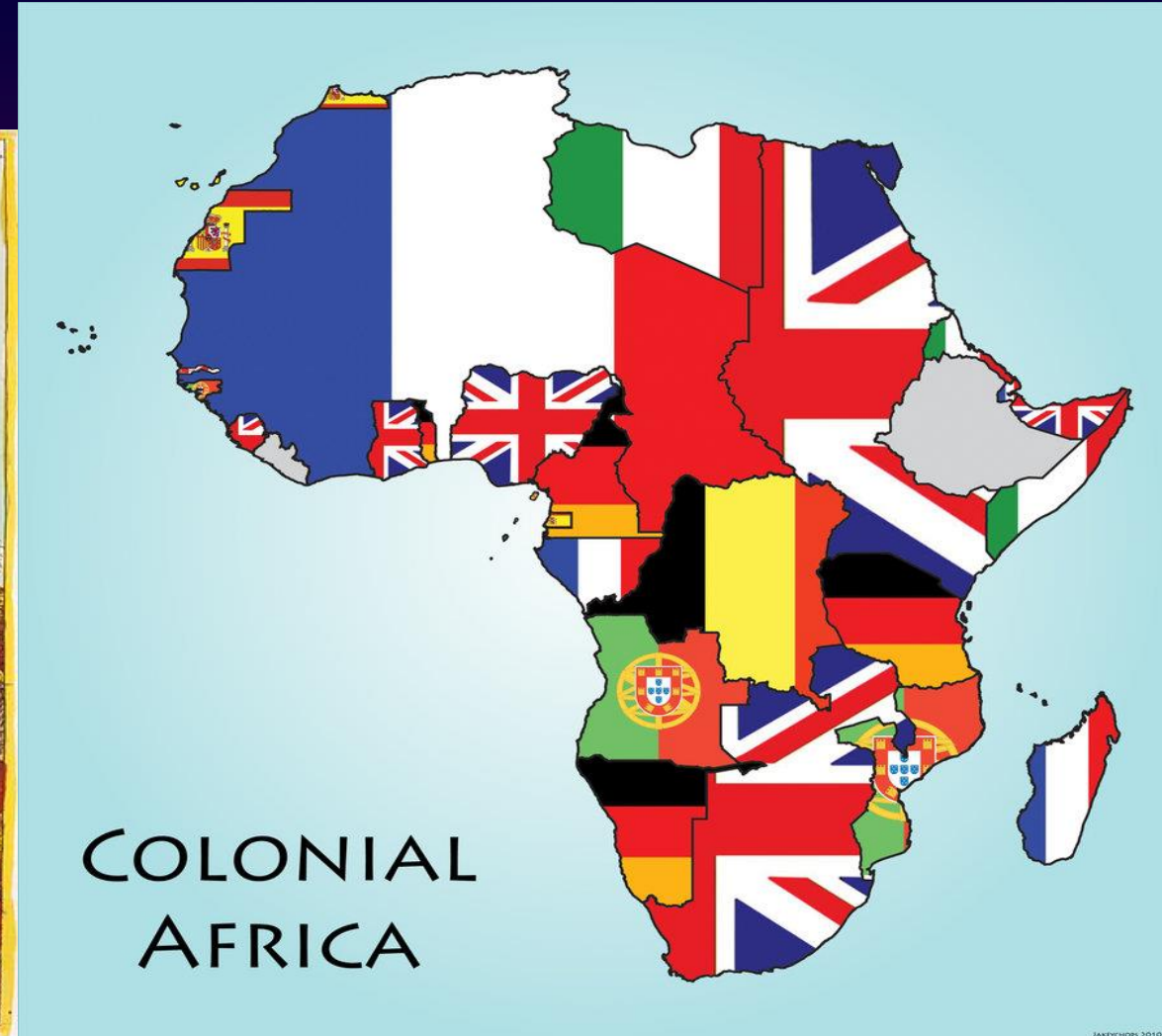


Chapter 12 Section 2

Empire Building in Africa



I. West Africa and North Africa

A. Europeans wanted West Africa's raw materials such as peanuts, timber, hides, and palm oil.

1. In the nineteenth century, Europeans had profited from the slave trade in this region of Africa.

2. As the slave trade declined, Europe's interest in other forms of trade increased.

a. European presence will lead to tensions in the region.



