D

European leaders met in 1884 to peacefully divide claims on African lands. Africans had no say in this agreement. By 1914 European colonies had been set up in nearly every part of Africa.

2 1884 European countries agree on land claims in Africa.

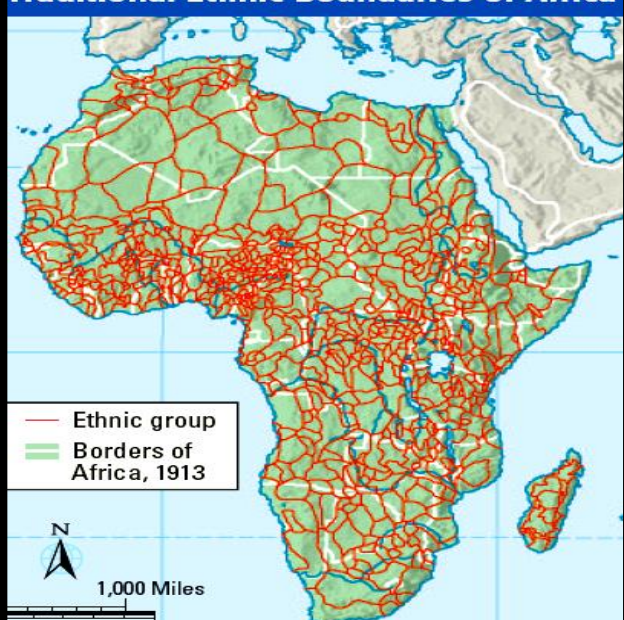**4** 1914 Only two African states remain independent.

3 1885–1908 Ruled as slave colony by Belgian king

1 1879–1902 British, Boers, and indigenous Zulus battle for control of South Africa.

See timeline C for details of major conflicts.

Africa Under Foreign Rule
1914

- Belgian
- British
- French
- German
- Italian
- Portuguese
- Spanish
- Independent state
- ✹ Major anti-imperial uprising

0   500   1000 miles
0   500   1000 kilometers

Morocco
Algeria
Libya
Egypt
Suez Canal
Rio de Oro
French West Africa
Niger R.
Nigeria
Sierra Leone
Gold Coast
LIBERIA
Cameroon
French Equatorial Africa
Khartoum
Adowa
Sudan
ETHIOPIA
Somaliland
Gulf of Guinea
Congo R.
Lake Victoria
Belgian Congo
British East Africa
German East Africa
Angola
Northern Rhodesia
Zambezi R.
Southern Rhodesia
Mozambique
Madagascar
German Southwest Africa
Bechuanaland
Isandhlwana
South Africa
Nile R.
Red Sea
30°N
20°N
10°N
0°
20°S
10°N
10°S
20°S
30°S
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
N

Before Europeans, Africa was divided into tribal clans

Traditional Ethnic Boundaries of Africa

Ethnic group
Borders of Africa, 1913

N

1,000 Miles

During Exploration, Europeans explored the African coast.

Destruction of the invincible Armada

Ormuz

1505
1505
1505

1574

The Cape
1652
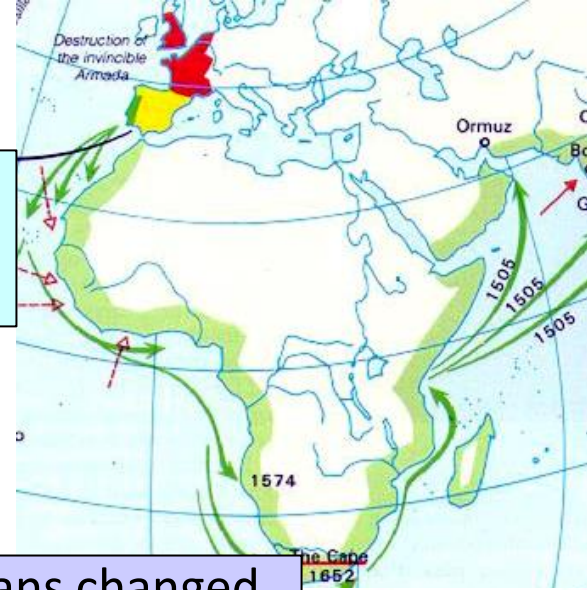
The arrival of Europeans changed Africa and brought African slaves to their colonies in America.

