

# Imperialism to Independence

## Outcome: Imperialism in Africa

### 1. Setting the Stage: Layers of History

- Ancient \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the north left Africa with impressive \_\_\_\_\_
- Rule by the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ spread culture
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Empire brought \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ controlled northern Africa after the defeat of Carthage

### 2. Imperialism

- Prior to European domination, African people were \_\_\_\_\_ into hundreds of ethnic and linguistic groups and continued to follow \_\_\_\_\_
- Some converted to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- Due to \_\_\_\_\_, Europeans competed for new markets to buy goods
- This led to European \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa in the \_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> and \_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> centuries
- Imperialism: \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ and African \_\_\_\_\_ had discouraged European exploration in the past
- Humanitarians, explorers, and missionaries who were \_\_\_\_\_ the Atlantic Slave Trade were \_\_\_\_\_ to travel to the interior
- In the 1860s, \_\_\_\_\_, a missionary from Scotland travelled to Africa
- Feared dead, American \_\_\_\_\_ found Livingstone near Lake Tanganyika and his greeting “\_\_\_\_\_?” became world famous
- Stanley’s further exploration of the \_\_\_\_\_ sparked the interest of King Leopold II of Belgium who took control of these lands with treaties and \_\_\_\_\_ the people

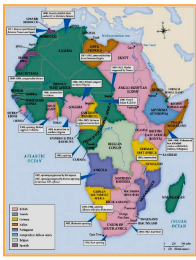


### 3. Social Darwinism

- \_\_\_\_\_ led to the desire for more colonies
- Europeans viewed an \_\_\_\_\_ as a measure of national \_\_\_\_\_
- Simply put: Europeans \_\_\_\_\_ than other peoples; \_\_\_\_\_
- Based on Charles Darwin’s “\_\_\_\_\_,” European attitudes were a reflection of a social theory known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Essentially they believed those who were the fittest for survival enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and were considered \_\_\_\_\_ to others
- This colonization push also came from missionaries looking to \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_, maxim gun, and \_\_\_\_\_ for malaria helped Europeans push into Africa

### 4. The \_\_\_\_\_

- The discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1867 and \_\_\_\_\_ in 1886 in South Africa increased European interest in colonization
- To prevent \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ European nations met at the Berlin Conference in 1885-85 to lay down rules for the \_\_\_\_\_



- c. They agreed that any European nation could claim land by \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_ and showing they could \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Very \_\_\_\_\_ was given to how the African groups would \_\_\_\_\_
- e. No \_\_\_\_\_ was invited
- f. By 1914, only \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ remained free of European control

### 5. Clash over South Africa



- a. The \_\_\_\_\_ under leader Shaka fought bravely against the \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Zulus almost win but the Zulu nation fell to Britain in \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ settlers known as \_\_\_\_\_ settled the Cape of Good Hope in 1652
- d. Fought the British when the British \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Led to the \_\_\_\_\_ between the British and the Boers
- f. Britain finally won and created the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1910

### 6. Legacy of Colonial Rule

#### a. Negative Effects

- i. Africans \_\_\_\_\_ of their lands and their \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Many \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Thousands \_\_\_\_\_ European rule
- iv. Traditional \_\_\_\_\_
- v. \_\_\_\_\_ of Africa \_\_\_\_\_ or unnaturally \_\_\_\_\_ groups
- vi. Valuable goods such as \_\_\_\_\_, salt, and \_\_\_\_\_ were taken out of the continent as well as the \_\_\_\_\_ that was made

#### b. Positive Effects

- i. Reduced \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ was provided; \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ built
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ rates increased
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and telephone/telegraph wires were built; mostly benefitted \_\_\_\_\_

