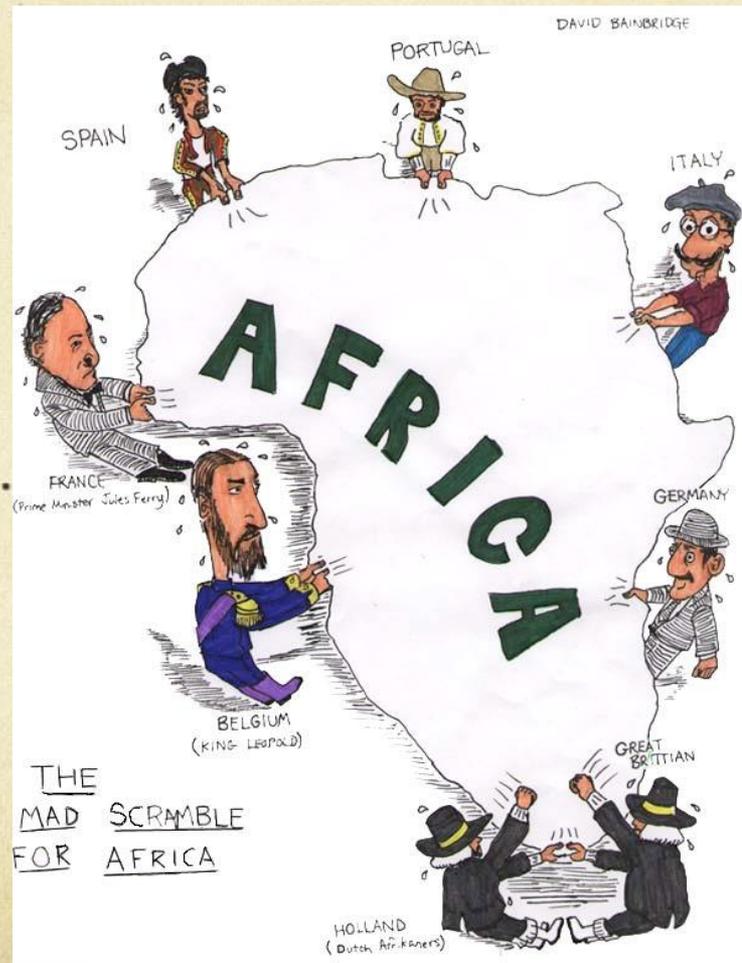
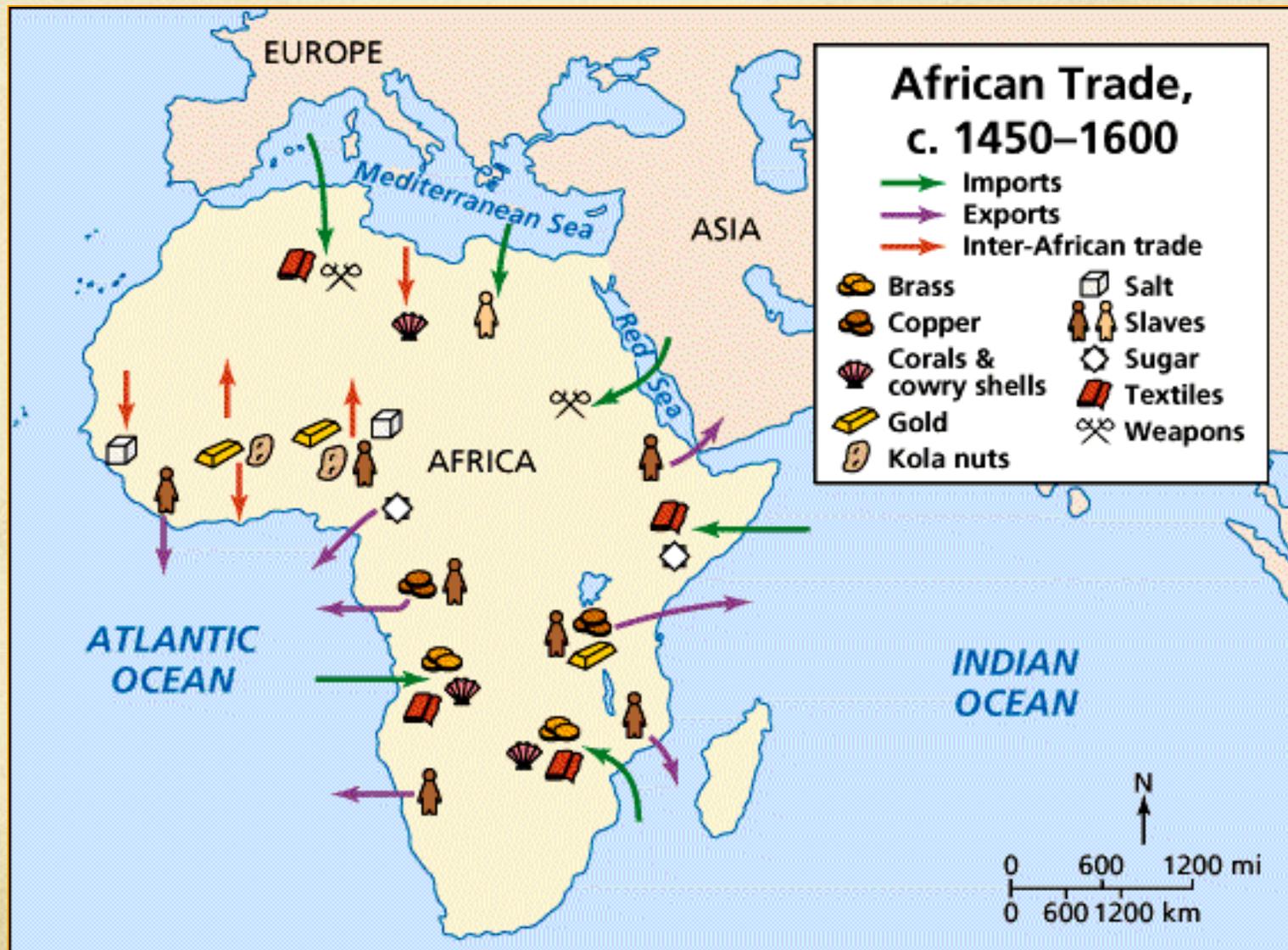


