

Chapter 27.1 The Scramble for Africa

1. SETTING THE STAGE

- a. Industrialization stirred ambitions in many European nations because they wanted more resources to fuel their industrial production
 - i. Many nations looked to Africa as a source of raw materials and as a market for industrial products
 - ii. Colonial powers seized vast areas of Africa during the 19th and early 20th centuries
 - 1. This seizure of a country or territory by a stronger country is called imperialism

2. Africa Before European Domination

- a. In the mid-1800s, on the eve of the European domination of Africa, African peoples were divided into hundreds of _____ and _____ groups
 - i. Europeans had established contacts with sub-Saharan Africans as early as the 1450s but, powerful African armies were able to keep the Europeans out of most of Africa for 400 years
 - 1. As late as 1880, Europeans controlled only _____ of the _____, mainly on the _____
 - ii. European travel into the _____ on a large-scale basis was virtually impossible as Europeans could not navigate _____
 - 1. The introduction of _____ in the early 1800s allowed Europeans to conduct major expeditions into the interior of Africa
 - iii. _____ also discouraged European exploration
 - iv. Finally, Africans controlled their own _____ and provided the _____

b. Nations Compete for Overseas Empires

- i. Those Europeans who did penetrate the interior of Africa were _____, _____, or _____ who opposed the European and American _____

c. The Congo Sparks Interest

- i. Henry Stanley set out to explore Africa and trace the course of the _____
 - 1. His explorations sparked the interest of _____, who commissioned Stanley to help him _____ in the Congo
 - 2. Between 1879 and 1882, Stanley signed treaties with local chiefs of the _____ and gave _____ of Belgium control of these lands
- ii. Leopold claimed that his _____ in establishing the colony was to abolish the _____ and promote _____
 - 1. However, he licensed companies that _____ by forcing them to collect sap from rubber plants
 - a. At least _____ due to the abuses inflicted during Leopold's rule

2. The _____, as the colony later became known, was _____ than Belgium

3. Forces Driving Imperialism

a. Economic, political, and social forces accelerated the drive to take over land in all parts of the globe

- i. As European nations _____, they searched for new _____ and raw _____ to improve their economies

b. Belief in European Superiority

i. The race for _____ grew out of a strong sense of _____

ii. Many Europeans believed that they were better than other peoples

1. The belief that one race is _____ to others is called _____

2. The attitude was a reflection of _____, a social theory of the time

a. In this theory, Charles Darwin's ideas about _____ and "_____ " were applied to human society

b. Those who were fittest for survival enjoyed _____ and _____ and were considered _____ to others

3. According to the theory, _____ were considered to be on a lower scale of cultural and physical development because they had not made the _____ and _____ progress that Europeans had

a. Europeans believed that they had the right and the duty to bring the results of their progress to other countries

iii. The push for expansion also came from _____ who worked to convert the peoples of Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands to _____

1. They also wanted to "_____, " that is, to "_____, " the peoples of the foreign land

c. Factors Promoting Imperialism in Africa

i. One overwhelming advantage was the Europeans' _____

1. The _____, invented in 1884, was the world's first automatic _____

2. European countries quickly acquired the Maxim, while the resisting Africans were forced to rely on outdated weapons

ii. The invention of the _____ allowed Europeans to easily travel on _____ to establish bases of control deep in the African continent

1. Railroads, cables, and steamships allowed _____ within a colony and between the colony and its controlling nation

iii. Even with _____ and _____ to transport them, another factor might have kept Europeans confined to the coast

1. They were highly susceptible to _____, a disease carried by the dense swarms of mosquitoes in Africa's interior

a. The perfection of the _____ in 1829 eventually protected Europeans from becoming infected with this disease

- iv. Factors within Africa also made the continent easier for Europeans to colonize
 1. Africans' huge variety of _____ and _____ discouraged unity among them
 2. _____ fought between _____ over land, water, and trade rights also prevented a _____

4. The Division of Africa

- a. The discoveries of _____ in 1867 and _____ in 1886 in _____ increased European interest in _____ the continent and no European power wanted to be left out of the race

b. Berlin Conference Divides Africa

- i. The competition was so fierce that European countries feared war among themselves
 1. To prevent conflict, 14 _____ met at the _____ in 1884–85 to lay down rules for the division of Africa
 2. They agreed that any European country could claim land in Africa by notifying other nations of its claims and showing it could control the area
 - a. The European nations _____ with little thought about how African _____ or _____ groups were distributed
 - b. _____ ruler was invited to attend these meetings, yet the conference sealed Africa's fate
 3. By 1914, only _____ and _____ remained free from European control

c. Demand for Raw Materials Shapes Colonies

- i. The major source of great wealth in Africa proved to be the continent's rich _____
 1. The Belgian Congo contained untold wealth in _____ and _____
 2. These riches seemed small compared with the _____ and _____ in South Africa
- ii. Businesses eventually developed _____ to grow peanuts, palm oil, cocoa, and rubber
 1. These products displaced the _____ grown by farmers to feed their families

5. Three Groups Clash over South Africa

- a. The history of South Africa is a history of Africans, Dutch, and British clashing over land and resources
- b. Zulus Fight the British
 - i. Around 1816, a _____ chief, _____, used highly disciplined _____ and good _____ organization to create a large centralized state
 - ii. _____, however, were unable to keep the kingdom together against the superior arms of the British invaders
 1. 1879 - after Zulu king _____ refused to dismiss his army and accept British rule, the British invaded the Zulu nation

a. Although the Zulus used spears and shields against British guns, they nearly defeated the great European army

2. In July 1879, however, the _____ lost the Battle of Ulundi and their kingdom

a. The _____ nation fell to _____ control in 1887

c. Boers and British Settle in the Cape

i. The Dutch came to the Cape of Good Hope in 1652 to establish a way station for their ships sailing between the Dutch East Indies and the Netherlands

1. Dutch settlers known as _____ - Dutch for “farmers” gradually took _____ and established large farms - The Boers are also known as _____

2. When the British took over the _____ permanently in the early 1800s, they and the Boers clashed over British policy regarding land and slaves

ii. In the 1830s, to escape the British, several thousand Boers began to move north

1. This movement has become known as the _____

2. The Boers soon found themselves fighting fiercely with Zulu and other African groups whose land they were taking

d. The Boer War

i. _____ and _____ were discovered in southern Africa in the 1860s and 1880s

1. Suddenly, adventurers from all parts of the world rushed in to make their fortunes

2. The _____ tried to keep these “_____” from gaining political rights

3. An attempt to start a rebellion against the Boers failed and the Boers blamed the British and, in 1899, took up arms against them

ii. The _____ (also known as the South African War) between the British and the Boers was the first modern “_____” _____

1. The Boers launched commando raids and used guerrilla tactics against the British

2. The British countered by burning Boer farms and imprisoning women and children in disease-ridden concentration camps

iii. _____ finally won the war

1. 1910 - the Boer republics were joined into a self-governing Union of South Africa, which was controlled by the British

iv. The establishing of colonies signaled a change in the way of life of the Africans

1. The Europeans made efforts to change the _____, _____, and _____ lives of the peoples they conquered