

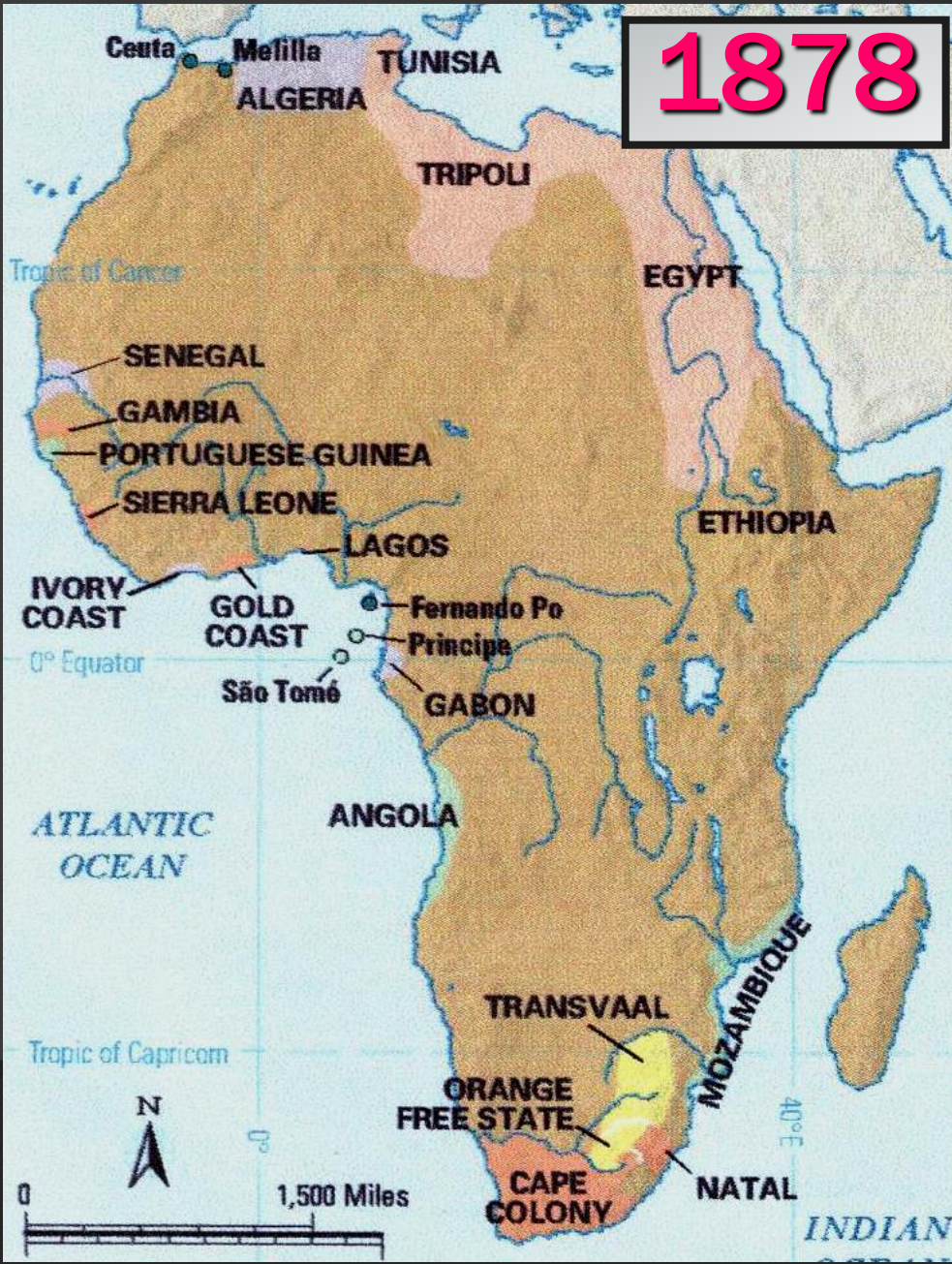
AIM 4.4: How did European nations gain control of Africa?

1878

of Africa?

DO NOW:

Write down
three observations
about the map of
Africa in 1878.



If Europeans first made contact with Africa in the 1450s, why was it only 10% colonized by 1880?

- **Europeans were busy colonizing the Americas!**
 - Africa was a place to trade for slaves (not to settle)

Congo River



Nile River

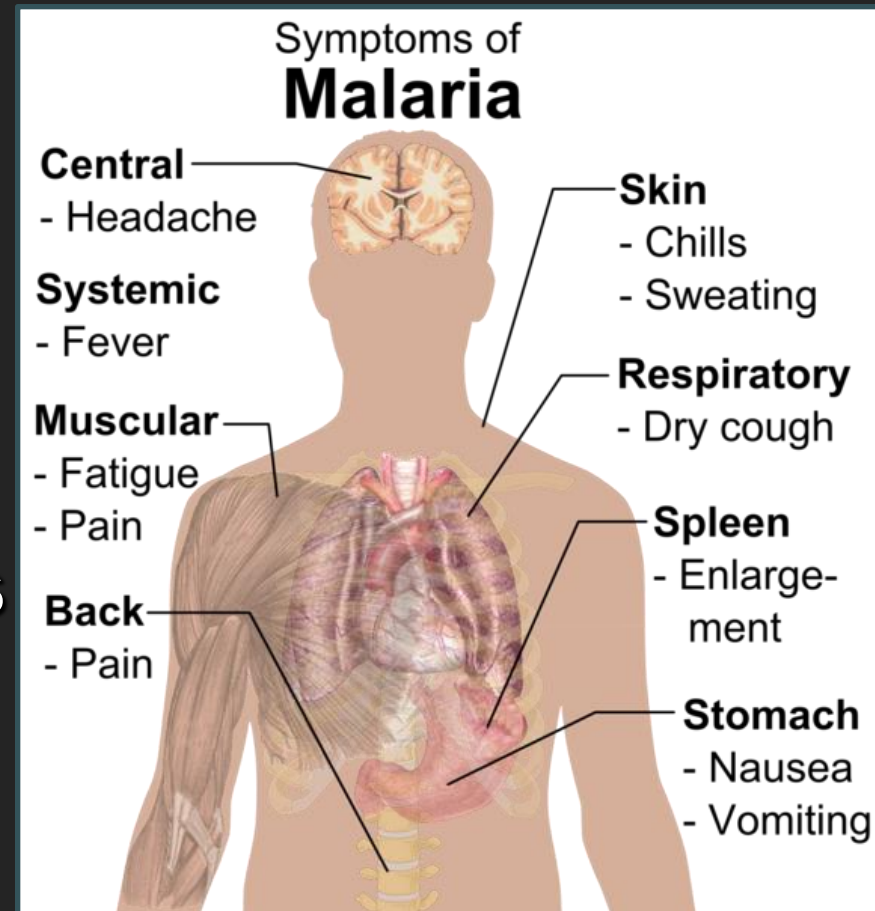


Zambezi River



If Europeans first made contact with Africa in the 1450s, why was it only 10% colonized by 1880?

