerable point between the European Empires. One instance of this was building the maritime web by Britain. This kind of naval extension was constructed to preserve trading and factories. For example, the expansion of British authority in India from Calcutta, Bombay and Madras before 1820 was an example. The aim for that was securing trade hegemony for two main purposes, firstly, to link with the maritime Empire of the Republic of Genoa in the Mediterranean and secondly, to design better-organized commerce Empires of the ports<sup>27</sup>.

One of the main reasons which motivated colonial expansion was the lack of a comfortable life and economic crises in their home countries. Europeans had some economic problems at home such as; low wages and levels of old commerce and unemployment which were also the main factors for emigration. This meant the majority of migrants were not rich. For example, when people from Britain moved to America, New Zealand and Australia they could have a good job and earn wages<sup>28</sup>. Moreover, there was considerable labour mobility from Britain to the news world. From 1630 to 1780, %50-60 of ownership of lands in America and West India by Britain people. P.64-65. Also, Scottish migrants from 1700 to 1760 went to America and participated in trade, as Burmsted claims that the high price and unemployment were the fundamental reasons for moving<sup>29</sup>.

Overpopulation was another reason to leave their homes since having a huge population in some places did not lead to changes in life and also causes overpopulation, therefore it was a pressure to extending neighbourhoods. Moreover, religious and ethnic persecution also contributes to migration in most parts of the world<sup>30</sup>. In addition, the second stage in migration of the emigration process changed the political and economic structure, as there was a type of personal migration which was called classic emigration, which consisted of individuals and families whose economic factors influenced them to leave their regions. This type of emigrant did not make new colonies but they mixed with other ethnic groups and societies, an obvious example of this was in the American Chinatown<sup>31</sup>.

Adam Smith's ideas were about the political domination of Britain which was a basic power to control the trader system in the colonies and they kept that domination. He claimed that this hitherto been the principal, or more properly perhaps, the sole purpose of dominion which Great Britain assumed for her colonies;<sup>32</sup>. P.J Marshall in his book article: Military Extending: explained that Britain attempted to send soldiers to parts of the world which contained maritime ships and forces to scare forces of weaker countries outside Europe<sup>33</sup>. It is argued that the settlement of British societies in foreign countries and extending of British commerce and investment...shows the domination of Britain and its impact on their countries. For example, China and Iran were obliged to make A large waiver to British power<sup>34</sup>.

27. D.George Boyce , Decommunization and British Empire 1775-1997,(London ,1999).p.9.

28. Robert Johnson, British Colonial ism.p.64.

29. Sarah Stockwell, The British Empire Themes and Perspectives.p.66.

30. Ibid.pp.4-5.

31. Jürgen Osterhammel, Colonialism: a theoretical overview, Translated by: Shelley. I. Frisch, Second edition, ( Munich ,2005),p.5.

32. P.J Chain and A.G.Hopkins.p.458.p.234 .

33. Ibid.p.411 .

34. P.J Marshal, The Cambridge Illustrates history of British Empire.p.12.



## Section two: Political and national causes of Colonialism

The Political Informal Empire was another type of political control in colonial domination abroad. According to Robinson and Gallagher, the expansion of the informal Empire was a distinguishing characteristic concerning Britain foreign policy after 1815, because they had a relationship concerning Britain's necessity for new markets and raw materials to provide the industrialization process. According to the idea, the informal Empire chose formal authority since these types of the empire were cheap...whereas before 1870 the relationship between the formal and informal empire was the method of economic evolution and in particular for industrialization<sup>35</sup>.

Moreover, Empires tried preserving occupied areas that other European powers had ambitions to invade. For example, in 1828 when Russia expanded its forces in central Asia and the Caucasus this became an immediate impedance to British areas in India. Also, it could pose a great threaten to Britain's domination in the borders of northwestern India and posed a threat in the Middle East<sup>36</sup>. While European authorities had no particular negative effect on British colonies in the nineteenth century, it was distributing thought the French Empire aimed to control some parts of the colonies, although no European countries were active maritime powers British Empire at sea<sup>37</sup>.

