



European Colonization of Africa

Flocabulary Video

- ◆ Imperialism - Modern World History
(flocabulary.com)

Vocabulary

- ◆ Copy down the following definitions and include a visual of the definition in your notes

African History Vocabulary:

Directions: Write definitions from African History Vocabulary PowerPoint and draw a picture to go along with it

1. Scramble for Africa: _____

2. Imperialism: _____

3. Colonization: _____

4. Indirect Rule: _____

5. Assimilation: _____

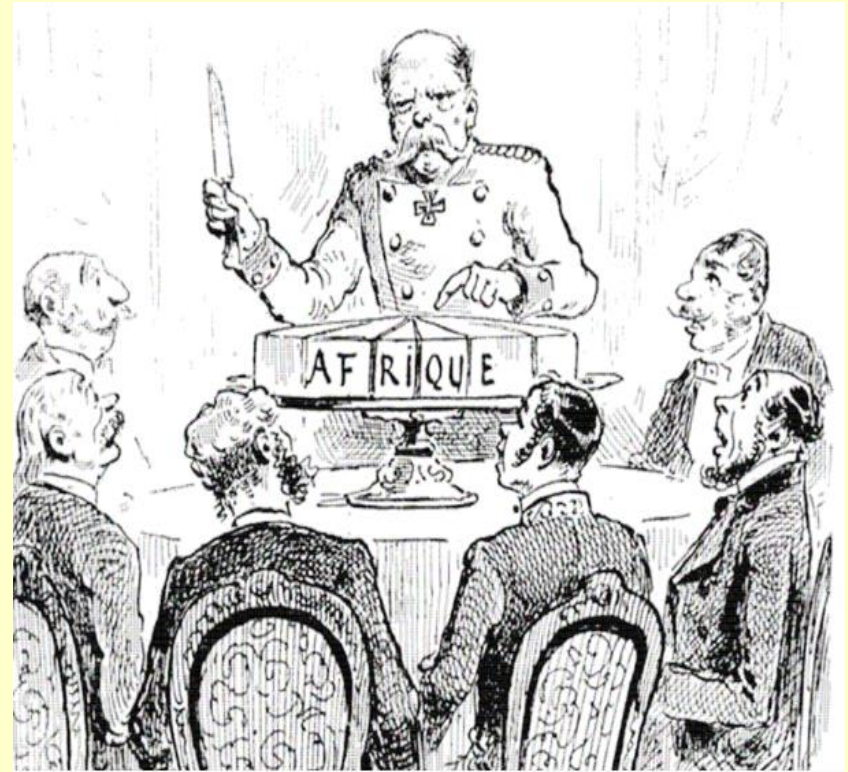
Directions: As you view the PowerPoint, write down at least three causes and three effects of Europeans colonizing Africa

Causes		Effects
	↓	
	→	
	↑	

Colonization of Africa

Scramble for Africa

- ◆ Time between 1885-1914 during which European powers took over African territory



Imperialism

- ◆ a system where a strong country takes wealth and raw materials from another country.



Colonization/ Colonialism

countries
expanded their
empires by
aggressively
establishing
colonies.



Indirect Rule

- ◆ British and other colonial procedures through which "natives" were used to carry out colonial rule