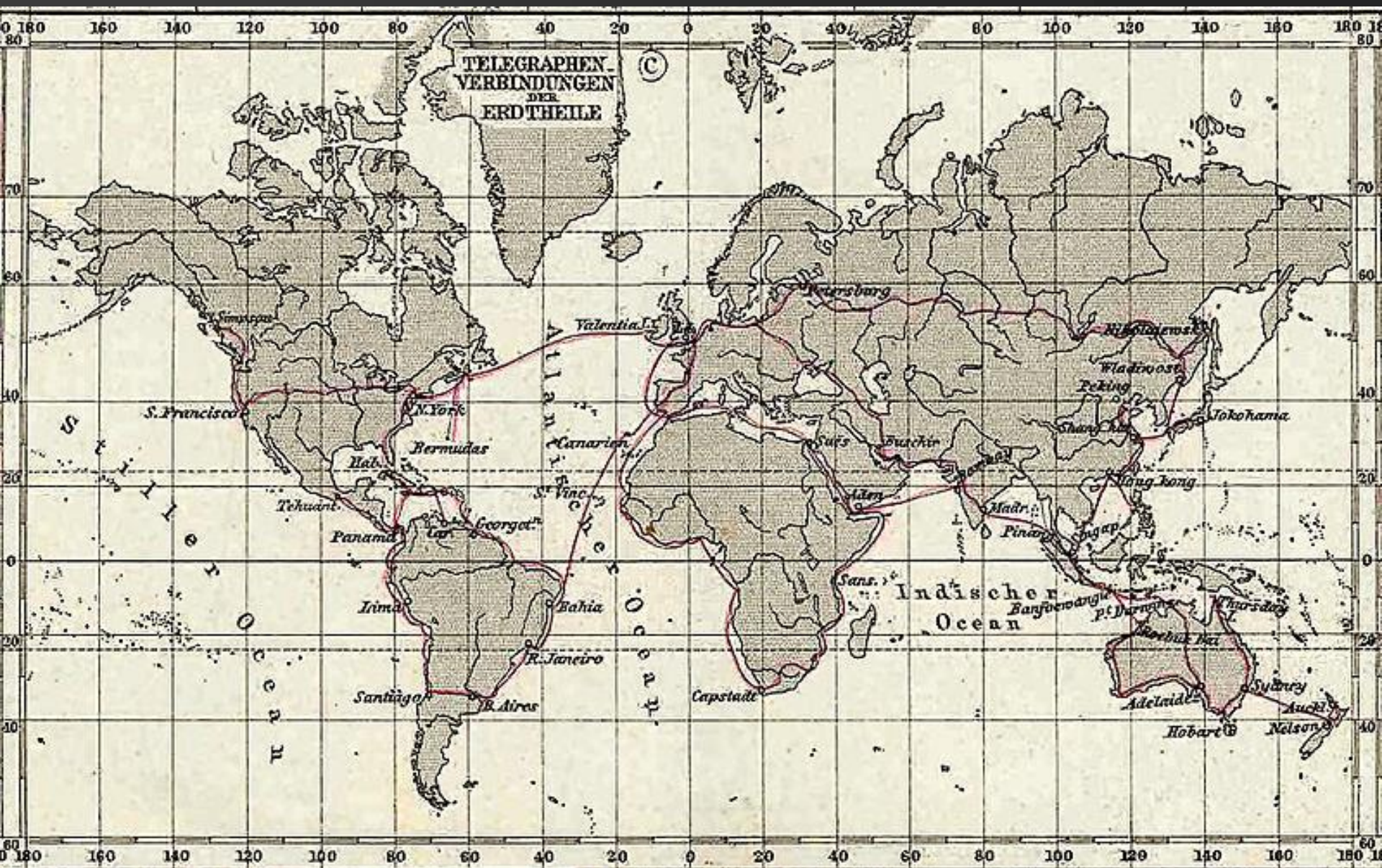
- Europeans were busy colonizing the Americas
 - More interested in coastal bases to trade for slaves
- Rivers had rapids, cataracts, changing flows
- Diseases discouraged exploration (malaria)



What changed?

- Industrialization leads to increased demand for resources (& lost colonies in America)
- Steam-powered riverboats and gunboats

Telegraph Lines (1891)



What changed?

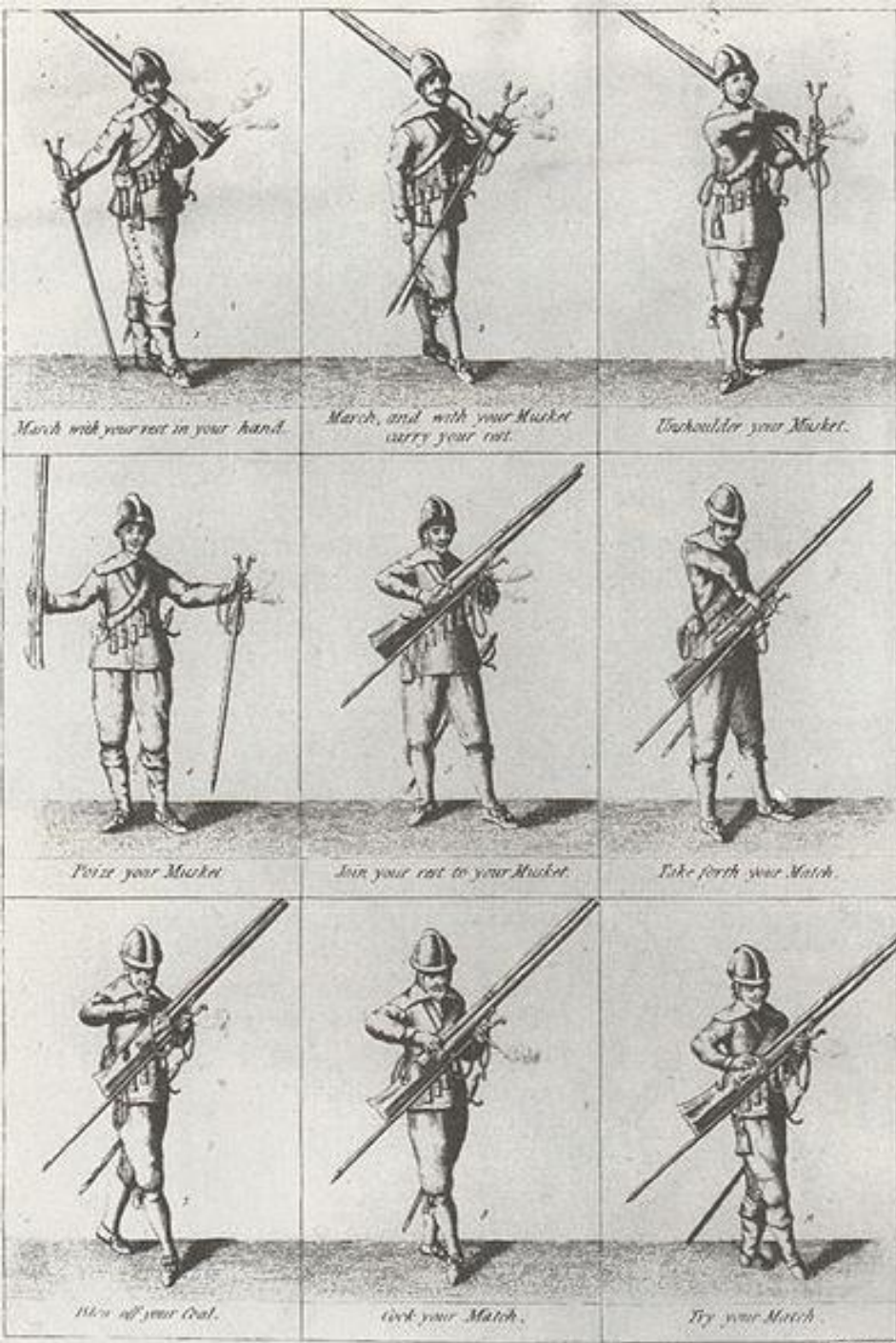
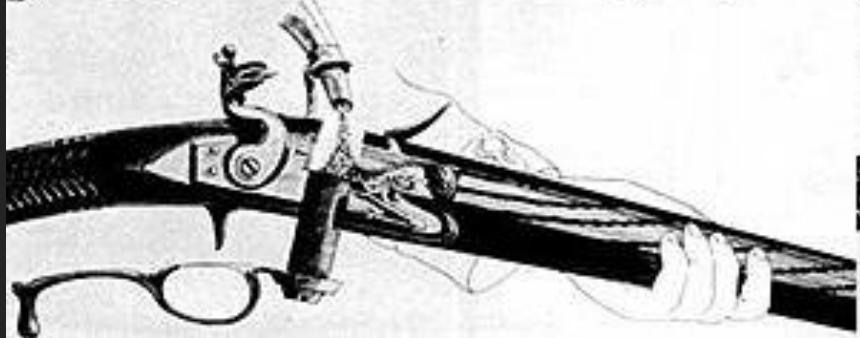
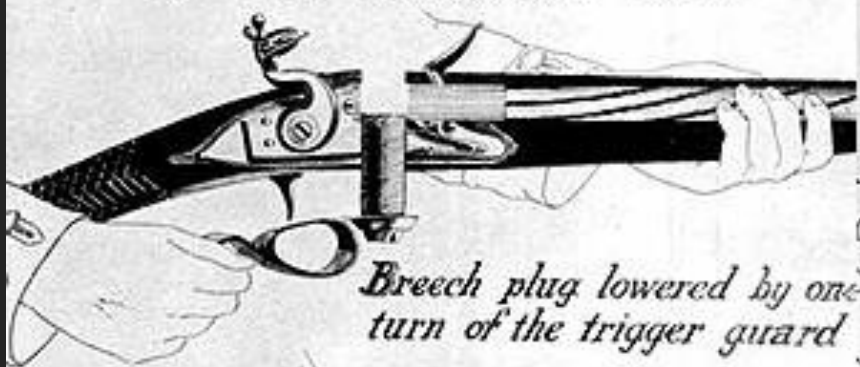
- Industrialization leads to increased demand for resources
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- Communications advancements (telegraph)



