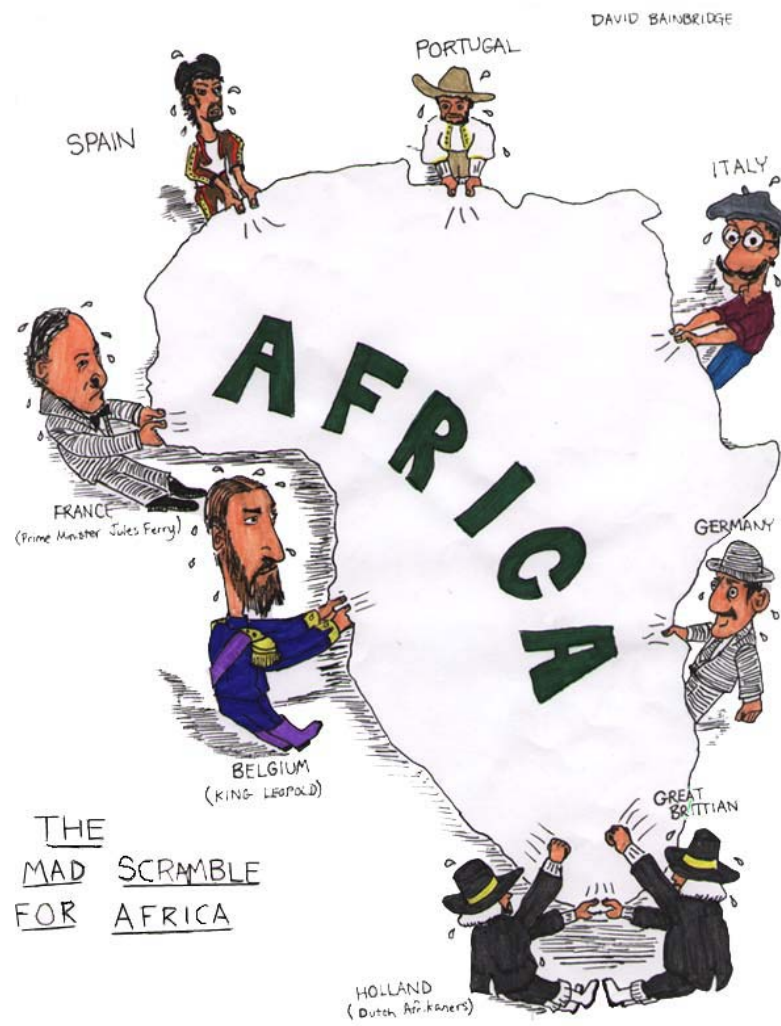


Introduction: Use the cartoon below to learn about Imperialism.