B. Great Britain annexed the Gold Coast.

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



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

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



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

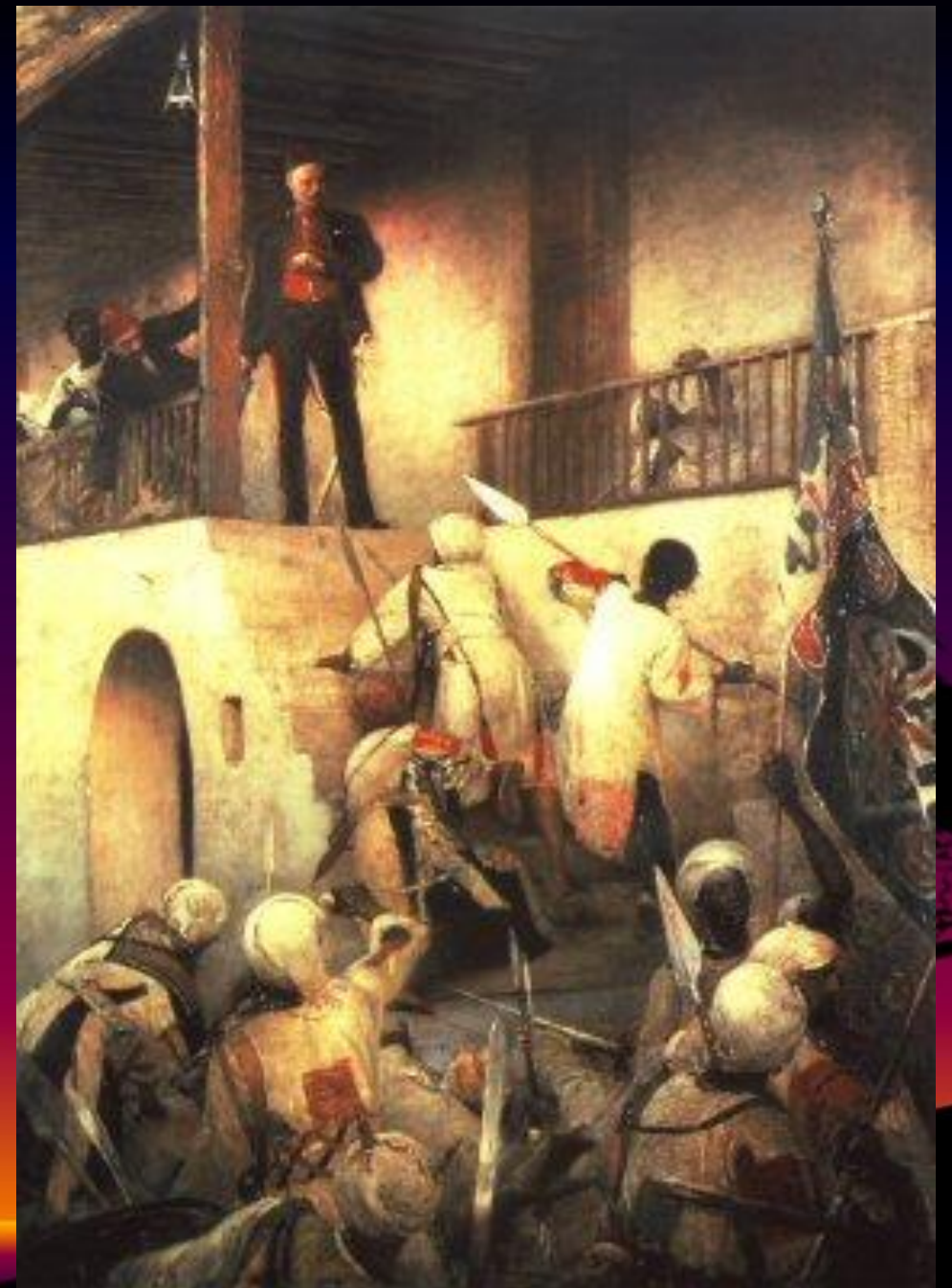
1. In 1854 Ferdinand de Lesseps, begin building the Suez Canal.