There is much debate about the role of nationality in colonial domination. Some scholars support the idea that nationality was motivation but others disagree with this idea. The empire supported the concepts of enormity the British Empire operated over the huge territory on the maps of Asia, Africa. Also, colonies saw, national popularity. It can be seen that the weaker colony's authority, was overpowered by the stronger. For example, the zone of nations of Turkey was managed by the power of the European nations<sup>38</sup>. It can see that the colonial extension after 1870 was competing with nationalism but in different ways which were called newcolonialism<sup>39</sup>

On the other hand, it is said that there is no relationship between nationality and empire and they are different from each other's because nations have the same languages, culture, religion... but Empires had different languages and people. For example, the British Empire contained a huge number of different people and customs, Consequently, it cannot be said that the British Empire was emphasized for a particular nation as it was a system of political domination of forces of British power either directly with the informal empire<sup>40</sup>. Finally, a crucial example of a political and dominant nation of colonialism can be found in Egypt invasion by Napoleon. When this French leader in his speech on July,2- 1798 in Alexendra city claimed that they are the

35. P.J Chain and A.G.Hopkins.p.89.

36. P.J Marshal, The Cambridge Illustrates history of British Empire.p.29.

37. Ibid.p.27.

38. Michael Howard and Rougher Louis, The oxford history of the twentieth century,(Oxford,1998).P.91.

39. Ibid.p.228.

40. Common Constitution and Language Learning. [http://ccll-eu.eu/cms02/fileadmin/daten/Dateien/teaching\\_material/Italien/Colonial\\_ism\\_basic\\_level\\_student\\_a.pdf](http://ccll-eu.eu/cms02/fileadmin/daten/Dateien/teaching_material/Italien/Colonial_ism_basic_level_student_a.pdf), ACCESSED 12/1/2013 .



real Muslims to take Egyptian's support against Mamluk<sup>41</sup>. This means Napoleon speech was a tactic of French invasion and counts political and national colonial expansions.

### Section Three: Cultural causes of Colonialism

There is a direct debate between scholars about the relationship between colonialism and culture. For example, John Mackenzie argued that empire was formulized not only a substantial part of national identity and race awareness but also affected by irrational, rural, urban and class conditions. It means British culture was shaped by the colonial experiment. On the other hand, other exporters are doubtful for instance Bernard Porter believes that the Empire had no relationship with culture except in the late nineteenth century<sup>42</sup>. Edward Said speeded his argument about how European culture could work 'politically, sociologically, military, ideologically, scientifically and imaginatively during the post Englishmen period'. This means that newly independent countries when earning political separation, this was not a consequence of obtaining peoples minds<sup>43</sup>. Edward Said demonstrated that colonizing does not come from a strange area but is 'in heart European culture'. He also criticized the attitude demonstrated by those who colonized others which did not give chance for alternative building for other people in Asia and Africa. In his recent book *Culture and Colonialism*, he attempted to return stability by confirming the complete separation of European people and discussed attempting to colonize colonial people mental among them and to progress the comprehensive language of liberation<sup>44</sup>. According to Edward Said, all Cultures wish to represent overseas cultures and to master or dominate them. He believes that this characteristic is true for western culture which wants to study western knowledge or the performance of the people who live outside European countries<sup>45</sup>.

Moreover, some Marxist scholars have supported Said's idea about the relationship between the colonial causes and the spread of dominating cultures. For instance, for these Marxists who had orthodox view colonialism was the strongest force for cultural change which dominates the paths of cultural colonialism. The importance and the culture of controlling power widen the expenditure of the domination<sup>46</sup>.

On the other hand, Said claimed that European orientalists had a great impact to transfer their culture to colonial places. But this idea is not valid for all of them because German orientalist texts have seldom been explained in the contexts of the authority between Germany and the Middle East, north of Asia and West Africa. In general, most of them described strange pieces of literature. Therefore; Edward Said's idea of orientalism which studied European customs representation of the orient in their ideological importance for being the authority of these issues does not cover German texts<sup>47</sup>. According to Edward Said the invasion of Egypt by Napoleon was a fundamental relation between Europe and Near east relations which made dominant western

41. Edward, Said *Orientalism*, Penguin books, London, 2003.p 42.

42. . Sarah Stockwell, *The British Empire Themes and Perspectives*.p.200.