What changed?

- Industrialization leads to increased demand for resources
- Steam-powered riverboats and gunboats
- Communications advancements (telegraph)
- Discovery that quinine prevents malaria

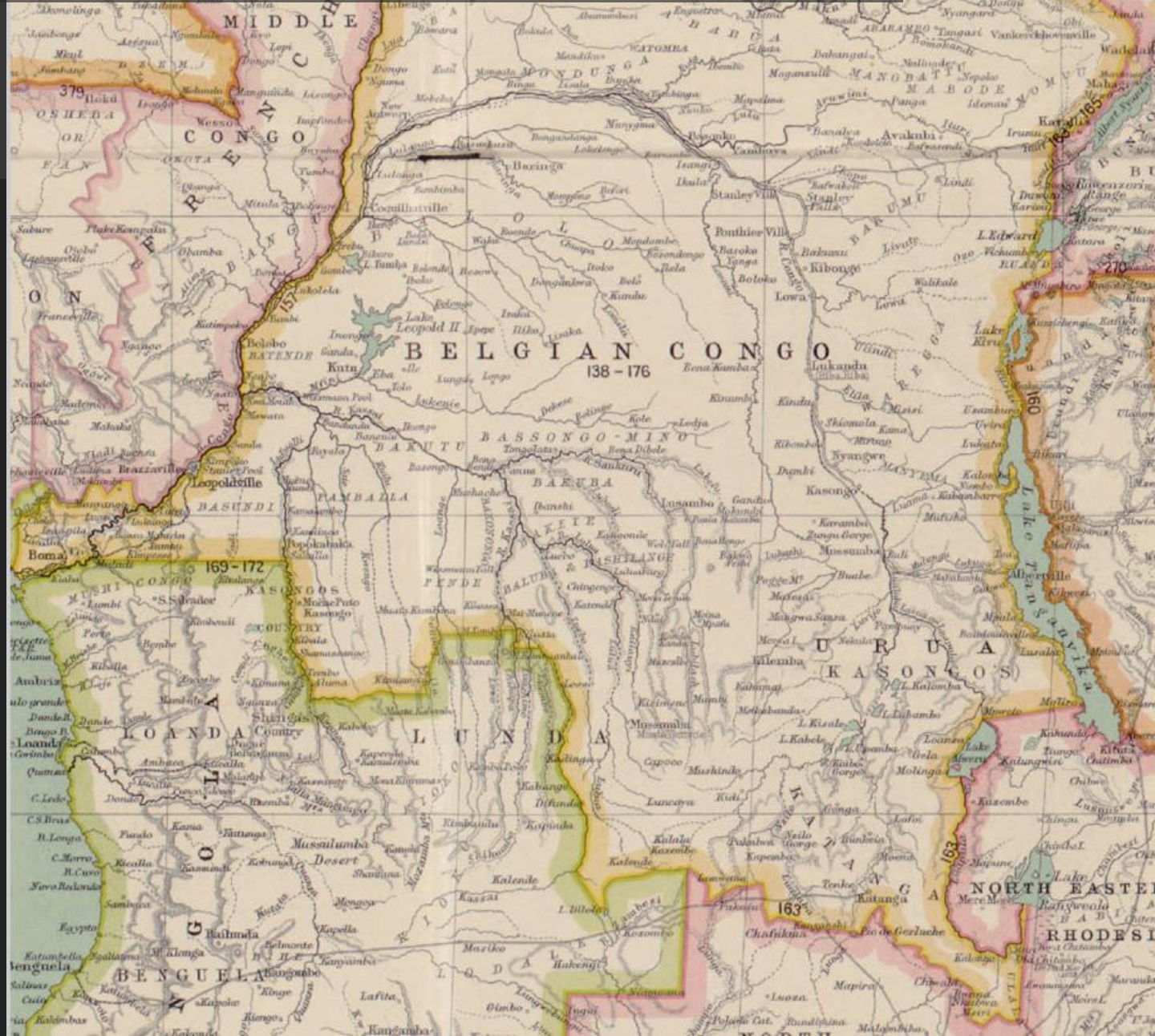
BREECH MECHANISM OF THE FERGUSON RIFLE



What changed?