Slaves in the Middle East do household work.

PERSIA

Africa's Kingdoms and Empires

Carthage

Classical Egypt

Kush

Wolof
Ghana
Songhay
Kanem-Bornu
Mali
Ashanti
Yoruba
Axum
Ethiopia

Buganda
Rwanda
Congo
Luba
Lunda
Lozi
Malawi
Kilwa
Monomotapa
Merina
Zulu Kingdom
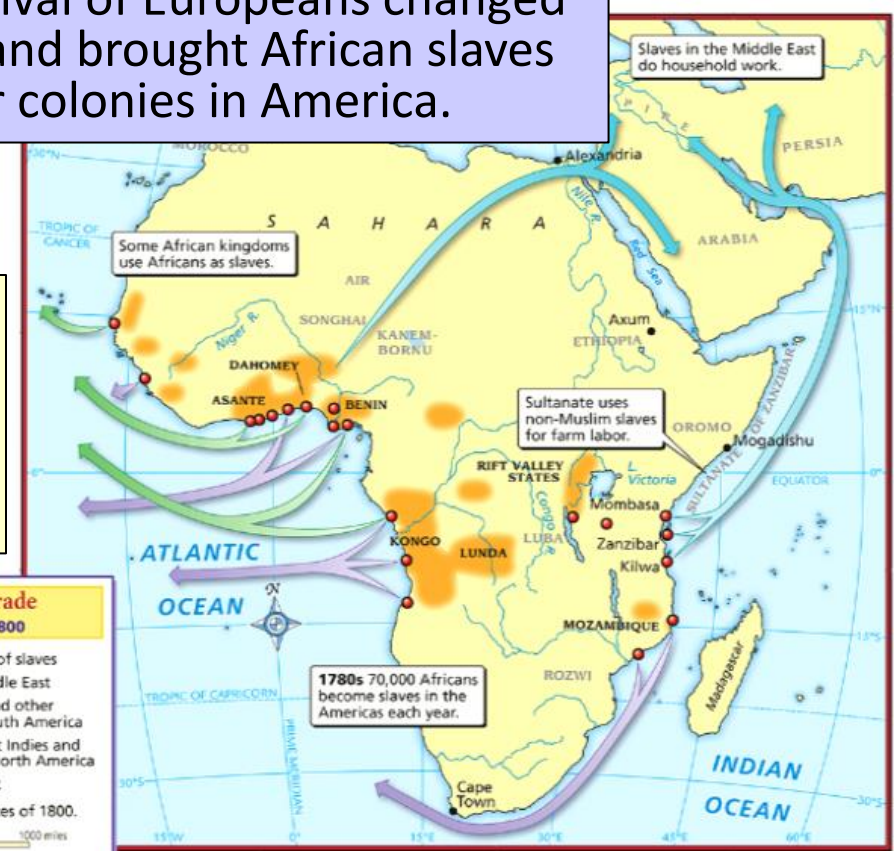
The Industrial Revolution led to imperialism in Africa in the mid-1800s.

MOROCCO
SAHARA
Some African kingdoms use Africans as slaves.
AIR
ARABIA
SONGHAI
KANEM-BORNU
Niger R.
DAHOMEY
Axum
ASANTE
BENIN
ETHIOPIA
Sultanate uses non-Muslim slaves for farm labor.
OROMO
Mogadishu
RIFT VALLEY STATES
L. Victoria
EQUATOR
KONGO
LUBA
Mombasa
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
LUNDA
Zanzibar
Kilwa
MOZAMBIQUE
ROZWI
1780s 70,000 Africans become slaves in the Americas each year.
INDIAN OCEAN
Cape Town
Madagascar

Slave Trade 1600–1800

Homeland of slaves
To the Middle East
To Brazil and other areas in South America
To the West Indies and mainland North America
Slave depot
Map shows states of 1800.
0   500   1000 miles

…and powerful Islamic kingdoms

The first Europeans to explore the interior of Africa were missionaries & explorers.

