



European Partitioning Across Africa

Colonization, Conflict, &
Artificial Boundaries

Standards

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.

Teachers

Print off the following page for each student. They should complete the CLOZE notes while discussing the presentation.

European Partitioning Across Africa

CLOZE Notes

1. Europeans first became interested in Africa for _____ purposes.
2. The trans-Atlantic _____ lasted from the 1500s to the mid-1800s.
3. European countries saw that Africa was a continent full of vast _____ and mineral wealth.
4. The end of the 19th century is called the "Age of Imperialism", which refers to European countries _____ and _____ power.
5. During this time, many European countries expanded their empires by aggressively establishing _____ so that they could exploit and export Africa's resources.
6. During the 1800s, Europeans moved further into the continent in search of _____ and places to build successful colonies.
7. The natives often fought against the European powers; however, they often _____ because the European _____ were superior.
8. When Europeans returned to Africa for more resources they brought back the _____ and sold them to Africans.
9. No major nation wanted to be without colonies, which led to this _____.
10. The idea of "_____ " Africa also made many Europeans look favorably on the colonization of the continent.
11. To prevent a European _____ over Africa, leaders from fourteen European governments and from the United States met in _____, Germany, in 1884.
12. At the meeting, the European leaders discussed Africa's _____ and how it should be _____.
13. European powers organized Africa's population in ways to make the most efficient _____, ignoring the natives' cultural groups or existing political leadership at the time of colonization.
14. _____ Europeans also tried to _____ Africans (have African people give up their own African customs and adopt European customs).
15. In order to gain power, Europeans encouraged Africans to _____ against each other.
16. There have been over 50 ethnic _____ in Africa since WWII as a result of the colonial lines drawn by Europeans.
17. By the mid-twentieth century, Africans began to openly _____ European control of their countries.



European Partitioning Across Africa

Colonization, Conflict, &
Artificial Boundaries

Trade Routes

- Europeans first became interested in Africa for trade route purposes.
 - They were looking for ways to avoid the taxes of the Arab and Ottoman empires in Southwest Asia.
- Sailing around Africa was the obvious choice, but it was a long voyage and could not be completed without “pit stops” along the way.
 - Europeans created ports in southern and eastern Africa so traders could restock supplies before crossing the Indian Ocean.

Slave Trade

- During the 16th century, Portuguese explorers became engaged in the African slave trade.
 - They kidnapped Africans and forced them to work on plantations and mines in their colonies in the New World.
- Other European countries soon participated in the slave trade as well.
- The trans-Atlantic slave trade lasted from the 1500s to the mid-1800s.
 - Even after the slave trade had ended, European interest in Africa was still going strong.
- European countries saw that Africa was a continent full of vast natural resources and mineral wealth.