43. *Ibid*.p.199.

44. Frederick Cooper, *Colonialism in question: Theory, Knowledge, History*, (California ,2005). p.14.

45. Edward Said, *Culture and Colonialism*, p.120.

46. Barbara Bush, *Colonialism: Race and Resistance -Africa and Britain 1919-1945*,(london1999).pp.8-9.

47. Sara Friedrcihmer et al, *The colonial ist imagination: German Colonialism its legacy*, (michigan,1998).p.51.





culture on eastern culture. Even he mentions that this phenomenon still exists nowadays<sup>48</sup>.

As well, this culture-westernization is one of the substantial factors in cultural colonialism. The Colonial time was a significant step in the world process of westernization. Even in many parts of the world where the process started before westernization, for example in Egypt, it began before colonization and continued after obtaining independence from colonial power. There is much agreement about the mass media extension in all parts of the world and western consumer supplies in the last twenty years have had a great role in cultural changes<sup>49</sup>.

European people considered their principles and morals when they were disseminated to all parts of the world by the colonialist system but could not impact everybody but the small number of people who were native elites were influenced by British culture. For example, they sent their sons to Britain to educate them and these young people changed to westerners because they learnt British culture<sup>50</sup>.

One considerable example of seeking information about the overseas culture and having an influence on them was French culture. The Napoleonic period had a great impact on Egypt, and this factor was reflected in the social structure and French knowledge. Also, there was a great institute in Paris that was promoted by Napoleon which had a considerable impact on the growing 'archaeology, linguistics, historiography, orientalism and experiment biology' and many of them contributed to written the description of Egypt<sup>51</sup>.

It can be seen that; the European people imposed their culture on people from overseas. For instance, 'Europeans would force their agricultural methods on African people' and in the process, 'ruined the soil' which was better suited to the traditional. In addition, they thought of African school children's poems about daffodils, but there were no daffodils in Africa<sup>52</sup>.

Religion aims to spread in the world which was another major point in colonialist motivation. Europeans considered it was their responsibility to introduce Christianity among these people who had different religions in other countries of the globe. To change people to Christianity both Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries went to specific places. Moreover, missionaries presented the native people with 'Western education and medical care as they thought their system was better than the native traditional organization. These missionaries considered that they did Gods work to assist and civilize all parts of the world<sup>53</sup>.

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48. Edward, Said Orientalism.p 42.

49. Jürgen Osterhammel, Colonialism: a theoretical overview.p.95.

50. Common Constitution and Language Learning. [http://ccll-eu.eu/cms02/fileadmin/daten/Dateien/teaching\\_material/Italien/Colonial\\_ism\\_basic\\_level\\_student\\_a.pdf](http://ccll-eu.eu/cms02/fileadmin/daten/Dateien/teaching_material/Italien/Colonial_ism_basic_level_student_a.pdf), ACCESSED 12/1/2013 .

51. Edward Said ,Culture and Colonialism,p.118.-

Annenberg Learner Website.[http://www.learner.org/courses/worldhistory/support/reading\\_21\\_1.pdf](http://www.learner.org/courses/worldhistory/support/reading_21_1.pdf) , accessed 20/01/2013.

52. A Dynamic and Graphic Approach to Teaching History. <http://www.flowofhistory.com/units/eme/18/FC122> , accesses 16/01/2013.

53. South African History Online.<http://www.sahistory.org.za/topic/impact-colonialism>,accesses 14/12/2013.



If cultural colonialism is defined as the active appearance overseas of a culture and is formed by the knowledge of offensive extension and controlling features. Missionaries might imagine being 'cultural colonialists' and in any case served as advance agents, propagandists, or salespeople. In other words, cultural colonialism is a method of establishing a connection between missionaries and Empires. But it is said that missionary was more beneficial for politics and the economy rather than culture<sup>54</sup>.