In the 1870s, the discoveries of a missionary named David Livingstone increased European interest in Africa.

Imperialism in Africa, 1878

Ceuta Melilla TUNISIA
ALGERIA
TRIPOLI
EGYPT
Tropic of Cancer
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
PORTUGUESE GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
LAGOS   ETHIOPIA
IVORY COAST   GOLD COAST   Fernando Po
0° Equator   Principe
São Tomé
GABON
ANGOLA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MOZAMBIQUE
TRANSVAAL
Tropic of Capricorn
ORANGE FREE STATE
N
CAPE COLONY   NATAL
0   1,500 Miles   INDIAN
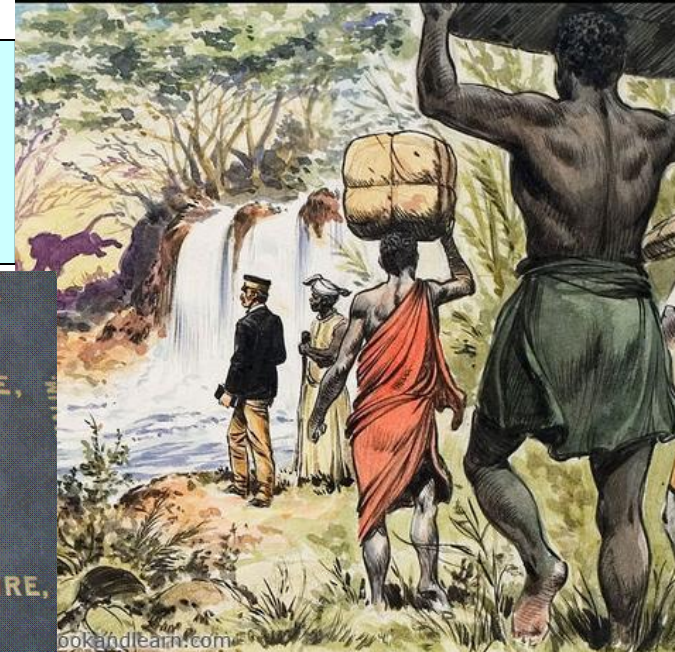
BROUGHT BY FAITHFUL HANDS OVER LAND AND SEA HERE RESTS DAVID LIVINGSTONE, MISSIONARY, TRAVELLER, PHILANTHROPIST, BORN MARCH 19.1813, AT BLANTYRE, LANARKSHIRE, DIED MAY 1.1873,

Reports of large deposits of natural resources & the rise of nationalism in Europe set off a race for African colonies.

Social Darwinism, steamboats, & industrial weapons encouraged the conquest of Africa.
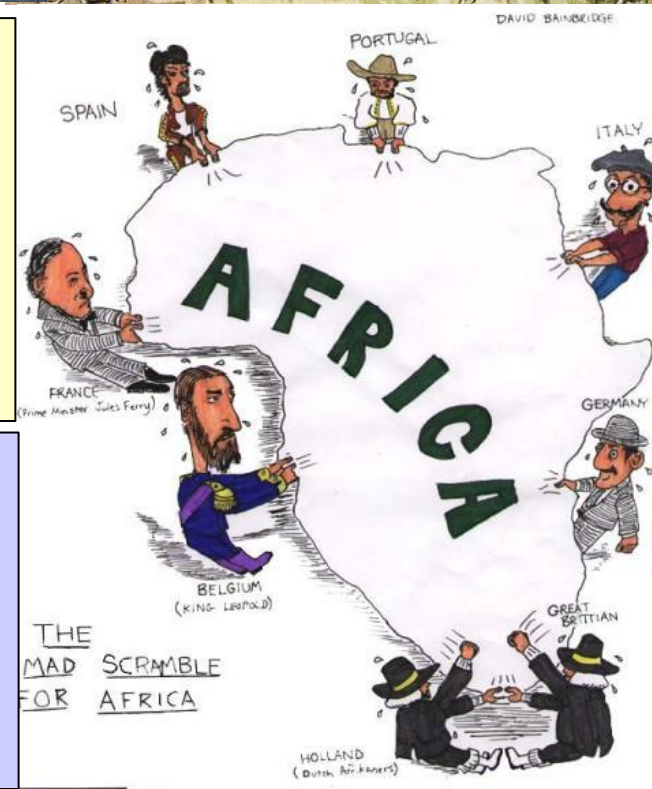
The race for African colonies was so fierce that Europeans became afraid wars would break out.

