

CHAPTER 11 Section 1 (pages 305–309)

Imperialists Divide Africa

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about movements for democracy and self-rule.

In this section, you will learn about imperialism in Africa.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the reasons why Europeans created overseas empires.

TERMS AND NAMES

imperialism Control by a strong nation over a weaker nation

racism Belief that one race is superior to others

Social Darwinism Use of Charles Darwin's ideas about evolution to explain human societies

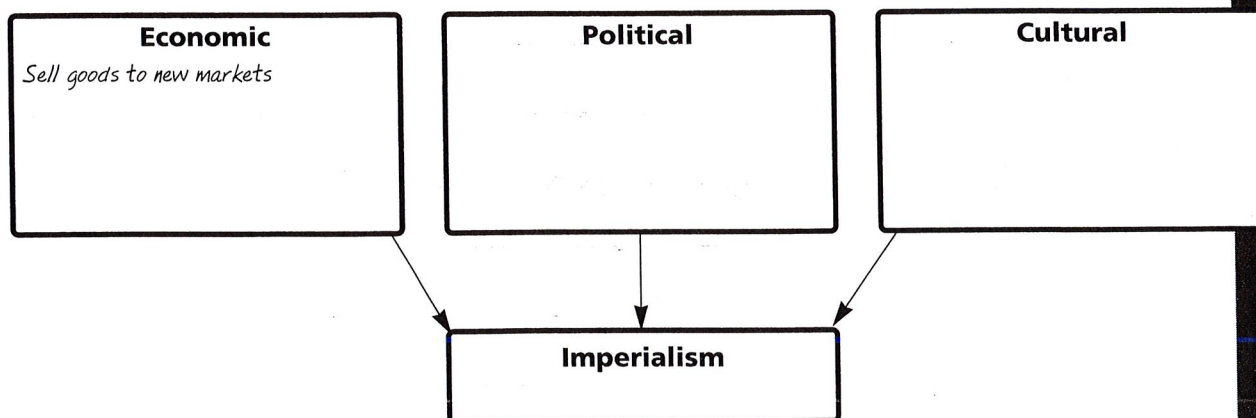
Berlin Conference 1884–85 Meeting at which Europeans agreed on rules for colonizing Africa

Shaka Zulu chief who created a large centralized state

Boers Dutch colonists in South Africa

Great Trek Migration of Dutch colonists out of South Africa

Boer War War between the British and the Boers



Africa Before Imperialism; Nations Compete for Overseas Empires (pages 305–307)

Why did imperialism begin in the 1800s?

In the early 1800s, Europeans controlled a few areas along the coast of Africa. By the mid-1800s, Europeans were to expanding their control to new lands. This policy is called **imperialism**.

There were four basic reasons for imperialism.

The first reason for imperialism had to do with money. Europeans wanted colonies to provide raw materials for their factories. The Europeans also wanted to sell their goods in their new colonies.

Nationalism was a second reason for imperialism. Some nations wanted to gain colonies to show their national strength.

Racism was a third reason for imperialism. Racism is the belief that one race is better than others. Many Europeans believed that whites were better than other races.

Racism is related to Social Darwinism. **Social Darwinism** is the use of Charles Darwin's ideas about evolution to explain human societies. One of Darwin's ideas was "survival of the fittest." This idea was that the fittest, or strongest, species would survive. Weak species would not survive.

People who believed in Social Darwinism argued that fit people and nations survived. They also believed that weak people and nations would not survive.

Christian *missionaries* also supported imperialism. They thought that European rule would end the slave trade. The missionaries also wanted to *convert* the people of other continents to Christianity.

Europeans began to take lands in Africa for these reasons. Technology helped the Europeans succeed. The African peoples were divided. It was hard for them to resist European advances.

1. What are four reasons for imperialism?

African Lands Become European Colonies (pages 307–308)

How *did European nations claim African lands?*

The "*scramble for Africa*" began in the 1880s. Diamonds were discovered in South Africa in 1867. Gold was discovered there in 1886. Europeans became more interested in the continent.

The European nations did not want to fight over the land. They met at the **Berlin Conference** in 1884–85. They agreed that any nation could claim any part of Africa by telling the others and by showing that it had control of the

area. Europeans quickly grabbed land. By 1914, only Liberia and Ethiopia were free from European control.

