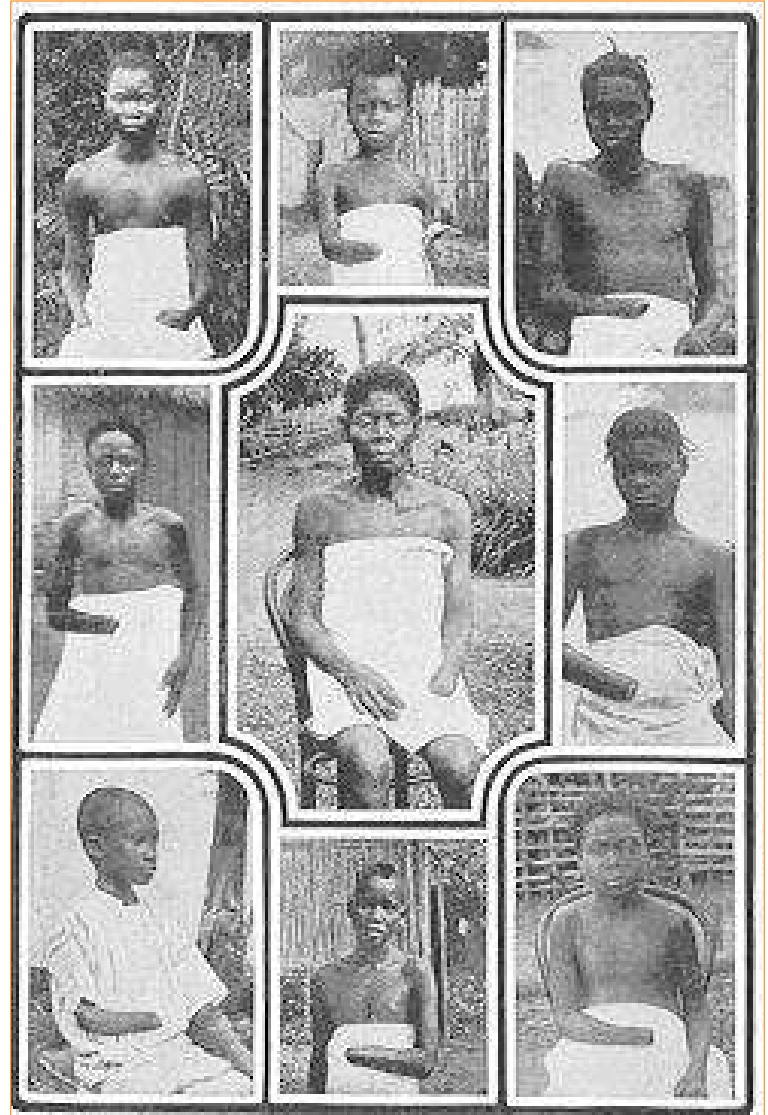


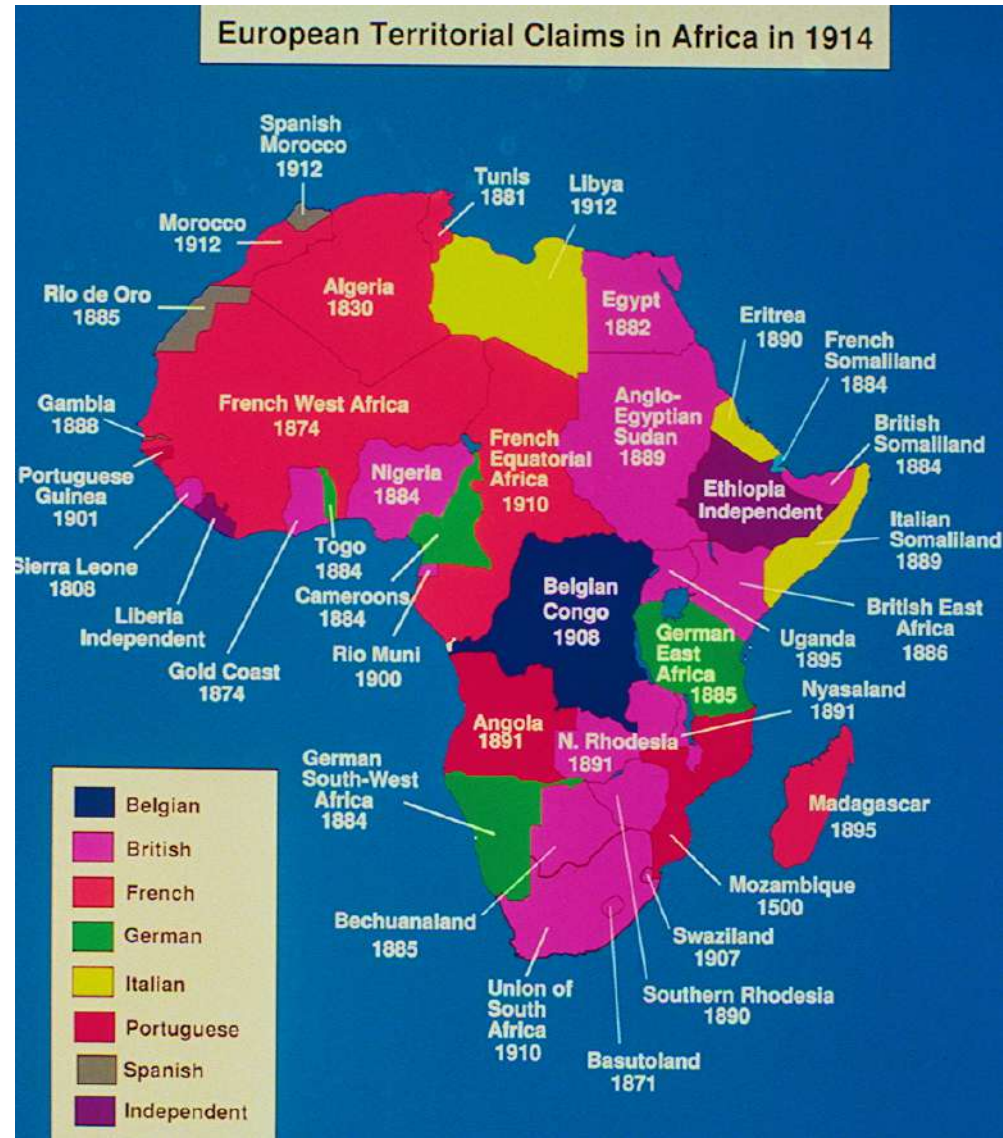
# Treatment & Abuse of the Africans

- Resistance
- Treatment of Africans
- Abuse of Africans
- Effects on Africa



# A. Resistance

- Europeans will meet resistance from the Africans
- Resistance not successful
- Only two nations remain independent after the Berlin Conference
  - Liberia
  - Ethiopia



- King Menelik II worked for Ethiopia's independence
- He bought technology from Europe
- He built a modern army to fight off the Europeans
- He fought & defeated the Italians



# B. Treatment of the Africans

- Paternalism – belief that Africans should be treated like children; watched over and taken care of
- In reality, they will be treated like slaves



- Direct Control:
  - Europeans had full control over the colony
  - No input from conquered people
  - Popular with the French
- In-Direct Control:
  - Europeans had limited help from conquered people
  - Popular with the British
  - Established protectorates (colonies with their own internal governments)

## C. Abuse of the Africans

- Very common in ALL colonies

"The woman Baoji, because she wished to remain faithful to her husband, was mutilated. Her footless leg and maimed body testify to the truth of her statement. Her husband told how he was chicotted because he was angry about his wife's mutilation."

A list of over 60 murders of men, women and children with names of murderers, victims and witnesses was presented. The following illustrate the remarks accompanying each case:

- Sentry demanded deceased's wife. He refused, was bound to a post and shot.
- Rubber deficient. Sentry dug a hole and laid him face downward in it, then jumped on him, and beat him with stock of gun till dead.
- European agent sent sentries. Mother killed. Child had right hand, left foot and part of foreleg cut off to get ornaments off of them. Women shot. Children hacked with knives, etc., etc.



The inhabitants have fled. They have burned their huts and great heaps of cinders mark the sites. The terror caused by the memory of inhuman floggings, of massacres and abductions, haunts their poor brains and they go as fugitives to seek shelter in the recesses of the hospitable bush or across the frontiers to find it in French or Portuguese Congo.

