

Emily Anne Espinosa



AP European History Seminar

Period 4

1/20/2012

Prompt

- Analyze the policies of three European colonial powers regarding Africa between 1871 and 1914.

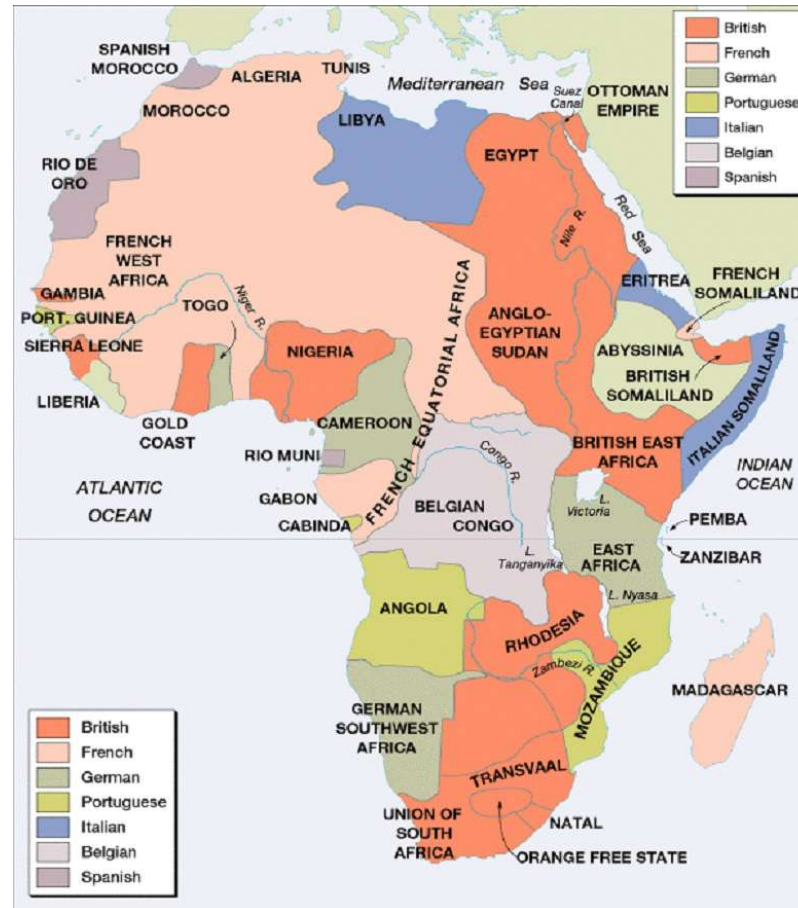
Background

- Between 1880 and 1900, Britain, France, Germany, and Italy scrambled for African possession as if their national livelihoods depended on it.
- ***New Imperialism*** -
 - Characterized as a frantic rush to plant the flag over as many people and as much territory as possible.
 - A race to conquer the most land.
- By 1900, nearly the whole continent was placed under European rule except for the Independent African States: Ethiopia and Liberia.

Imperialism in Africa – Before 1880



Partition in Africa – After 1880



Belgium

- Leopold II (1865 – 1909)
 - an energetic, strong-willed monarch with a lust for distant territory.
- In 1876, he formed a financial syndicate under his personal control to send Henry. M. Stanley, a sensation seeking journalist and part time explorer, to the Congo Basin. Stanley established trading stations, signed “treaties” with African chiefs, and planted Leopold’s flag.
- Leopold’s buccaneering intrusion into the Congo area raised the question of the political fate of Africa.
- By 1882 Europe had caught “African fever”. There was a gold rush mentality and the race for territory was on.

France

- Alarmed by Leopold's actions, the French sent out an expedition under Pierre de Brazza.
- In 1880, de Brazza signed a treaty of protection with the chief of the large Teke tribe and began to establish a French protectorate on the north bank of the Congo River.
- Jules Ferry of France and Otto von Bismarck of Germany arranged an international conference on Africa in Berlin in 1884 and 1885.
 - Also known as the **Berlin Conference**