Imperialism

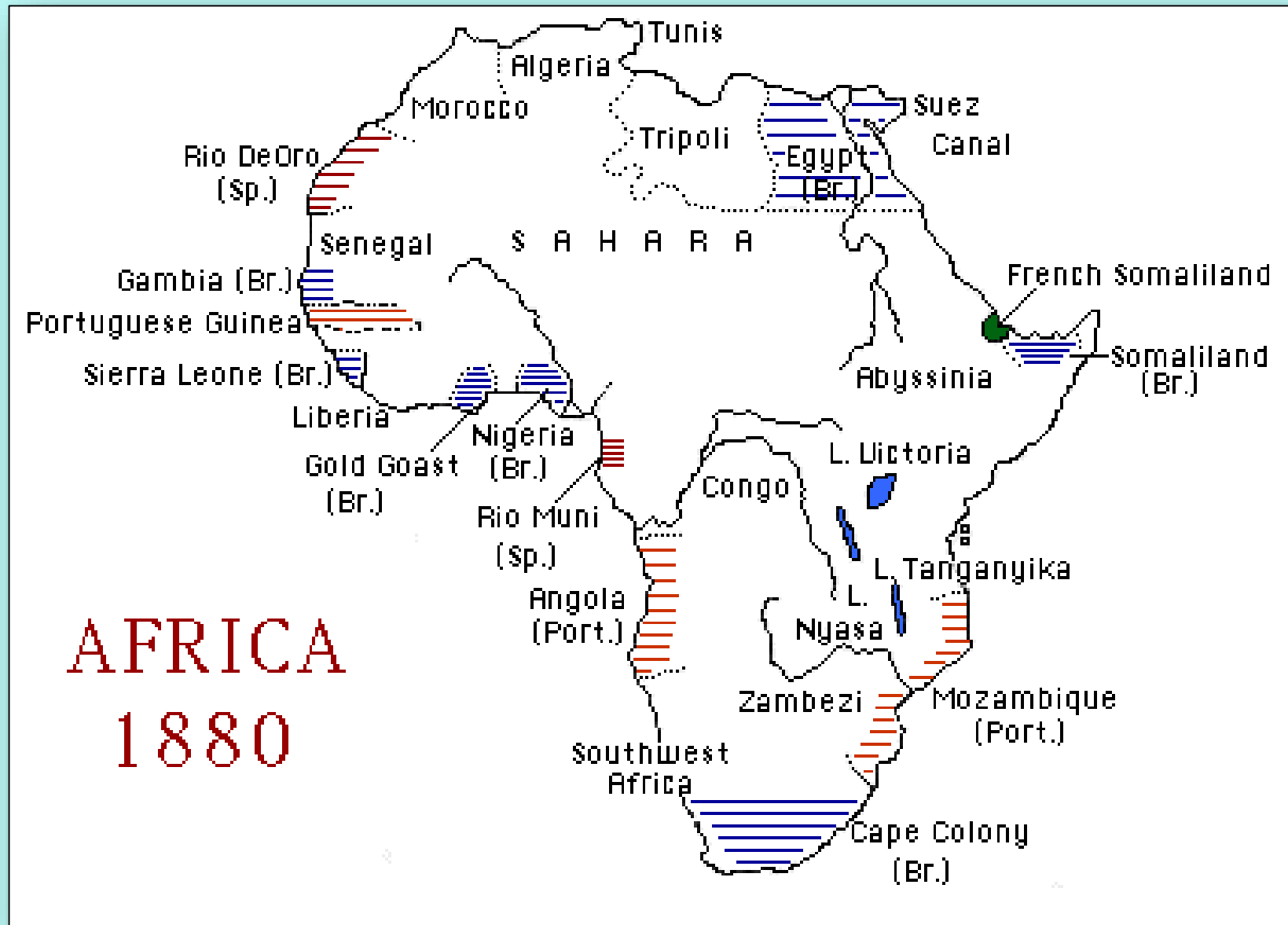
- The end of the 19th century is called the “Age of Imperialism”, which refers to European countries competing for land and power.
- Imperialism is a system where a strong country takes wealth and raw materials from another country.
- A “strong” country was supposed to have many colonies to increase its wealth and importance around the world.

Colonialism

- During this time, many European countries expanded their empires by aggressively establishing colonies in Africa so that they could exploit and export Africa's resources.
 - Raw materials like rubber, timber, diamonds, and gold were found in Africa.
- Europeans also wanted to protect trade routes.

Europeans in Africa

- During the 1800s, Europeans moved further into the continent in search of raw materials and places to build successful colonies.
 - Great Britain, France, & Germany fought over control of land that is now Egypt and Sudan.
 - Belgians took control of the Congo.
- The natives often fought against the European powers; however, they often lost because the European weapons were superior.
 - The Zulu nation fought the British in South Africa and the Ashanti struggled to hold onto what is now Ghana.