Representations are one of the popular opinions that missionaries aided empires as an "advance guard" because they organized trade and occupation. This concept continued until it was disproved by Stephen Neill as Neill thought that, missionaries tried to westernize those people who changed religion to Christianity. It is said that 'when the whites first came, they had the bible and we had the land. After a while we found that things changed around, now they have the land and we have the bible'<sup>55</sup>. Furthermore, the Anglican church confirmed the joint obligations of monarchy and subjects and the worth of faith obligation and social system in the colonies areas<sup>56</sup>. These examples above demonstrated how Missionaries had a considerable impact on people in the colonies to convert them to Christianity.

There was a different style regarding how Missionaries contributed to spreading Christianity. Protestant missionaries in the nineteenth century intervened to give ideological assistance for the new colonialism particularly, in Asia and Africa. The biblical knowledge "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature"<sup>57</sup> was used by protestant men and women who went to other countries to change people's view of Christianity. Therefore, missionaries participated in medical jobs, teaching and building hospitals and in the late nineteenth century, they contributed to voluntary work in different countries. Some missionaries felt the challenge of whom they faced to convert to Christianity in different countries and cultures, and as a result, they spent much time recording customs, history, and language and translating languages texts from other languages. Then they attempted to convert them. As well as, giving fundamental information necessary for occupation and they offered good communication to distant places at the centre of Empire. Their delegation was a vital factor for the transmission of European industrial belongings. The missionary's purposes united with the political and economic aims of European and American nation powers<sup>58</sup>.

It can be seen that the first discussion about contributing missionaries in cultural colonialism belongs to the middle of the nineteenth and mid the twentieth centuries which was the time of modern colonialism. This means cultural colonialism was available when there was not directly ruled empires. But the idea of a great relationship between missionaries and empires was not always true. Even Neill admitted that sometimes colonial powers demolished missionary's dreams to extend over the globe and especially in the late nineteenth century<sup>59</sup>.

54. Paul W. Harris Reviewed. Cultural Colonialism and American Protestant Missionaries: Collaboration and Dependency in Mid-Nineteenth-Century China: Pacific Historical Review, Vol. 60, No. 3 (Aug., 1991), pp. 309-338. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3640451> accessed 29/12/2012.

55. Ibid, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3640451> accessed 29/12/2012.

56. Robert Johnson, British Colonialism, p.99.

57. Annenberg Learner Website. [http://www.learner.org/courses/worldhistory/support/reading\\_21\\_1.pdf](http://www.learner.org/courses/worldhistory/support/reading_21_1.pdf), accessed 20/01/2013.

58. Ibid, [http://www.learner.org/courses/worldhistory/support/reading\\_21\\_1.pdf](http://www.learner.org/courses/worldhistory/support/reading_21_1.pdf), accessed 20/01/2013.

59. Ryan Dunch, Beyond Cultural Colonialism: Cultural Theory, Christian Missions, and Global Modernity, History and Theory 41 (October 2002), p.301-



## Section four: Racial Causes of Colonialism

Racial and nationality purpose were the other most significant points in colonial expansion which was represented by Social Darwinism theory. This idea formed the answer to the evolution theories of Charles Darwin which were developed by Herbert Spencer and other scholars who used this ethnic idea on the fundamental important skin, colour and other physical features like head size and shape to validate colonialism. According to this opinion, power was divided into different races, human colour was measured and the expected result of dominant of the white men. Then all Europeans adopted this knowledge, and it had a great impact around the world<sup>60</sup>. Social Darwinism powered colonialism by creating colonialist nations which think that colonial projects were ordinary activities and nations, customs aimed to eradicate weaker races in the world. When the weaker nations were invaded by developed states they were brainwashed, believe that these occupations were a consequence of nature. As Social Darwinism, claimed, only the most powerful live. Therefore, the colonialist state would live. According to this attitude, the British military thought that their nations were the top nations in the world<sup>61</sup>.