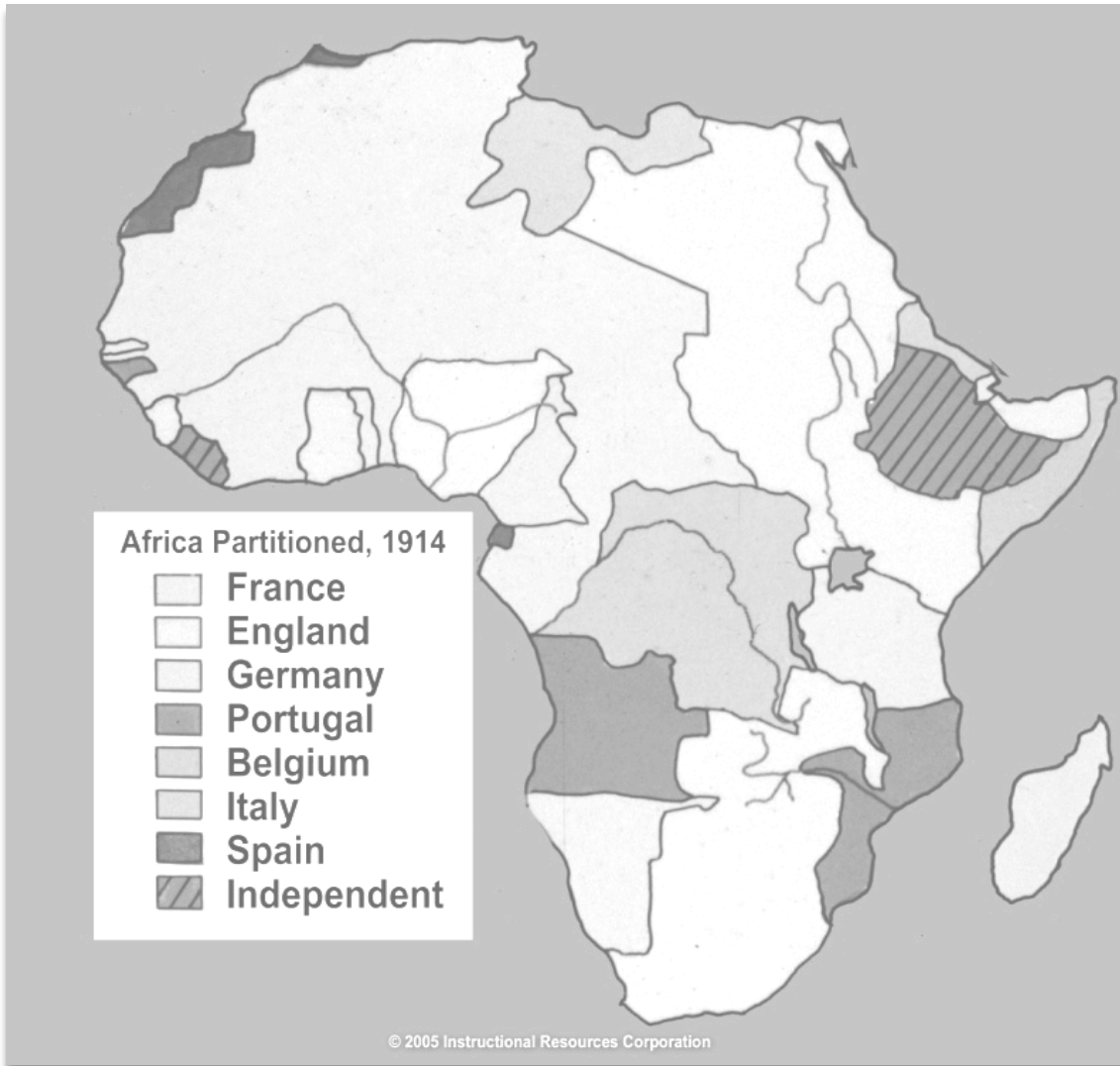
1. According to this cartoon, which European countries were fighting for a position in Africa?
2. **Predict:** Why do you think these European countries would be fighting for portions of Africa?
3. Looking at the cartoon, what emotions are being shown about the struggle to control Africa?
4. How might the growth in Nationalism led to this scramble to control Africa?

The European Scramble for Africa

The Industrial Revolution helped many western nations achieve unmatched economic and political power. In 1884, leaders of the European powers held an international conference in Berlin to discuss the partition of Africa. Without much knowledge of or regard for traditional African ethnic communities and territorial boundaries, Europeans drew their own borders and agreed to recognize the colonial acquisitions of any other European power. Within just 30 years, almost all of Africa - a continent four times as large as Europe - was under European political control.

Directions

1. Look at the map of Africa provided at your group. Create and add color to your key based on the map provided (you do not have to use the same colors in your key).
2. After your key has been created, color in each nation's colonies on your map.



Analyze It

1. Which two European countries held the most land in Africa?

2. According to the map, how many African nations managed to resist colonization? Which ones were they?

3. Who attended and what happened at the Berlin Conference in 1884?

4. **Discuss and Explain:** How do you think the Industrial Revolution led the European nations to "scramble" for control of Africa? What did they want in Africa?

5. **Predict:** Once Europeans were in control of Africa, how do you think they impacted Africa and the people living there?

Reason #1: Exploration

1. During what years did Livingstone explore Africa?

2. Which landform(s) possibly helped Livingstone and his men in their journeys?

3. As Livingstone was exploring Africa, what challenges do you think he might have faced?



Map and painting of David Livingstone's travels through Africa

4. Imagine that you are a native African in this image. What is your reaction upon seeing/meeting Mr. Livingston?

5. What do you think led Livingstone and others to explore the continent of Africa (name 3)?

6. How might exploration be appealing to European countries during this time?



Reason #2: Political



The cartoon below shows Cecil Rhodes, a ruler in British colonial Africa.

1. How is Cecil Rhodes dressed?
What items is he carrying/holding?
2. What is he standing on?
3. Based on the picture, how do you think Cecil Rhodes viewed the continent of Africa? Why?
4. Examine the title of the political cartoon. What meaning does the title give to the illustration. Why might the author have chosen the words he did? (colossus, striding, Cape Town & Cairo)?

