

Happy Wednesday!

2/19/19

WARM UP:

1. Write the words "Four Corners" on your warm-up packet.
2. Follow your teacher's directions. Be safe. No pushing or running.
3. Get ready to "scramble!"

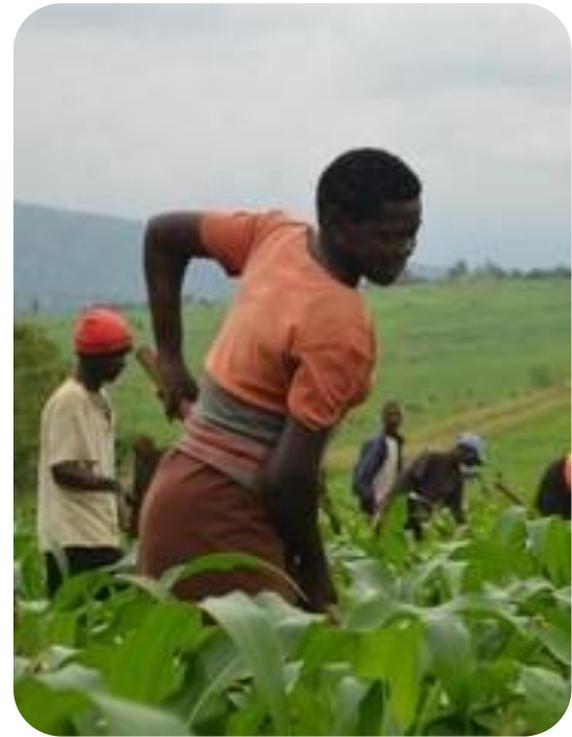
Farming for survival, such as to feed one's family, is an example of:

A. Commercial Farming

B. Overgrazing

✓ C. Subsistence Farming

D. Traditional Economy



The country pictured below is:

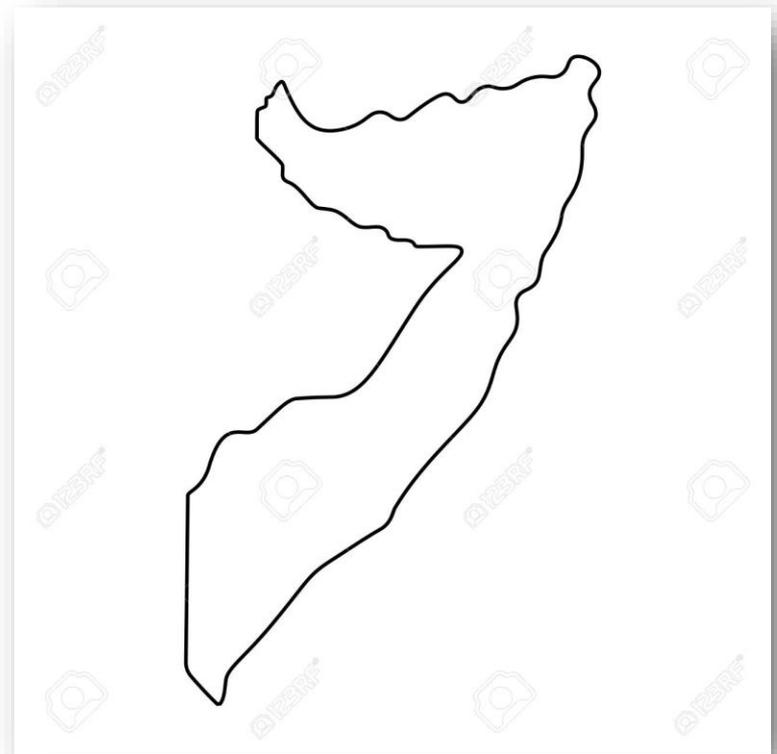
A. Ethiopia



B. Somalia

C. Nigeria

D. Liberia



Public services, such as power, water, and roads, are examples of:



A. Infrastructure

B. Shifting Cultivation

C. Urbanization

D. Carrying Capacity



Lake _____ is Africa's largest freshwater lake and the second largest in the world.