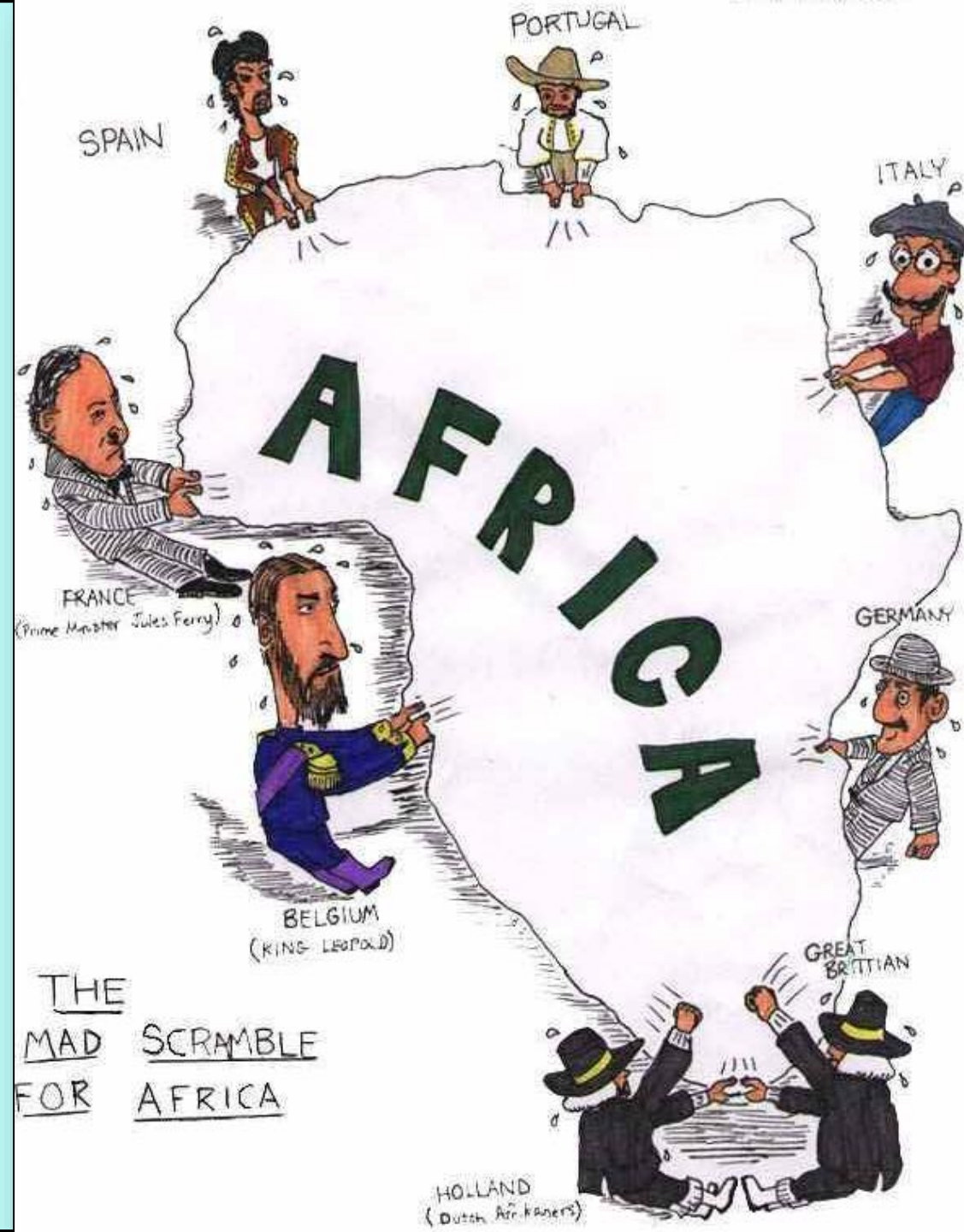
AFRICA 1880

Economic Reasons

- Economic motivation played a large part in the colonization of Africa.
- The 1800s was a time of great industrialization in Europe (Industrial Revolution).
 - Factories required raw materials that could be manufactured into marketable products.
- When Europeans returned to Africa for more resources they brought back the manufactured goods and sold them to Africans.
 - Africa became a new market for Europe to sell goods.

Political Reasons

- Politics in Europe also led to the colonization of Africa.
- Nationalism, a strong sense of pride in one's nation, resulted in competition between European nations.
- No major nation wanted to be without colonies, which led to this "Scramble for Africa".
- The competition was particularly fierce between Great Britain, France, and Germany, the strongest European nations in the 1800s.



THE
MAD SCRAMBLE
FOR AFRICA

Religious Reasons

- Christian missionary work gained strength during the 1800s as European countries were becoming more involved in Africa.
- Many missionaries were supportive of the colonization of Africa because they believed that European control would provide a political environment that would help missionary activity.
- The idea of “Christianizing” Africa also made many Europeans look favorably on the colonization of the continent.

Berlin Conference

- By the 1880s, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal all wanted part of Africa.
- To prevent a European war over Africa, leaders from fourteen European governments and from the United States met in Berlin, Germany, in 1884.
 - No Africans attended the meeting.
- At the meeting, the European leaders discussed Africa's land and how it should be divided.