# The Story of Africa

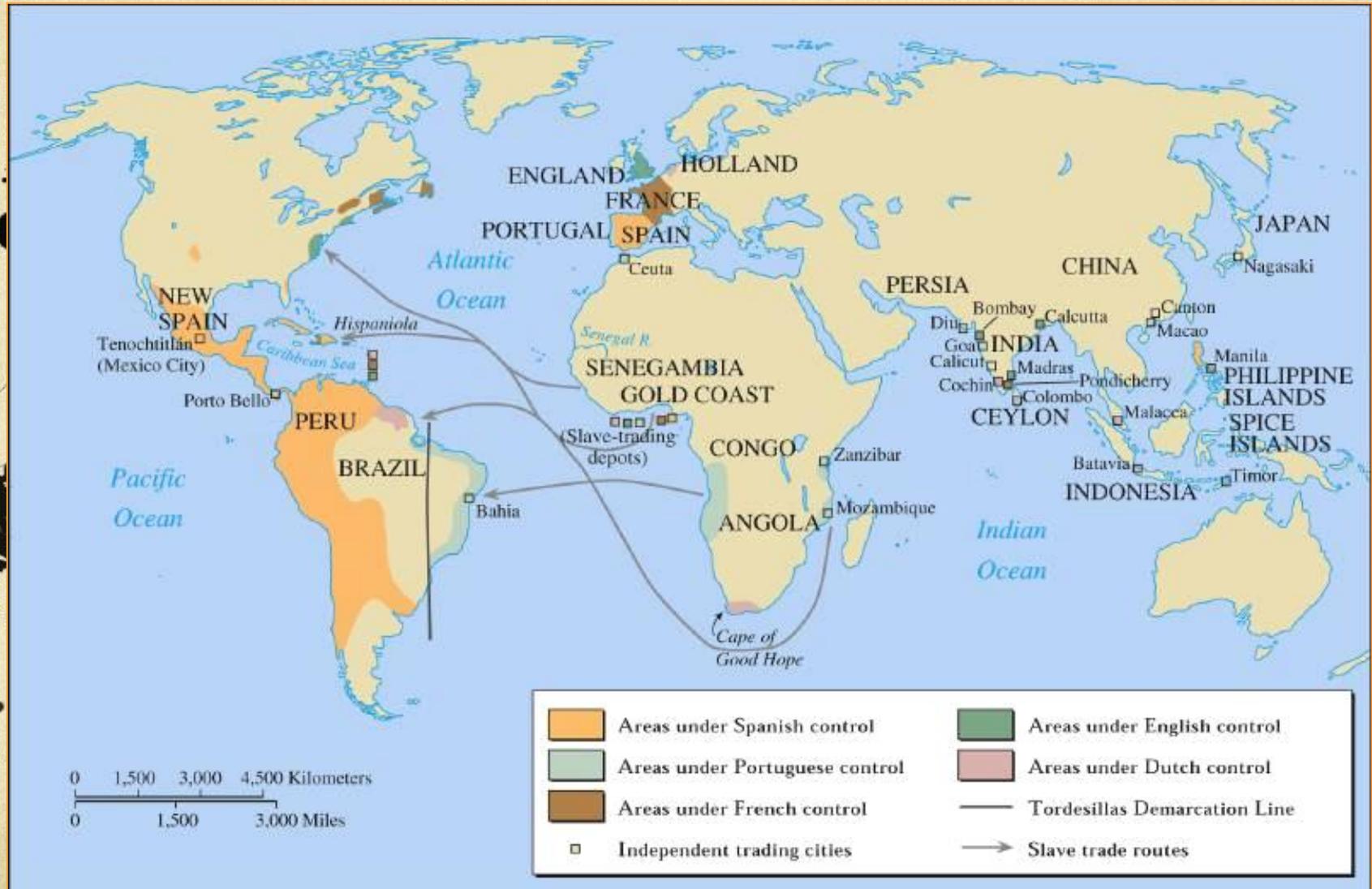
## The Age of Imperialism in Africa



# African Trade [15c-17c]



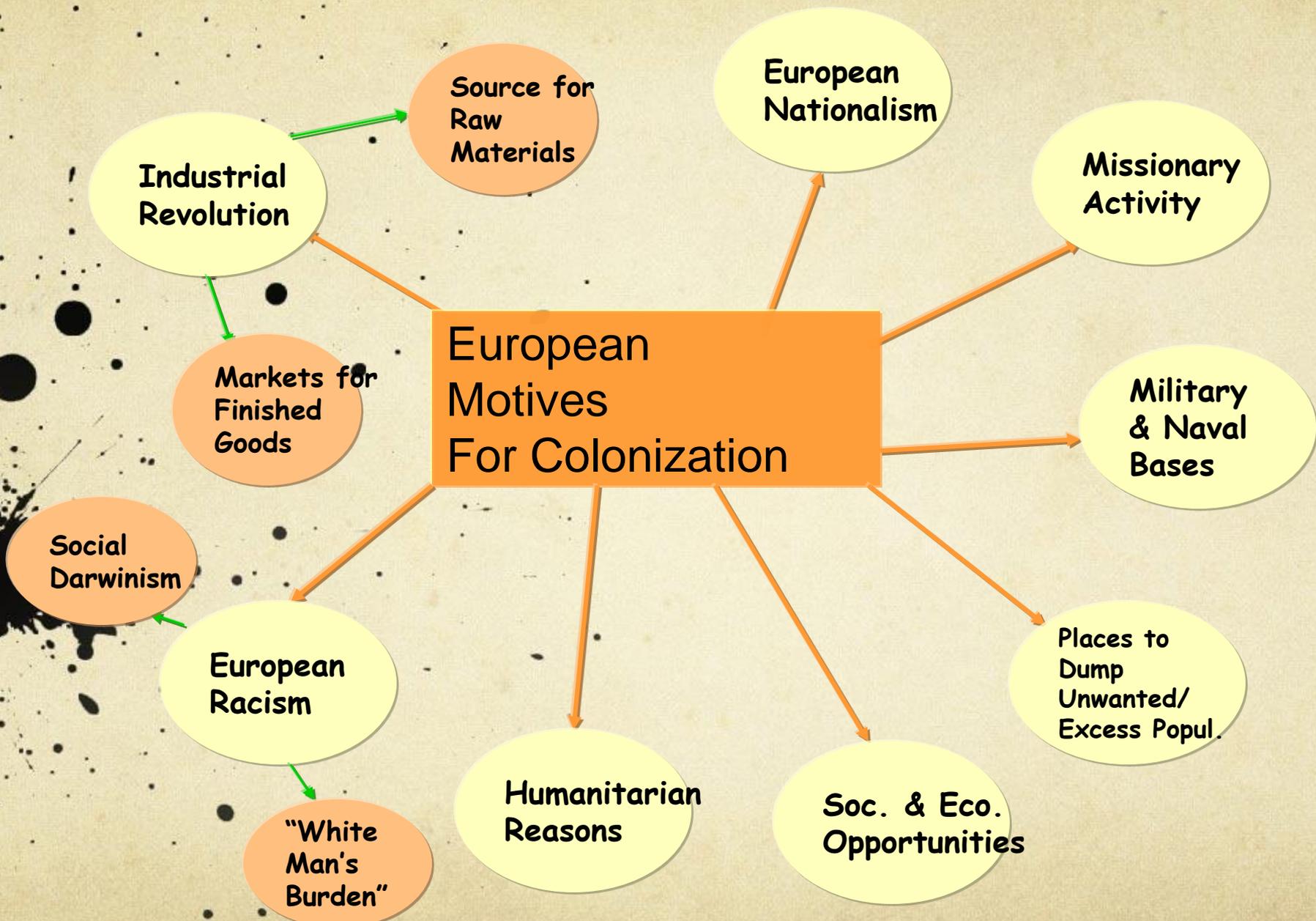
# Pre-19c European Trade with Africa



# The Age of Imperialism in Africa

## 1. Setting the Stage: Layers of History

- a. Ancient [Egyptians](#) and [Nubians](#) in the north left Africa with impressive [ruins](#)
- b. Rule by the [Persians](#) and [Greeks](#) spread culture
- c. The [Ottoman](#) Empire brought [Islam](#)
- d. The [Roman Empire](#) controlled northern Africa after the defeat of Carthage