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

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

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

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



G. The French also had colonies in North Africa.

1. 150,000 French people had settled in the region of Algeria.
2. Next, France imposed a protectorate on neighboring Tunisia and Morocco.

H. Italy joined the competition by attempting to take over Ethiopia.

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

II. Central and East Africa

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

1. He spent 30 years in Africa.

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



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

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

- a. Stanley greeted the explorer with these now-famous words, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

D. After Livingstone's death, Stanley decided to carry on the great explorer's work.

1. He was encouraged the British to send settlers to the Congo River basin. When Britain refused, Stanley turned to King Leopold II of Belgium.

E. King Leopold II was the real driving force behind the colonization of Central Africa.

1. Leopold hired Stanley to set up Belgian settlements in the Congo.

F. Leopold's claim to the vast territories of the Congo aroused widespread concern among other European states.

1. France ended up with the territories around the Congo River.
2. France occupied the areas farther north.



Atrocities of Leopold's Congo Rule



III. South Africa

A. The German chancellor Otto von Bismarck had downplayed the importance of colonies.

1. "All this colonial business is a sham, but we need it for the elections."

B. To settle conflicting claims, European countries met at the Berlin Conference in 1884 and 1885.

1. The conference officially recognized both British and German claims for territory in East Africa. Portugal received a clear claim on Mozambique.

2. No African delegates, however, were present at this conference.

The Berlin Conference 1885



IV. Effects of Imperialism

A. By 1865 the total white population of South Africa had risen to nearly 200,000 people.

1. The Boers, or Afrikaners—as the descendants of the original Dutch settlers were called—had occupied Cape Town.
2. During the Napoleonic Wars, the British seized these lands from the Dutch.

B. In the 1830s, disgusted with British rule, the Boers moved from the coastal lands and headed northward.



C. The Boers believed that white superiority was ordained by God.

1. As they settled the lands, the Boers put many of the indigenous peoples on reservations.

D. The Boers had frequently battled the indigenous Zulu people.

1. Under the leadership of Shaka, the Zulu people clashed with the Dutch.
2. Even after Shaka's death, the Zulu remained powerful. In the late 1800s, the Zulu were defeated when the British military joined the conflict.



E. In the 1880s, British policy in South Africa was influenced by Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes had founded diamond and gold mining companies that had made him a fortune.

1. One of Rhodes's goals was to create a series of British colonies "from the Cape to Cairo"—all linked by a railroad.

F. Rhodes secretly backed a raid that was meant to spark an uprising among British settlers against the Transvaal government.