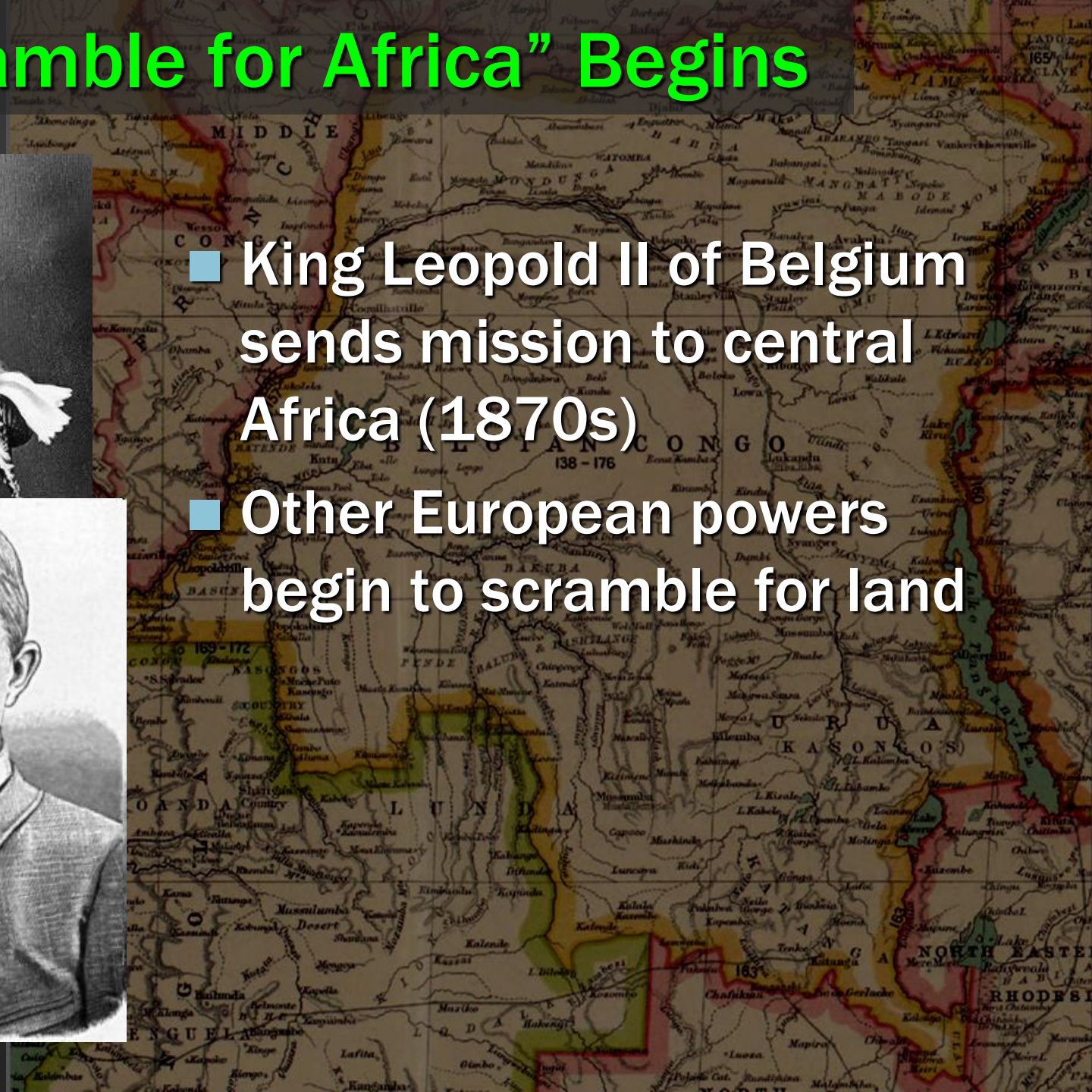
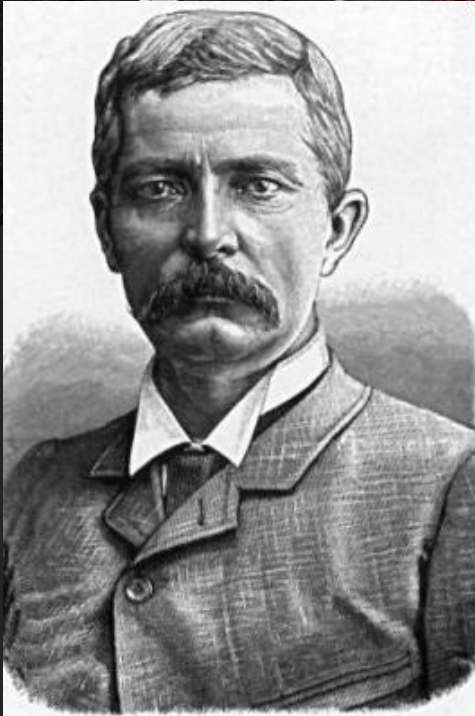
- Industrialization leads to increased demand for resources
- Steam-powered riverboats and gunboats
- Communications advancements (telegraph)
- Discovery that quinine prevents malaria
- Advancements in firearms

The "Scramble for Africa" Begins

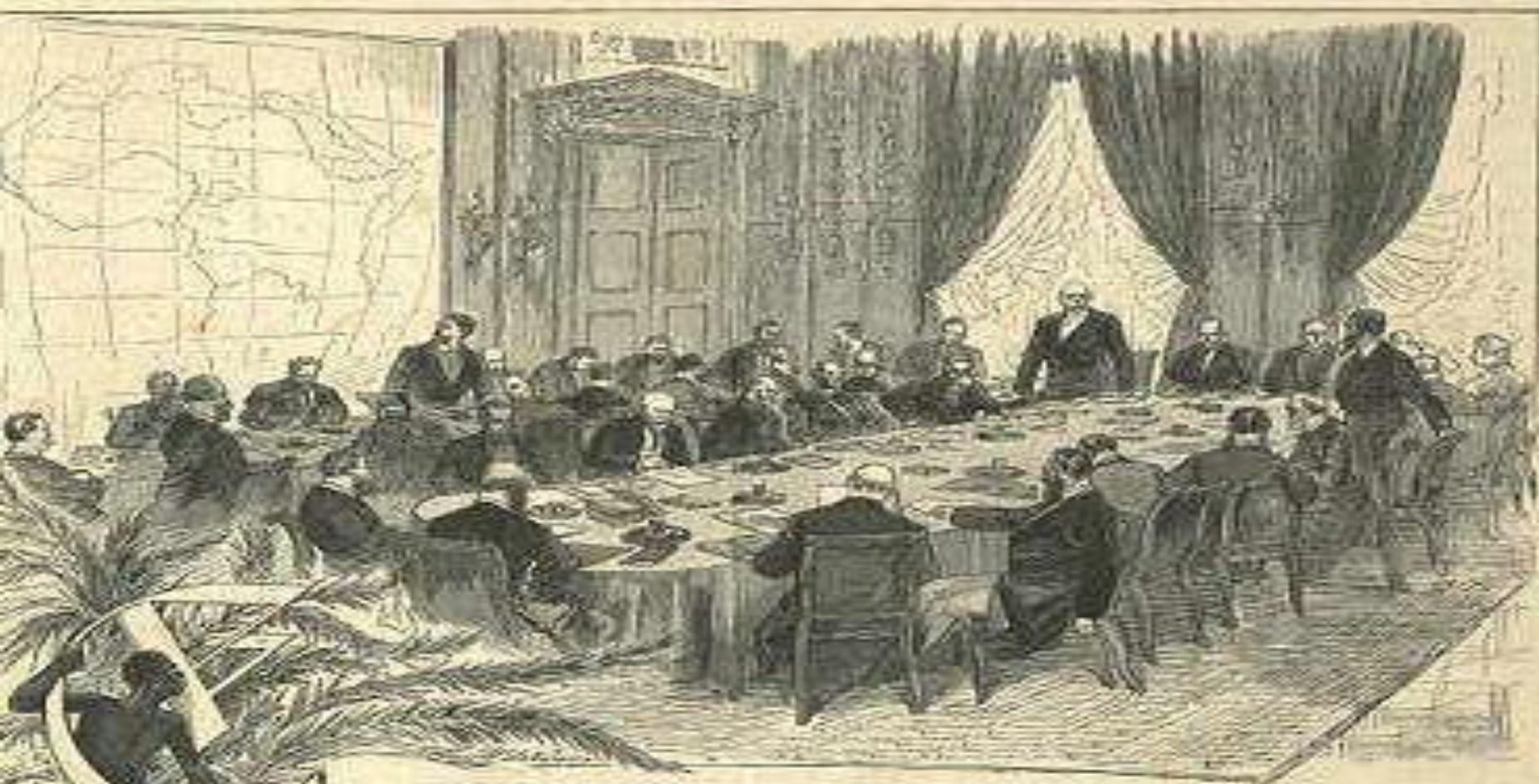


The “Scramble for Africa” Begins

- King Leopold II of Belgium sends mission to central Africa (1870s)
- Other European powers begin to scramble for land



Berlin Conference (1884-1885)



Die internationale Konferenz in Berlin. (Illustration von E. Schmitt.)