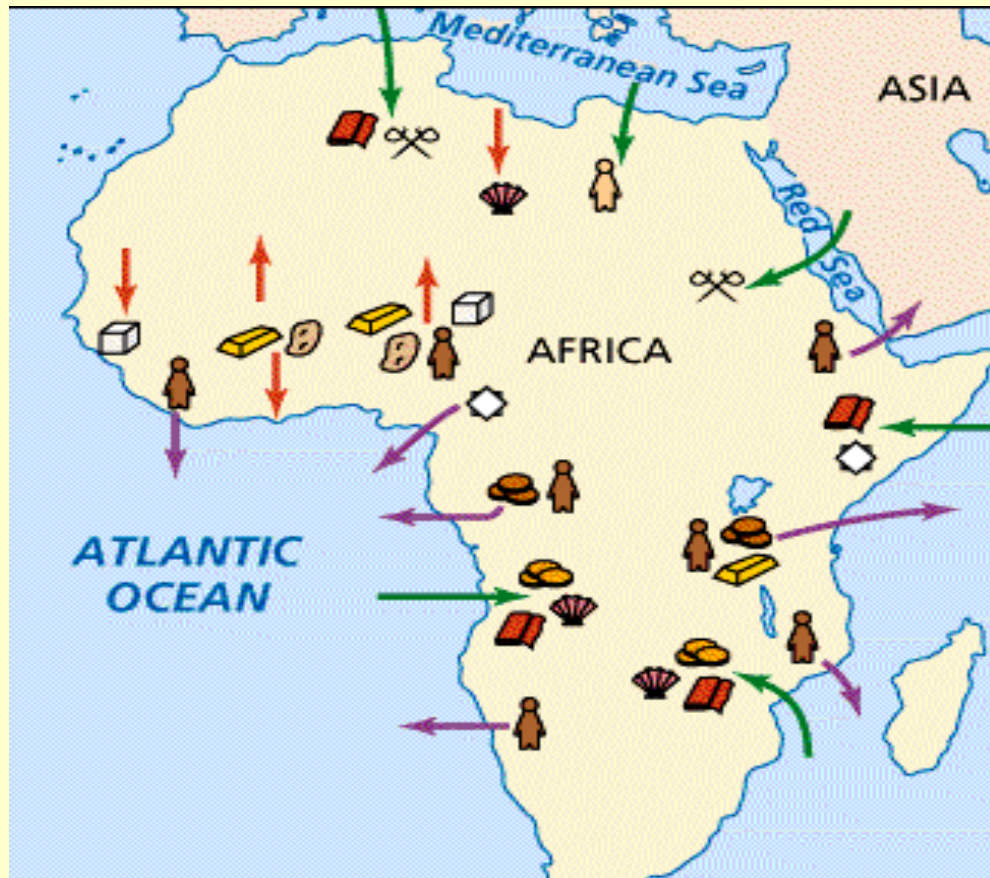
Assimilation

- ◆ Giving up one's customs and adopting those of another culture



How Colonialism in Africa began:

In the 1400s, Europeans were traveling "around" Africa and they began to discover the many things that Africa had to offer. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to set up shop and trade posts along the coasts of Africa.



African Trade, c. 1450–1600

- Green arrow: Imports
- Purple arrow: Exports
- Red arrow: Inter-African trade

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Brass | Salt |
| Copper | Slaves |
| Corals & cowry shells | Sugar |
| Gold | Textiles |
| Kola nuts | Weapons |

This was the beginning of “The Scramble for Africa”



The New Imperialism

Prior to the late 1800s European countries controlled only small parts of Africa ; but by 1914 only Ethiopia, Liberia remained independent (had not been colonized).

◆ **European Powers Colonized Africa for 3 main reasons:**

◆ **3 reasons:**

"Gold!" Economic Interests/Natural Resources --

"Gospel!" Cultural/Religious motives (spreading Christianity)

"Glory!" -Political Competition (claiming land)

