Aim: How did European Imperialism effect Africa?

I. Factors causing Imperialism

- 1. Imperialism: takeover of a country by a more powerful country
- 2. Plan to dominate it politically, economically, and socially
- 3. Europeans had superior technology and weapons
- 4. Steam engine
- 5. Improved communication (cables and railroads)
- 6. New medicine
- 7. Disunity between African peoples

II. Types of Colonial Dominance

- 1. Colonies: controlling power has direct influence in gov't
- 2. Protectorates: regions allowed to keep their own gov't, but controlled by outside power
- 3. Sphere of Influence: areas which granted trading privileges to another country

III. Europe in Africa

A. The Congo

- i. David Livingstone first to search for source of the Nile
- ii. King Leopold II of Belgium received control
- iii. Established rubber plantations
- iv. Wages low, harsh conditions

B. The Berlin Conference

- i. European countries wanted to expand their interests in Africa
- ii. European countries met to peacefully divide Africa
- iii. No representatives from African tribes were invited
- iv. Division of Africa was done without regard to ethnic or cultural lines
- v. By 1914 all of Africa was divided
- vi. Two countries remained independent Liberia and Ethiopia

C. Rivalries in South Africa

- i. Zulu tribe rose to power in early 1800s
- ii. Led by Shaka Zulu
- iii. In 1887 the Zulu tribe was defeated by the British

D. Cape Colony

- i. Dutch known as Boers, controlled Cape Colony in 1652
- ii. British took over in the 19th century
- iii. Boers were in conflict with the British
- iv. 1899 Boer War
- v. competed over land
- vi. British won and created Union of South Africa 1902

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IV Results of Colonial Rule

- 1. Hospitals were created
- 2. Schools improved literacy
- 3. Railroads and public works improved travel and trade
- 4. Telephones and telegraphs improved communication
- 5. Africans lost control of their lands
- 6. Formation of cash-crop plantations