**European Motives For Colonization**

**Industrial Revolution**

**Source for Raw Materials**

**European Nationalism**

**Missionary Activity**

**Military & Naval Bases**

**Places to Dump Unwanted/ Excess Popul.**

**Soc. & Eco. Opportunities**

**Humanitarian Reasons**

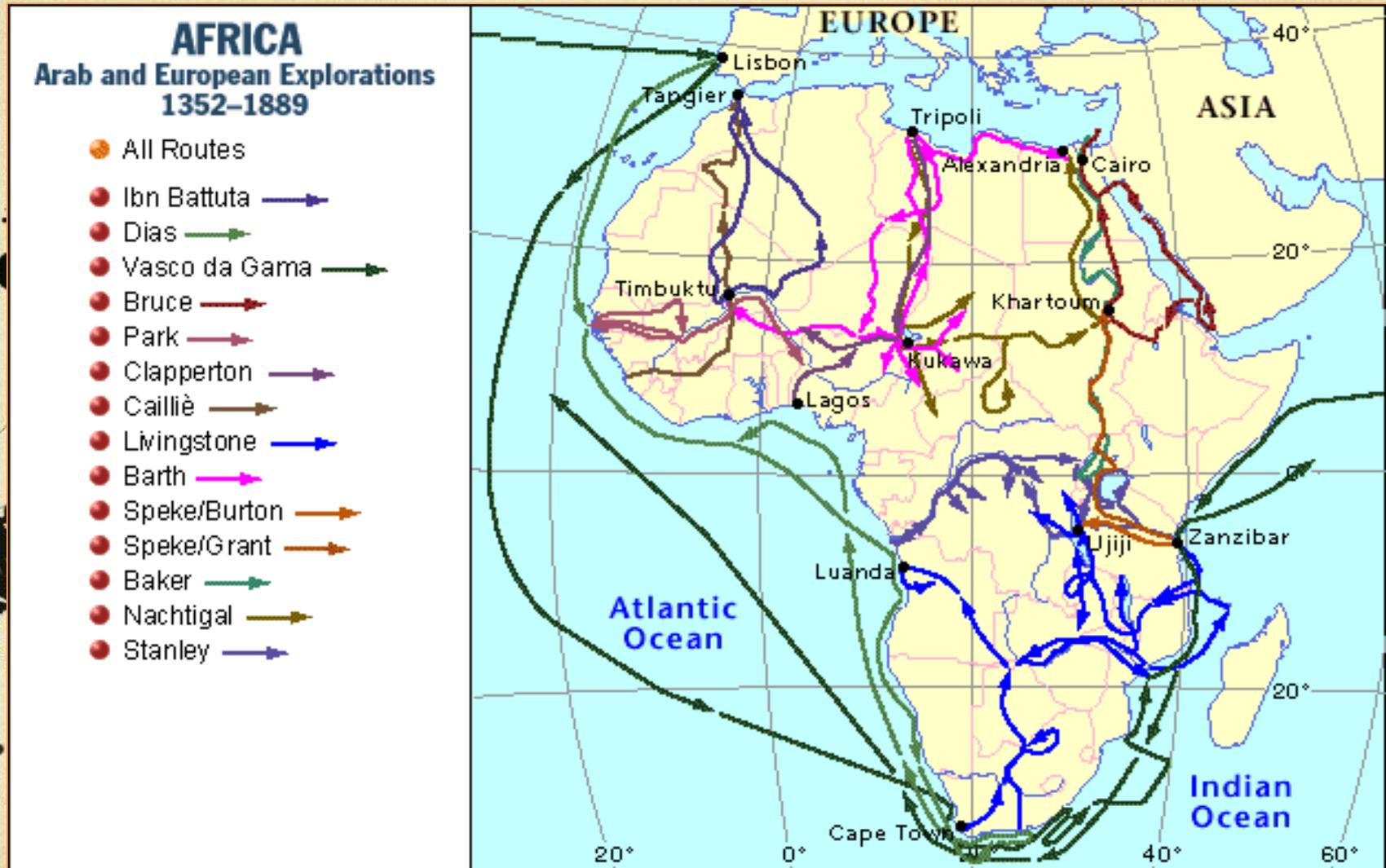
**European Racism**

**Markets for Finished Goods**

**Social Darwinism**

**"White Man's Burden"**

# European Explorers in Africa



19c → Europeans Map the Interior of Africa

# The Age of Imperialism in Africa

## 2. Imperialism

- a. Prior to European domination, African people were divided into hundreds of ethnic and linguistic groups and continued to follow traditional beliefs
- b. Some converted to Islam and Christianity
- c. Due to industrialization, Europeans competed for new markets to buy goods
- d. This led to European imperialism in Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries
- e. Imperialism: the seizure of a country or territory by a stronger country
- f. Disease and African armies had discouraged European exploration in the past
- g. Humanitarians, explorers, and missionaries who were against the Atlantic Slave Trade were allowed to travel to the interior
- h. In the 1860s, David Livingstone, a missionary from Scotland travelled to Africa
- i. Feared dead, American Henry Stanley found Livingstone in near Lake Tanganyika and his greeting "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" became world famous
- j. Stanley's further exploration of the Congo sparked the interest of King Leopold II of Belgium who took control of these lands with treaties and exploited the people

# Where Is Dr. Livingstone?



Doctor  
Livingstone,  
I Presume?