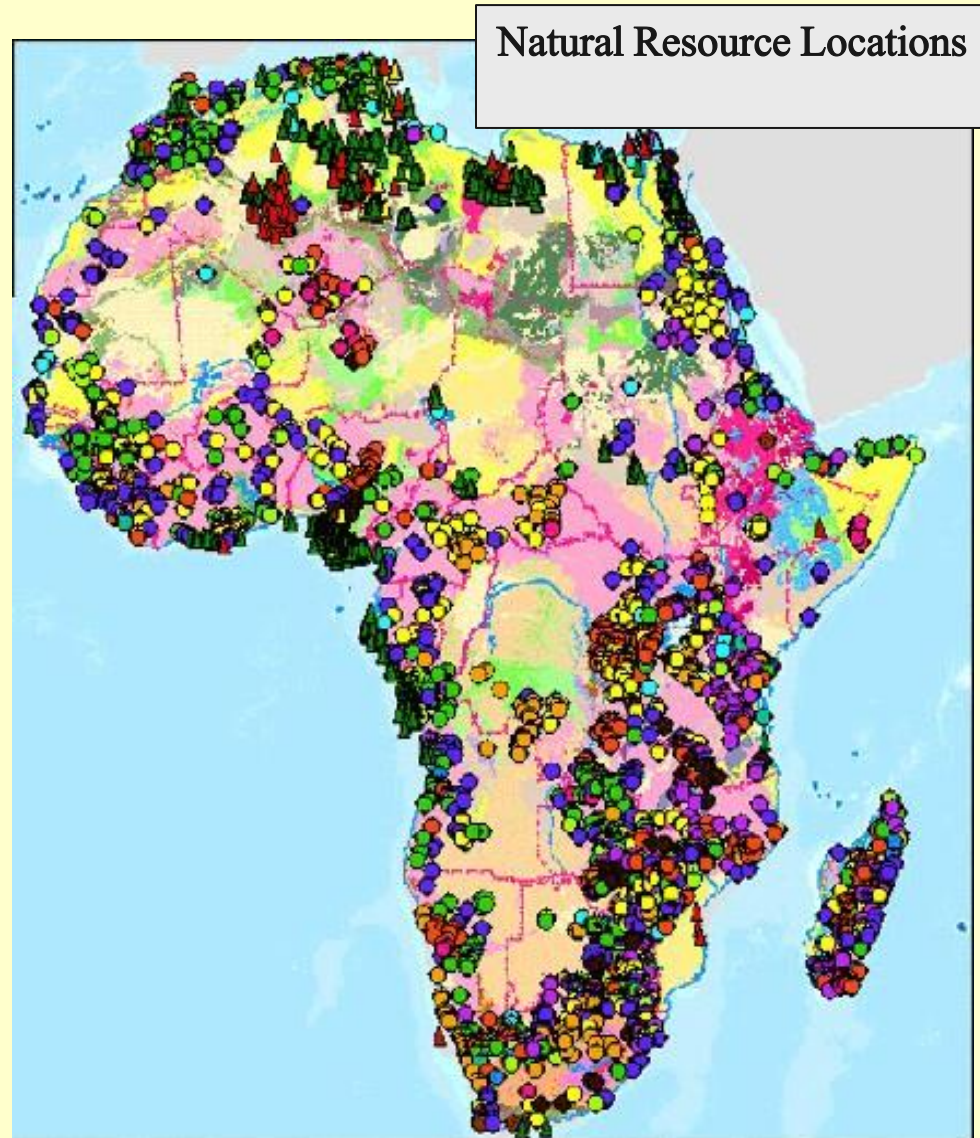
Reasons for Colonialism

- ◆ Why would the Europeans want their land too??
 - After some nations passed laws abolishing the slave trade, Europeans looked to Africa as source for raw materials
 - **Industrial Revolution = more raw materials..... Africa has them!! (GOLD)**
 - Inventions increased the speed of making goods
- ◆ Little was known about the interior of Africa



Economic Interest or “Gold”

- ◆ Remember how many natural resources Africa has: gold, metals, salts...
- ◆ The Europeans saw the opportunity to make \$\$ off Africa's stuff, so they did...



The want of “Gold” (\$\$) led to slavery in the Americas

- ◆ Before early 1800s, several European nations profited from the slave trade in Africa
- ◆ WHY???

 - Intense labor was needed to cultivate sugar and cocoa and harvest crops
 - Europeans already had laborers: the Native Americans **BUT**
 - ◆ The diseases Europeans brought with them nearly wiped out the Native American population = No labor = Need to get labor from somewhere else

- ◆ Europeans found labor by raiding towns in Africa or by trading irons for weapons in exchange for Africans’ slaves



Cultural Motives (including “Gospel”)

Europeans felt superior to non-European peoples. Some began to argue that humanity divided people into distinct races, Europeans (human) Africans (non-human). They claimed biological differences existed between races.

