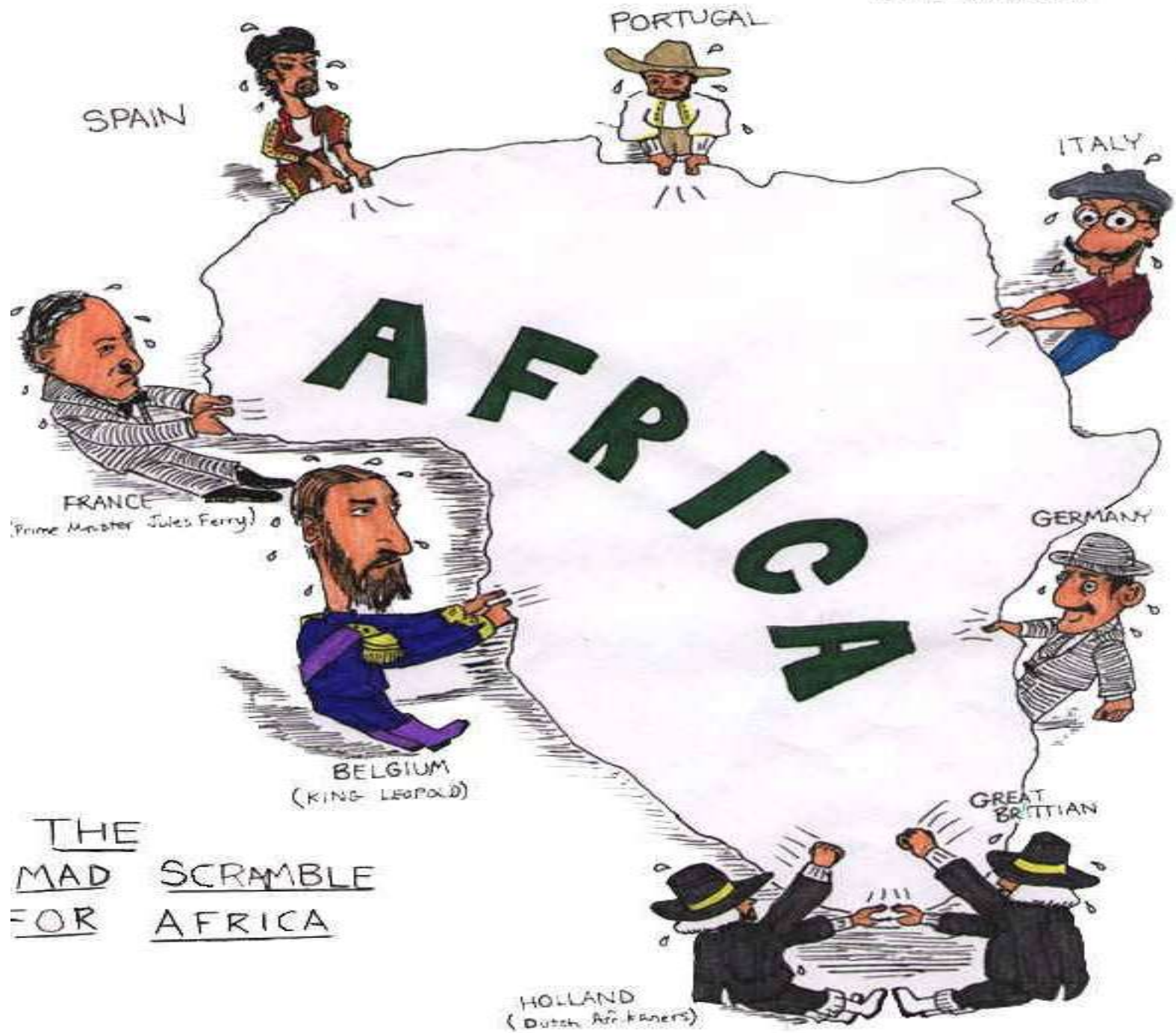


History of Africa

- **SS7H1 The student will analyze continuity and change in Africa leading to the 21st century.**
- a. Explain how the European partitioning across Africa contributed to conflict, civil war, and artificial political boundaries.
- b. Explain how nationalism led to independence in South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria.
- c. Explain the creation and end of apartheid in South Africa and the roles of Nelson Mandela and F.W.de Klerk.
- d. Explain the impact of the Pan-African movement.