A. Djembe



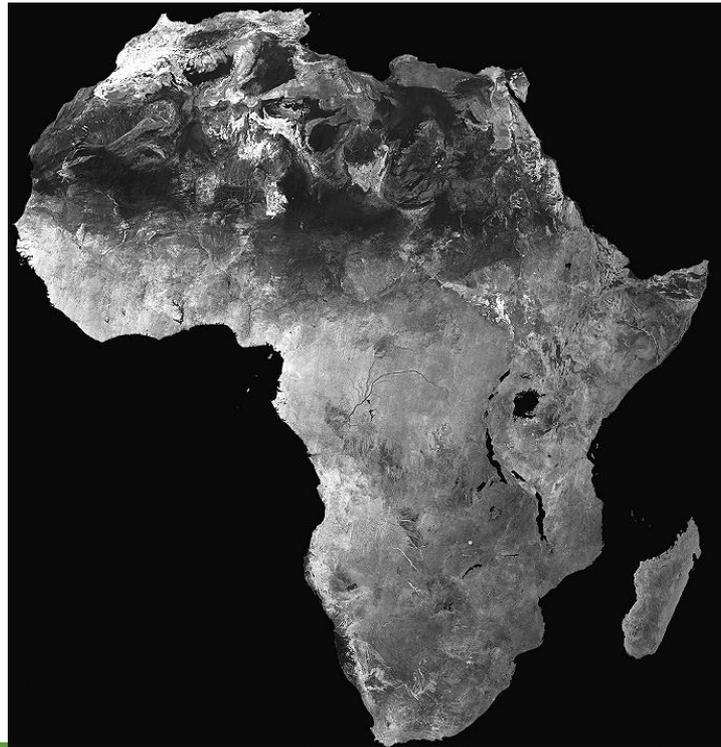
B. Viedma

C. Baikal

D. Victoria



The Scramble for Africa: African Imperialism





What We Will Learn Today:

1. Which European nations imperialized Africa.
2. What the Berlin Conference was about (purpose, actions taken, and mistakes).
3. Why Europeans dominated and imperialized Africa with ease.
4. The effects of imperialism in Africa.
5. How Industrialization impacted imperialism in Africa.

What policy were they practicing?

These nations were practicing a policy known as **IMPERIALISM**



One nation
extending its power
or control over
another nation

ILLUSTRATE IT!

Where did Europeans go?

In an effort to increase their wealth and power...

European nations rushed to take over lands in:



Asia



Africa

Why were African nations so easily dominated/ imperialized?

1. African nations were NOT culturally unified. Little to NO nationalism existed amongst the African nations.
2. African nations lacked political importance/prominence.
3. African nations lacked economic strength
4. African nations had little to no technology available (weaponry, steamships, etc...)



Cecil Rhodes stands astride the whole of Africa.

The Scramble for Africa Begins

- In the 1870s the Belgians began to trade with Africans in the Congo.
- The Belgians found valuable raw materials in Africa including iron, coal, gold, petroleum, silver, diamonds, & rubber.