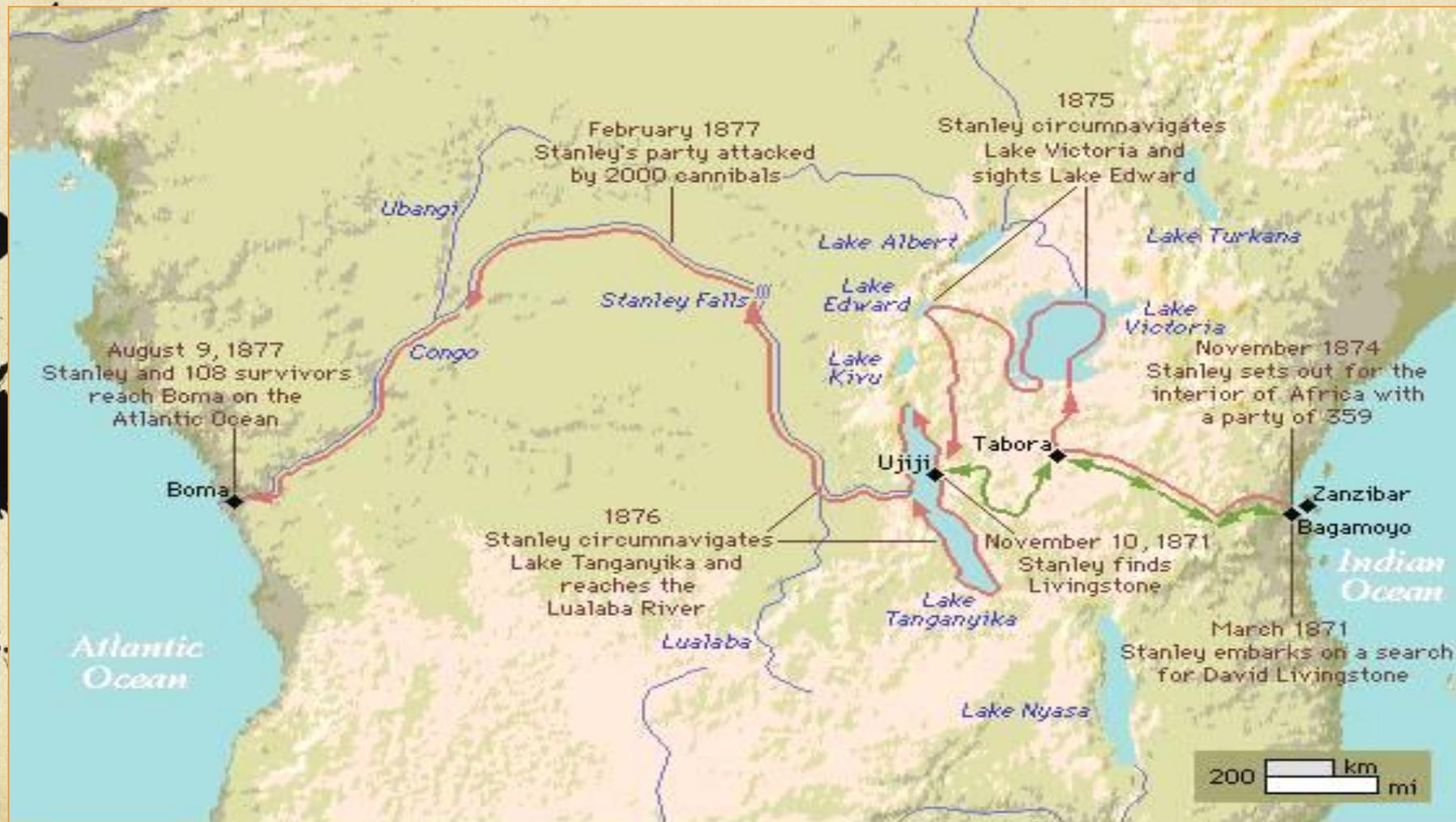


Dr. David Livingstone



Sir Henry Morton  
Stanley

# European Explorations in mid-19c: "The Scramble for Africa"



# King Leopold II: (r. 1865 - 1909)



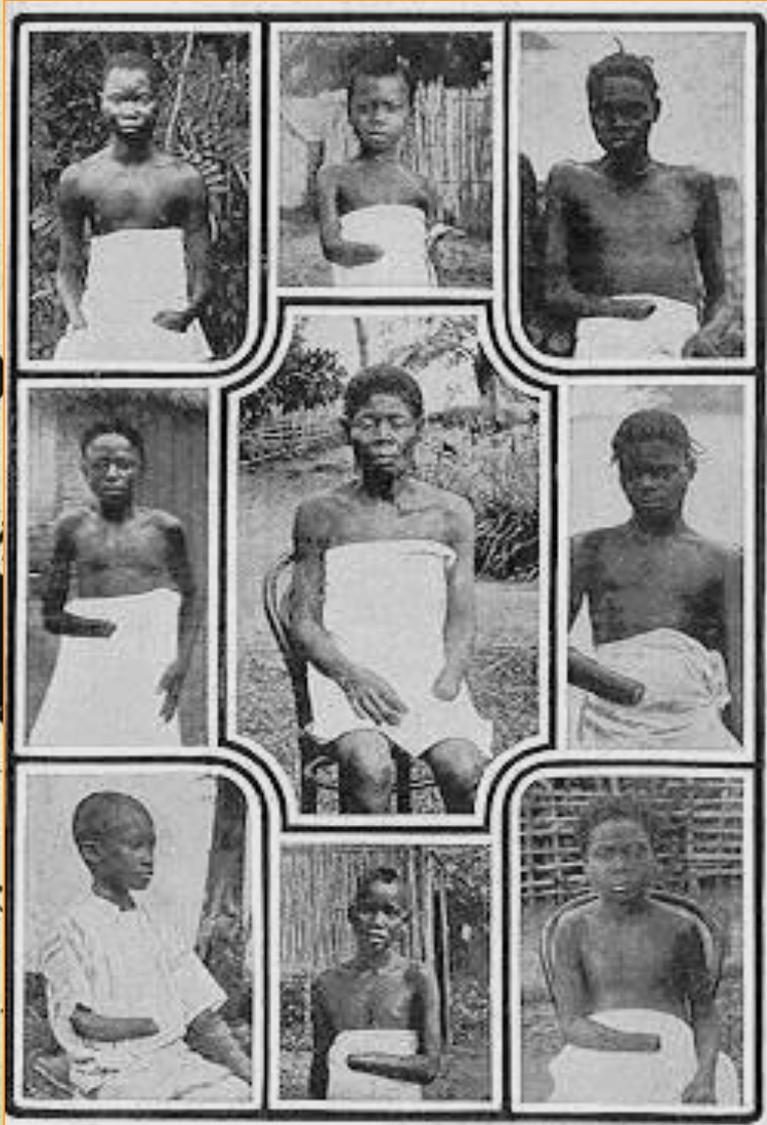
# Harvesting Rubber



# Punishing "Lazy" Workers



# 5-8 Million Victims! (50% of Popul.)



*It is blood-curdling to see them (the soldiers) returning with the hands of the slain, and to find the hands of young children amongst the bigger ones evidencing their bravery... The rubber from this district has cost hundreds of lives, and the scenes I have witnessed, while unable to help the oppressed, have been almost enough to make me wish I were dead... This rubber traffic is steeped in blood, and if the natives were to rise and sweep every white person on the Upper Congo into eternity, there would still be left a fearful balance to their credit.*