THE
MAD SCRAMBLE
FOR AFRICA

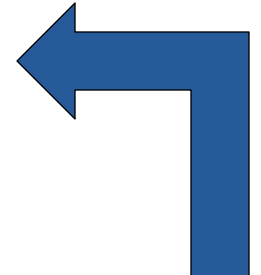
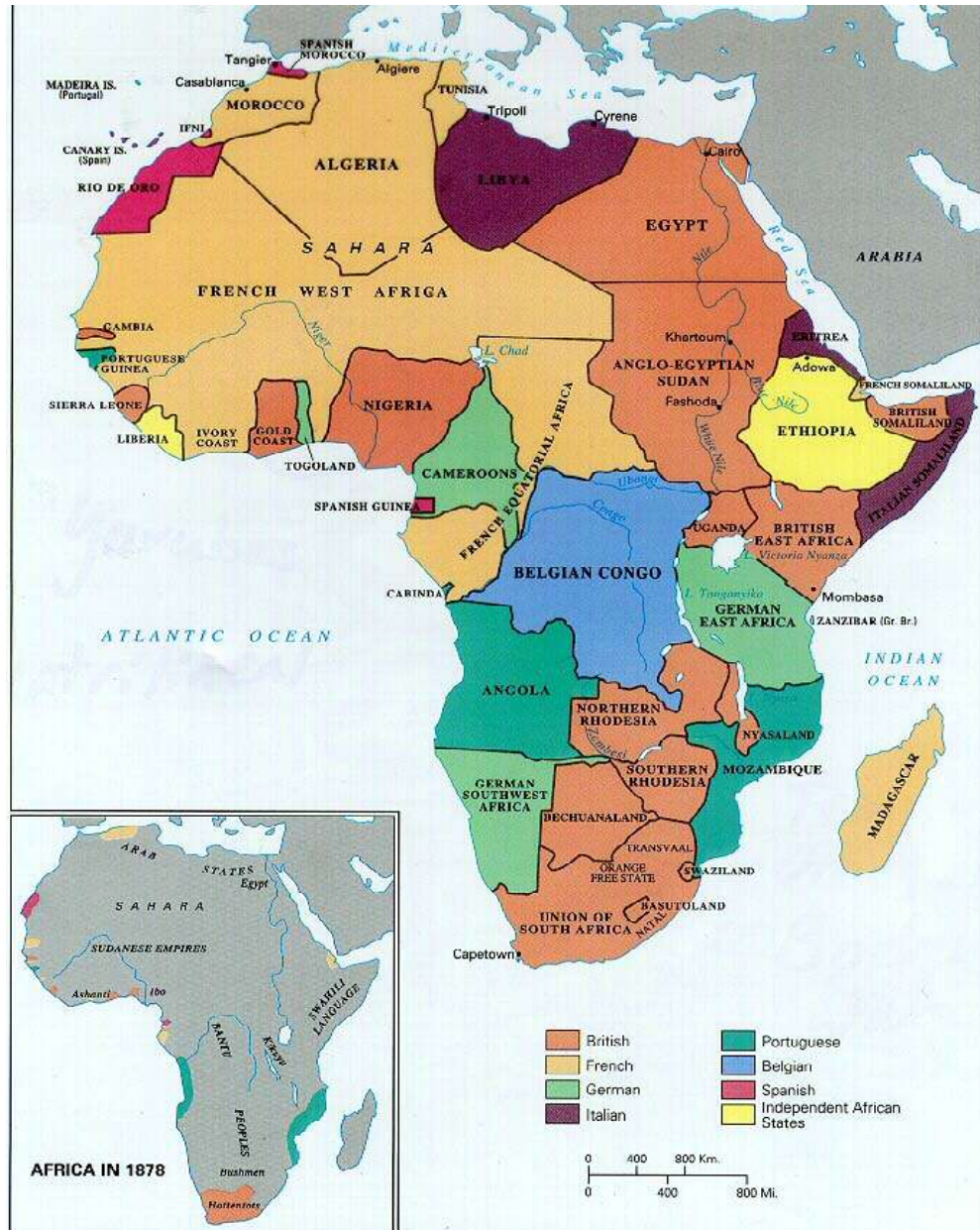
**WHAT DO
YOU THINK
THE ARTIST
IS TRYING
TO
COMMUNICATE
IN THIS
POLITICAL
CARTOON?**



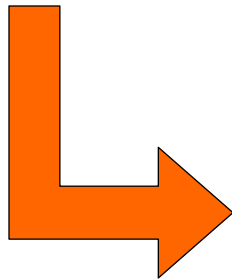
a. Explain how the European partitioning across Africa contributed to conflict, civil war, and artificial political boundaries.