Es gab eine Zeit, und sie liegt fern
im Jahr vorher hinter uns, in
der die Völker der Welt...

...eine Bedeutung. Sie nicht allein für Deutschland, sondern für die
ganze Welt war unerschütterlicher Festpunkt. Denn die Kon-
ferenz war ein großer, ein weltgeschichtlicher Akt...

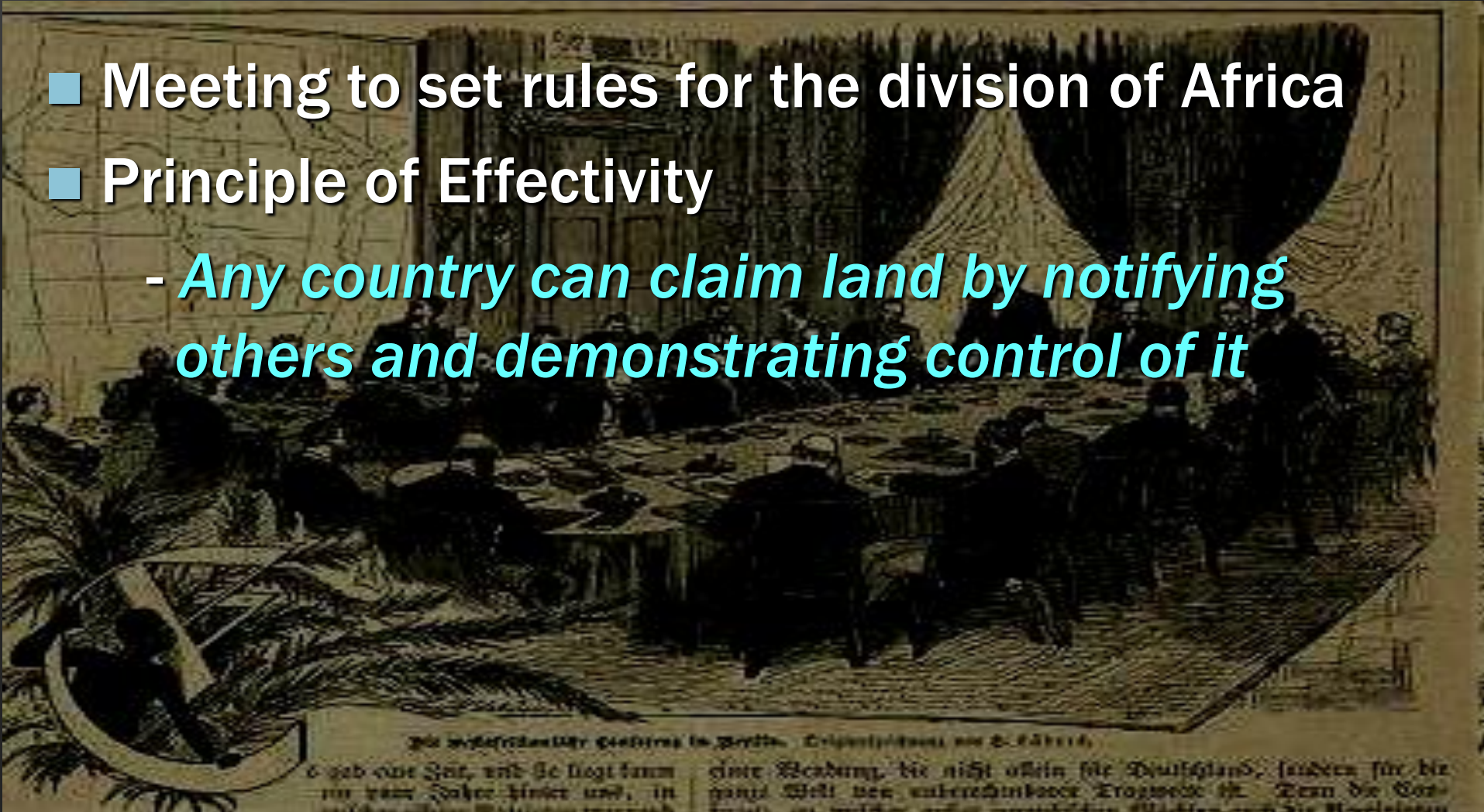
Berlin Conference (1884-1885)