In both the nineteenth and twentieth century European nation's power such as Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy extended their authority worldwide with dominating military forces over undeveloped countries. They thought that it was their responsibility to dominate ethnics to civilize and Christianize them. This idea was utilized by Europeans to validate their intervention, the 'White Man's burden' was a fundamental of the opinion of social Darwinism which says "only strong survive" In addition, colonialism was affected by racism because of the difference between black and yellow races from the second half of the nineteenth century, Of course, was this an excuse, British authority which contributed British supremacy. In addition, the British Empire benefited from racial differences between people, customs, cultures and ideas. Moreover, some scholars claimed that colonialism was the fate of the Anglo-Saxon race. In 1877 Cecil Rhodes, attitude about the rights of extending the Anglo-Saxon ethnic was 'we are the finest race in the world and the more of the world we live the better it is for the Human race' (common in-state)<sup>62</sup>.

From the European view, many ideas demonstrate east was a collapsed and undeveloped location. Those opinions belong to European scholars that are based on biological bases of racial inequality. Therefore, in the late nineteenth century, Imperialism concentrates on the manifest of developed and undeveloped races<sup>63</sup>. This means Said pointed out that even those who were involved with Orientalism were racist, imperialist, and almost completely Ethnocentric towards the orient<sup>64</sup>. As a result, orientalist made a difference feeling among European regarding the East that led to racism.

### Conclusion

In this paper, the researcher reached some essential points:

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32 , <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3590688>, accessed 12/12/2012.

60. Annenberg Learner Website. [http://www.learner.org/courses/worldhistory/support/reading\\_21\\_1.pdf](http://www.learner.org/courses/worldhistory/support/reading_21_1.pdf) , accessed 20/01/2013.

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- 1-It can be argued that there are different interpretations of colonial motivation. Each scholar discusses particular points and they supported their ideas by providing many examples.
- 2-Economic reasons of colonial expansions which historians have examined had more effect than other factors as this factor had roled particularly in occupying the third world countries,
- 3-There was a cultural motivation to spread Christianity and westernize people from overseas were other factors of colonial expansions that Edward Said discussed deeply more than any other schoolers.
- 4- Darwinism theory can not be ignored in shaping the European brian to believe that, they were the best and most civilized nation in the world. Therefore, this factor existed not only among ordinary people but also among politicians and educated people in Europe during the colonial expansion.
- 5-It can be said that it is difficult to judge which specific factor drove European expansion because all factors together contributed to the colonial aims. As a result, the researchers believe that all factors had an essential role in colonial expansions.
- 6- According to the famous scholar Edward Said, imperialism and racism were essential pehmoumeun among orientalisists. This means in general Orientalism served imperialism.

### هۆكارەكانى فراوانخوۋى كۆلۆنئاليزم:

### لىكۆلىنەۋە يەك لى بارەى كۆلۆنئاليزمى بەرىتانى

### پوختە

لە دوو سەدەى رابردوودا، زۆرىك لە تويژەران و ميژوونوسان، چەندىن تىۆر و بۆچوونى جياوازيان، لە بارەى هۆكارە بنەرەتتەى كانى فراوانخوۋىيە كانى ئىمپراتۆرىيە تەكان خستۆتە پروو. كە تاوەكو پۆژگارى ئەمرۆش، ئەو تىزانە رەوانجيان هەيە. ئامانجى ئەو تويژىنەۋەيە لىكدانەۋەى گرنگترىن ئەو تىۆرانەى فراوانخوۋى ئىمپراتۆرىيە كانه، كە ميژوونوسان ئاماژەيان پىكردوۋە، لە گەل هەپنانەۋەى چەندىن نمونە بۆ هەرىيە كىك لەو تىۆرانە. ئەم تويژىنەۋەيە، لە پىشەكى و چوار باسى سەرەكى و دەرئەنجام پىنكھاتوۋە. لە بەشى يەكەمدا باسى هۆكارە ئابورىيە كانى فراوانخوۋى ئىمپراتۆرىيە تەكان كراۋە، بە جەختكردنه سەر تىۆرى بىرمەندانى ماركسى. كە تا ئەمپروكەش ئەم تىۆرە رەۋاجىكى زۆرى هەيە. بە تايبەتى لەو خالەى باسى لە رۆلى زلەپزەكان لە ۋەبەرھىنان لە ولاتانى داگىركراۋو گەران بەدۋاى سامان و كەرەسەى خاۋ، بۆ بەگەرختنى پىشەسازىيە كانيان دەكات. لە كاتىكدا باسى دوۋەم، تەرخانكراۋە بۆ هۆكارى سياسى و نەتەۋەيى فراوانخوۋى ئىمپراتۆرىيە تەكان، كە تىايدا فراوانخوۋىيە كانى ئىمپراتۆرىيەتى بەرىتانىا لە سەدەى نۆزدەۋە بىست بە نمونە ۋەرگىراۋە. هەرچى باسى سىيەمە، فاكتەرى رۆشنىبىرى و سەپاندى هەژموونى فىكىرى رۆژئاۋا بە تايبەتى لە سەپاندى ئاين و دابونەرىتى رۆژئاۋا لە



