

**III. The Scramble for Africa**

Chapter 11: The Age of Imperialism  
1800–1920

**Main Idea**

**IN THE LATE 1800S AND EARLY 1900S, EUROPEAN POWERS CLAIMED LAND IN MUCH OF AFRICA.**

**III. The Scramble for Africa**


**A. THE NEW IMPERIALISM**

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**1. Economic Interests**


**During the Industrial Revolution**

- **Europeans needed materials such as coal and metals to manufacture goods. These needs fueled Europeans' desire for land with plentiful **natural resources**—resources that were available in Africa.**




**1 b. Why did European nations want raw materials from Africa?**

- **1 b. in order to manufacture goods.**




<b>A. THE NEW IMPERIALISM</b>
<b>2. Political Competition</b>

<b>A. The New Imperialism / Political Competition</b>	
<p><i>Imperialism</i> in Africa reflected <u>struggles for power in Europe</u></p> 	<p><i>Nationalism</i> also contributed to the rise of the new imperialism. European leaders believed that controlling colonies would <u>gain them more respect from other leaders</u>.</p>

<b>A. THE NEW IMPERIALISM</b>
<b>3. Cultural Motives</b>


<b>A. The New Imperialism: Cultural Motives</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cultural attitudes:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– European imperialists felt they were superior to non-European peoples (racism)</li> <li>– Believed there were significant biological differences between the race (racism)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Believed people of European descent were biologically superior to people of African or Asian descent (racism)</li> </ul>

<b>1. a. Define What is Social Darwinism?</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a. the notion that certain nations or races are more fit than others and that those nations should rule over the “less fit” nations</li> </ul>	

<b>Europeans believed their rule in Africa was justified</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>teaching Africans good government</li> <li>European customs</li> <li>Christian values</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Social Darwinism</b></li> <li>philosophy that applies Charles Darwin’s theory of natural selection to groups of people and states certain nations or races are more “fit” to rule the “less fit”</li> <li>--paternalistic attitudes—we know what is best for you</li> </ul>

## Cecil Rhodes

- British imperialist and business magnate; he was one of the foremost advocates of expanding the British Empire and was a strong believer in the superiority of the "Anglo-Saxon" race.




English imperial administrator Cecil Rhodes, in an 1892 cartoon

Motives for the New Imperialism	
<b>Economic</b>	<i>need for raw materials to manufacture goods</i>
<b>Political</b>	<i>Rivalry between European nations created competition over establishing African colonies.</i>
<b>Cultural</b>	<i>racist beliefs that Europeans were superior and that Africans needed to be taught good government, European customs, Christian values</i>
<b>Scientific</b>	<i>Darwin's theory of natural selection applied to struggle between nations and races (Social Darwinism)</i>

### 1 c. What two main reasons drove European leaders to claim African territory?

- 1 c. for **political reasons**, as evidence of power,
- For **economic reasons**, as a source of raw materials for factories and a potential market for finished products

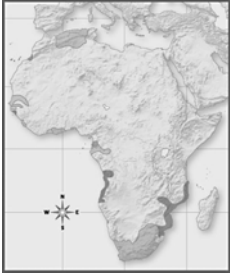


## III. The Scramble for Africa

### B. EUROPEAN CLAIMS IN AFRICA


### B. European Claims in Africa

- In the 1880s, driven by their new economic, political, and cultural motives, Europeans began to compete for additional territory in Africa.




Africa in 1880

Europeans were driven by **economic interests**, **political competition**, and **cultural motives**.



Africa in 1880

Africa in 1914




**B. EUROPEAN CLAIMS IN AFRICA**

**1. Scientific Advances and Imperialism**





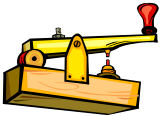
**Scientific Advances and Imperialism**

- Africa's rugged terrain could make travel and control difficult
- drug quinine, Europeans protected themselves against one of the biggest threats, malaria.
- automatic machine gun
  - Africans had no modern weapons
- telegraphs, railroads, and steamships
  - overcame many of the problems of communication and travel.



**2. a. What advances in technology made European domination of Africa possible?**

- 2. a. quinine,
- the machine gun,
- telegraphs,
- railroads,
- and steamships

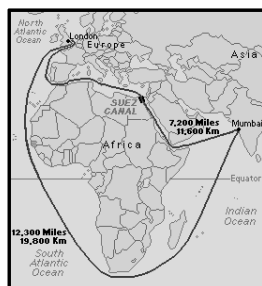






**B. EUROPEAN CLAIMS IN AFRICA**

**2. Suez Canal**

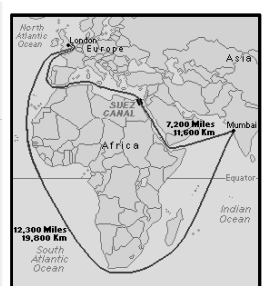
**Suez Canal**

- Egyptian waterway connecting the Mediterranean and Red seas; built in 1869 by Franco-Egyptian company; in **1875 Britain bought Egypt's share in the canal**



**Suez Canal**

- When the Egyptian government appeared unstable in 1882, the British occupied Egypt to protect British interests in the Suez Canal. Britain later established partial control over Egypt as a **protectorate** to ensure British access to the canal.