Berlin Conference









Berlin Conference

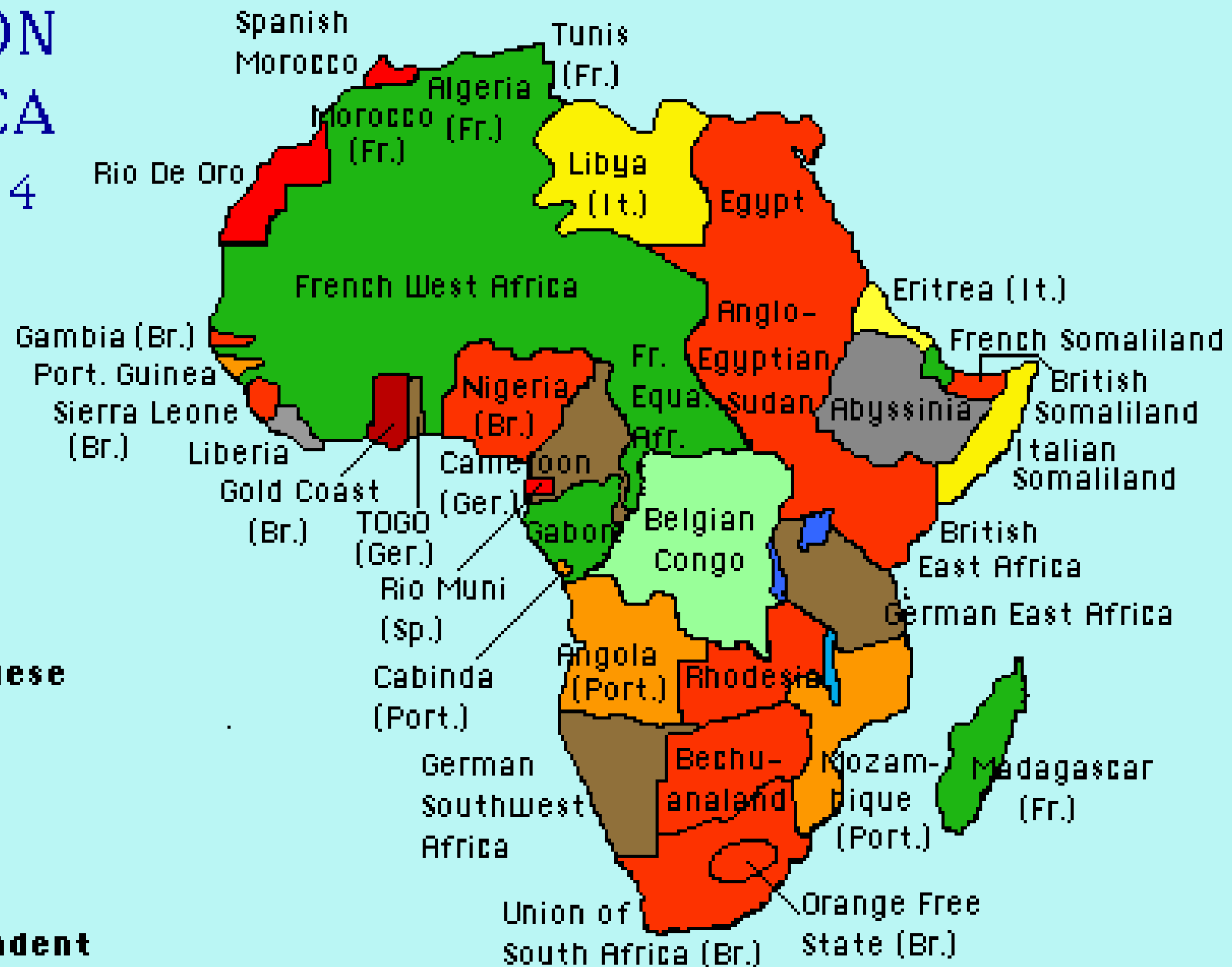
- Going into the meeting, roughly 10% of Africa was under European colonial rule.
- By the end of the meeting, European powers “owned” most of Africa and drew boundary lines that remained until 1914.
- Great Britain won the most land in Africa and was “given” Nigeria, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, and South Africa after defeating the Dutch Settlers and Zulu Nation.
- The agreements made in Berlin still affect the boundaries of African countries today.