- As result, some Europeans believed their rule in Africa was justified
- They believed they were ‘saving’ the Africans by educating them and teaching them Christianity

Missionaries went to Africa to convert Africans to Christianity... often resulting in destroying African traditions. (GOSPEL)



Competition for Africa (Glory)



- ◆ Each European nation wanted the biggest or richest colonies = control of trade
- ◆ To prevent war, the Berlin Conference took place in 1884
 - Discussed how to divide Africa without consulting Africans
 - By 1912, all of Africa was colonized except for Ethiopia and Liberia



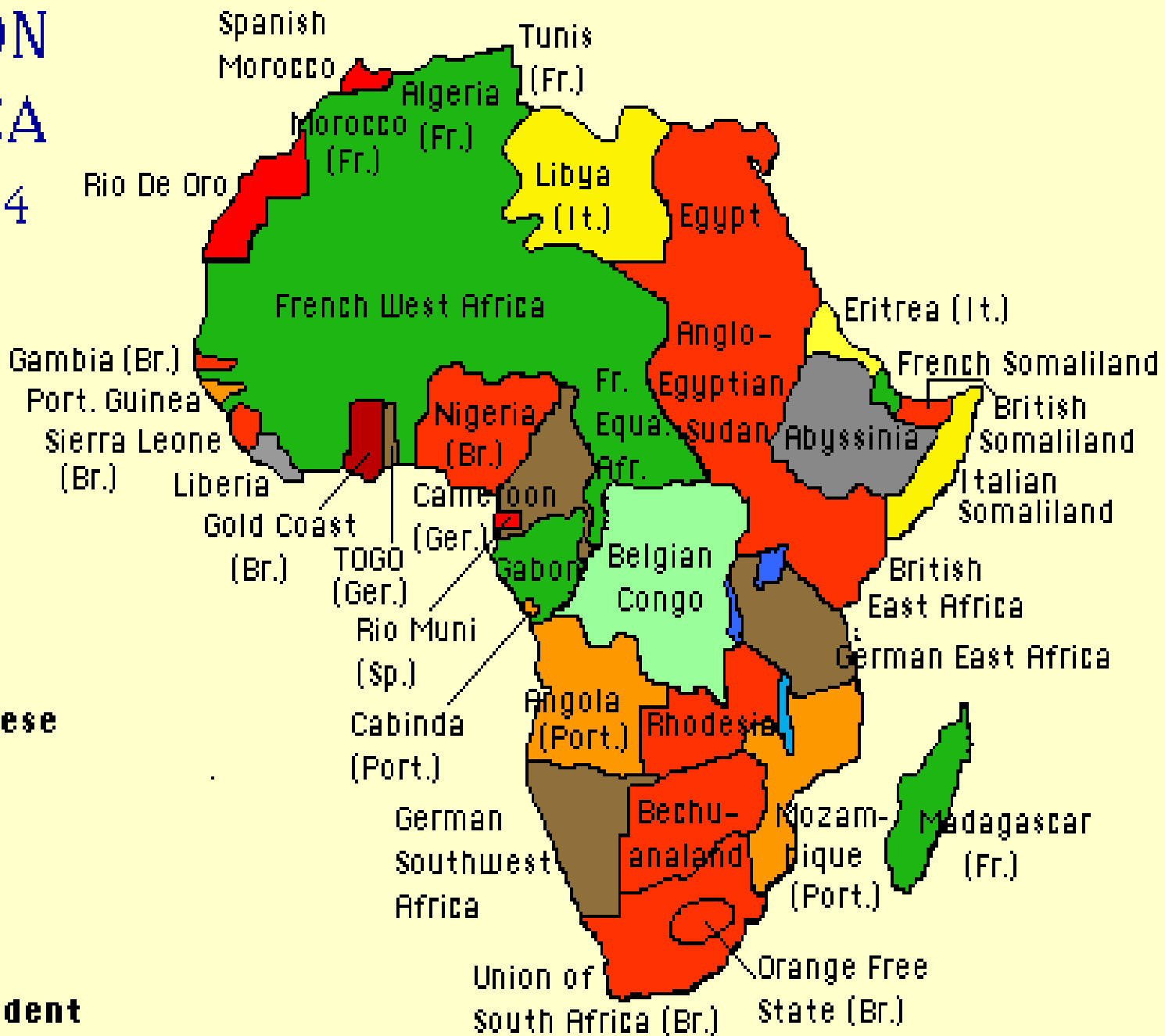
THE IMPERIAL WITCHES.