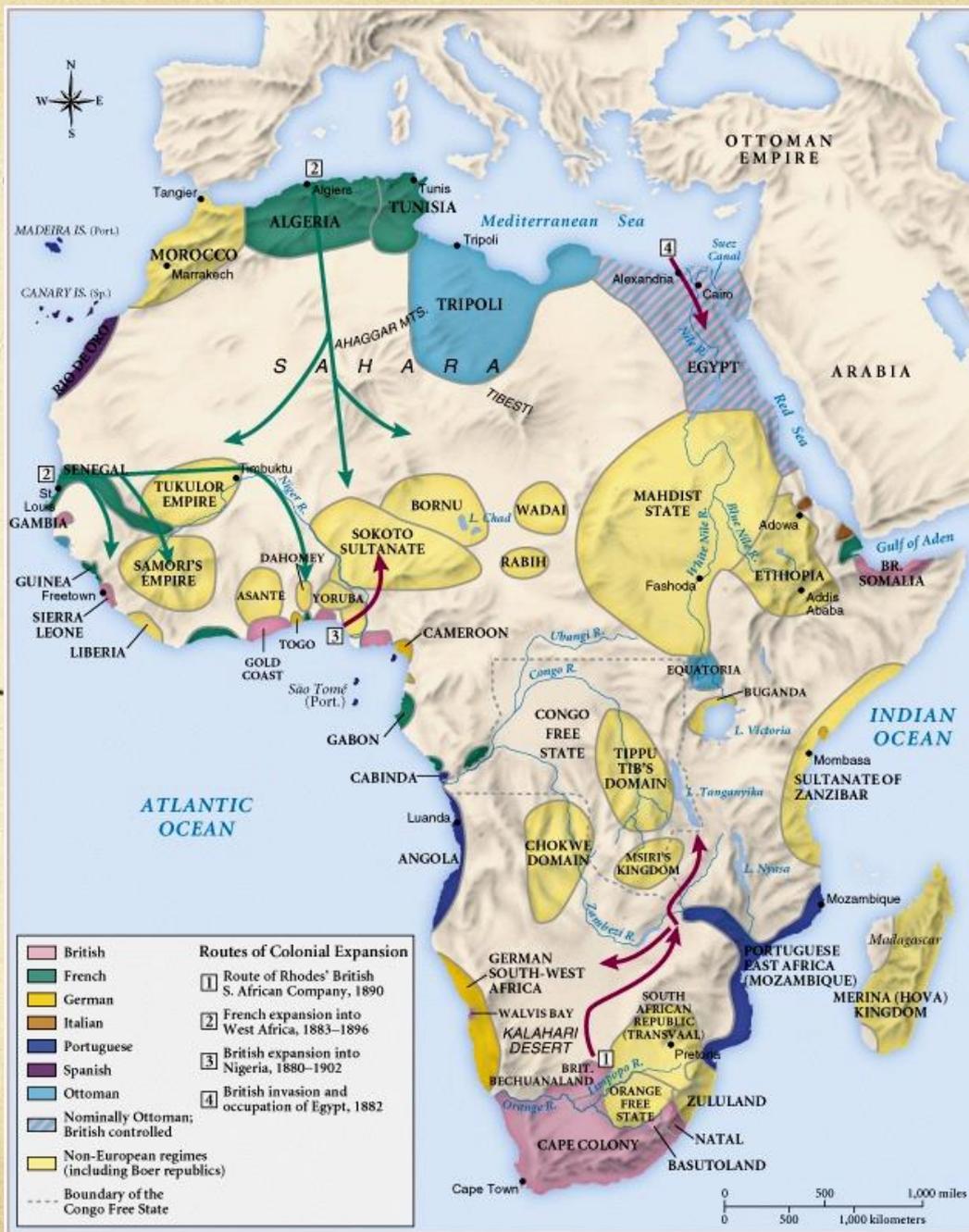
- Belgian Official

# The Age of Imperialism in Africa

## 3. Social Darwinism

- a. National pride led to the desire for more colonies
- b. Europeans viewed an empire as a measure of national greatness
- c. Simply put: Europeans believed they were better than other peoples; racism
- d. Based on Charles Darwin's "Survival of the Fittest," European attitudes were a reflection of a social theory known as Social Darwinism
- e. Essentially they believed those who were the fittest for survival enjoyed wealth and success and were considered superior to others
- f. This colonization push also came from missionaries looking to spread Christianity
- g. Railroads, maxim gun, and quinine for malaria helped Europeans push into Africa