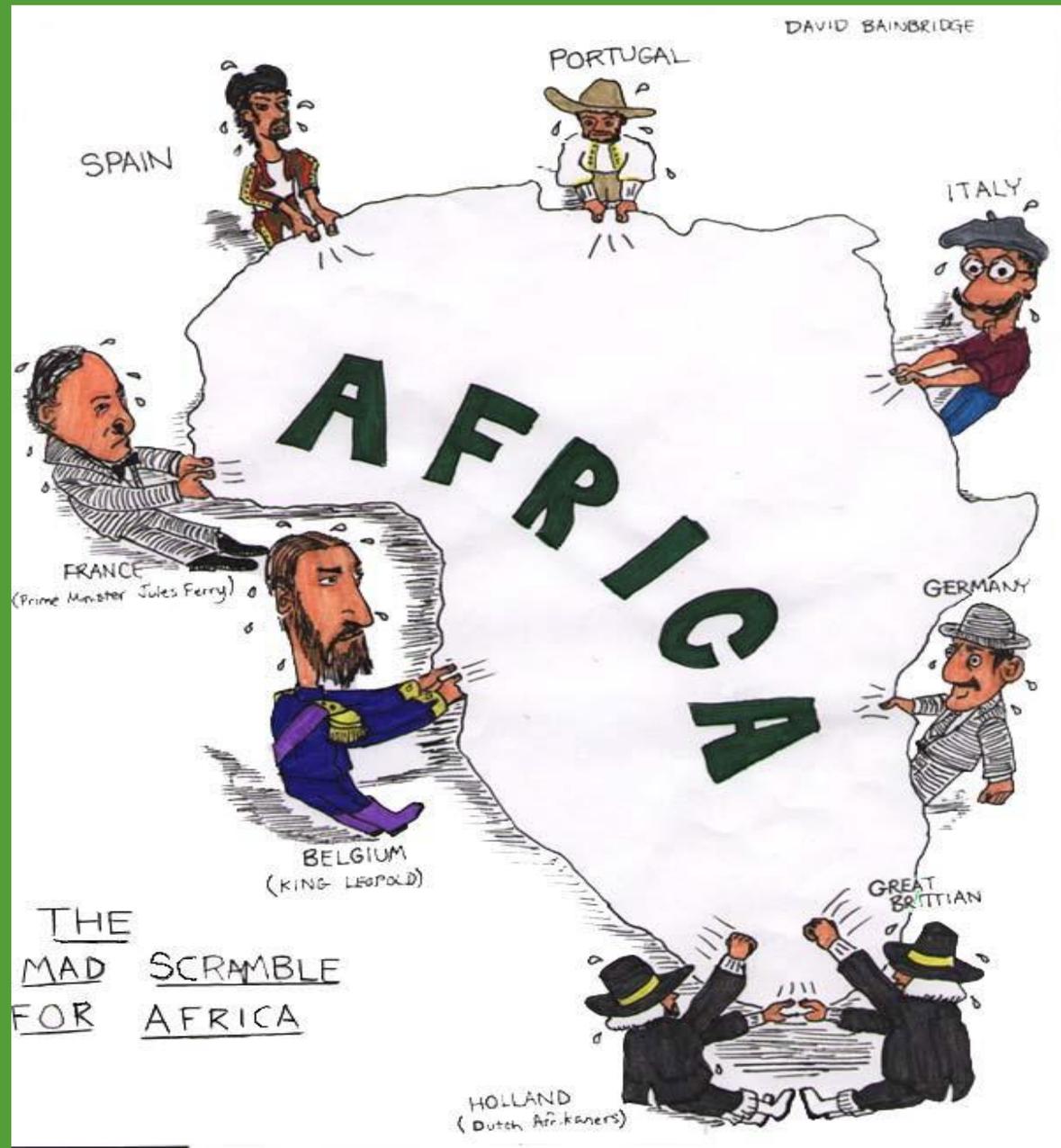


King Leopold



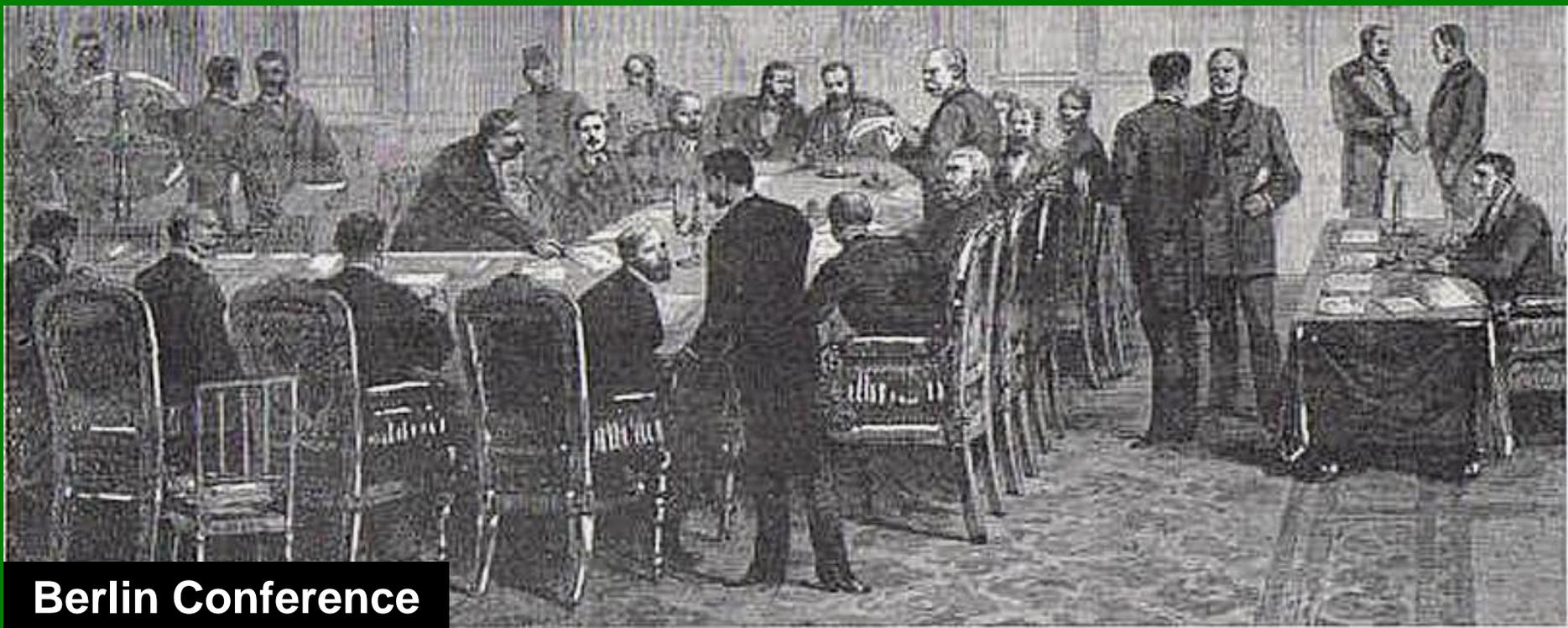
Scramble for Africa

Fearing they would miss out on various raw materials, the other European nations “scrambled” to establish their presence on the continent.