2. What was the purpose of the Berlin Conference?

Three Groups Clash over South Africa (page 309)

What *groups fought over South Africa?*

In South Africa, three groups struggled over the land. In the early 1800s, the Zulu chief **Shaka** fought to win more land. Shaka's successors were not able to keep his kingdom intact. The Zulu land was taken over by the British in 1887.

Meanwhile, the British took control of the Dutch colony on the southern coast. Thousands of Dutch settlers, called **Boers**, moved north to escape the British. This movement is known as the **Great Trek**. The Boers fought the Zulus whose land they were entering.

At the end of the century, Boers fought a vicious war against the British called the **Boer War**. The Boers lost this war. The Boers then joined the British-run Union of South Africa.

3. Who were the Boers, and whom did they fight?

CHAPTER 11 Section 2 (pages 310–315)

Patterns of Change: Imperialism

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you learned about the reasons for imperialism.

In this section, you will read about how the colonies were controlled.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to contrast direct and indirect rule.

DIRECT RULE	INDIRECT RULE
<i>Colonizers controlled colonial affairs</i>	<i>Local powers controlled daily matters</i>

TERMS AND NAMES

paternalism Governing in a “fatherly” way by providing for needs but not giving rights

assimilation Absorbing colonized people into the culture of the imperialist nation

Menelik II Leader of Ethiopian resistance

Colonial Control Takes Many Forms (page 310)

What forms did colonial control take?

Each imperial power had goals for its colonies. Imperialist nations had four forms of control: *colony*, *protectorate*, *sphere of influence*, and *economic imperialism*.

A colony is an area ruled by a foreign government. A protectorate runs its own daily affairs, but is controlled by an imperialist nation. A sphere of influence is an area where an imperialist nation has exclusive economic rights. Economic imperialism refers to a situation where an independent nation

was controlled by foreign businesses rather than foreign governments.

1. How did a protectorate differ from a colony?

Patterns of Imperialist Management; A British Colony (pages 311–313)

How did imperialist governments manage their colonies?

The imperialist nations had two basic methods of

ruling their colonies. Britain used *indirect control*. In this system, local rulers had power over daily matters. There were also councils of native people and government officials. These councils were supposed to help native people learn to govern themselves in the British method. When the United States began to colonize, it also used the indirect method of control.

Britain tried to rule Nigeria through indirect control. The British let local chiefs manage their areas and collect taxes. The system did not always work. Chiefs had not existed before in the east and southwest of Nigeria. The chiefs in these regions did not have the power or status to rule well.

France and other European nations used another method—*direct control*. They felt native peoples could not handle the tough job of running a country. Instead, the imperialist power governed. This policy was called **paternalism**. The French also had a policy of **assimilation**. All colonial institutions were patterned after French institutions. The French hoped that the native peoples would learn French ways.

2. What is meant by direct control and indirect control?

African Resistance (pages 313–314)

How did Africans resist imperialism?

Some Africans resisted imperialism. People in Algeria fought against the French for almost 50

years. In German East Africa, thousands of Africans died when they tried to use magic to fight German machine guns.

Only Ethiopia resisted the Europeans successfully. There, Emperor **Menelik II** played one European country against another. In 1896, he used European weapons to defeat an Italian army.

3. Who resisted imperialism in Africa, and what were the results?

Impact of Colonial Rule (page 315)

How did colonial rule affect Africa?

Africans enjoyed some benefits from *colonial rule*. European governments reduced local conflicts. The Europeans also brought Africa deeper into the world economy. Railroads, dams, and telephone and telegraph lines were built.

But imperialism mostly caused damage. Africans lost control over much of their land. Many African traditions were destroyed. People were forced out of their homes. Many were made to work in bad conditions. The boundaries that Europeans drew had no relation to *ethnic* divisions in Africa. These boundaries caused problems when the colonies became independent nations.

4. What were three benefits and three problems of colonial rule?

Forms of Imperialism	Characteristics
Colony	A country or a region governed internally by a foreign power
Protectorate	A country or territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power
Sphere of Influence	An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges
Economic Imperialism	Independent but less-developed nations controlled by private business interests rather than by other governments

Skillbuilder

1. Under which type of imperialism is the local government most independent?

2. What is the difference between a sphere of influence and economic imperialism?