In 1884, 14 nations met at the BerlinConference to "set the rules" for colonizing in Africa.

What kind of rules did they create?

Any nation could claim land in Africa by notifying other nations & showing it could control the area

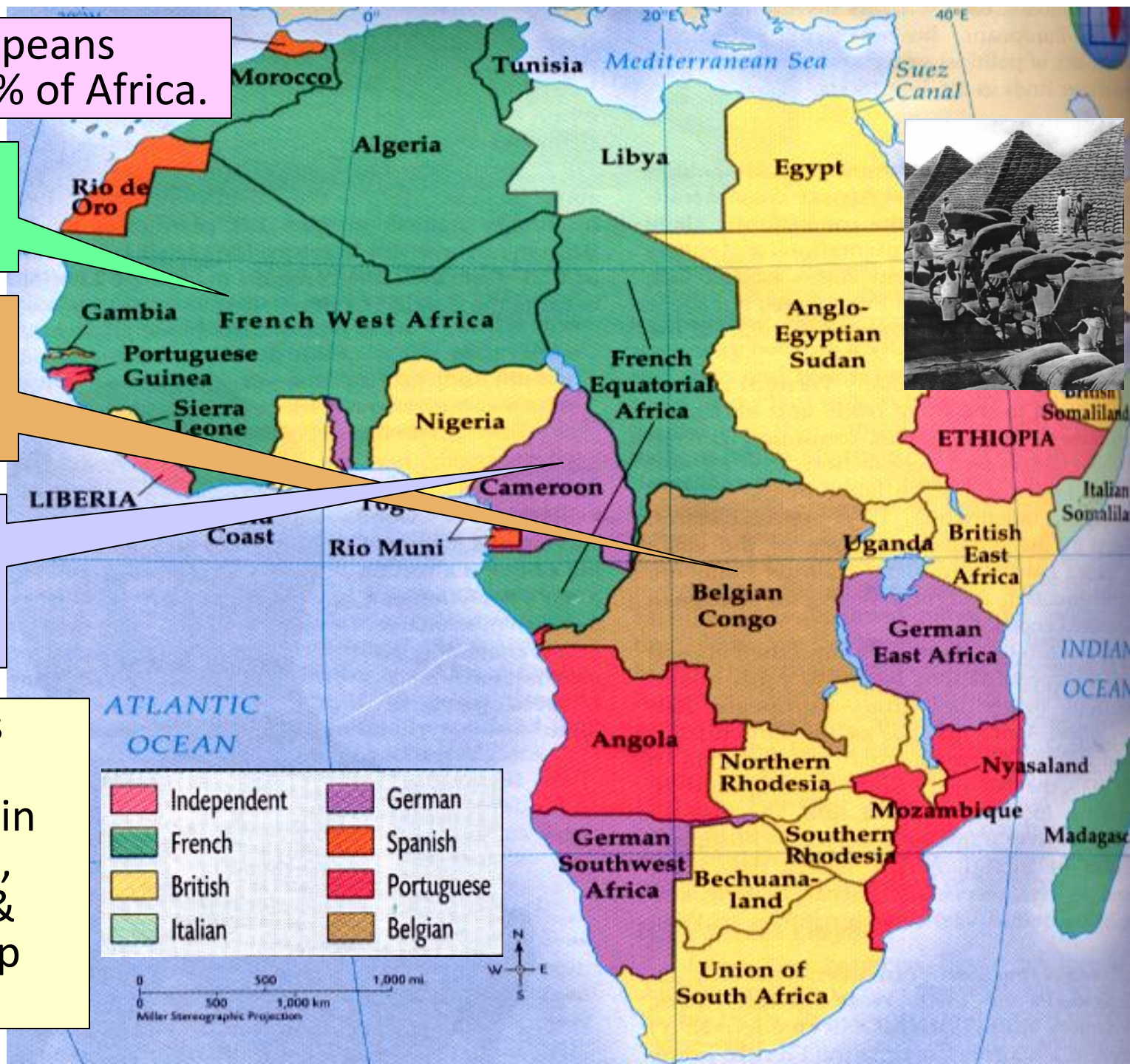Problem → No African nations were invited to attend; No concern was given to ethnic divisions in Africa.

