

“Scramble for Africa – African Imperialism”

TEKS - 13A: Interpret maps to explain the division of land, including man-made and natural borders; 14C: Analyze the human and physical factors that influence the power to control territory...

Imperialism

Define it:

Illustrate it:

Why were African nations so easily dominated?

1. African nations were not _____ (little to no _____)
2. African nations lacked _____ / prominence
3. African nations lacked _____
4. African nations had little to no _____ available (weaponry, steamships, etc.)

The Scramble for Africa Begins

The Belgians found valuable raw materials in Africa including _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, & _____.

Berlin Conference

Purpose: In 1884, _____, European leaders met at the Berlin Conference to _____.

No _____ were invited.

Actions Taken

-
- Declared Leopold II (Belguim) ruler of Congo

Major Mistakes

- Europeans didn't consider the ethnic or language differences between African tribes
-

Effects

- Europeans "robbed" Africa of its wealth (natural resources)
- Cause ethnic conflict and civil wars between rival tribes
-

Effects of African Imperialism

Directions: draw a (+) or (-) sign next to the following statements to show if it was/is a positive or negative effect of Imperialism on Africa.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. _____ Created population explosion which led to famine | 6. _____ Expanded educational opportunities |
| 2. _____ Created unified national states | 7. _____ Exploited natural resources: minerals, lumber, rubber, and human rights |
| 3. _____ Crops grown gave Europeans money rather than food for Africans | 8. _____ Improved medical care, sanitation, and nutrition |
| 4. _____ Downgraded traditional African culture (<i>westernization</i>) | 9. _____ Improved transportation and communication facilities |
| 5. _____ Encouraged tribal wars by creating artificial borders | 10. _____ Increased agricultural production |

When Africa Broke Free

Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

(p. 18)

1. Seventeen African countries—accounting for 70 percent of the continent's population—won independence in

- a 1910.
- b 1945.
- c 1956.
- d 1960.

(Read the "Scramble for Africa" section starting on p. 19)

2. According to the text, European colonial powers used their African colonies mainly to

- a house their fast-growing populations.
- b generate raw materials and crops.
- c set up manufacturing and industrial centers.
- d improve Africans' everyday lives.

(p. 19)

3. The first Europeans in Africa were

- a Portuguese traders in the 15th century.
- b British diamond miners in the 15th century.
- c slave traders in the 16th century.
- d none of the above

(p. 20)

4. As African countries began to gain their independence, a main concern of the United States was that

- a American lands would be colonized next.
- b European powers would go to war to regain their colonies.
- c Communism might take root in Africa.
- d groups like Boko Haram would threaten the continent.

(p. 21)

5. Which country won independence in 1956 and has been wracked by decades of civil war?

- a Sudan
- b South Africa
- c Cameroon
- d Kenya

(p. 21)

6. Which statement best describes Africa's economy?

- a It is locked in recession and includes no middle class.
- b It is completely agricultural, with few technological advances.
- c It's growing faster than the global average.
- d none of the above