- **IMPERIALISM:** the policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries, or of acquiring and holding colonies
- The 1884-85 Berlin Conference was conducted, and European powers (Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, and Italy) agreed to divide the continent into European governed colonies.
- This division was disastrous as the new boundary lines divided ethnic groups and in most cases forced rival ethnic groups to live together.
- The Europeans wanted the natural resources to fuel the Industrial Revolution. As they made products, they then forced African colonies to buy them for much more than they received for their resources.

IN 1878,
MUCH OF
AFRICA
WAS NOT
COLONIZED
BY EUROPE



...BUT BY 1885,
OVER 90% OF
AFRICA WOULD
BE UNDER THE
CONTROL OF
EUROPEAN
EMPIRES,
PARTICULARLY
THE BRITISH
AND THE
FRENCH



The 5 W's of European Influence in Africa

WHO

(EUROPEAN EMPIRES)

- GREAT BRITAIN
- FRANCE
- BELGIUM
- GERMANY
- ITALY
- SPAIN
- PORTUGAL

WHAT

(REASONS FOR COLONIZATION)

- Natural Resources
- Slave or Cheap Labor
- New Markets for Europe
- Suez Canal Trade Route
- Spread of European Culture
- Christian Missionaries

WHEN (DEVELOPMENT)

- 1652: Dutch Colony in South Africa
- 1806: Britain control South Africa and parts of West Africa
- 1848: French colonize North Africa
- 1867: King Leopold II of Belgium colonizes central Africa
- 1884: Berlin Conference
- 1899: Boer War between Dutch settlers and British military

WHERE

(AREAS OF INTEREST)

- Over 90% of Africa came under European control after the Berlin Conference, but the only territories that were not colonized by the European empires were Liberia and Ethiopia.

WHY

(PARTITIONING of AFRICA)

- Reacting to the Scramble or Race for Africa leaders of European empires met in Berlin, Germany to resolve potential conflicts between European empires over the control of African colonies. They divided up the land and created new boundary lines without any input by the people of Africa.

The Negatives of Colonialism

- Rival ethnic groups forced to live together causing conflicts and wars.
- Lost many resources without equal return.
- Lost their freedom to govern themselves.
- Africans were forced to work on plantations and in mines for very little money.



Children as young as 10 are recruited for civil wars in Africa

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=55SBoDT02VM&feature=related>

The Positives of Colonialism

- Improved roads and railroads
- Improved medical centers
- Improved schools
- Improved economies –jobs and technology
- Democracies allow freedom for many people (except in countries where corruption leads to dictatorships)



Hospitals in South Africa are heavily burdened by HIV- infected children —a leading health issue in Africa.

Impact of Colonial rule in Africa

NEGATIVE IMPACT

- Slavery
- Wars and Riots
- Starvation and Poverty
- Disease
- Forced Cheap Labor
- Loss of Land and Power
- New boundaries separated families and tribes
- Civil Wars between ethnic groups

