

## Imperialism in Africa

- I. From 1880 to 1914 European nations used imperialism to dominate the continent of Africa
- A. The arrival of Europeans changed Africa
  1. Before Europeans, Africa was divided into tribal \_\_\_\_\_...and powerful \_\_\_\_\_ kingdoms
  2. During the Age of Exploration, Europeans explored the African \_\_\_\_\_...and brought African \_\_\_\_\_ to their colonies in America
- B. The \_\_\_\_\_ led to imperialism in Africa in the mid-1800s
  1. The first Europeans to explore the \_\_\_\_\_ of Africa were \_\_\_\_\_ & explorers
  2. In the 1870s, the discoveries of a missionary named \_\_\_\_\_ increased European \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa
  3. Reports of large deposits of \_\_\_\_\_ & the rise of \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe set off a race for African colonies
  4. \_\_\_\_\_, steamboats, & industrial weapons encouraged the conquest of Africa
- C. The Berlin Conference, 1884
  1. The \_\_\_\_\_ for African colonies was so fierce that Europeans became afraid \_\_\_\_\_ would break out
  2. In 1884, 14 nations met at the \_\_\_\_\_ to “set the rules” for colonizing in Africa
    - a. Any nation could claim land in Africa by \_\_\_\_\_ other nations & showing it could \_\_\_\_\_ the area
    - b. No \_\_\_\_\_ nations were invited to attend; No concern was given to \_\_\_\_\_ divisions in Africa
- D. By 1914, Europeans controlled 90% of Africa
  1. \_\_\_\_\_ took most of west Africa
  2. Belgium claimed the \_\_\_\_\_ in central Africa
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ had many colonies throughout Africa
  4. These nations used African colonies to gain \_\_\_\_\_, tin, \_\_\_\_\_, rubber & built cash-crop \_\_\_\_\_
- E. The most dominant imperial power in Africa was Great Britain
  1. British \_\_\_\_\_ fueled demand for raw materials
  2. Britain claimed colonies in \_\_\_\_\_ & in East Africa
  3. In 1882, Britain seized control of the \_\_\_\_\_ from a French company
  4. Britain seized control of \_\_\_\_\_ from the Dutch

5. Many citizens in England dreamed of a British colony from “ \_\_\_\_\_  
to \_\_\_\_\_”
6. The most important empire-builder in Africa was British businessman,  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - a. His DeBeers Company created \_\_\_\_\_ in South Africa
  - b. Rhodes gained new \_\_\_\_\_ for Britain in southern Africa
  - c. Rhodes used his wealth to build \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ lines  
in Africa

## II. What was the impact of European imperialism in Africa?

### A. The Good and the Bad

1. Europeans introduced new technologies like \_\_\_\_\_, telegraph lines, &  
\_\_\_\_\_... but transportation routes only connected areas that  
benefited \_\_\_\_\_ businessmen
2. Europeans brought an end to the \_\_\_\_\_...but Africans were paid low  
\_\_\_\_\_ & exploited
3. Europeans built \_\_\_\_\_, churches, & hospitals...but Africans were taught  
European \_\_\_\_\_
4. Europeans profited off Africa’s raw materials & \_\_\_\_\_ African \_\_\_\_\_
5. Africans were unable to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves, participate in \_\_\_\_\_, or  
learn professional skills
6. In South Africa, the British \_\_\_\_\_ society called  
\_\_\_\_\_ which remained in place for over 100 years

### B. African Resistance

1. Africans \_\_\_\_\_ against European rule, but were \_\_\_\_\_ due to  
advanced European weaponry
2. Africa remained under the control of European imperialists from the 1880s until the  
\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_