

Comparing Imperialist Styles, 1850–1900

	Indochina	India	Nigeria	Philippines; Hawaii
Imperialist Power	France	England	England	United States
Form of Imperialism	Colony (1840s)	Colony (1857)	Protectorate (1885)	Economic Imperialism (1898)
Form of Control	Direct control	Indirect control	Indirect control	Indirect control
How brought under control	Missionaries were killed; French army invaded Vietnam; combined it with Laos and Cambodia; Frenchmen filled the colonial posts	1757 East India Co. extended control over trade; after Sepoy mutiny, the British began to rule directly over area called the Raj	Royal Niger Co. controlled palm oil trade; Berlin Conf. gave Niger River Delta protectorate status; 1914 British claimed as a colony	Acquired during Spanish–American War; sugar planters overthrew the Hawaiian queen, set up a republic, then asked U.S. to annex
Economic Policies	Discouraged local industry; rice became the major export crop	India to produce raw materials and buy British goods; competition with British prohibited	British used local chiefs to keep order and collect taxes	Cash crops grown at expense of basic food crops; Dole Fruit Co. controlled pineapple trade
Colonial Impact	Imposed French culture; all schools, courts, and businesses followed French models; export crop caused resentment	Built rail network, telephone, roads, schools; irrigation; improved health; focus on cash crops produced famines; racist attitudes	Colonial policies reduced local warfare; artificial boundaries that combined or divided groups created ethnic problems	Built roads, rail system, hospitals, and schools, but exploited islands; set up plantation economy