PARTITION OF AFRICA

1885 - 1914

Colonial Powers

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



Effects of Colonial Rule

- ◆ Europeans only cared about gold, diamonds, and other resources
- ◆ Europeans looked down on African culture and tried to change them
- ◆ Artificial borders worsened conflicts between ethnic groups (tribes)
- ◆ Led to rise of nationalism in areas; Africans wanted to rule themselves



Picture Analysis Review:

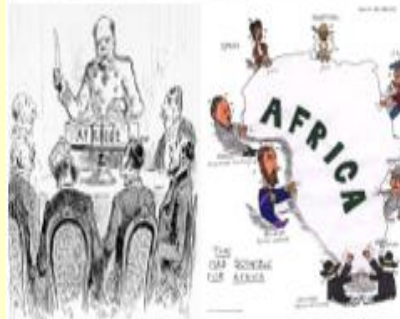
- ◆ Take a look at the next few images and write about how they represent “gold”, “glory” and “gospel” in your notes



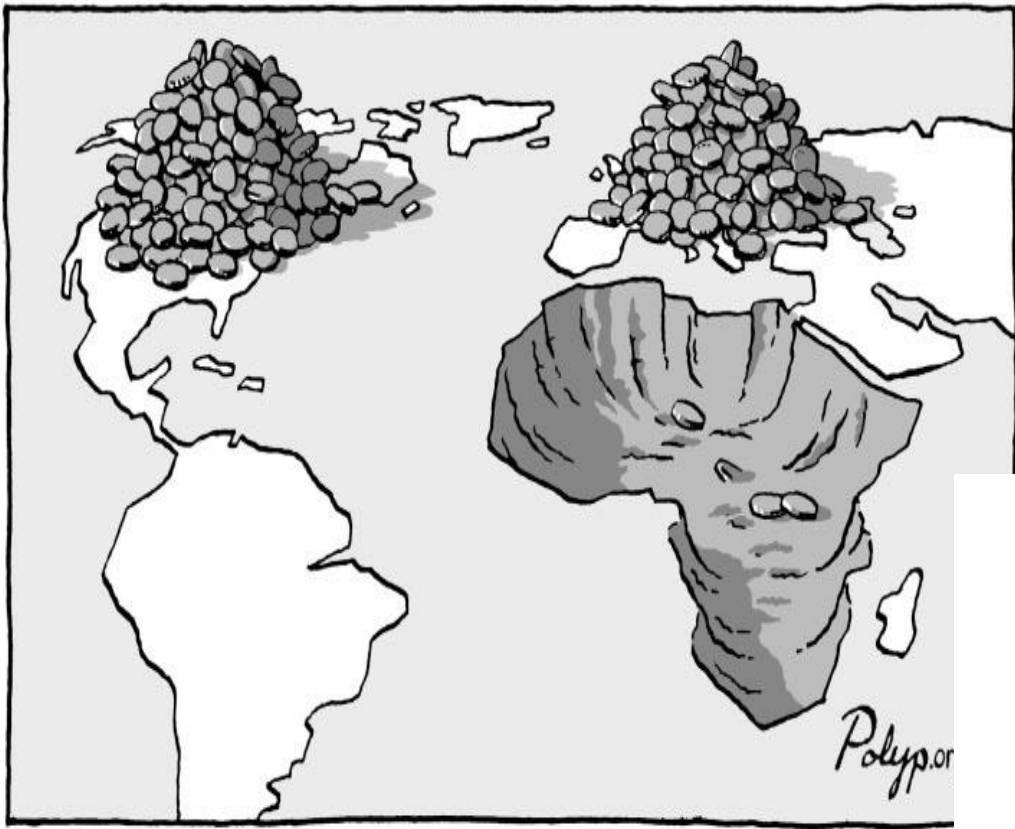
“GOLD”