- Meeting to set rules for the division of Africa

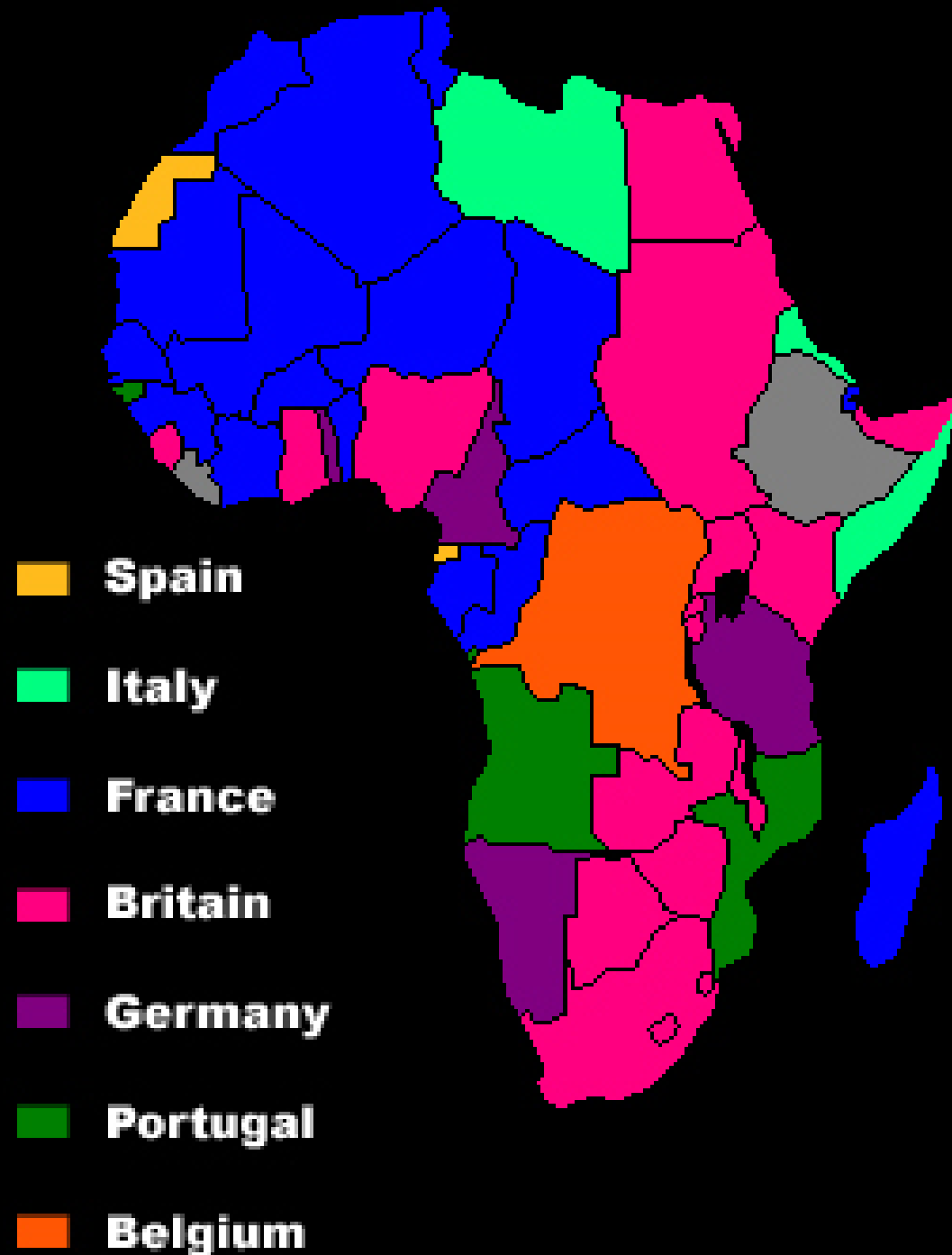
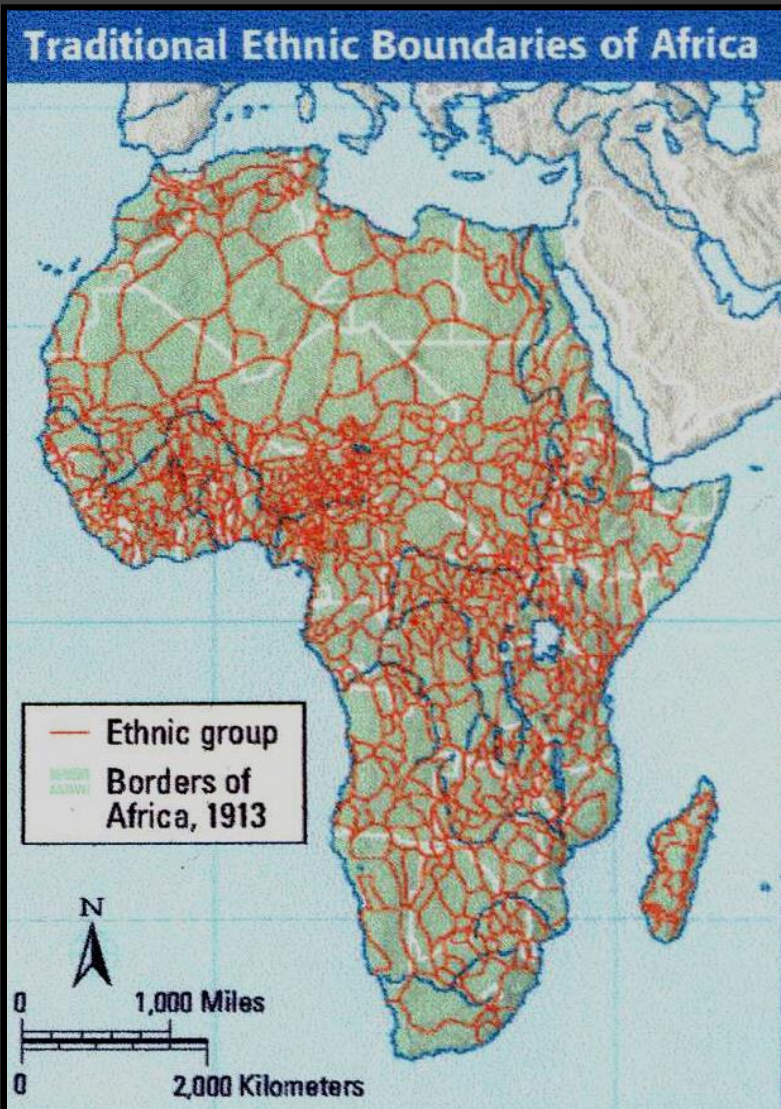


Berlin Conference (1884-1885)

- Meeting to set rules for the division of Africa
- Principle of Effectivity
 - *Any country can claim land by notifying others and demonstrating control of it*

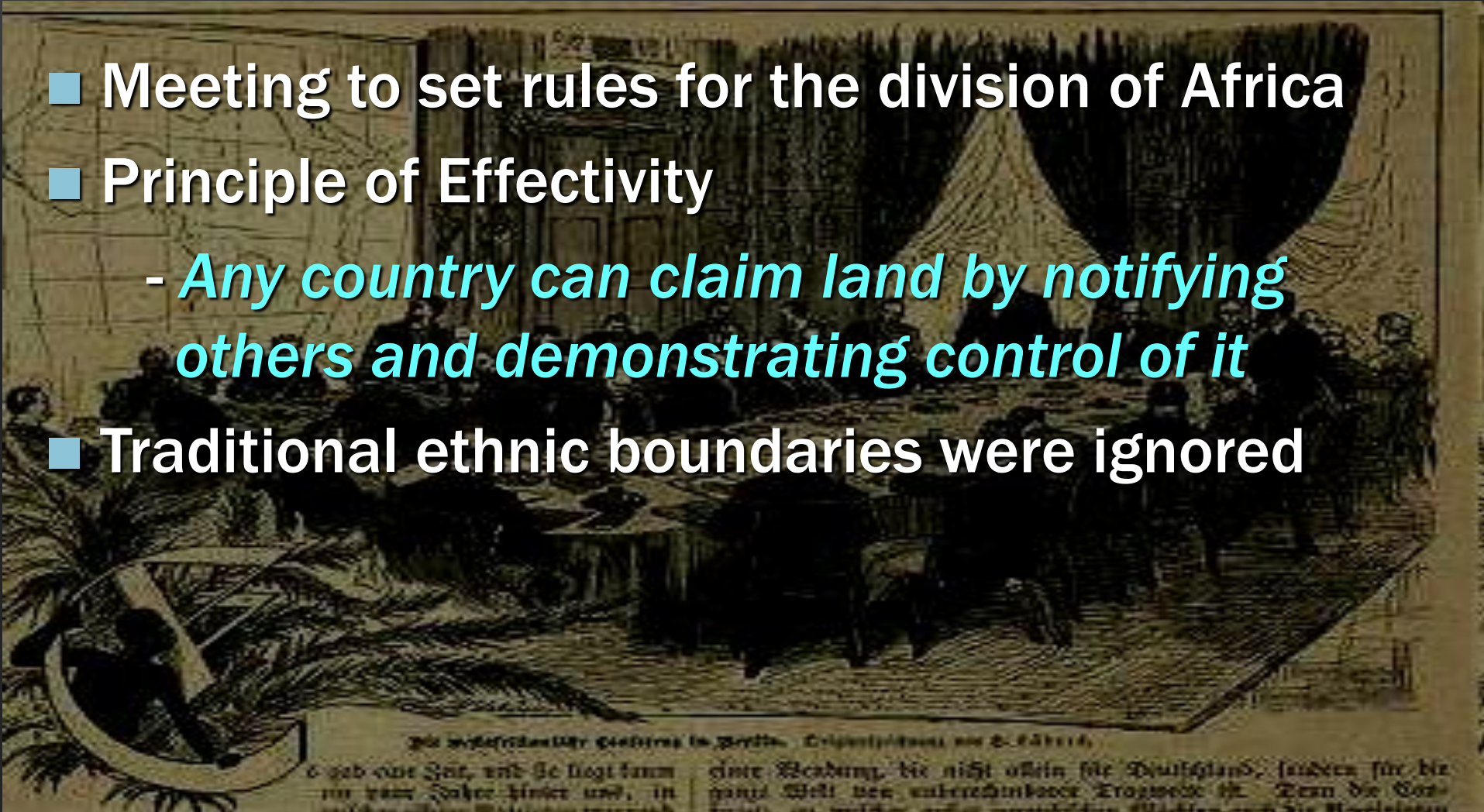


Africa in 1914



Berlin Conference (1884-1885)

- Meeting to set rules for the division of Africa
- Principle of Effectivity
 - *Any country can claim land by notifying others and demonstrating control of it*
- Traditional ethnic boundaries were ignored



Did Africans Fight Back?