The most dominant imperial power in Africa was Great Britain

How Big Was Britain's Empire in Africa?

British colonies in Africa

Many citizens in England dreamed of a British colony from "Capetown to Cairo"

British industry fueled demand for raw materials.
Claimed colonies in Egypt & East Africa and took control of South Africa from the Dutch.
In 1882, Britain seized control of the Suez Canal from a French company.

EUROPE

Suez Canal

EAST ASIA

10,000 KM

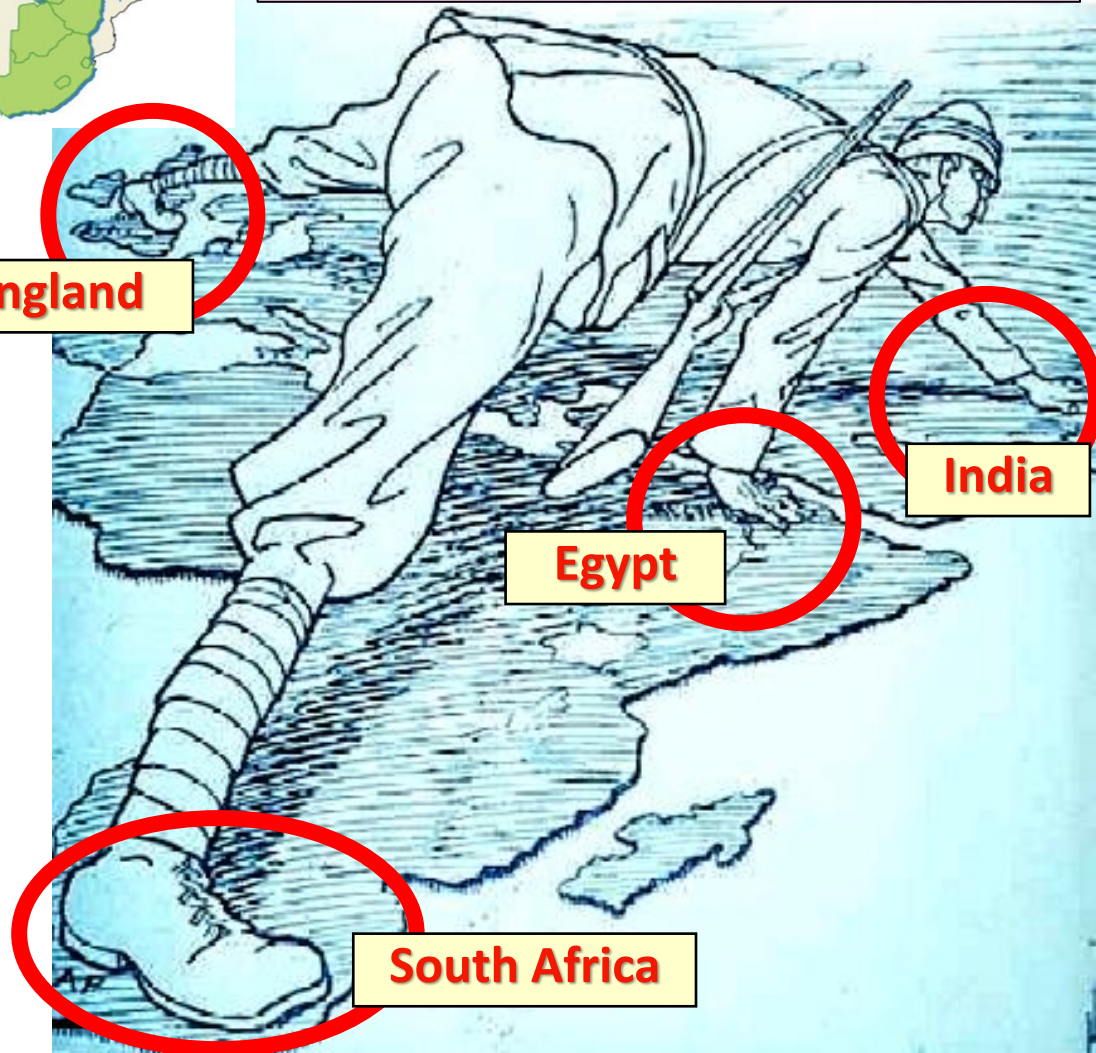AFRICA

16,000 KM

Indian Ocean

England

Egypt

India

South Africa

British businessman, Cecil Rhodes was considered to be an empire builder. He prepared the way for apartheid by working to alter laws on voting and land ownership.