"None of the colonial undertakings was motivated by the quest for capitalist profits; they all originated in political ambitions . . . the nations' will to power . . . [or] glory or national greatness."

Source: Raymond Aron, The Century of Total War, Doubleday & Co., 1954 (adapted)

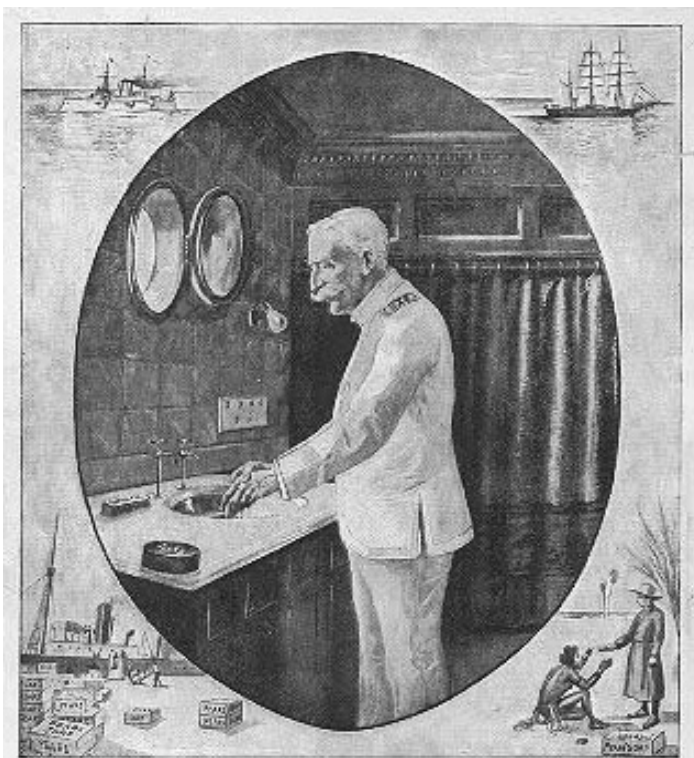
1. What did this author say was the cause of imperialism?
2. How is this quote an example of the growing sense of Nationalism in Europe at this time?
3. "The nations' will to power..." What are some examples of power that a country can achieve?

Reason #3: Ideology (ideas and thoughts)

I contend that we (Britons) are the first race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race...It is our duty to seize every opportunity of acquiring more territory and we should keep this one idea steadily before our eyes that more territory simply means more of the Anglo-Saxon race, more of the best, the most human, most honorable race the world possesses.

~ Cecil Rhodes, 1877

1. What role did Europeans think they should play in Africa?
2. The scientific theory of Social Darwinism states that only the strongest will survive. Do you think Cecil Rhodes would agree with this theory? Why or why not?



Poem: White Man's Burden
By: Rudyard Kipling, 1899

Take up the White Man's
burden--
Send forth the best ye breed--
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;

3. Who is this poem written to and according to Kipling what is their responsibility?
4. According to Kipling's Poem, European colonists were motivated to colonize Africa because of a desire to do what?
5. What bias is evident in this advertisement (note the explanation of the ad)?
6. What do you think were the goals of both the poem and advertisement?

Advertisement in McClure's Magazine in October 1899. The advertisement was meant to persuade readers that purchasing Pears' Soap would lighten the White Man's Burden by "teaching the virtues of cleanliness."

Reason #4: Religious

David Livingstone's Epitaph

Brought by faithful hands over land and sea, here rests David Livingstone, missionary, traveler, philanthropist, born March 19, 1813, at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, died May 1, 1873, at Chitambo's village, Ulala. For 30 years, his life was spent in an unwearied effort to evangelize the native races, to explore the undiscovered secrets, to abolish the desolating slave trade of Central Africa. Where with his last words he wrote, "All I can add in my solitude is may Heaven's rich blessings come down to everyone, American, English, or Turk, who will help heal the open sore of the world."



