

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 20<sup>th</sup> century, \_\_\_\_\_ turned to \_\_\_\_\_.

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