"In an open shed I found two sentries of the La Lulunga Company guarding fifteen women, five of whom had infants at the breast, and three of whom were about to become mothers. -- They said they were detaining them as prisoners to compel their husbands to bring in the right amount of india rubber. 'Why do you catch the women and not the men?' I asked. 'Don't you see,' was the answer, 'if I caught and kept the men, who would work the rubber? But if I catch their wives, the husbands are anxious to have them home again, and so the rubber is brought in quickly.' -- At nightfall the fifteen women in the shed were tied together, either neck to neck, or ankle to ankle, for the night."

One junior white officer described a raid to punish a village that had protested. The white officer in command: "ordered us to cut off the heads of the men and hang them on the village palisades, also their sexual members, and to hang the women and the children on the palisade in the form of a cross." After seeing a native killed for the first time, a Danish missionary wrote: "The soldier said 'Don't take this to heart so much. They kill us if we don't bring the rubber. The Commissioner has promised us if we have plenty of hands he will shorten our service.'"

A slight clinking behind me made me turn my head. Six black men advanced in a file, toiling up the path. They walked erect and slow, balancing small baskets full of earth on their heads, and the clink kept time with their footsteps. Black rags were wound round their loins, and the short ends behind wagged to and fro like tails. I could see every rib, the joints of their limbs were like knots in a rope; each had an iron collar on his neck, and all were connected together with a chain whose bights swung between them, rhythmically clinking.

# D. Effects on Africa

- Positives:
  - education and health improvements
  - increases in technology (railroad & telegraph)
- Negatives:
  - lost land & freedom
  - loss of native cultures
  - unnatural country boundaries decided by the Europeans – led to ethnic tensions and warfare that continues still today.



AFRICA IN 1875



- |   |         |   |                            |
|---|---------|---|----------------------------|
|  | British |  | Portuguese                 |
|  | French  |  | Belgian                    |
|  | German  |  | Spanish                    |
|  | Italian |  | Independent African states |



AFRICA IN 2002