Missionary Church
in Zambia

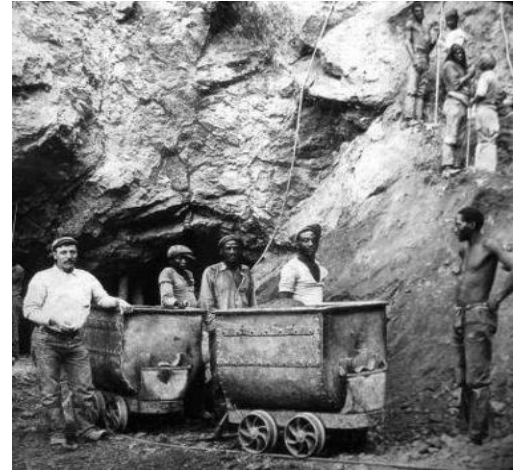
1. What is an epitaph?
2. According to David Livingstone's epitaph, what were the religious motives for colonizing Africa?
3. How is this motive for colonizing Africa different from the other motives?
4. Some argue, "This is the only justified reason for Europeans taking over Africa." Do you agree? Why or why not?

Reason #5: Economic

This excerpt is adapted from Imperialism

By: J.A. Hobson, a British scholar

"The period of imperialism has witnessed many wars. Most of these wars have been caused by attacks of white races upon so-called "lower races." They have resulted in the taking of territory by force. . . . The white rulers of the colonies live at the expense of the natives. Their chief work is to organize labor for their support. In the typical colony, the most fertile lands and the mineral resources are owned by white foreigners. These holdings are worked by natives under their direction. The foreigners take wealth out of the country. All the hard work is done by natives."



De Beers Gold Mine in South Africa

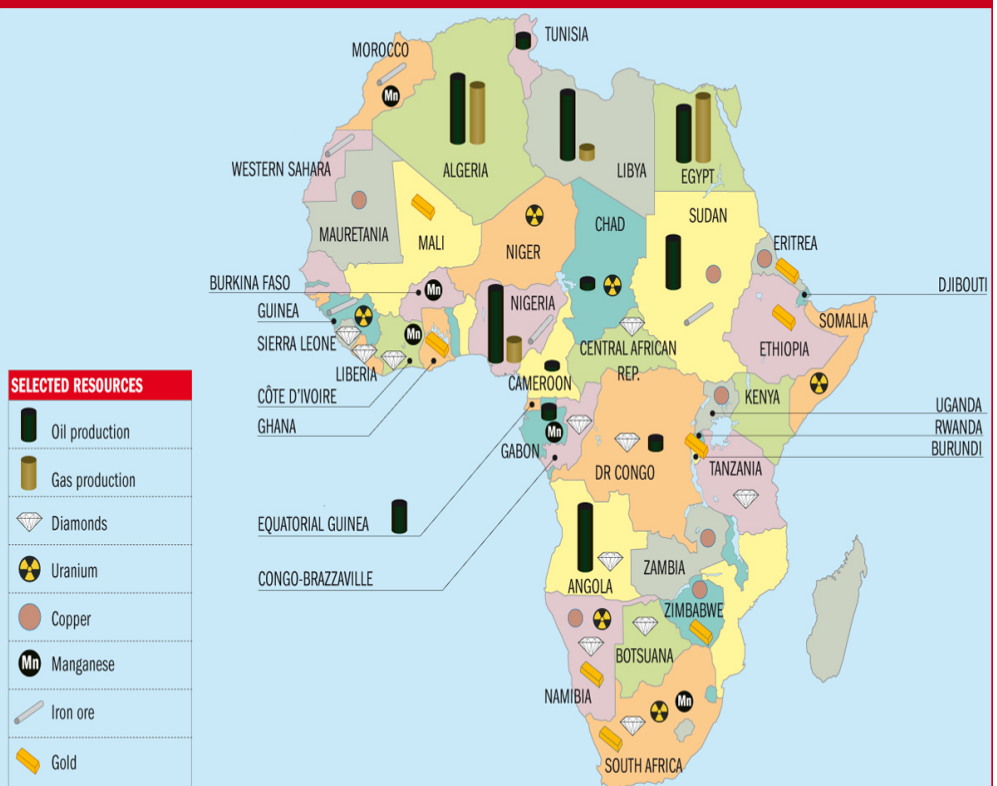
1. According the J.A. Hobson, why were Europeans eager to colonize in Africa?
2. What negative aspects of imperialism does this British scholar point out (at least 4)?

3. Which natural resource is most common in Southern Africa?

4. Which countries do you think it would be the hardest for Europeans to reach? Why?

5. Which two resources in Africa do you think are the most valuable today?

Africa: Natural resources



Explain: How did the Industrial Revolution led directly to Europeans seeking out various natural resources in Africa?