1. Chimurenga Resistance
(Zimbabwe)

2. Battle of Isandhlawana

3. Maji-Maji Uprising
(Tanganyika)

4. Battle of Adowa (Ethiopia)

5. Asante Resistance (Ghana)

6. Samori Ture

7. Libyan Resistance



Q: How does this author describe African resistance to imperialism?

“...nor is violent physical opposition to abuse and injustice henceforth possible for the African in any part of Africa. His chances of effective resistance have been steadily dwindling with the increasing perfectibility in the killing power of modern armament. Thus the African is really helpless against the material gods of the white man, as embodied in the trinity of imperialism, capitalistic exploitation, and militarism.”

- EDWARD MOREL *The Black Man's Burden*, (1903)

Example: Battle of Omdurman (1898)

Sudan

vs.

Britain



Example: Battle of Omdurman (1898)

An aerial photograph of the Battle of Omdurman in 1898. The scene shows a vast desert landscape with a river winding through it. Large formations of soldiers, some on horseback and some on foot, are engaged in combat. The terrain is sandy and sparsely vegetated. The overall atmosphere is one of a major military confrontation.

Sudanese deaths =

9,700

English/Egyptian deaths =

47

Comparison: Gulf War (1990-1991)



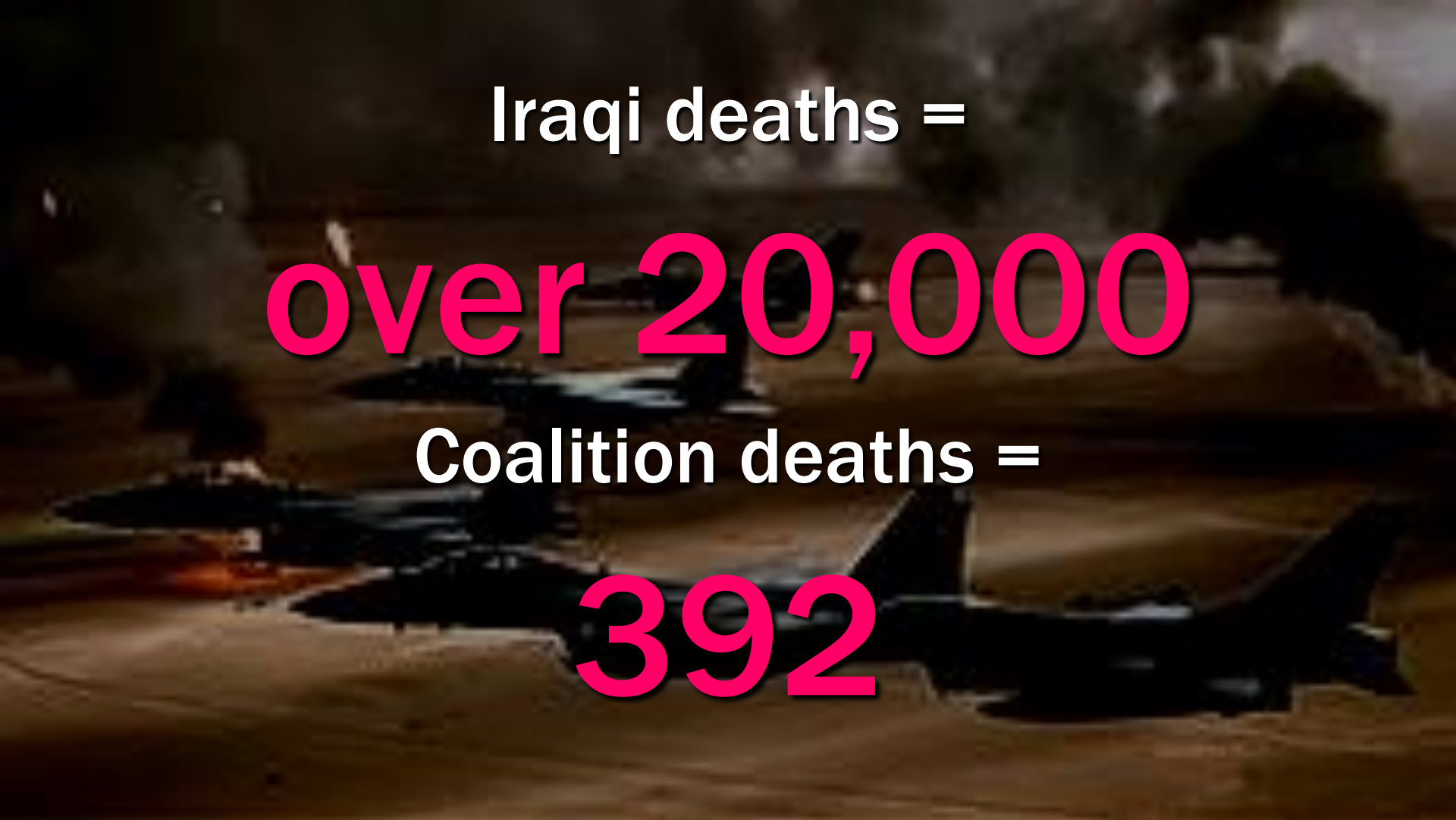
Comparison: Gulf War (1990-1991)