PARTITION OF AFRICA

1885 - 1914

Colonial Powers

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



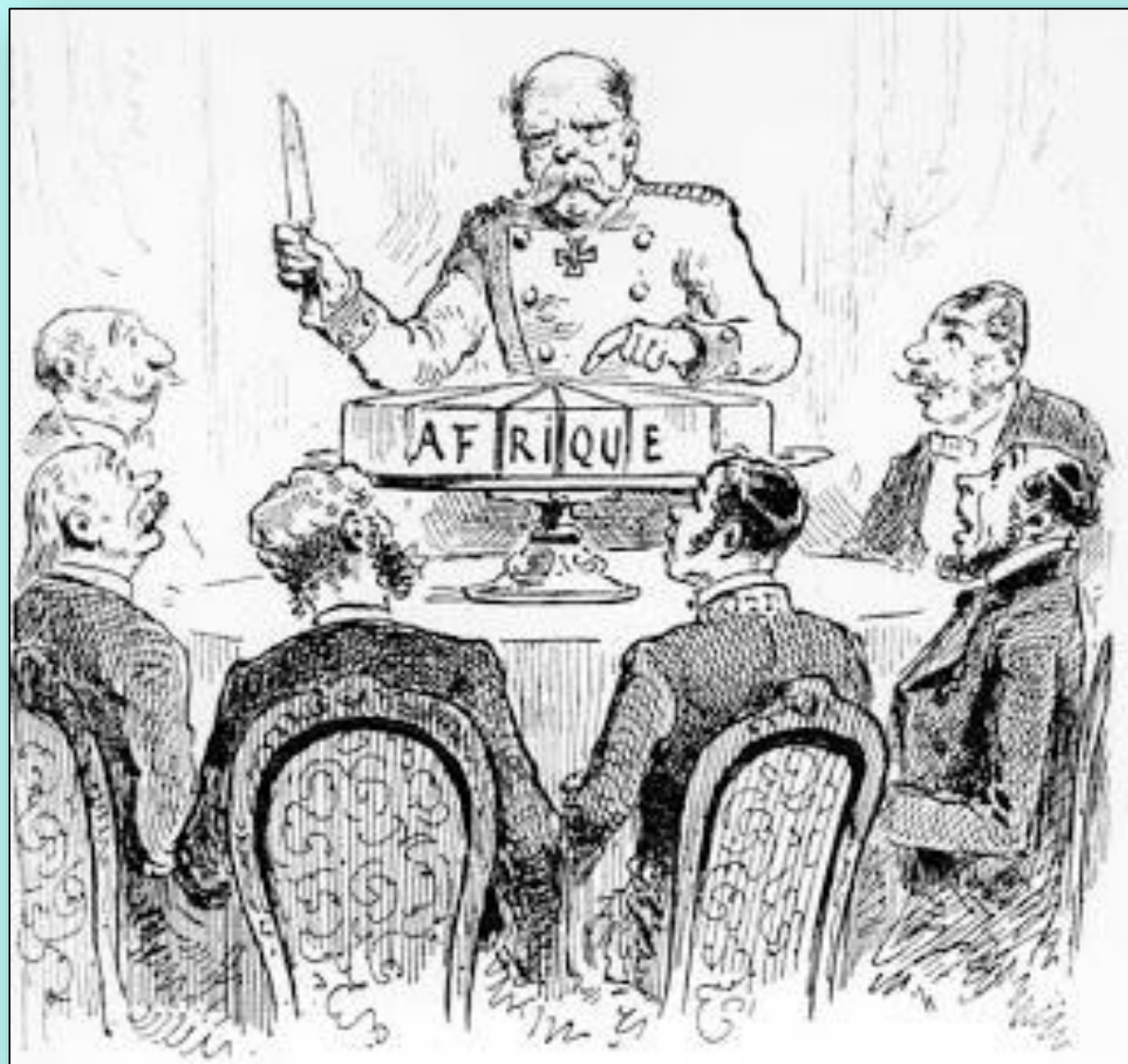
Political Boundaries after Berlin Conference

Artificial Boundaries

- European powers organized Africa's population in ways to make the most efficient workforce, ignoring the natives' cultural groups or existing political leadership at the time of colonization.
 - Sometimes they grouped together people who had never been united under the same government before.
 - Sometimes they divided existing groups of people.
- The creation of these borders had a negative impact on Africa's political and social structures by either dividing groups that wanted to be together or combining ethnic groups that were enemies.

Artificial Boundaries

- Europeans placed colonies into administrative districts and forced the Africans to go along with their demands.
 - In order to establish their indirect rule, Europeans used local chiefs as their enforcers in the colonies.
- Europeans also tried to assimilate Africans (have African people give up their own African customs and adopt European customs).
- Protests and revolts were common and starvation and disease became widespread.



Lasting Effects

- Europeans took the best land by force.
 - African farmers were forced to grow cash crops like cocoa and coffee, causing there to be a shortage of food in many areas of Africa.
- Africans were forced to work under terrible conditions on plantations, railways, and logging.
- In order to gain power, Europeans encouraged Africans to fight against each other.
 - New political boundaries caused ethnic groups to clash.
- This has led to ethnic and political unrest in Africa today.
 - There have been over 50 ethnic conflicts in Africa since WWII as a result of the colonial lines drawn by Europeans.



Governing the Continent unitedly: A Reality

African Unrest

- By the mid-twentieth century, Africans began to openly oppose European control of their countries.
- It was obvious that colonialism was not fair, as it only benefitted the Europeans.
- Africans were tired of being treated like second-class citizens on their own land.
 - They soon begin to demand freedom for themselves...