# Africa 1890

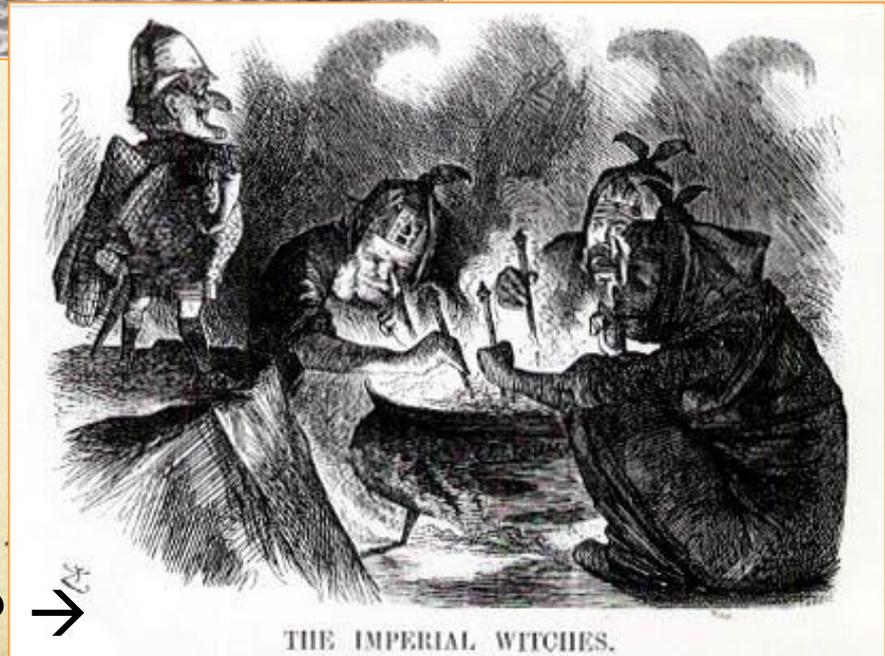
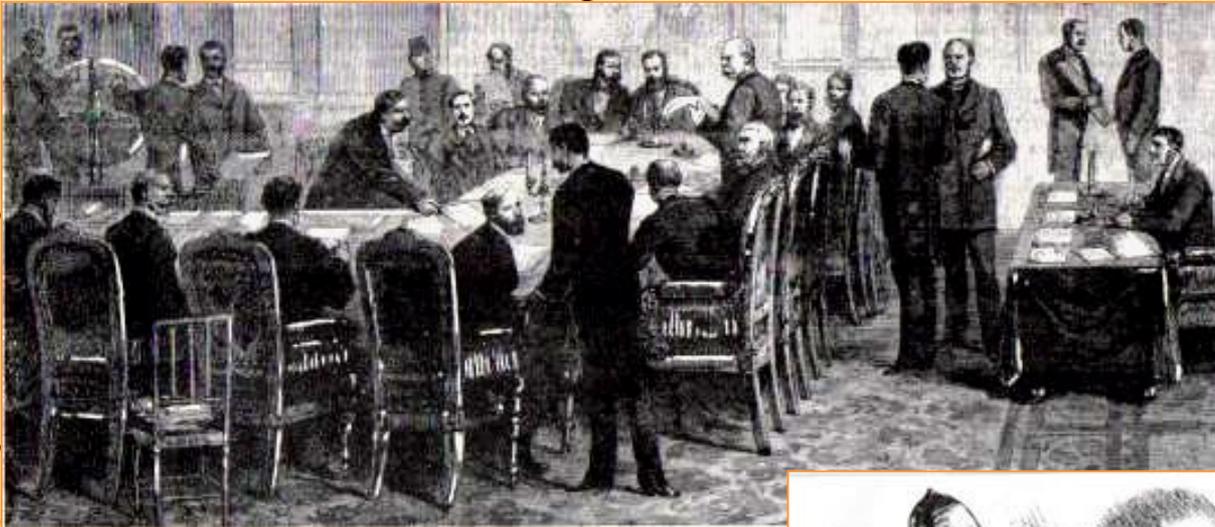


# The Age of Imperialism in Africa

## 4. The Berlin Conference

- a. The discovery of diamonds in 1867 and gold in 1886 in South Africa increased European interest in colonization
- b. To prevent war, 14 European nations met at the Berlin Conference in 1885-85 to lay down rules for the division of Africa
- c. They agreed that any European nation could claim land by notifying other nations and showing they could control that land
- d. Very little thought was given to how the African groups would react
- e. No African ruler was invited
- f. By 1914, only Liberia and Ethiopia remained free of European control