“GOSPEL”



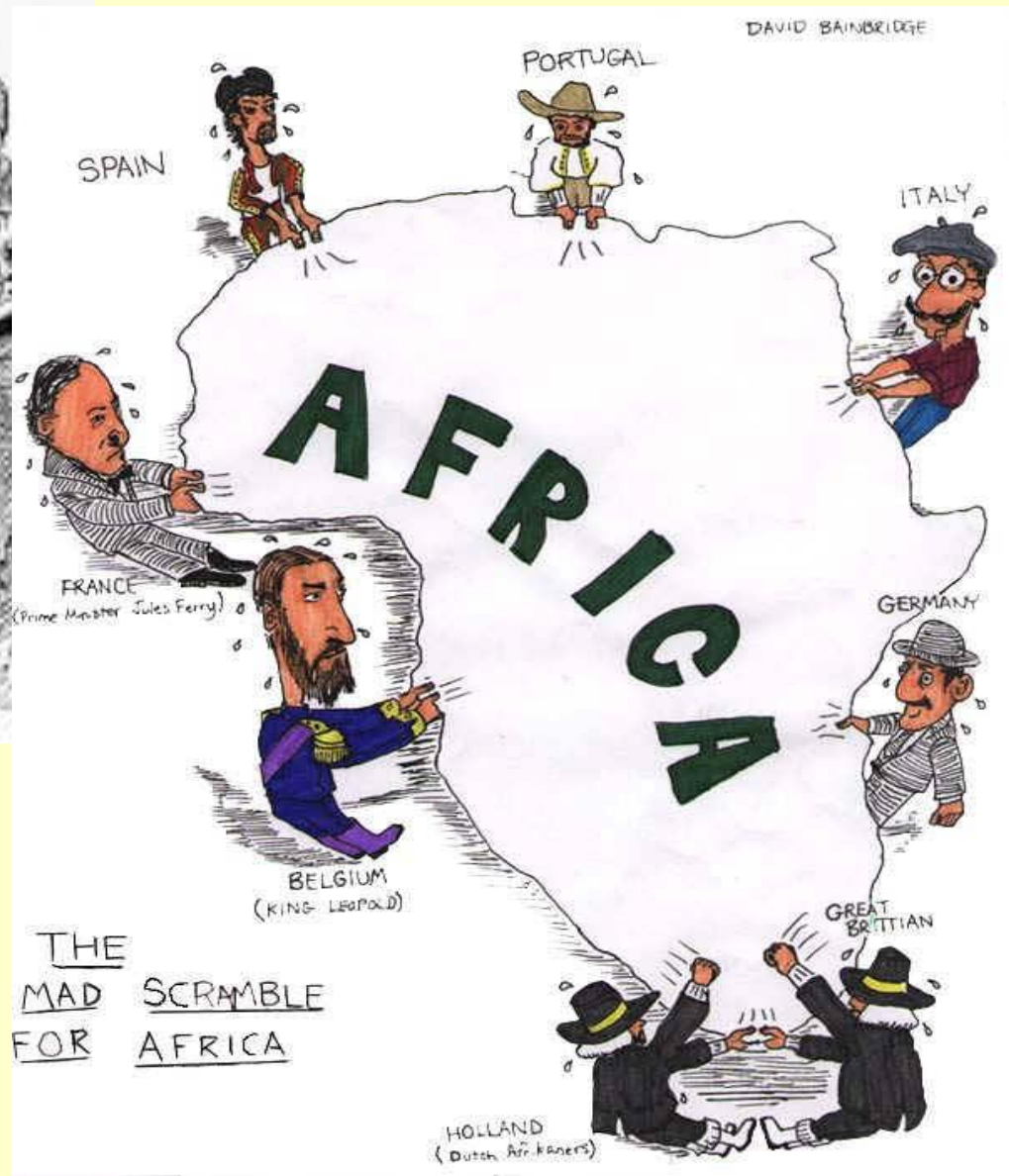
“GLORY”



