

Chapter 12 Section 2 Notes
Empire Building in Africa

I. West Africa and North Africa

A. Europeans wanted West Africa's _____ such as peanuts, _____, _____, and palm oil.

1. In the nineteenth century, Europeans had _____ from the _____ trade in this region of Africa.
2. As the slave trade _____, Europe's interest in other forms of _____ increased.
 - a. European presence will lead to _____ in the region.

B. Great _____ annexed the Gold _____.

1. Britain established a protectorate in _____.
2. _____ had added the huge area of French _____ Africa.
3. Germany controlled _____, Cameroon, German _____ Africa, and German East _____.

C. Egypt had been part of the _____ Empire, but the _____ sought their independence.

1. In 1805 Muhammad _____ seized power and established a separate Egyptian state.
 - a. He introduced a series of _____.
 - i. He _____ the army, set up a _____ school system, and helped create small _____.

D. The growing economic importance of the Nile Valley in Egypt, gave _____ the desire to build a _____ east of Cairo.

1. In 1854 Ferdinand de _____, begin building the _____ Canal.

E. The _____ took an active interest in Egypt after the Suez Canal was opened.

1. Britain bought _____'s share in the Suez Canal.
 - a. Egypt became a British _____ in 1914.

F. The British tried to take control of _____ to protect their _____ in Egypt.

1. Muhammad _____, led a revolt that brought much of _____ under his control.
2. Britain sent General _____ to restore Egyptian authority over _____.
 - a. _____'s troops wiped out _____'s army.
 - i. Gordon himself _____ in the battle.
 - ii. 1898 _____ seized _____.

G. The _____ also had colonies in _____ Africa.

1. _____ French people had settled in the region of _____.
2. Next, France imposed a _____ on neighboring Tunisia and _____.

H. _____ joined the competition by attempting to take over _____.

1. The _____ forces were defeated.
 - a. Italy now was the only _____ state defeated by an _____ state.
 - i. In 1911, _____ invaded and seized Turkish _____, which it renamed Libya.

II. Central and East Africa

A. David _____ was an explorer that explored the interior of Africa.

1. He spent _____ years in _____.

B. He sent information back to _____ to be published in newspapers whenever he could.

C. When Livingstone disappeared, an American newspaper, the *New York Herald*, hired a young journalist, Henry _____, to find the _____.

1. Stanley did find him, on the eastern shore of Lake _____.

a. Stanley greeted the explorer with these now-famous words,
"_____?"

- D. After Livingstone's death, _____ decided to _____ on the great explorer's work.
1. He was encouraged the British to send settlers to the _____ River basin. When Britain refused, Stanley turned to King _____ II of Belgium.
- E. King Leopold II was the real driving force behind the colonization of _____.
1. _____ hired _____ to set up Belgian settlements in the _____.
- F. Leopold's claim to the vast territories of the Congo aroused widespread _____ among other _____ states.
1. _____ ended up with the territories around the Congo River.
 2. _____ occupied the areas farther _____.

III. South Africa

- A. The German chancellor Otto von Bismarck had _____ the importance of _____.
1. "_____."
- B. To settle conflicting claims, European countries met at the _____ Conference in 1884 and 1885.
1. The conference officially recognized both _____ and _____ claims for territory in East Africa. _____ received a clear claim on _____.
 2. No _____ delegates, however, were _____ at this conference.

IV. Effects of Imperialism

- A. By 1865 the total white population of _____ Africa had risen to nearly 200,000 people.
1. The _____, or Afrikaners—as the descendants of the original _____ settlers were called—had occupied Cape Town.
 2. During the _____ Wars, the British seized these lands from the _____.
- B. In the 1830s, disgusted with British rule, the _____ moved from the coastal lands and headed _____.
- C. The Boers believed that _____ was ordained by _____.
1. As they settled the lands, the Boers put many of the _____ peoples on _____.
- D. The Boers had frequently battled the indigenous _____ people.
1. Under the leadership of _____, the Zulu people clashed with the _____.
 2. Even after Shaka's _____, the Zulu remained _____. In the late 1800s, the Zulu were defeated when the _____ military joined the conflict.
- E. In the 1880s, British policy in South Africa was influenced by Cecil _____. Rhodes had founded _____ and _____ mining companies that had made him a fortune.
1. One of Rhodes's goals was to create a series of British colonies "_____"—all linked by a _____.
- F. Rhodes secretly backed a _____ that was meant to spark an uprising among British settlers against the _____ government.
- G. The _____ War, fierce guerrilla resistance by the Boers angered the _____.
1. They responded by burning _____ and forcing about 120,000 Boer _____ and children into _____ camps.
- H. In 1910 the British created an independent Union of _____ Africa, which combined the old Cape Colony and the _____ republics.
1. To appease the Boers, the British agreed that only _____, with a few propertied Africans, would _____.
- I. By 1914 Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Portugal had divided up Africa.
1. Only _____, which had been created as a homeland for the formerly enslaved persons of the United States, and _____ remained free states.

J. Britain relied on _____ rule to govern its colonies.

1. This system will slow _____ among native peoples.

K. Most other European governments used _____ rule in Africa.

L. The French ideal was to _____ the African peoples. They did not want to preserve African _____.

M. A new class of leaders emerged in Africa by the beginning of the _____ century.

1. Educated in colonial _____ or in Western nations, they were the first generation of _____ to know a great deal about the West.
2. They saw certain _____ of European culture as _____ to their own cultures.

N. These same people often resented the foreigners and their _____ for Africa.

1. They believed there was a _____ between Western democratic _____ and Western colonial _____.
 - a. Africans had little chance to _____ in the colonial institutions, and many had lost their farms for _____ or on _____.

O. _____-class Africans also could complain, not just the poor _____.

1. Africans were paid much _____ than _____.

P. During the first quarter of the 20th century, _____ turned to _____.

1. Educated native peoples began to organize _____ and movements to end _____ rule.