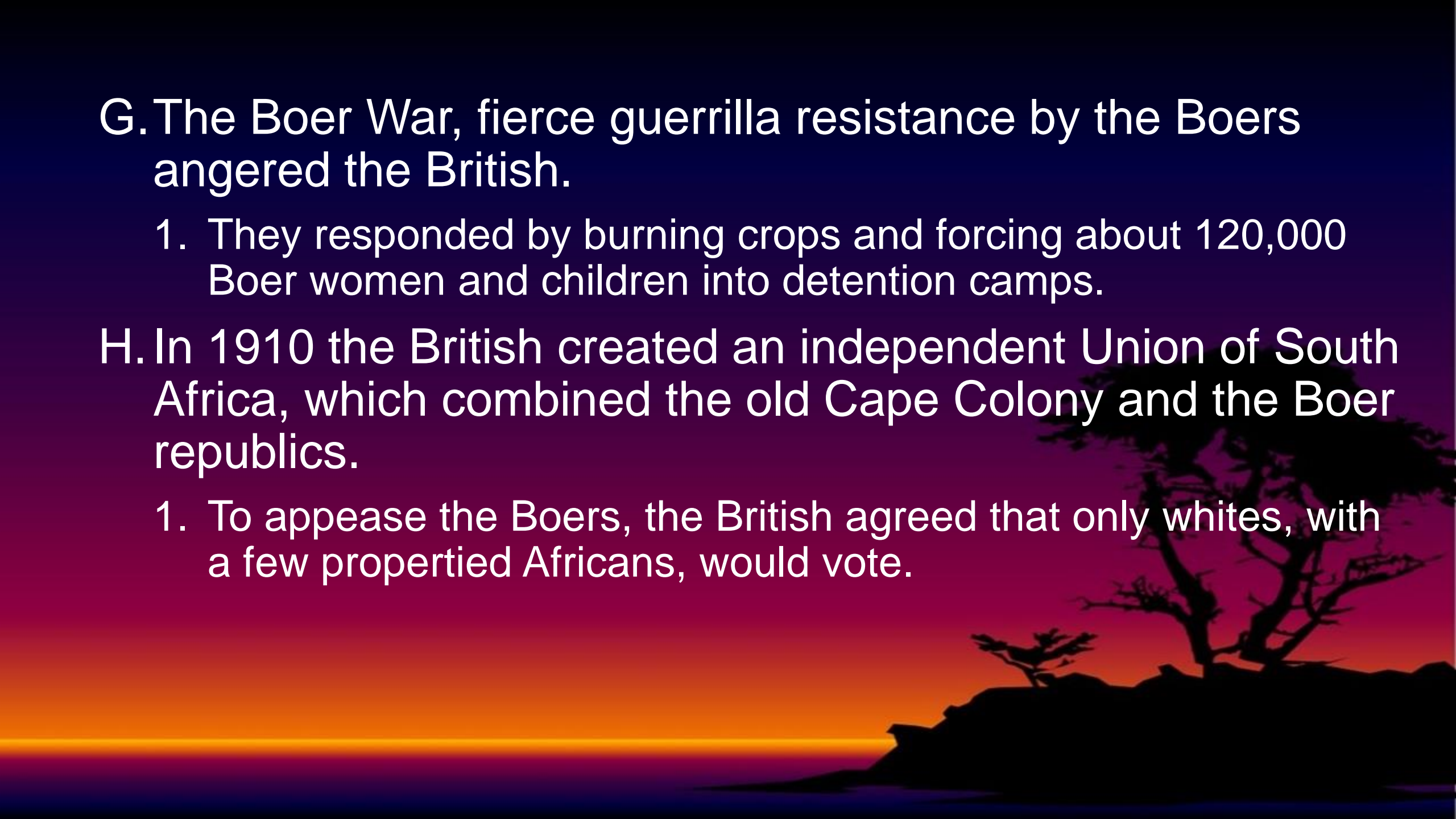


G. The Boer War, fierce guerrilla resistance by the Boers angered the British.

1. They responded by burning crops and forcing about 120,000 Boer women and children into detention camps.

H. In 1910 the British created an independent Union of South Africa, which combined the old Cape Colony and the Boer republics.

1. To appease the Boers, the British agreed that only whites, with a few propertied Africans, would vote.



H. By 1914 Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Portugal had divided up Africa.

1. Only Liberia, which had been created as a homeland for the formerly enslaved persons of the United States, and Ethiopia remained free states.

I. Britain relied on indirect rule to govern its colonies.

1. This system will slow tribal tensions among native peoples.

J. Most other European governments used direct rule in Africa.

K. The French ideal was to assimilate the African peoples. They did not want to preserve African traditions.



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

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

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

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

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

1. Africans were paid much less than whites.

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

1. Educated native peoples began to organize political parties and movements to end foreign rule.