Conference of Berlin

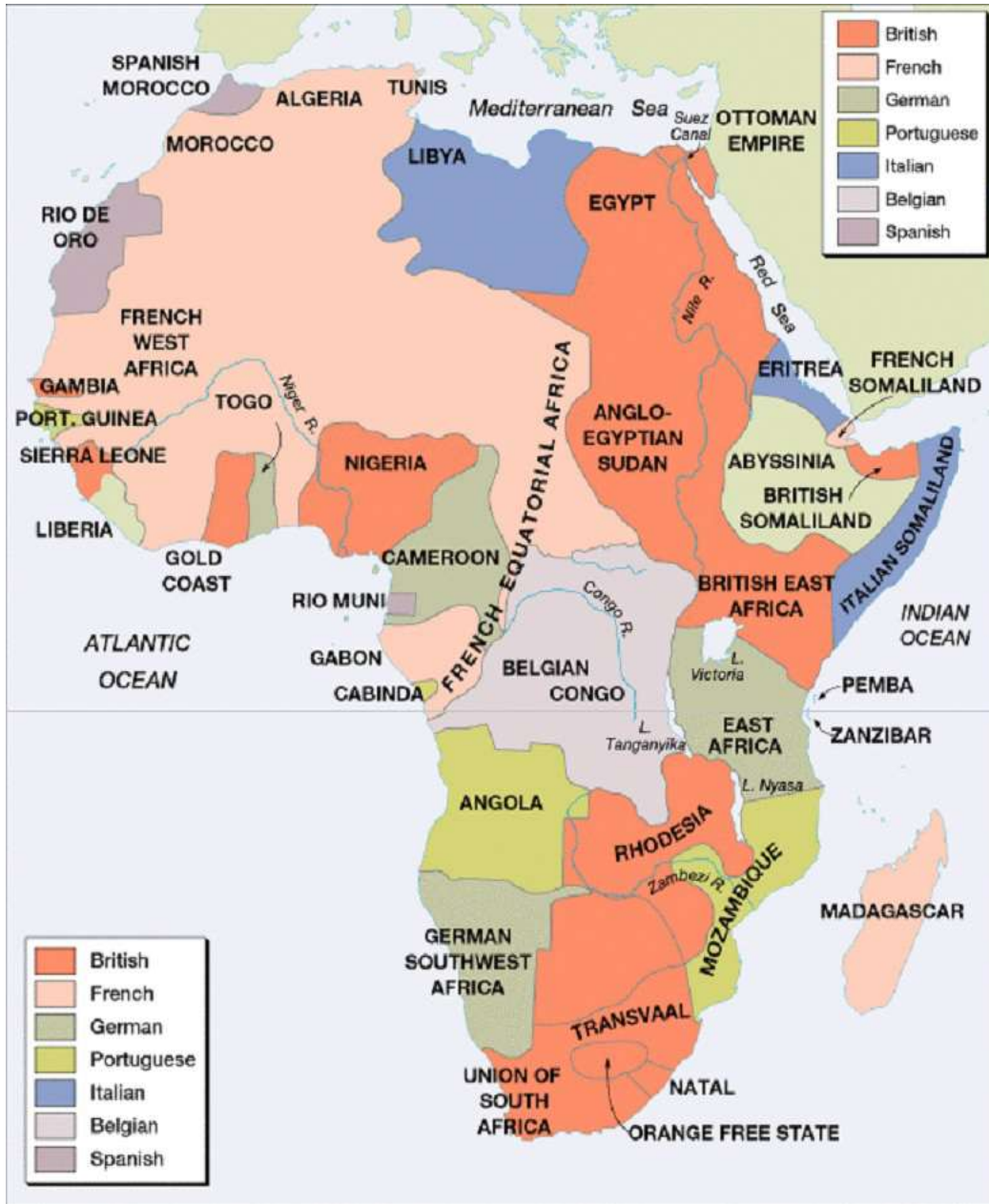
- The conference established the principle that Europeans claims to African territory had to rest on “effective occupation” in order to be recognized by other states.
 - This meant that European would push relentlessly into interior regions from all sides and that no single European power would be able to claim the entire continent.
- Conference recognized Leopold personal rule over a neutral Congo free state and agreed to work to stop slavery and the slave trade in Africa.

Britain

- Britain gained the Dutch Settlements at Cape Town from the wars of Napoleon 1.
- British led by Cecil Rhodes in the Cape Colony.
- 1890, Britain leapfrogged Afrikaner states and established protectorates over Bechuanaland (now Botswana), and Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe and Zambia), named in honor of its freelance imperial founder.
- ***Afrikaner-***
 - The Boers, the Descendants of the Dutch settlers in the Cape Colony that proclaimed and defended their political independence from British armies.
- (1899-1902) British conquered their white rivals in the bloody South African War.

Britain

- 1882 British Occupation of Egypt in, established the new model of formal political control.
- 1885- British began enlarging their West African enclaves and impatiently pushing northward from their Cape Colony and westward from Zanzibar.
- 1910 –United territories with the old Cape Colony and eastern province of Natal in a new union of South Africa, by established as a self-governing colony.



END

European Colonial Powers covered:
Britain, France, Belgium