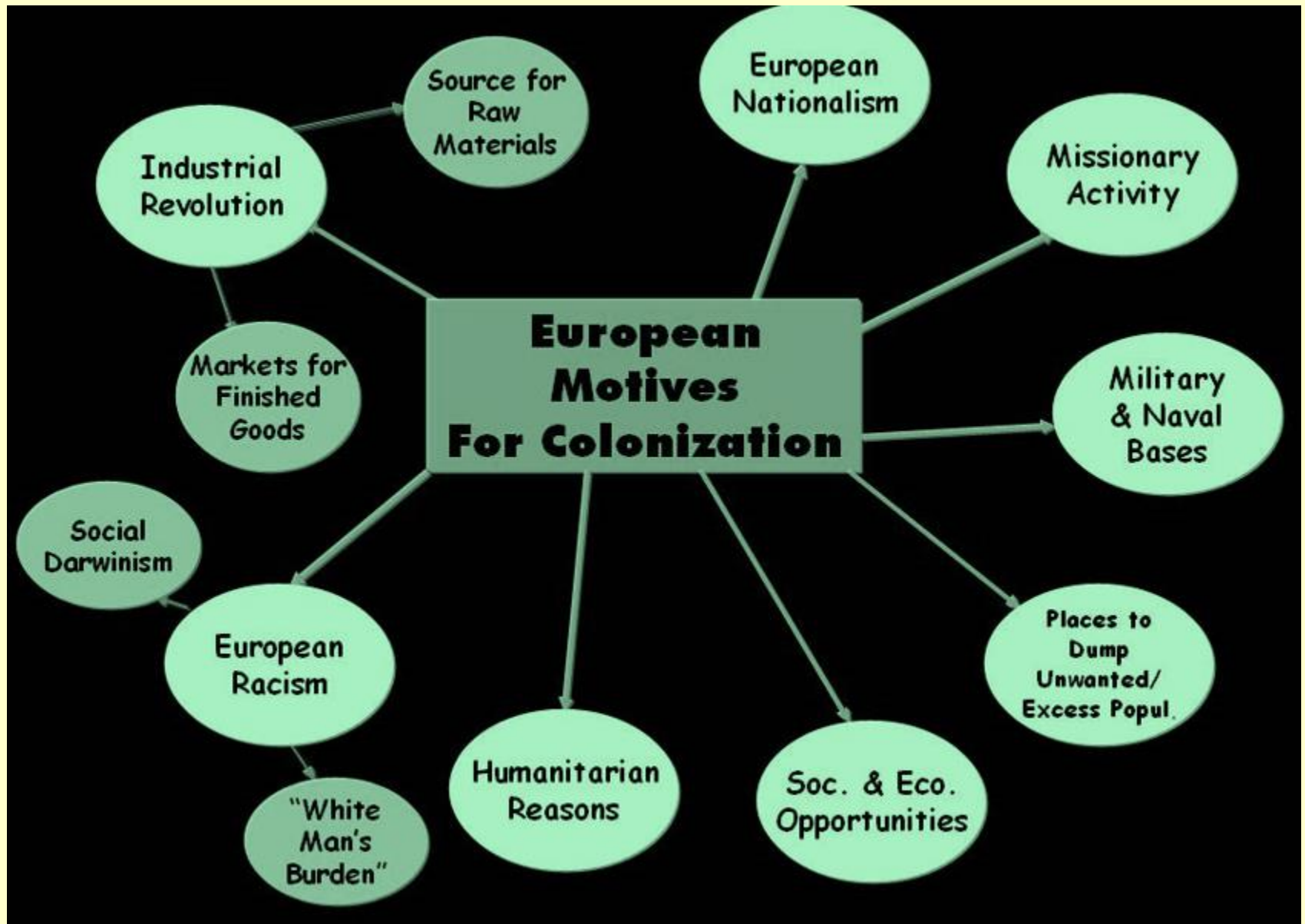
'GOLD DIGGERS'







Look at the reasons for Colonization. In your notes, label which ones you think are "Gold" "Glory" and "Gospel"



Watch the video to review



Reading:

- ◆ Read the passage “Africa Imperialism & Colonialism” and answer the questions on the Ticket out the Door.