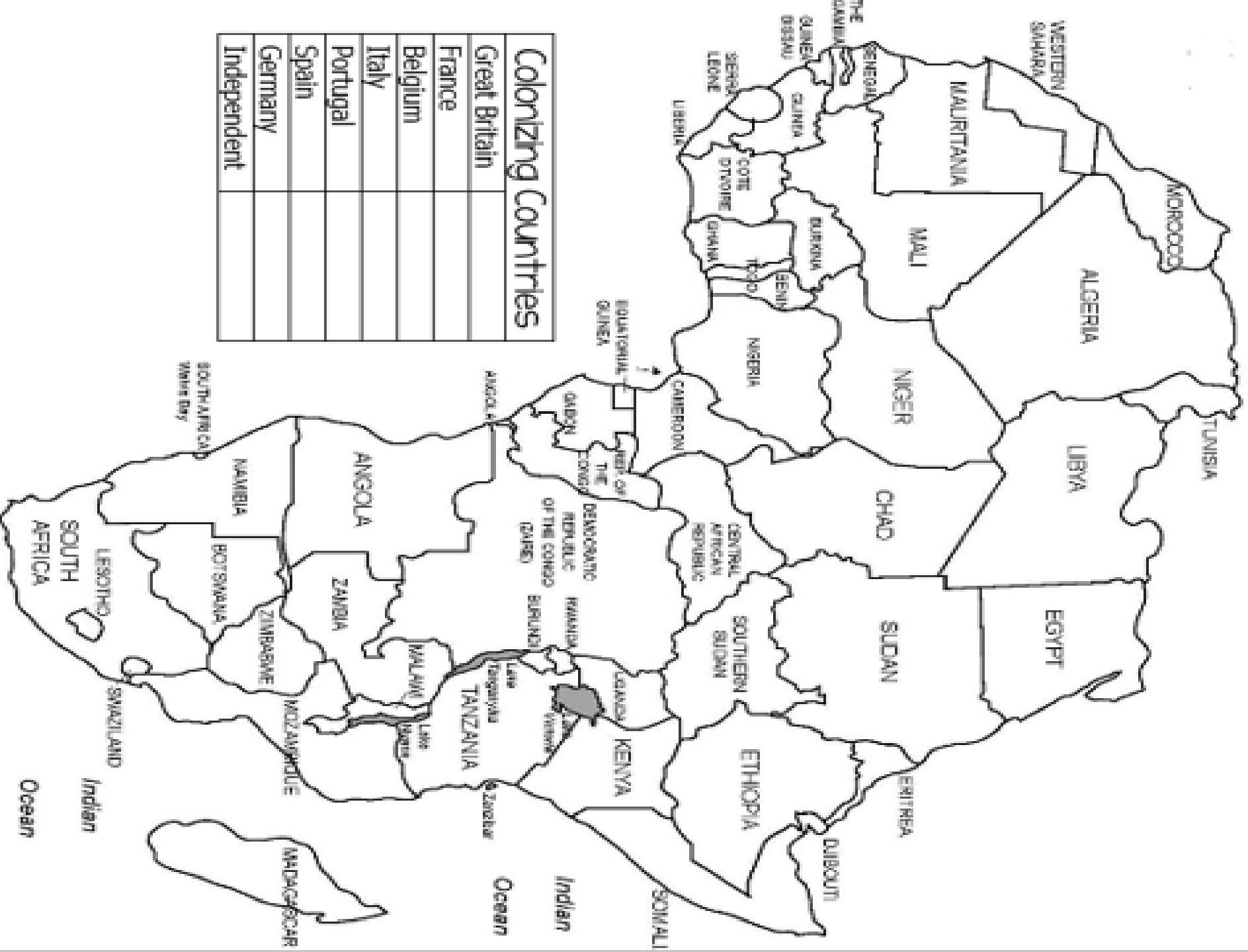
COUNTRY	INDEPENDENCE DAY	COLONIAL NAME	COLONIAL RULERS
Algeria	July 5th, 1962		France
Angola	November 11th; 1975		Portugal
Benin	August 1st; 1960		French
Botswana	September 30th, 1966		Britain
Burkina Faso	August 5; 1960		France
Burundi	July 1st; 1962		Belgium
Cameroon	January 1st; 1960		French-administered UN trusteeship
Cape Verde	July 5th; 1975		Portugal
C.A.R	August 13th; 1960		France
Chad	August 11th, 1960		France
Comoros	July 6th; 1975		France
Congo	August 15th; 1960		France
Congo DR	June 30th; 1960		Belgium
Cote d'Ivoire	August 7th; 1960		France
Djibouti	June 27th; 1977		France
Egypt	February 28th, 1922		Britain
Eq Guinea	October 12; 1968		Spain
Eritrea	May 24th; 1993		Ethiopia
Ethiopia	over 2000 years, Never colonized	(formerly) Kingdom of Aksum	--
Gabon	August 17th; 1960		France
Gambia	February 18th; 1965		Britain
Ghana	6 March 1957	Gold Coast	Britain
Guinea	October 2nd; 1958		France
Guinea Bissau	10 September 1974 24 September 1973		Portugal
Kenya	December 12th, 1963		Britain
Lesotho	October 4th; 1966		Britain
Liberia	July 26th; 1847		American colonization Society
Libya	December 24; 1951		Italy
Madagascar	June 26th; 1960		France
Malawi	July 6th; 1964		Britain
Mali	September 22nd; 1960		France
Mauritania	November 28th; 1960		France

