

Chapter 27.2 Imperialism

1. Setting the Stage

- a. The Berlin Conference of 1884–85 was a European conference and, although black South Africans participated in it, the Boer War was largely a European war
 - i. Europeans argued and fought among themselves over the lands of Africa
 - ii. In carving up the continent, the European countries paid little or no attention to historical political divisions or to the many ethnic and language groupings in Africa

2. A New Period of Imperialism

- a. The imperialism of the 18th and 19th centuries was conducted differently from the explorations of the 15th and 16th centuries

- i. In the earlier period, _____ often did not penetrate far into the conquered areas in Asia and Africa, nor did they always have a _____ on the lives of the people
- ii. During this new period of _____, the Europeans demanded _____ over the economic, political, and social lives of the people

b. Forms of Control

- i. Over time, four forms of colonial control emerged: _____, _____, _____, and _____ imperialism

c. Methods of Management

- i. Two basic methods emerged
 1. Britain and other nations—such as the United States in its Pacific Island colonies—preferred _____
 2. France and most other European nations wielded a more _____

d. Indirect Control

- i. _____ control relied on existing _____
 1. In some areas, the British asked a _____ to accept _____ to rule
 2. These local officials handled much of the daily management of the colony
 3. In addition, each _____ had a _____ that included colonial officials as well as local merchants and professionals nominated by the colonial governor
- ii. The assumption was that the councils would train _____ in the _____ and that a time would come when the local population would govern itself

e. Direct Control

- i. The French and other European powers preferred more _____ of their colonies
 1. They viewed the _____ as unable to handle the complex business of _____

2. Europeans developed a policy called _____
 - a. Europeans governed people in a _____ by providing for their needs but not _____
 - b. To accomplish this, the Europeans brought in their own _____ and did not train _____ in European methods of _____
- ii. The French also supported a policy of _____
 1. based on the idea that in time, the _____ would adopt _____ and become like the _____
 2. To aid in the transition, all local schools, courts, and businesses were patterned after French institutions
 3. The French abandoned the ideal of _____ for all but a few places and settled for a policy of “_____,” which was similar to _____
 - a. They recognized _____ institutions and culture but regarded them as inferior to _____ culture

3. A British Colony

a. Gaining Control

- i. Britain gained control of southern Nigeria through both _____ and _____ means
 1. Some local rulers agreed to sign _____ with Britain and accepted British residents
 2. Others opposed the foreign intervention and rebelled against it
 - a. The British _____ to put down and defeat these _____
- ii. British conquest of _____ was accomplished by the _____ -
 1. 1914 - the British claimed the entire area of Nigeria as a colony

b. Managing the Colony

- i. Managing Nigeria would not prove to be easy because it was one of the most _____ - areas in Africa
 1. The three largest groups were the _____ in the north, the _____ in the southwest, and the _____ in the southeast
 - a. The _____ people were Muslim and had a strong _____
 - b. The _____ and _____ peoples followed traditional _____ and relied on _____ for control
 2. Ruling indirectly through local officials worked well with the _____
 3. This management method did not work as well with the _____ and _____ peoples

- a. Their local chiefs resented having their _____ by the British

4. African Resistance

- a. The contest between African states and European powers was never equal because of the Europeans' superior arms

b. Unsuccessful Movements

- i. _____ almost 50-year resistance to _____ was one outstanding example of active resistance
- ii. The resistance movement led by _____ in West Africa against the French is another example
 - 1. After _____, Touré fought the French for 16 years
- iii. Africans in German East Africa put their faith in a _____
 - 1. African villagers resisted the Germans' insistence that they plant cotton, a _____, rather than attend to their own food crops
 - 2. 1905 - the belief suddenly arose that a magic water (_____) sprinkled on their bodies would turn the Germans' _____ into _____
 - 3. The uprising became known as the _____
 - a. The fighters believed that their war had been ordained by God and that their ancestors would return to life and assist their struggle
- iv. When _____ armed with spears and protected by the magic water attacked a _____ post, they were mowed down by the thousands
 - 1. Officially, Germans recorded _____
 - 2. But more than twice that number perished in the _____ that followed
 - a. As a result, they made some government reforms in an effort to make colonialism more acceptable to the Africans

c. Ethiopia: A Successful Resistance

- i. _____ was the only African nation that successfully resisted the _____
 - 1. Its victory was due to one man—_____ who became emperor of Ethiopia in 1889
 - 2. He successfully played _____, _____, and _____ against each other, all of whom were striving to bring Ethiopia into their _____
 - a. He built up a large arsenal of _____ purchased from _____ and _____

- ii. 1889 - shortly after Menelik had signed a treaty with Italy, he discovered _____ between the _____ of the treaty in the _____ language and in _____
 - 1. Menelik believed he was giving up a _____ of Ethiopia, however, the Italians _____ of Ethiopia as a protectorate
- iii. Menelik declared war
 - 1. 1896 - in one of the greatest battles in the history of Africa—the Battle of Adowa—Ethiopian forces successfully defeated the Italians and kept their nation independent

5. The Legacy of Colonial Rule

a. Negative Effects

- i. Africans lost control of their _____ and their _____
 - 1. Many died of _____ such as smallpox and lost thousands of their people in resisting the Europeans
 - 2. _____ resulted from the change to _____ in place of _____
- ii. Africans also suffered from a breakdown of their traditional cultures
 - 1. Traditional _____ were replaced
 - 2. _____ and _____ were transferred with little regard to their importance to the people
- iii. The most harmful _____ from the colonial period was the _____ of the African continent
 - 1. Long-term _____ were sometimes _____, while at other times, kinship groups were _____ between colonies
 - 2. The _____ combined or unnaturally divided groups, creating problems that plagued African colonies during European occupation

b. Positive Effects

- i. Colonialism reduced _____
- ii. _____ efforts in some colonies improved sanitation and provided hospitals and schools
 - 1. As a result, lifespans increased and literacy rates improved
- iii. Also positive was the _____
 - 1. African products came to be valued on the international market
 - 2. To aid the economic growth, railroads, dams, and telephone and telegraph lines were built in African colonies
 - 3. But for the most part, these benefited only _____ interests, not _____ lives