# Berlin Conference of 1884-1885

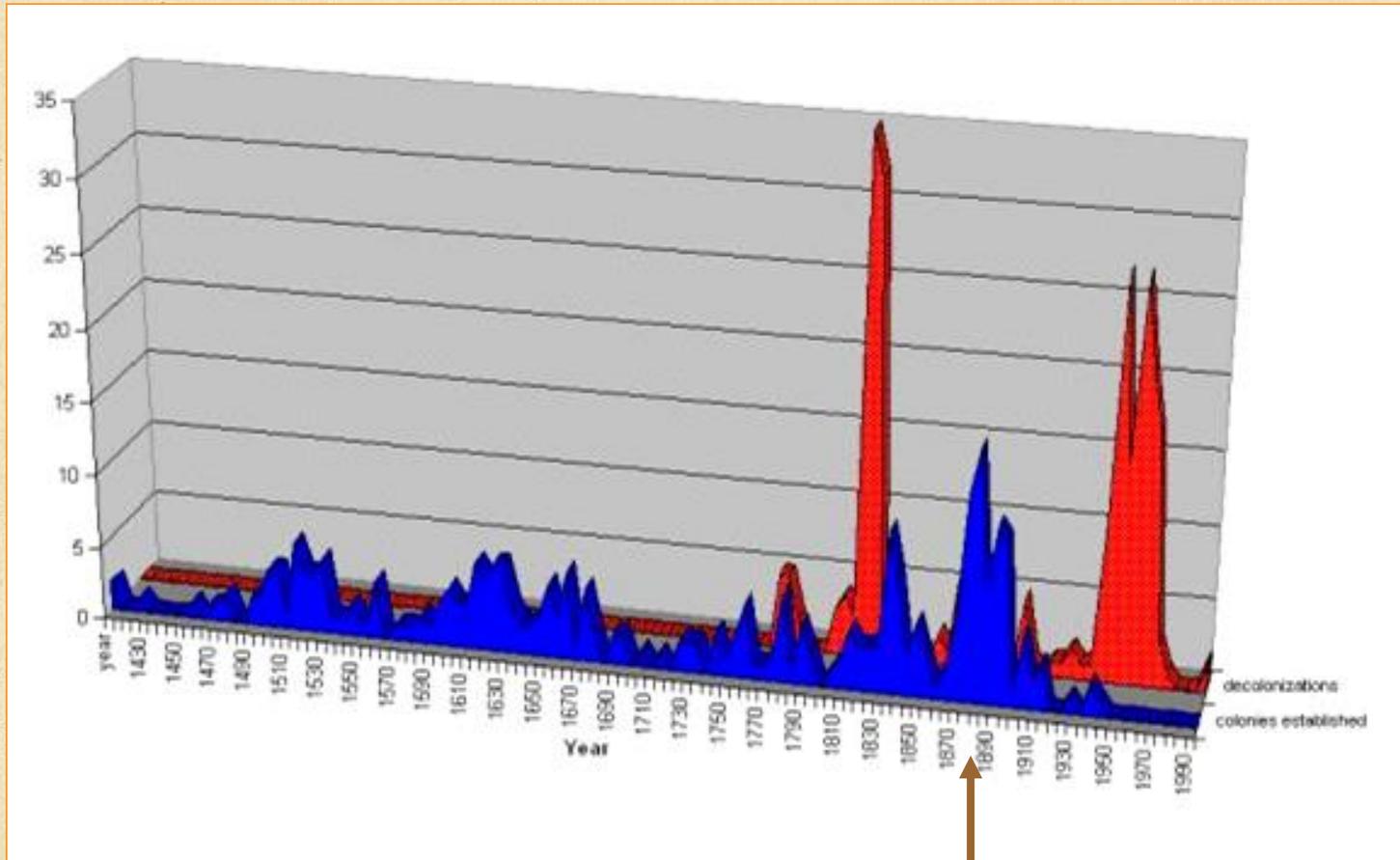


Another point of view? →





# European Colonization/Decolonization Patterns



Berlin Conference of 1884-85

# The Age of Imperialism in Africa

## 5. Clash over South Africa

- a. The Zulus under leader Shaka fought bravely against the British
- b. Zulus almost win but the Zulu nation fell to Britain in 1887
- c. Dutch settlers known as Boers settled the Cape of Good Hope in 1652
- d. Fought the British when the British took over
- e. Led to the Boer War between the British and the Boers
- f. Britain finally won and created the Union of South Africa in 1910

# Dutch Landing in 1652



# Shaka Zulu (1785 - 1828)



# The Boer War: 1899 - 1900



The Boers



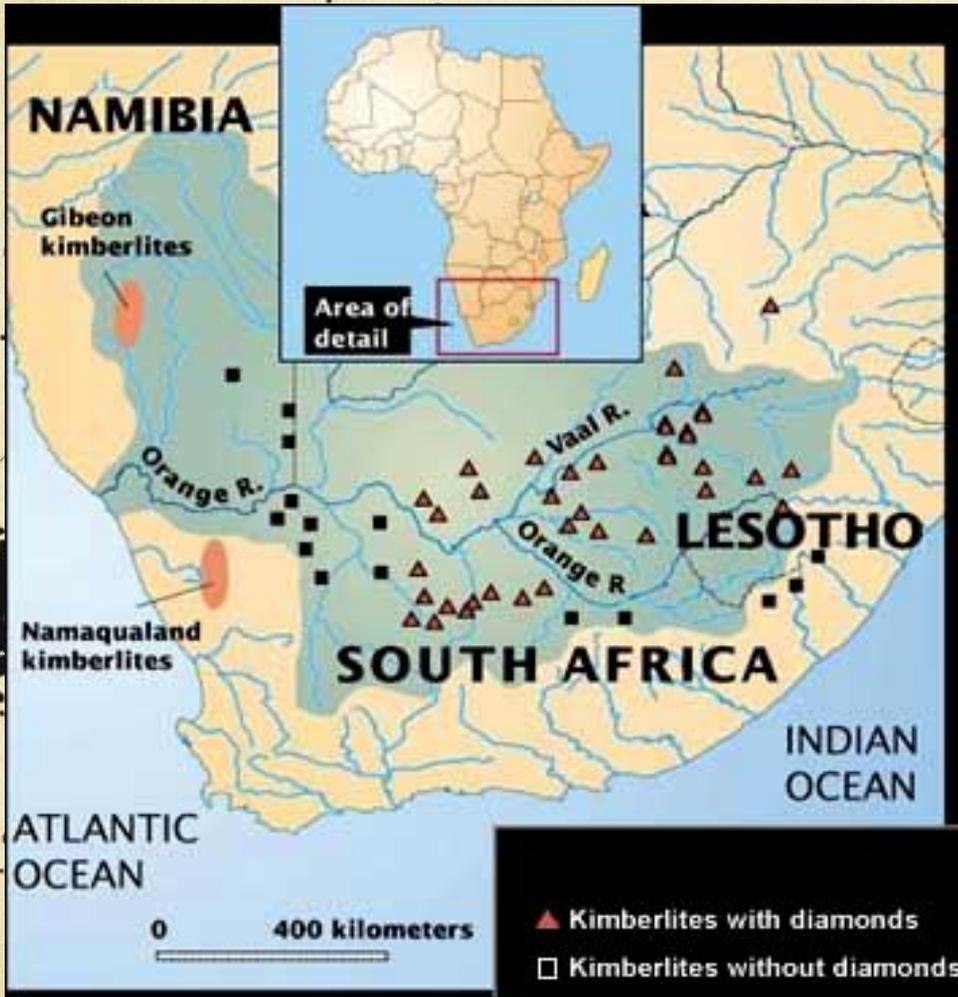
The British

# A Future British Prime Minister



• British Boer War Correspondent,  
Winston Churchill

# Diamond Mines



Raw Diamonds

# The Age of Imperialism in Africa

## 6. Legacy of Colonial Rule

### a. Negative Effects

- i. Africans lost control of their lands and their independence
- ii. Many died of smallpox
- iii. Thousands died resisting European rule
- iv. Traditional culture broke-down
- v. Division of Africa combined or unnaturally divided groups
- vi. Valuable goods such as gold, salt, and diamonds were taken out of the continent as well as the profit that was made

# The Age of Imperialism in Africa

## b. Positive Effects

- i. Reduced local warfare
- ii. Sanitation was provided; hospitals & schools built
- iii. Life spans and literacy rates increased
- iv. Railroads, dams, and telephone/telegraph wires were built; mostly benefitted Europeans