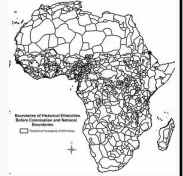


# The Scramble For Africa

Advanced World Civilizations 2018

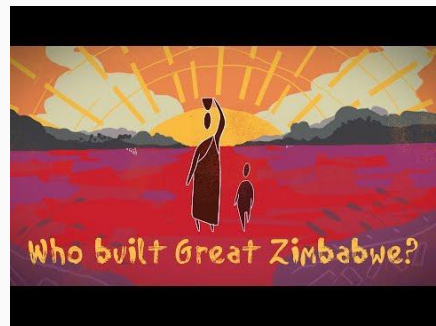
# Africa Before 1884

Despite what Europeans thought about Africa - it was a diverse continent with many different nations and cultures.



# Africa Before 1884

History of great kingdoms and powerful armies as well as small villages.



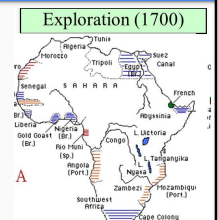
# Africa Before 1884

Over 1000 different languages were spoken

Many different unique religions as well as Christianity and Islam were widespread.

# Africa Before 1884

Europeans travel and explore the coast of Africa, so the interior of the continent remains "unexplored" (by Europeans)



# Africa Before 1884



Triangle Trade: Europeans provide sugar, alcohol, and firearms to Africa. Africans provide slaves, ivory, gold, and diamonds to Europeans.

# Why Africa?

Need Resources for Industrialism:

Gold, diamonds, timber (wood), land, labor, trade routes, new markets, iron, copper, coal, ivory, oil, rubber, cotton, etc.



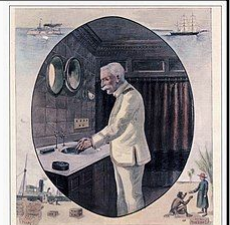
# Why Africa?

Ethnocentrism - Europeans thought they were more "civilized" than the nations of Africa, therefore they "needed" to "civilize" the people of Africa. This is often called "The White Man's Burden"



The first step towards lightening  
The White Man's Burden  
is through teaching the virtues of cleanliness.  
**Pears' Soap**

is a potent factor in brightening the dark corners of the earth as civilization advances, while amongst the cultured of all nations it holds the highest place—it is the ideal toilet soap.



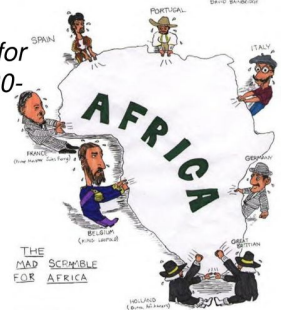
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# Why Conference?

European Nations started a free-for-all land grab in Africa trying to get the most territory and resources for themselves. European nations start fighting over who owns what.

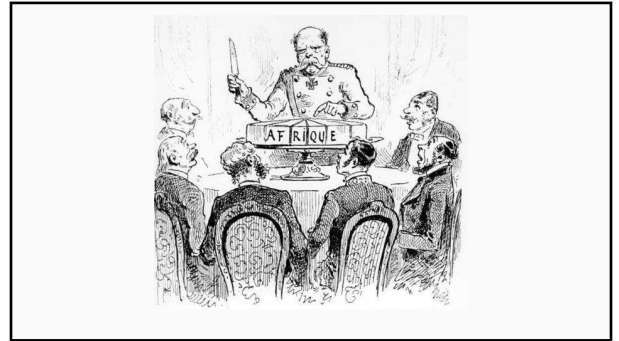
The Scramble for Africa 1880-1914



# The Conference

Called by King Leopold II of Belgium

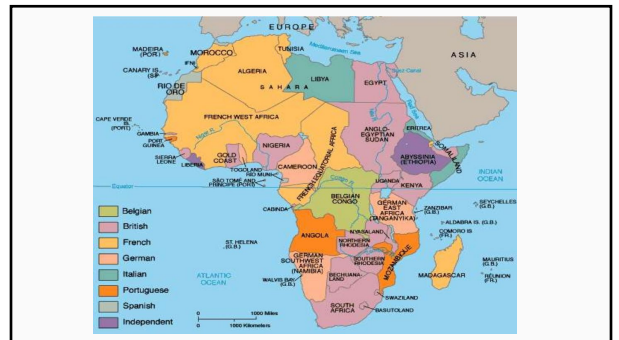
The European Nations met in Berlin, Germany to decide how to divide Africa into colonies and territories.



# The Conference

Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and the United States meet to divide Africa.

Who is missing?



# The Conference

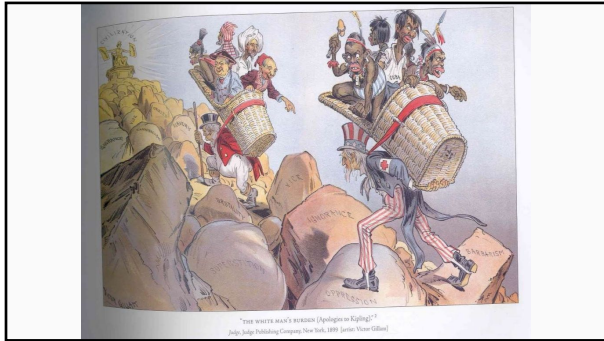
European powers could hold colonies only if they actually “possessed” them:

- Create treaties w/ African leaders
- Flew European Flag
- Establish & maintain order
- Make use of the colony economically

If this criteria was not met, another British power could come and take over.

# Conference Effects

European Countries start “civilizing” african peoples (include languages) and taking control of natural resources - soon europeans make all economic decisions for colonies.



## Conference Effects

Labor is considered “not slavery” by Europeans (totally biased - justified unfair system using ethnocentrism), but IF Africans were paid it was very little and heavily taxed. Africans often separated from family/home and punished harshly.

## Conference Effects

Colonies consisted of various ethnic groups, languages, and cultures - some are hostile to each other.  
Lose historical systems of government  
African & European cultures/languages start to blend to create new ones.

## Long Term Effects

European language & cultural influences last  
African resources depleted (lose source of wealth)  
Leads to civil wars, rebellions, etc.