لايەن ئىمپېراتورىيە تەكان جەختى لەسەركراۋە تەۋە. لە كۆتايىدا باسى چوارەم، ھۆكۈرى پەگەزى بە تايىبە تى تىۋرى داروئىزىمى كۆمە لايە تى، كە ئە ۋوروپايىيە كان بە ئامانجى نىشاندانى بالادەستى و بەگە ۋە زانىنى ئە ۋوروپايىيە كان بە رانبەر بە پەگەزە جياۋازە كانى تىرە كارىنھېئىنا خراۋە تە روو. لە نووسىيىنى ئەم توئىژىنە ۋە يە دا، ھەردوۋ مېتۆدى ۋە سفىي و شىكارىي سووديان لىۋە رگىراۋە.

ۋشە كىلە كان: - كۆلۇنيا لىزم- كلتور- پەگەز پە رستى- ئە تە ۋايە تى- ئۆرىنتا لىزم- ماركسىتىي

## أسباب التوسعات الإمبراطورية دراسة حالة عن الاستعمار البريطاني

### الخلاصة

على مدى القرنين الماضيين ناقش العديد من العلماء الامتدادات الإمبراطورية، وقد قدم بعض المؤرخين بعض النظريات حول القضايا الإمبراطورية التي لا تزال النظريات الأكثر شعبية، والغرض من هذا البحث هو دراسة أهم أسباب الإمبريالية التي ذكرها المؤرخون والمعاصرون. وقد قسم هذا البحث الى أربعة أقسام مع مقدمة وخاتمة. في القسم الأول تمت مناقشة العامل الاقتصادي للإمبريالية. على سبيل المثال، المصطلحات الاقتصادية؛ حيث إن البحث في هذا القسم سيركز على بعض النظريات التي يكتبها المنظرون الماركسيون، ففي الغالب تناقش هذه النظريات وجود الكثير من التمويل في البلدان الكبرى، والبحث عن الاستثمار وعن المواد الخام أيضاً، بينما درس القسم الثاني العامل السياسي والوطني للتوسعات الإمبراطورية، وقد تم التركيز بشكل خاص على الإمبراطورية البريطانية كمثال للعامل السياسي والوطني. أما القسم الثالث فقد ناقش الدور الثقافي، حيث من الواضح أن المصطلحات الثقافية قد درست أهداف الدين التي كان يقودها المبشرون لنشر المسيحية. كذلك، أهداف التغريب، كما سيتم مناقشة نقاط أخرى حول الأوروبيين الذين حاولوا فرض أسلوب حياتهم على الشعب الاستعماري مع تقديم بعض الأمثلة التي توضح هذا العامل ودوره في التوسعات الإمبراطورية. وفي القسم الرابع والأخير تناول البحث الدافع العنصري للإمبريالية، فقد درس البحث الأسباب العرقية التي تركز على الداروينية الاجتماعية وتأثيراتها على الدافع العنصري، وهذا العامل يعد عاملاً رئيسياً آخر شجع الشعب الأوروبي على النظر الى عرقهم وأمتهم على أنها أكثر من الأجناس الأخرى في العالم. وقد اعتمد البحث على المنهج الوصفي والتحليلي لدراسة هذه الظواهر.

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