Chapter 27 section 1 & 2

**Imperialism to Independence**

**Outcome: Imperialism in Africa**

1. **Setting the Stage: Layers of History**
   a. Ancient ________ and ________ in the north left Africa with impressive _____
   b. Rule by the ________ and ________ spread culture
   c. The ________ Empire brought ________
   d. The ________ ________ controlled northern Africa after the defeat of Carthage

2. **Imperialism**
   a. Prior to European domination, African people were ________ into hundreds of ethnic and linguistic groups and continued to follow ________ ________
   b. Some converted to ________ and ________
   c. Due to _____________, Europeans competed for new markets to buy goods
   d. This led to European _____________ in Africa in the ___ th and ___ th centuries
   e. Imperialism: ________________________________
   f. ________ and African ________ had discouraged European exploration in the past
   g. Humanitarians, explorers, and missionaries who were ________ the Atlantic Slave Trade were ________ to travel to the interior
   h. In the 1860s, ________ ____________, a missionary from Scotland travelled to Africa
   i. Feared dead, American ________ ________ found Livingstone near Lake Tanganyika and his greeting “____________________?” became world famous
   j. 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**
   a. __________ _________ led to the desire for more colonies
   b. Europeans viewed an ________ as a measure of national ____________
   c. Simply put: Europeans ________________ than other peoples; ________
   d. Based on Charles Darwin’s “____________________,” European attitudes were a reflection of a social theory known as __________ ____________
   e. Essentially they believed those who were the fittest for survival enjoyed ________ and ________ and were considered ________ to others
   f. This colonization push also came from missionaries looking to ________ ________
   g. ________, maxim gun, and ________ for malaria helped Europeans push into Africa

4. **The _______________**
   a. The discovery of ________ in 1867 and _____ in 1886 in South Africa increased European interest in colonization
   b. 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 ________