The Suez Canal



**B. EUROPEAN CLAIMS IN AFRICA**

**3. Division of Africa**

**Berlin Conference**

- When a European nation claimed a new African territory, it had to notify other European nations and prove that it could control the territory.
- As they divided Africa, European leaders paid no attention to Africans' traditional ethnic boundaries. This disregard for the African peoples land would later cause conflict.



**2b. What was the purpose of the Berlin Conference?**

- **2 b. to divide African territory among the European nations**



**B. EUROPEAN CLAIMS IN AFRICA**

**3. The Boer War**

**The Boer War**

- In southern Africa, the British met opposition to land claims. Dutch settlers, known as Boers, had lived in the region since the 1600s. After gold was discovered there in the late 1800s, the Boers refused to grant political rights to foreigners, including the British.
- Tensions between the two groups heightened as Britain tried to make Boer territory a part of the British Empire. In 1899 war broke out.


**B. EUROPEAN CLAIMS IN AFRICA**

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**4. Belgian Congo**

**Leopold II**

- (1835–1909) King of Belgium from 1865 to 1909; he financed an expedition to the Congo and assumed the title of sovereign of the Congo Free State. His armies treated the Congolese brutally and exploited them as workers.




A British cartoon from 1906 depicting King Leopold II as entangling the Congo (Photo: Punch cartoon)

**4. Belgian Congo**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King Leopold created a personal fortune by exploiting the Congo's natural resources.</li> <li>1890s and early 1900s Europe and the U. S. <u>demand for rubber</u> increased as the need for bicycle and automobile tires increased.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Millions of workers died from overwork and disease.</li> <li>Eventually an international outcry over Leopold's brutal tactics caused the Belgian government to take control of the Congo in 1908.</li> </ul>
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**2c. Support a Position: Do you think Leopold II should have claimed the Belgian Congo for himself? Why or why not?**

- answer—no!!!!!!
- because he was a brutal leader




**C. AFRICAN RESISTANCE**

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**African Resistance**

- Africans did not passively accept European claims to rule over them.
- As European troops advanced on African territory, they often met stiff resistance from local rulers and peoples.



**C. AFRICAN RESISTANCE**

1. The Zulu


**The Zulu**

- The Zulu people resisted colonialism for more than 50 years.




**3. a. Who were the Zulu?**

- 3. a. an African group who resisted colonialism for more than 50 years**




**Shaka**

- In the early 1800s the Zulu leader **Shaka** built a strong Zulu kingdom by subduing several neighboring peoples.
- He reorganized the army and introduced new fighting tactics. He subdued neighboring peoples, consolidating an empire that encompassed most of southern Africa.



**The Zulu**



- Cetshwayo, Shaka's nephew, king of the Zulu nation, led his army to resist imperial control.
- Though Zulu resistance was fierce, the British defeated them in 1879 and annexed their kingdom as a colony.

**C. AFRICAN RESISTANCE**

2. Ethiopia

### THE MAN WHO SAVED ETHIOPIA

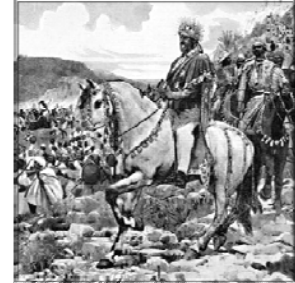


Menelik II at the Battle of Adwa

Menelik II, undertook a program of modernization that included a modern army—defeated the Italians at the Battle of Adwa.

### 3. b. Draw Conclusions How did Ethiopians under Menelik II defeat the Italians?

- **3 b. Ethiopia had a modern army that was larger and better armed than the Italian army.**



### C. AFRICAN RESISTANCE

#### 3. French West Africa

### French West Africa

- Touré fought the French for 15 years and proclaimed himself king of Guinea. However, in 1898 the French captured Touré and defeated his army. This act ended all resistance to French rule in West Africa.



### C. AFRICAN RESISTANCE

#### 4. German East Africa

### German East Africa

- To combat the Germans, a spiritual leader encouraged his followers to sprinkle magic water, or *maji*, all over their bodies to protect themselves from German bullets.
- The magic water did not work. This Maji Maji Rebellion, as it became known, was quickly put down by the Germans, who killed tens of thousands of Africans.

4. make a list of the key events in European imperialism in Africa. Then organize the events on a time line.

- 1869, Suez Canal opens;
- 1879, British vs. Zulu;
- 1882, British occupy Egypt;
- 1884, Berlin Conference;
- 1895, Ethiopia defeats Italy;
- 1902, Boer territory becomes British

5. **Narration** Write a brief news report on the Battle of Adowa. Use chronological order to tell what happened from the beginning to the end of the battle.

- Newspaper article should explain how the Ethiopians won the battle.