COUNTRY	INDEPENDENCE DAY	COLONIAL NAME	COLONIAL RULERS
Mauritius	March 12th, 1968		Britain
Morocco	March 2nd; 1956		France
Mozambique	June 25th; 1975		Portugal
Namibia	March 21st; 1990		South African mandate
Niger	August 3rd; 1960		France
Nigeria	October 1st, 1960		Britain
Rwanda	July 1st; 1962		Belgium administered UN trusteeship
SaoTomePrincipe	July 12th; 1975		Portugal
Senegal	April 4th; 1960		France
Seychelles	June 29th; 1976		Britain
Sierra Leone	April 27th; 1961		Britain
Somalia	July 1st; 1960	British Somaliland Italian Somaliland	Britain Italy
South Africa	11 December 1931, April 1994(end of apatheid)	Union of South Africa	Britain
Sudan	January 1st; 1956		Egypt, Britain
Swaziland	September 6th; 1968		Britain
Tanzania	April 26th, 1964		Britain
Togo	April 27th; 1960		French administered UN trusteeship
Tunisia	March 20th; 1956		France
Uganda	October 9th; 1962		Britain
Zambia	October 24th; 1964		Britain
Zimbabwe	April 18th; 1980		Britain

<http://www.japanaficanet.com/directory/presidents/africanindependence.html>

European Partitioning in Africa

Directions: Create a color-coded key for the Colonizing Countries. Next, color the countries below to correspond with the countries that colonized them.



Colonizing Countries	
Great Britain	
France	
Belgium	
Italy	
Portugal	
Spain	
Germany	
Independent	

European Partitioning in Africa

Why would Europeans want to colonize Africa?