The Berlin Conference

Purpose: In 1884, to avoid conflict amongst themselves, European leaders met at the Berlin Conference to set up rules for colonizing and dividing Africa between themselves.
No African leaders were invited.



Berlin Conference

The Berlin Conference

- The European powers agreed that before they could claim territory they would have to set up an outpost.
- Whoever was the first to build the outpost gained that area of land.
- Thus, they agreed that Leopold II (Belgium) controlled the Congo.





The Berlin Conference

Actions Taken

Decided that whoever set up an outpost first claimed that area of land

(First come, first served)

Declared Leopold II (Belgium) as ruler of the Congo

Major Mistakes

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

Africans had no say in the agreements

Effects

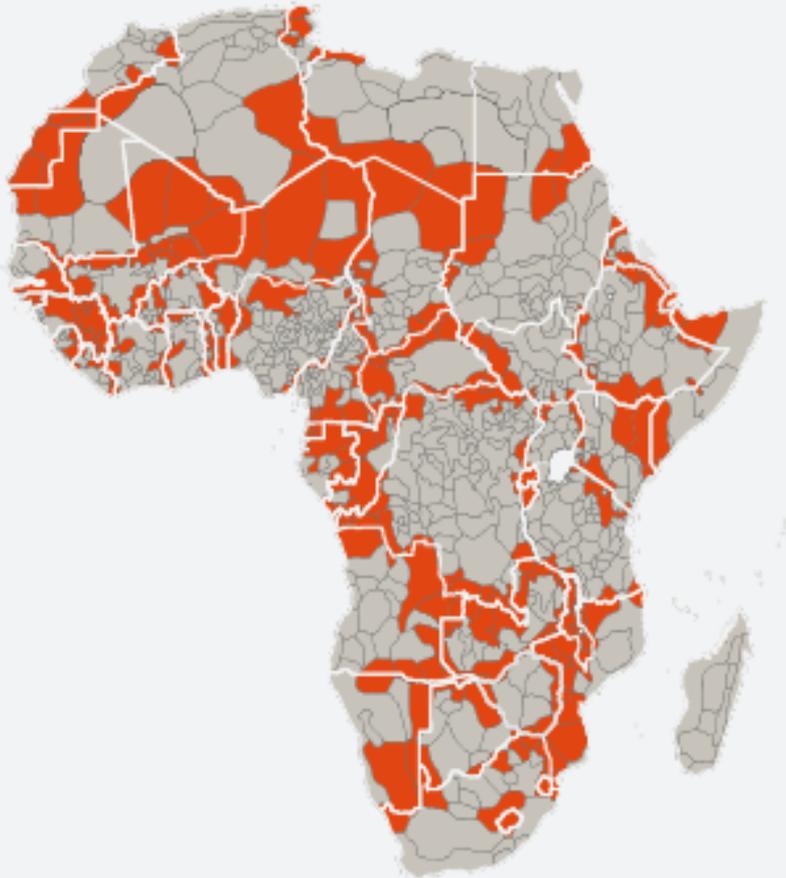
European nations **"robbed" Africa of its wealth** (natural resources – raw materials)

New borders **caused ethnic conflict and civil wars** between rival tribes.

African people revolted to try and get rid of Europeans from their continent, (without much success) in the 1800's.

