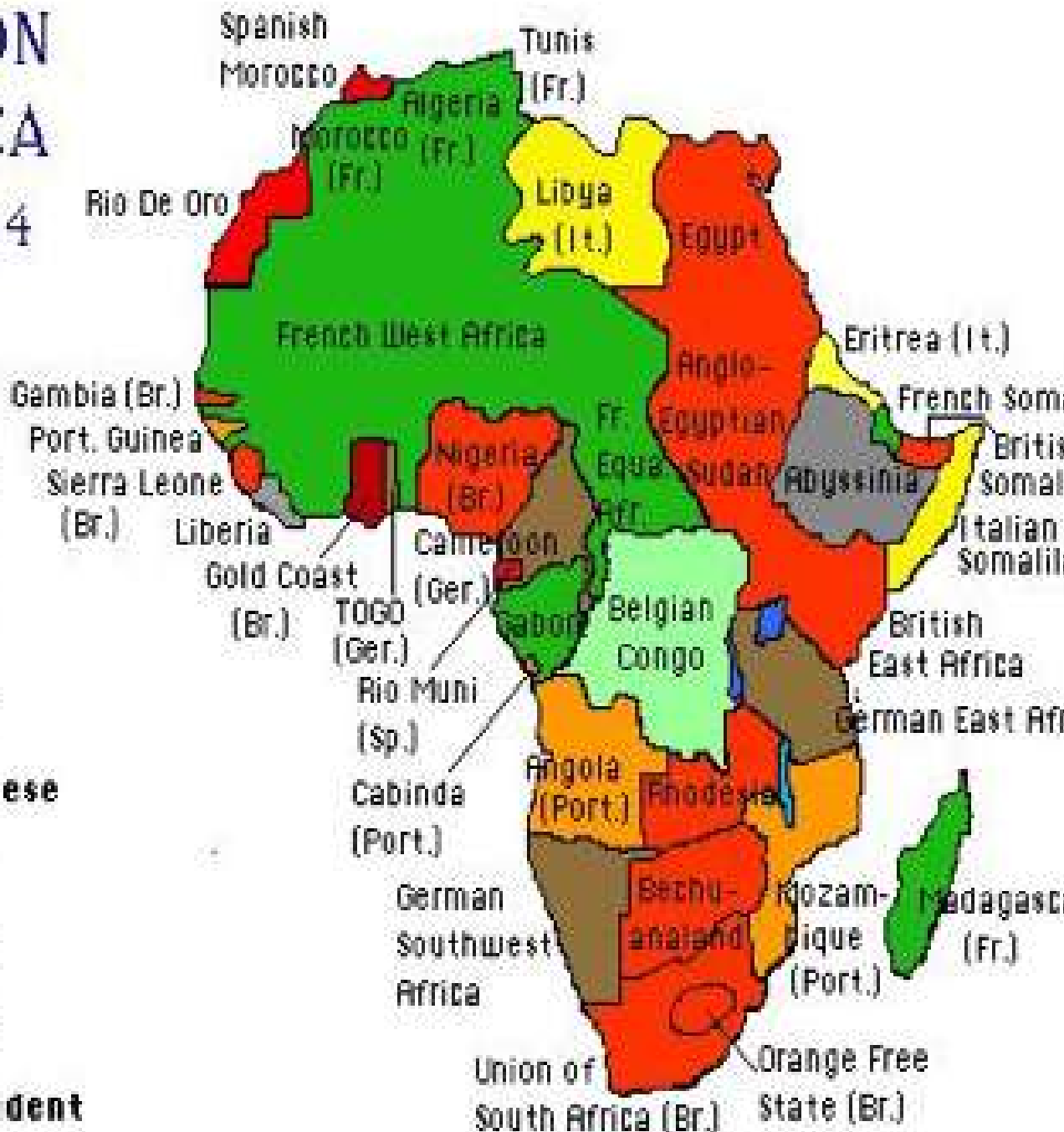


PARTITION OF AFRICA

1885 - 1914

Colonial Powers

-  **British**
-  **French**
-  **German**
-  **Portuguese**
-  **Italian**
-  **Belgian**
-  **Spanish**
-  **Independent**



Bellwork:
Please
take out
your
Partition
of Africa
Maps
from
yesterday.
You will
have
about 15-
20
minutes to
finish
these up
in class.

European Imperialism in Africa



THE MAGNIFICENT AFRICAN CAKE



- About the Cake Metaphor...
- What does it mean?





- Africa was rich in all sorts of resources – richest continent in mineral and natural resources
 - Diamonds
 - Copper
 - Gold
 - Iron
 - Cobalt (alloys, batteries, colorings)
 - Uranium (nuclear power, military)
 - Copper
 - Bauxite (aluminum)
 - Silver
 - Petroleum
 - Various Oils
 - Rubber
 - Cotton
 - Ivory
 - Woods
 - Tropical Fruits



- So with all of these natural resources, why is Africa such an impoverished continent?



- Europeans benefitting from resources, Africans didn't
- Europeans favored particular African groups and created animosity among Africans (led to future genocides)

I. Imperialism



- A. Definition: One country's political, social and economic dominance over another country.









- B. Age of Imperialism

1800-1914 (Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia and US)



- C. Three Reasons

- 1. Nationalism: Pride in one's own country; prompted competition in Europe; one-up-manship
- 2. The Industrial Revolution: Created a search for new resources, materials and markets
- 3. Religious, Racial and Cultural Superiority: Christian Missionaries tried to “civilize” other countries

BELLWORK



- Please take out your Magnificent African Cake Notes from yesterday. If you were absent, please grab your copy from the week of 2/2/15 file.
- Discuss with your neighbor, what were the three causes of imperialism in Africa?



- D. Types of Imperialism
 - 1. Colony: Territory that an imperial power ruled directly through colonial officials
 - 2. Protectorate: Area that has its own government, but policies are guided by a foreign power
 - 3. Sphere of Influence: Region in which the imperial power had exclusive investments or trading rights

II. Africa



- A. Background

- 1. What is this place? Little known about Africa prior to the 1800s. It was a massive spread of land that was waiting to be taken advantage of
- 2. Exploration: In the mid-1800s explorers began to travel inland to the middle of Africa



- 3. David Livingstone and Henry Stanley:
Led missionary and exploratory expeditions in Africa and reported of its vast resources. First reports to Europe about Africa
- 4. A Frenzy: Reports from Livingstone and Stanley led to a colonizing frenzy that would last into the next century



- **B. Partition**

- 1. Race to Africa: Between 1800-1914 there was a race between European colonies to claim as many sections of Africa as they could
- 2. Berlin Conference: 1885, 14 nations met in Berlin and agreed to partition so everyone could get a piece of the action. Led by King Leopold II of Belgium
- Under Control: By the end of 1914, 90% of the African continent was under European control



IN THE RUBBER COILS.

1892—The Congo "Free" State.