Geographic Reasons

Economic Reasons

Political Reasons

Religious Reasons

European Partitioning in Africa - An Illustrated History Storyboard

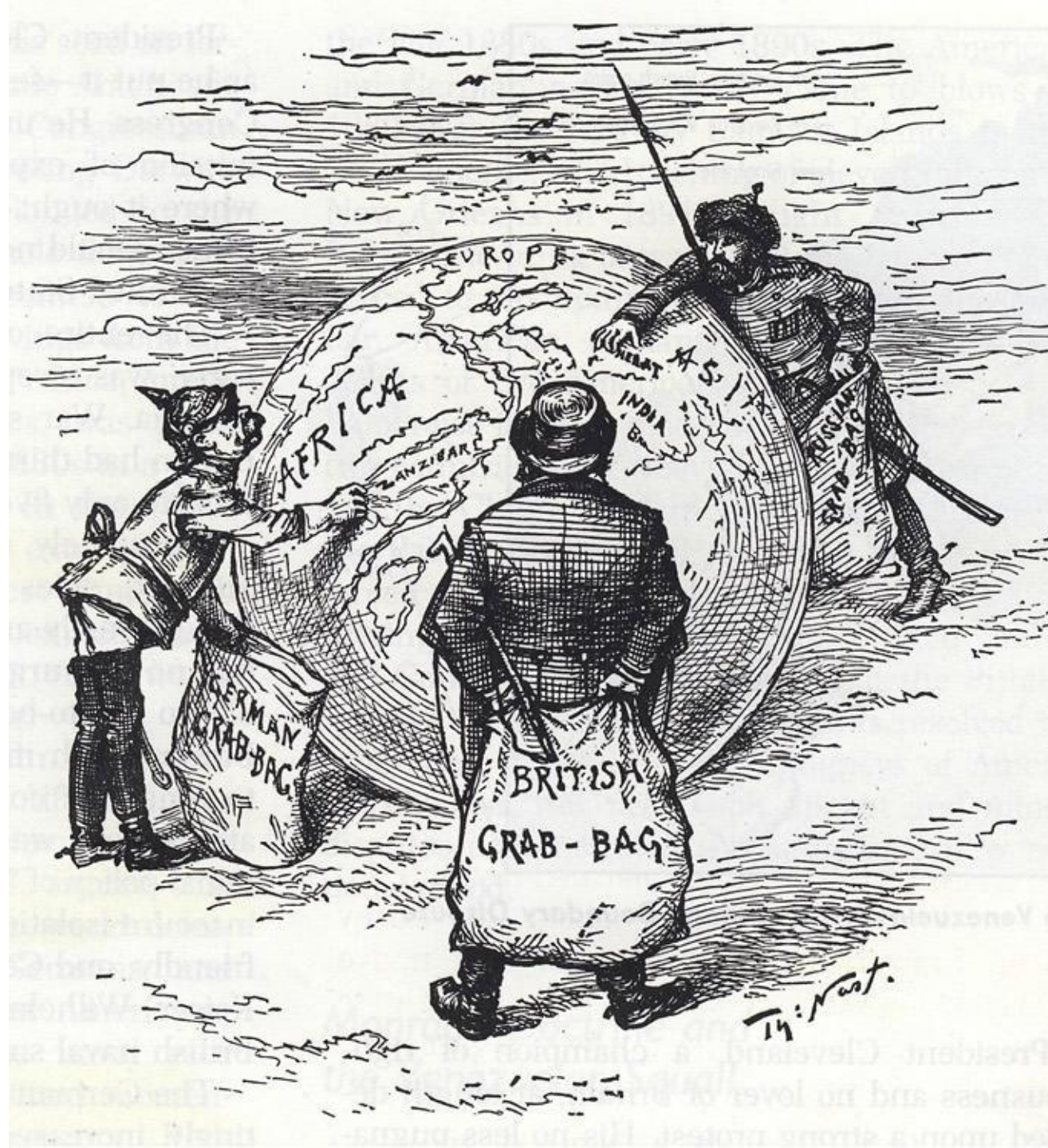
Your Task: Create an 8-panel storyboard that outlines the colonizing and partitioning of Africa. You will need a colorful illustration and a caption for each square. Look over your notes to determine important information for the squares. You may use the chart below as a ROUGH draft. Your final draft will be on construction paper.

Political Cartoon Analysis

Visuals	Words
<p>1. List the objects or people you see in the cartoon.</p>	<p>1. Identify the cartoon caption or title:</p> <p>2. Record any important words or dates that appear in the cartoon.</p>
<p>2. Which of the objects in your list (above) are symbols?</p> <p>3. What do you think each symbol means?</p>	<p>3. Which words in the cartoon appear to be the most significant? Why do you think this is so?</p> <p>4. List some adjectives that describe the emotions portrayed in the cartoon.</p>

Questions to Consider:

- A. Describe the action taking place in the cartoon:
- B. Explain the message of the cartoon:
- C. What group would agree with the cartoon's message? Why?
- D. What group would disagree with the cartoon's message? Why?



"World's Plunderers"
Published - June 20, 1885

Protest Poster

Directions: The majority of native Africans were angry with European partitioning of Africa. Design a "protest poster" that would help raise awareness for the Africans' cause. Your poster should have a catchy slogan, an illustration, and anything else you think will help the protest.



To Colonize or Not to Colonize?

A "View" from Both Sides of European Partitioning in Africa

Directions:

1. The **left lens** will represent the perspective of a European imperialist. On the left lens of the glasses, write reasons why they believed that colonizing and partitioning Africa was a good thing. Include a small illustration that represents this viewpoint.
2. The **right lens** will represent the perspective of a native African. On the right lens of the glasses, write reasons why they believed that colonizing and partitioning Africa was a bad thing. Include a small illustration that represents this viewpoint.
3. Color your glasses. Please do not leave any white space on your paper!
4. Cut out your glasses and turn them in. 😊



TXT MSG SUMRE

Your Task: Write text message dialogue that could occur between a European Imperialist and a native African. (If they had cell phones—use your imagination!) Be sure to include their thoughts on empire building, forced colonization, trading, etc. Remember, this is a text message dialogue, so it should be short and to the point! Yes, you may draw the speech bubbles.

Carrier 

6:50 PM



Cancel

New Message

Send

To



Empire Building in Africa - Crystal Ball Predictions

Directions: Based on what you have learned, how do you think European empire building will impact the beginning of World War I?



Empire Building in Africa - Crystal Ball Predictions

Directions: Based on what you have learned, how do you think European empire building will impact the beginning of World War I?



Teachers

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