Ethnic Differences vs. Borders Drawn

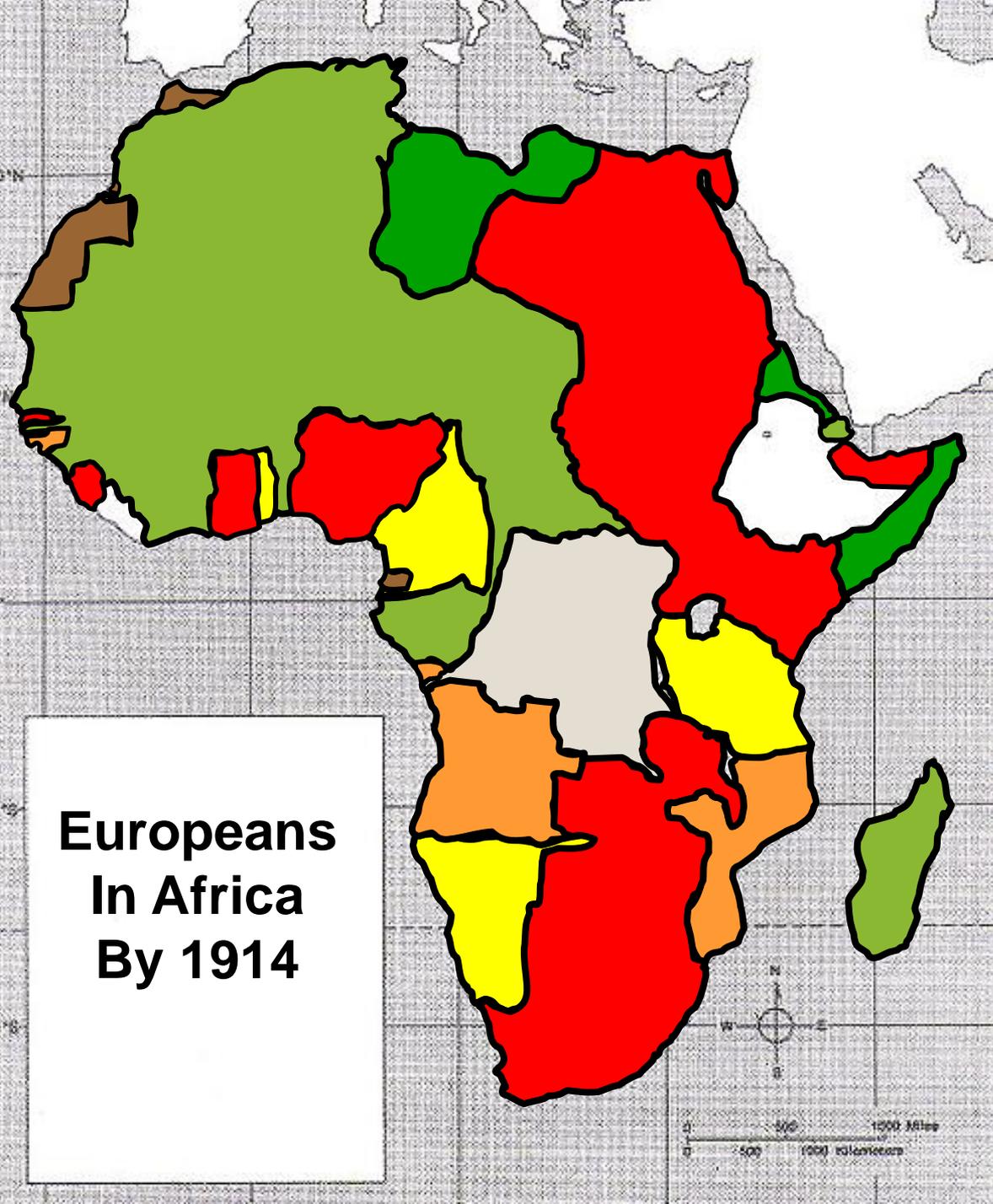
Africa - ethnic homelands and national borders



White lines: national borders (2015); dark lines: boundaries of ethnicities before colonization
■ Partitioned ethnicities

Source: S. Michalopoulos, E. Papaioannou: The Long-Run Effects of the Scramble for Africa | <http://www.nber.org/papers/w17620>

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**Europeans
In Africa
By 1914**

- Britain**
- France**
- Germany**
- Italy**
- Belgium**
- Portugal**
- Spain**



Effects of Imperialism

Positive Results

- Created unified national states
- Expanded (↑) educational opportunities
- Improved (↑) medical care, sanitation, and nutrition
- Improved (↑) transportation and communication facilities
- Increased (↑) agricultural production

Negative Results

- Created population explosion → famine
- Crops = European \$\$, not food for Africans
- Downgraded traditional African culture → westernization
- Encouraged tribal wars by creating artificial borders
- Exploited natural resources: minerals, lumber, rubber, human rights.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pw12KGSj53k>
Colonialism in 10 minutes: The Scramble for Africa
first 5 minutes and 10 seconds - covers the Scramble.





Exit Ticket

Write your name in the top right-hand corner of a lined piece of notebook paper and provide a 2 – 5 sentence answer for the following question:

Considering what you learned today, is the overall legacy of the "Scramble for Africa" positive, negative, or a bit of both? Why?