Iraqi deaths =

over 20,000

Coalition deaths =

392



The Exception - Ethiopia

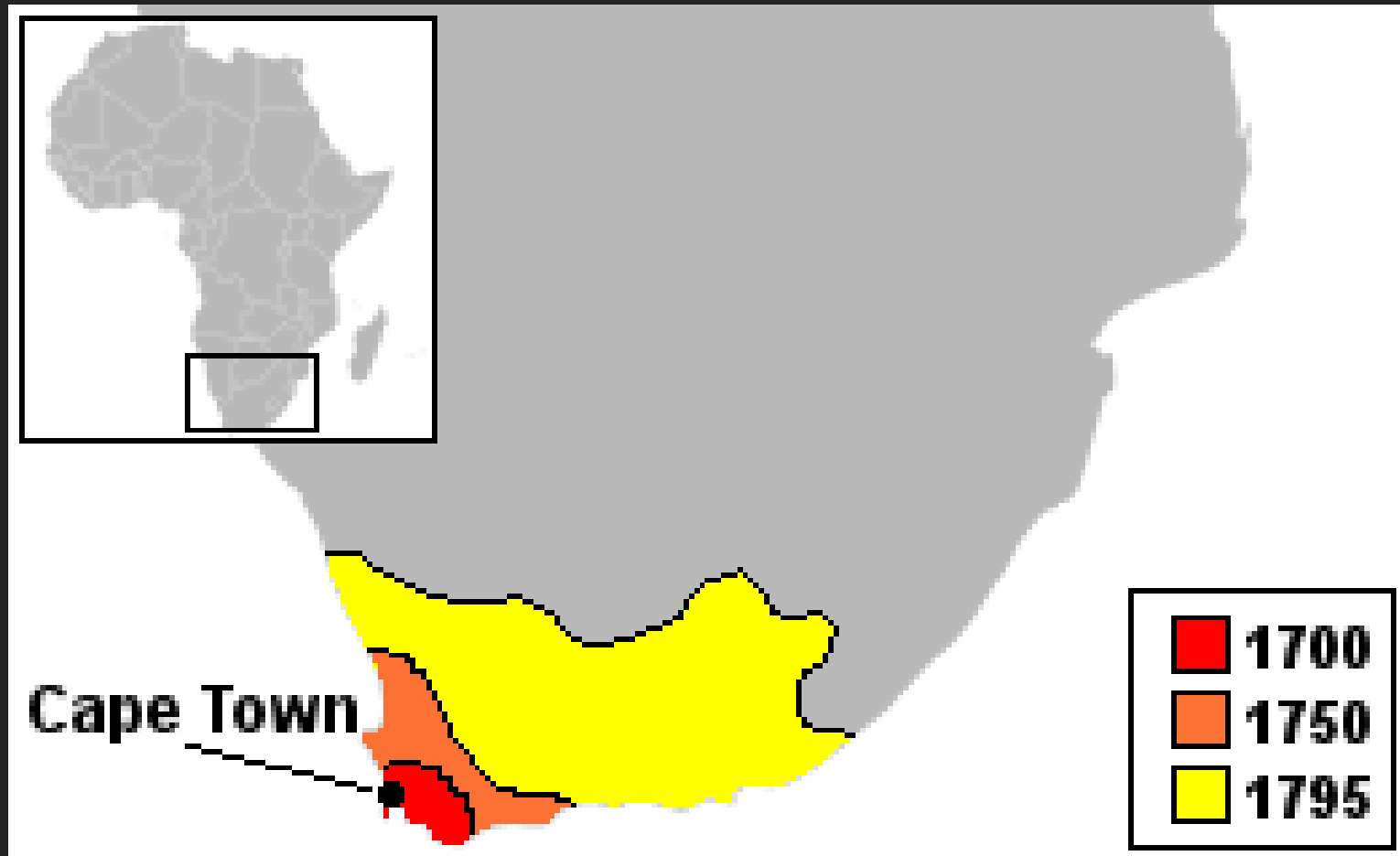
- King was able to build up a large arsenal of modern weapons
- Ethiopia defeats Italy (1896)



**King Menelik
of Ethiopia**

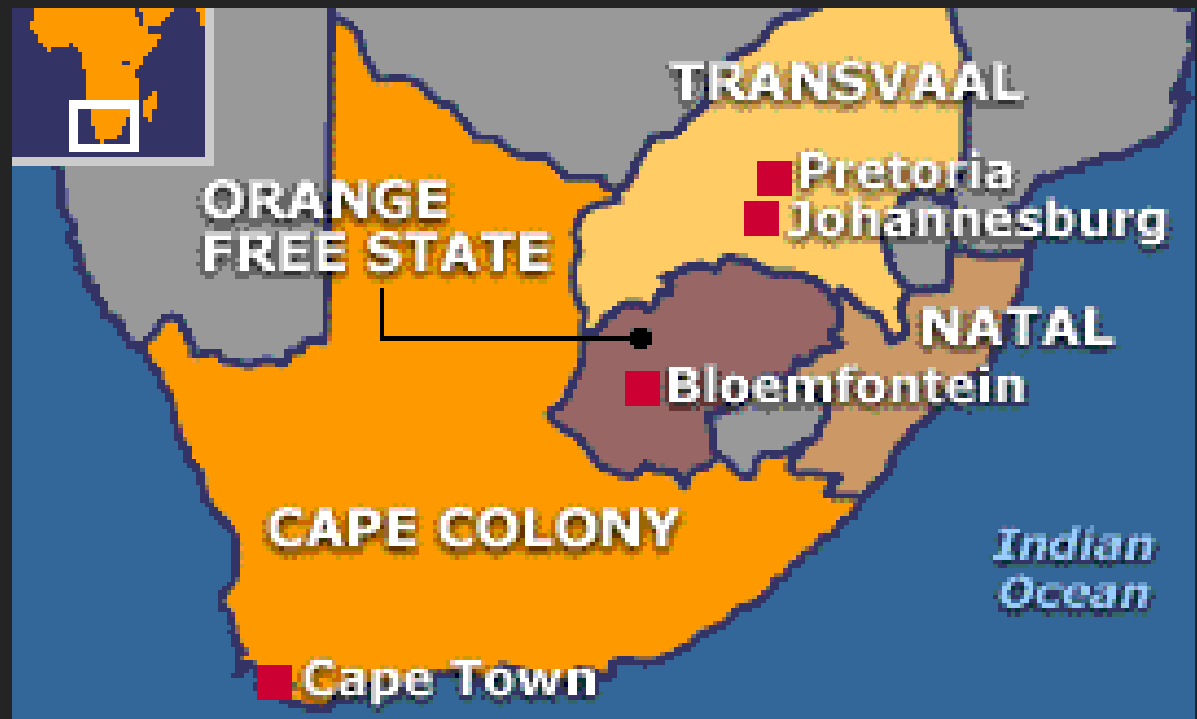
South Africa

- First settled by Dutch farmers (Boers) in 1600s
 - Founded the city of Cape Town



South Africa

- Occupied by British in early 1800s
 - Boers are forced to move North (form two new states)
- British expand northward after 1870 to control diamond and gold trade

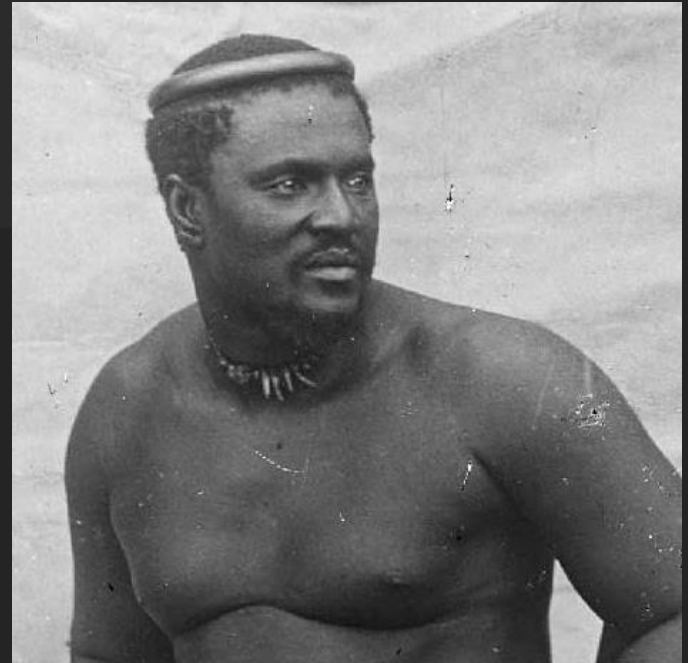


**Cecil
Rhodes
Dreamed of
Establishing a
'Cape to Cairo'
Railway**



The Zulu

- Northward movement leads to several fierce wars with the Zulu tribe
- King Cetshawyo defeated by British (1879)



Boer War (1899-1902)



Boer War (1899-1902)



...hop Jan 24th 1900
...TER OF THE BATTLE

Boer War (1899-1902)

- British vs. Boers
- Use of concentration camps, scorched earth, guerilla warfare
- Massive civilian (non-military) casualties
- Some historians consider it a 'foreshadowing' of World War I
- After high casualties on both sides, British win (1902)

Jan 24 1900
THE BATTLE

Boer War (1899-1902)



Boer War (1899-1902)



Boer War (1899-1902)



Indian Ambulance Corps



Returning Home From the War (1900)

