

Chapter 11 Section 2: Imperialism Case Study of Nigeria (345-350)

Define:

1. Paternalism

2. Assimilation

3. Menelik II

European nations used various forms of colonial control	
4	How did the British control Nigeria and other British colonies?
5	What method of management did the French use with their colonies?
African societies tried to resist European attempts to colonize	
6	How did Algeria's resistance to French rule differ from East African resistance to German rule?
7	Why was Ethiopia able to successfully resist European rule?
European colonial rule greatly transformed African society	
8	How did Africans benefit from Colonial rule?
9	What were negative consequences of colonial rule in Africa?

Also answer questions 4-6 found on page 350.

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**Paternalism**—policy of treating subject people as if they were children, providing their needs but not their rights

**Assimilation**—a policy in which a nation forces or encourages a subject people to adopt its institutions and customs

**Menelik II**—Emperor of Ethiopia who played various European powers against each other and successfully resisted imperialism

European nations used various forms of colonial control	
How did the British control Nigeria and other British colonies?	<b>Indirectly by allowing existing rulers to govern under British authority and local chiefs to manage daily affairs</b>
What method of management did the French use with their colonies?	<b>Direct control through policies of paternalism and assimilation</b>

African societies tried to resist European attempts colonization	
How did Algeria's resistance to French rule differ from East African resistance to German rule?	<b>Algeria used active resistance but East Africans used a spiritual (religious) defense that included a belief that magic would protect them</b>
Why was Ethiopia able to successfully resist European rule?	<b>Emperor Menelik II took advantage of European rivalries to create a supply of weapons. He declared war and defeated the Italians.</b>

European colonial rule greatly transformed African society	
How did Africans benefit from Colonial rule?	<b>Colonialism reduced local warfare and sometimes it improved education, sanitation, health, transportation and communication for Africans. African products became valued on world markets</b>
What were negative consequences of colonial rule in Africa?	<b>Death from European diseases and weapons used against them in fighting; loss of property and political power, famine, altered lifestyle, ethnic wars</b>

On the back of this page, answer questions 4-6 found on page 350.

On the back of this page, create a timeline of resistance movements from the map on page 349.

4. Why were African resistance movements generally unsuccessful?  
European armies had superior weapons.

5. How did colonial rule cause a breakdown in traditional African culture?

Traditional authority was replaced, men were forced to leave their villages to find work, and society was undermined by contempt for traditional culture.

6. Do you think Europeans could have conquered Africa if the Industrial Revolution had never occurred? Explain your answer.

No-technology provided access to the interior, rapid communication, superior weapons,; these advancements and treatment of malaria enabled Europeans to defeat all other armies. Also, Europe would not have needed more raw materials if there were no factories to make products.

Time line of African resistance movements from map (349)

Algerian Berbers and Arabs	1830-1884
Arabi Pasha	1881-1882
Mahdist State	1881-1898
Menelik II	1893-1896
Mandingo	1884-1898
Mashona	1896
Ndebele	1896
Menalamba	1898-1904
Rabih	1897-1900
Asante	1900
Hereri and San	1904-1906
Maji-Maji	1905-1906

Why might resistance movements be so near in time or overlap?

One movement could inspire others.

Trade routes among territories could spread word of resistance.