POSITIVE IMPACT

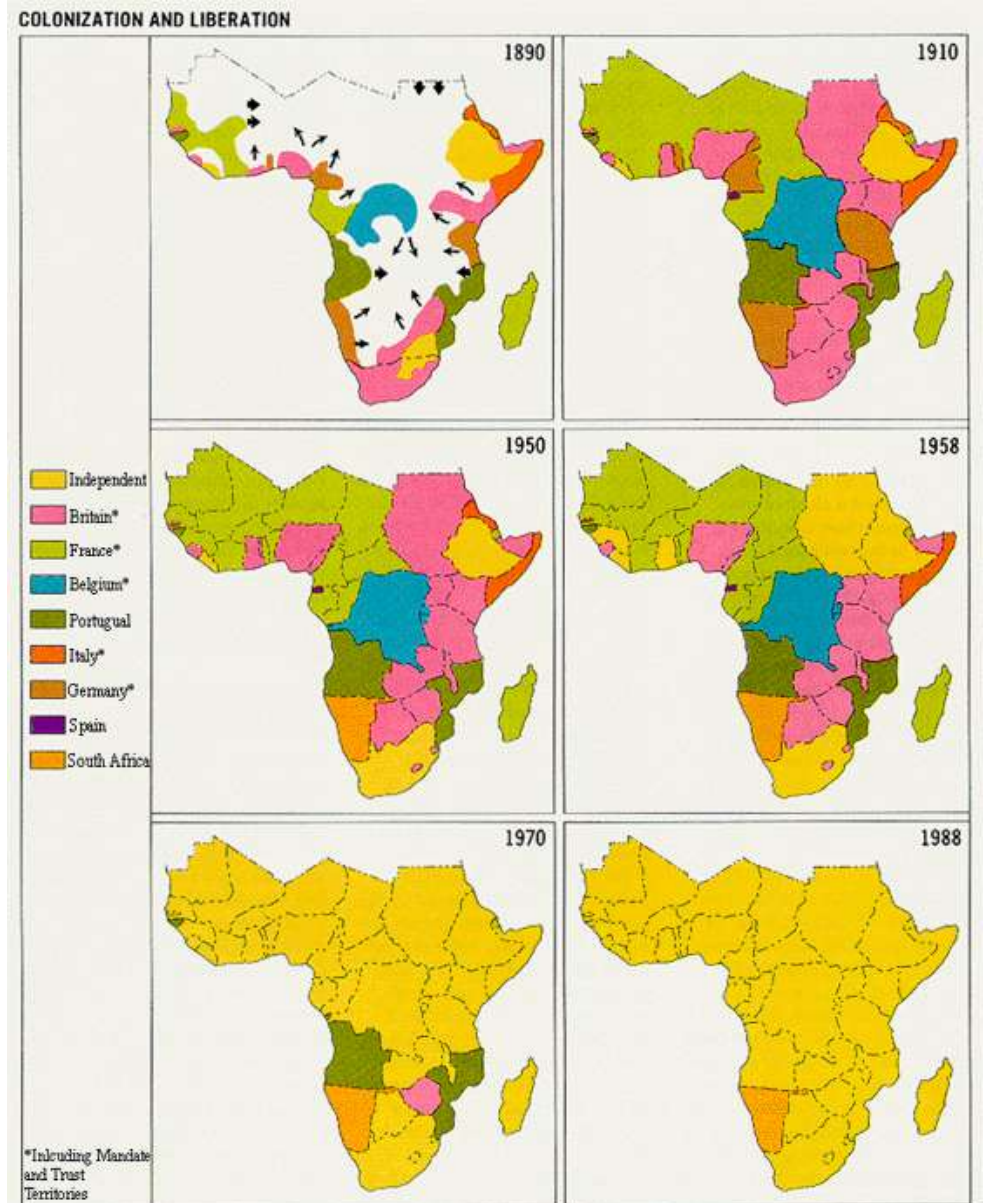
- Schools and hospitals were built
- Improved health care
- Roads and railroads were built
- New governments and democracy
- Improved economies / New technologies
- End of Slavery

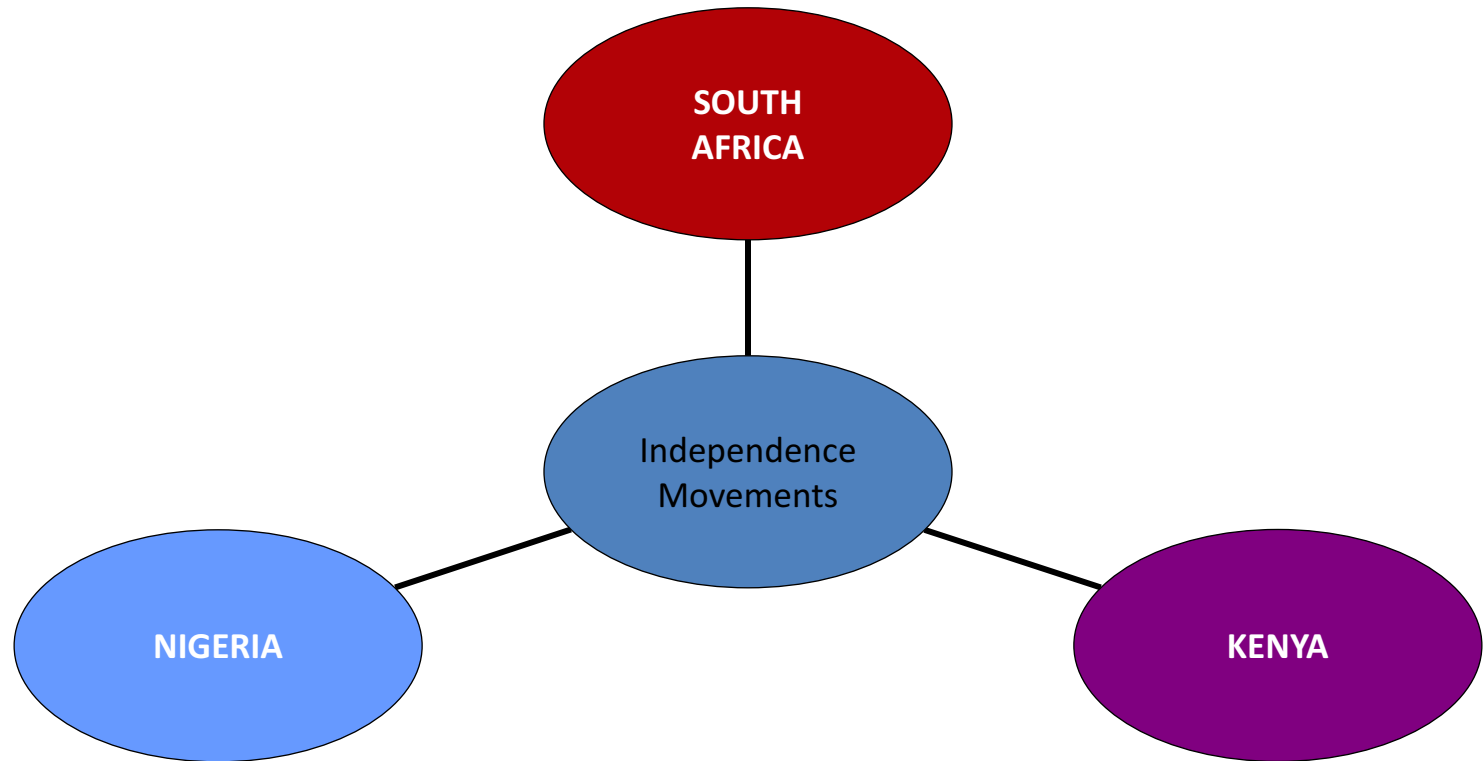
Conflicts in Africa because of artificial political boundaries created by Europeans during the Berlin Conference of 1884-85

