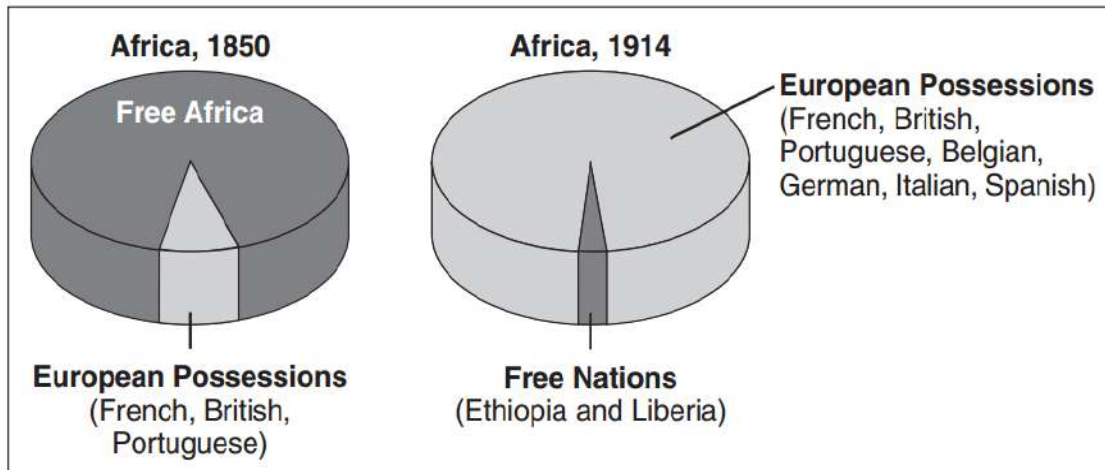


NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

### ~ IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA ~



Source: World History, Connections to Today, Core Support, Prentice Hall, 2001 (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, January 2006.

1. Based on the pie chart, what major change occurred between 1850 and 1914?

2. Based on what you have already learned in the unit, WHY did this change occur?

## Scramble for Africa and Berlin Conference

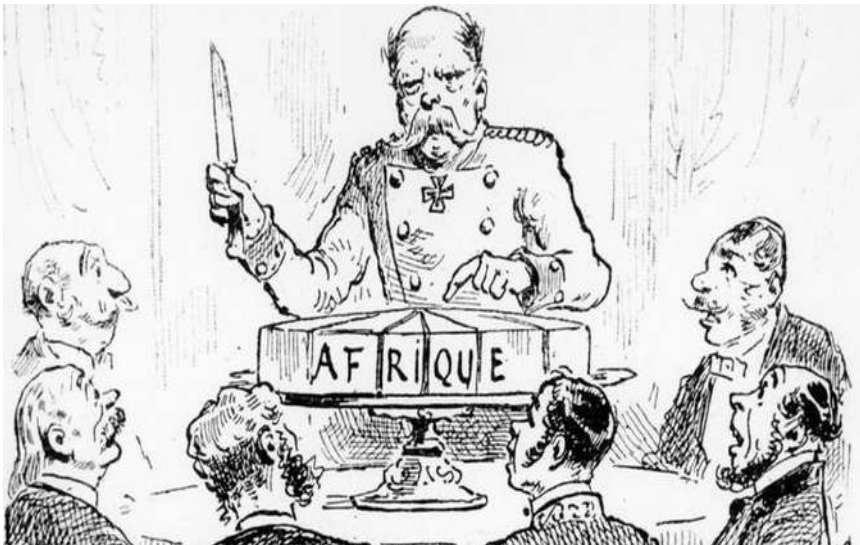
### Scramble for Africa

Though Europeans had trading posts on the coasts of Africa and Asia starting in the 15th and 16th centuries, they were unable to move into the interior of either continent because of resistance from the people who lived there and disease. This changed in the 19th century as the Industrial Revolution fueled European desire for more natural resources like gold, oil, rubber, diamonds, and ivory from Africa to fuel industrial production of goods and new innovations like the steamboat, advanced weapons, and medicine that lessened the effects of diseases like malaria led to the colonization of Africa. European nations competed for control of Africa during a period of time called the **Scramble for Africa** (1881-1914). During the Scramble for Africa, Europeans went from controlling 10% of Africa in 1870 to 90% of the continent in 1914. By 1914, only Ethiopia and Liberia were independent African nations not under the control of European powers.

3. What was the Scramble for Africa?

## Berlin Conference

Competition for control over Africa led to disputes between European countries and those disagreements led to the **Berlin Conference** (1884-1885). The Berlin Conference of 1884–85 was a meeting held in Berlin, Germany and organized by Otto von Bismarck, the first chancellor of Germany. The purpose of the Berlin Conference was to regulate European colonization and trade in Africa by identifying which European nations would be allowed to control which parts of Africa. During the Berlin Conference, the European nations divided Africa up between themselves on maps, often drawing lines on the maps without any knowledge of the people who lived there and dividing up cultural, linguistic, and ethnic groups. No Africans were invited to the Berlin Conference and no Africans took part in deciding how the continent would be “carved up.” In the following decades, European governments sought to take over and control the sections of Africa that they agreed upon in Berlin in a little over three months.



Source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Berlin\\_Conference\\_\(1884\)/#/media/File:IMGCD82\\_-\\_Caricatura\\_sobre\\_conferencia\\_de\\_Ber%C3%ADn,\\_1885.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Berlin_Conference_(1884)/#/media/File:IMGCD82_-_Caricatura_sobre_conferencia_de_Ber%C3%ADn,_1885.jpg)

4. Who organized the Berlin Conference?

5. Why was the Berlin Conference organized?

6. Who attended the Berlin Conference?

7. Who was not invited to attend the Berlin Conference? Why were they not invited?

8. What impact did the Berlin Conference have on Africa?

9. What observations can you make about the cartoon?

10. How does this political cartoon demonstrate the Berlin Conference?

11. What do you think is the point of view of the cartoonist? What is your evidence?