"I contend that we are the first race in the world, and that the more of the world we inhabit the better it is for the human race," he once said.

"Why should we not form a secret society with but one object," said Rhodes, "the furtherance of the British Empire and the bringing of the whole world under British rule, for the recovery of the United States, for making the Anglo-Saxon race but one Empire?"

His DeBeers Company created diamond mines in South Africa .

Rhodes gained new colonies for Britain in southern Africa.

Rhodes used his wealth to build railroads & telegraph lines in Africa.
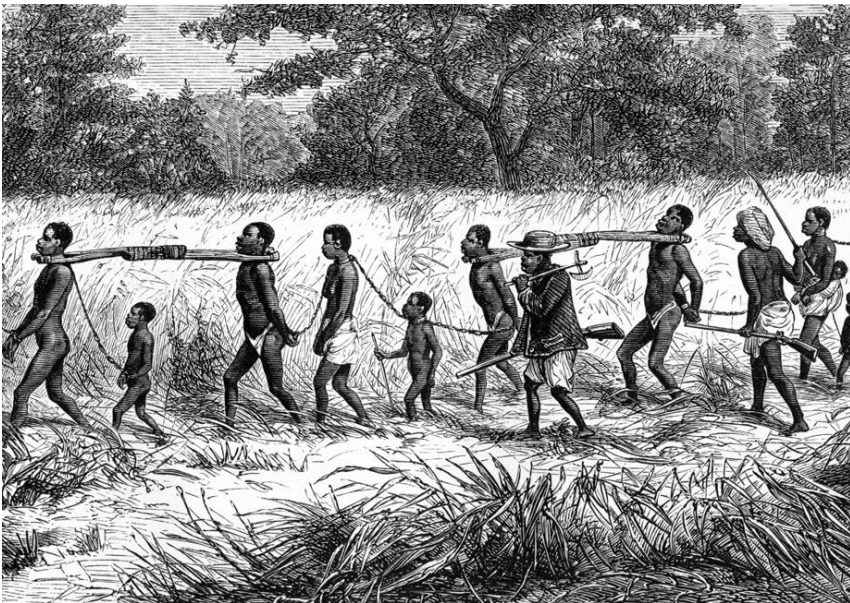
What was the impact of European imperialism in Africa?