- Conflict between native Africans and Europeans during colonization
- Conflict between ethnic groups
- Conflict over who should have political power AFTER Africans gained independence from Europe

**FROM
1910 to 1988
DIFFERENT
COLONIES IN
AFRICA GAINED
THEIR
INDEPENDENCE
FROM EUROPEAN
EMPIRES.**

**THESE ARE
KNOWN AS
NATIONALIST
MOVEMENTS.**





How did nationalism lead to independence in South Africa, Kenya and Nigeria?

South Africa

- South Africa was originally settled by the Dutch who had little to do with the native Africans. When the British took over in the early 1800s, the Dutch moved into land occupied by the Zulu tribe.
- Britain soon discovered rich deposits of gold and diamonds in South Africa.
- Because the British considered the native Africans second-class citizens, the Africans founded the African National Congress (ANC) to work for equal treatment of the nonwhite population.
- South Africa set up a strict system of separation of the races called the apartheid system. The ANC worked for many years to end this system, eventually getting international help through the use of embargos. By 1985, the embargos and continuing resistance led by African National Congress and the Pan African Congress forced South African government to begin making changes.
- Apartheid began to come apart and in 1994 South Africa held its first multiracial election and chose Nelson Mandela as the country's first black president.

Nigeria

- Nigeria gained independence from Britain in 1960, and most people expected the new state to be stable and calm. Within months, however, war broke out between the Christian south and the Muslim north.
- The religious war left many thousands dead or injured. The country tried to reorganize as 12 different regions, even the oil-rich province in the eastern part of the country declared itself to be the independent State of Biafra.
- Military coups and outbreaks of violence marked the years that followed. Elections were held in 1999 that seemed more free and open than what had gone before, but the government still remains unstable.
- Nigeria has the potential to have great wealth from their oil supplies. However, because of corruption in the government this resource has not been developed. As a result, Nigeria must rely on foreign aid and foreign supplies for their people.

Kenya

- Kenya became independent of British rule in 1964, under the leadership of Joseph Kenyatta, a leader of the Kenyan National African Union (KNAU).
- Even free from British rule, government was not open or free. Under Kenyatta and his successor, Daniel arap Moi, the KNAU ran almost unopposed in every national election until the 1990s.
- At that time, the international community told Kenya unless they improved their civil rights record, economic assistance from abroad would be cut off.
- There has been some improvement in the political rights of Kenya's people, but more is needed. The country remains a multi-party state on the books, but the reality is that the KNAU still controls much of the government.

Speech at the Kenya African Union

July 26, 1952

“... I want you to know the purpose of the Kenya African Union. It is the biggest purpose the African has. It involves every African in Kenya and it is their mouthpiece which asks for freedom. K.A.U. is you and you are the K.A.U.

... True democracy has no colour distinction. It does not choose between black and white. We are here in this tremendous gathering under the K.A.U. flag to find which road leads us from darkness into democracy. In order to find it we Africans must first achieve the right to elect our own representatives.”

- Jomo Kenyatta