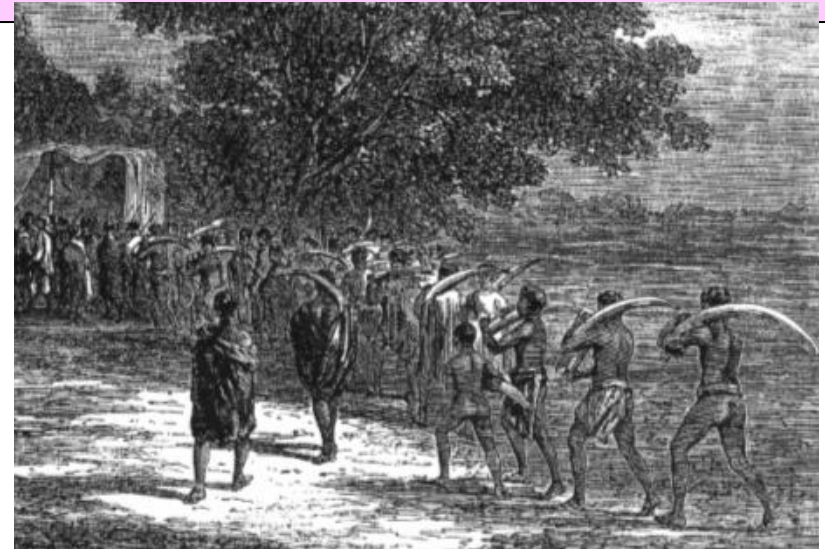Europeans introduced new technologies like railroads, telegraph lines, & steamboats…

…but transportation routes only connected areas that benefited European businessmen.

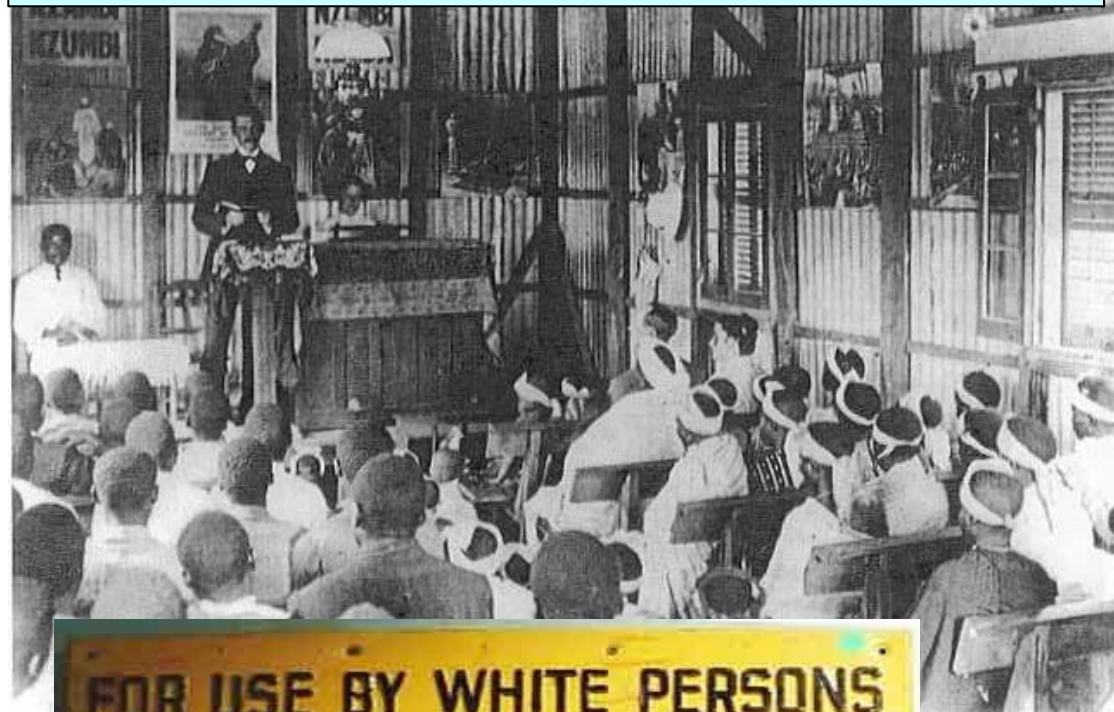Africa's Railroads

Europeans brought an end to the slave trade…

…but Africans were paid low wages & exploited.

What was the impact of European imperialism in Africa?

Europeans built schools, churches, & hospitals…

…but Africans were taught European culture

Europeans profited off Africa's raw materials & cheap African labor.

Africans were unable to rule themselves, participate in voting, or learn professional skills.

FOR USE BY WHITE PERSONS

THESE PUBLIC PREMISES AND THE AMENITIES THEREOF HAVE BEEN RESERVED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF WHITE PERSONS.

By Order   Provincial Secretary

VIR GEBRUIK DEUR BLANKES

HIERDIE OPENBARE PERSEEL EN DIE GERIEWE DAARVAN IS VIR DIE UITSLUITLIKE GEBRUIK VAN BLANKES AANGEWYS.
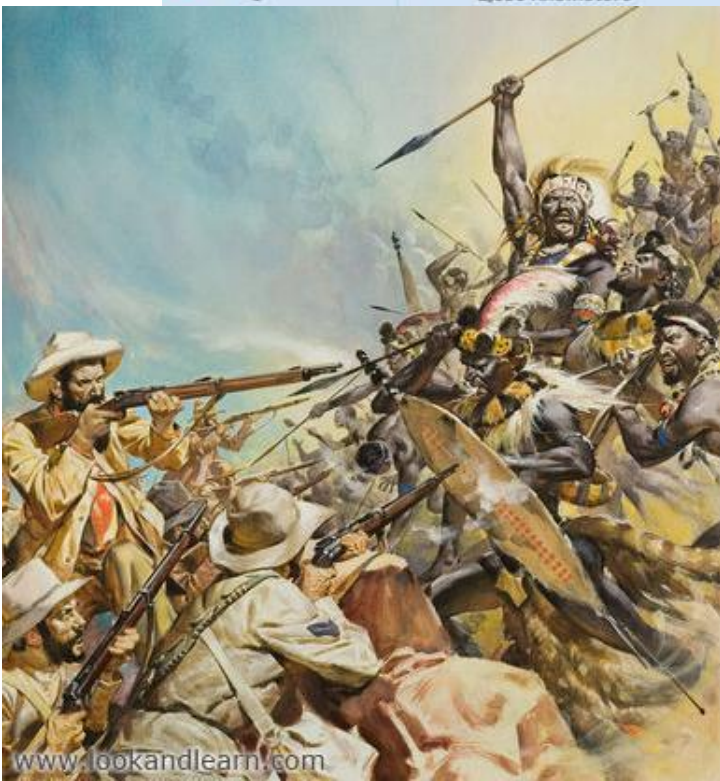
Op Las   Provinsiale Sekretaris

In South Africa, the British segregated society called apartheid remained in place for over 100 years.

Africans rebelled against European rule but were defeated due to advanced European weaponry.

Resistance Movements in Africa, 1881–1906

INTERACTIVE

Area of resistance

N

0 — 1,000 Miles
0 — 2,000 Kilometers

Tropic of Cancer

Algerian Berbers and Arabs 1830–1884

Arabi Pasha 1881–1882

Mandingo 1884–1898

Rabih 1897–1900

Mahdist State 1881–1898

Menelik II 1893–1896

Asante 1900

Maji-Maji 1905–1906

Mashona 1896

Ndebele 1896

Menalamba 1898–1904

Herero and San 1904–1906

TUNISIA
Mediterranean Sea
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
Red Sea
Nile R.
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
Khartoum
Fashoda
BRITISH SOMALILAND
ETHIOPIA
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
L. Chad
Daboya
GOLD COAST
CAMEROONS
UGANDA
BRITISH EAST AFRICA
BELGIAN CONGO
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ANGOLA
GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
MADAGASCAR
INDIAN OCEAN
Tropic of Capricorn
SOUTH AFRICA
ZULULAND

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Atrocities perpetrated against the Congolese People Summary Video

Alice Seely Harris Kodak in the Congo Documentary

Confronting the Past Video Clip Belgium & the Congo

Blood Chocolate Severed Hands Belgium & the Congo

Africa remained under the control of European imperialists from the 1880s until the 1950s & 1960s