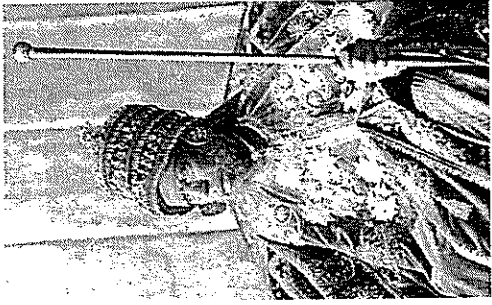


Aim: What effects did New Age Imperialism have on Africa?

<p><u>Nigeria</u>—pages <u>781-782</u> <i>CULTURALLY DIVERSE!</i></p> <p>Imperialist Nation:</p> <p>Direct or Indirect Rule?</p> <p>Resources:</p> <p>Year Claimed:</p>	<p><u>South Africa</u>—pages <u>776-778</u></p> <p>Imperialist Nation:</p> <p>Shaka -</p> <p>Boers -</p> <p>Great Trek -</p> <p>Boer War & Result -</p> <p>Resources:</p>
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European Imperialism in Africa

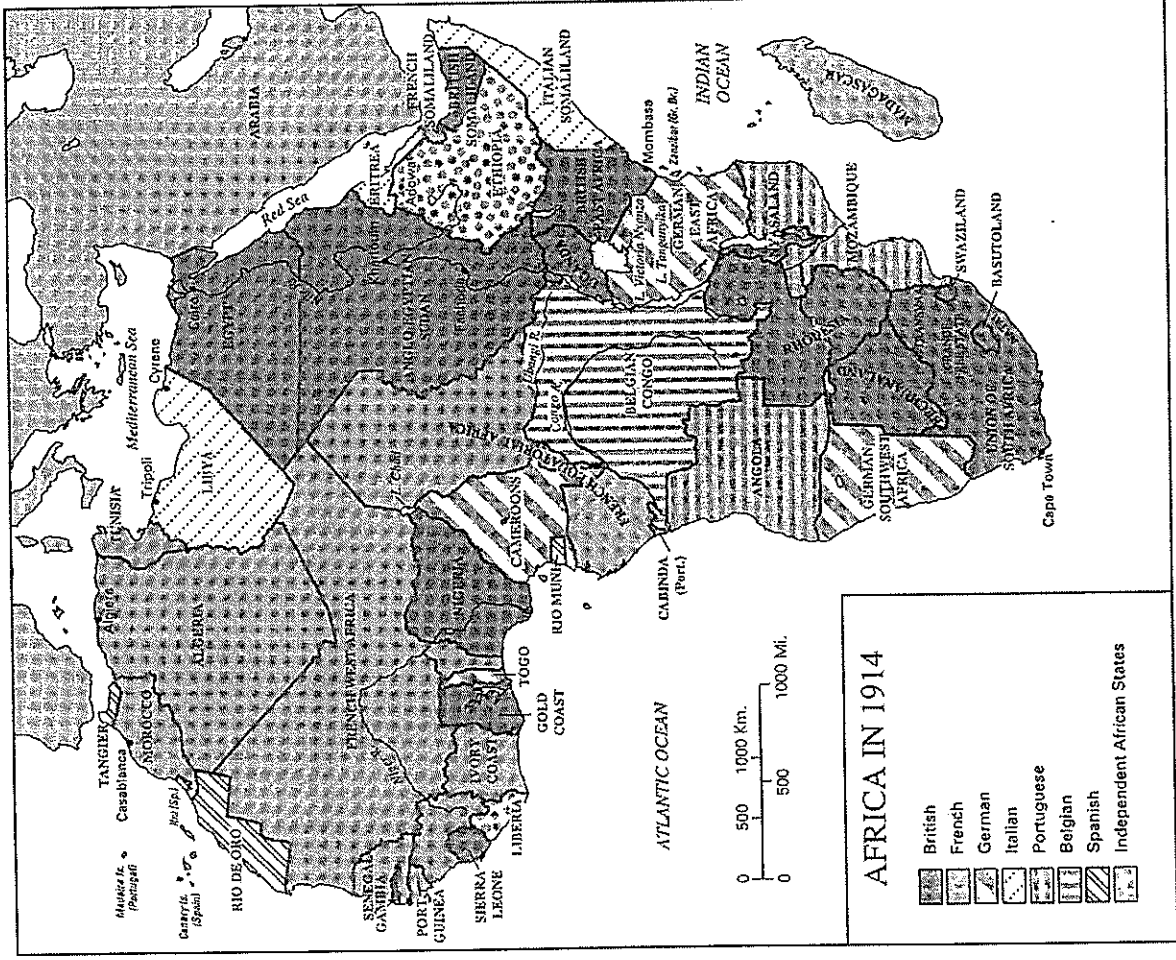
<p><u>Ethiopia</u>—page <u>783</u></p> <p>Imperialist Nation:</p> <p>Menelik II:</p> <p>Why would France & Russia sell arms to Ethiopia?</p> <p>Battle of Adowa & End Result:</p>	<p><u>Congo</u>—page <u>774</u></p> <p>Imperialist Nation:</p> <p>Direct or Indirect Rule?</p> <p>Henry Stanley's Role -</p> <p>Resources:</p> <p>What happened in 1908?</p>
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Menelik II



Tapestry of the Battle of Adowa



1. According to the map, name **FOUR** areas controlled by Britain in 1914.
2. According to the map, name **THREE** areas controlled by France in 1914.
3. After Great Britain & France, which European nation controlled the most area in Africa in 1914?
4. Identify **TWO** areas of Africa that remained independent during the colonization of Africa.
5. How many different European countries were involved in the colonization of Africa?

Name _____

Period _____

Mr. Jannace

Read pages 392-398 in your textbook (World History: The Modern Era). Answer the questions below in complete sentences.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA

1. What factors shaped each of the main regions of Africa during the early 1800s?

2. How did European contact with Africa increase in the late 1800s?

3. How did King Leopold II set off a scramble for colonies in Africa?

4. How did Africans resist European imperialism?

Name _____
Date _____

Global History-10

Period _____

AIM: What was the impact of European imperialism in Africa?

Read the following statements and then place each statement under its appropriate heading:

1. Europeans claimed control of most of the lands and resources of Africa.
2. Native Africans were treated socially inferior to the Europeans.
3. European domination led to the downgrading of the African way of life.
4. New political boundaries were drawn by the Europeans without regard to Africa's traditional ethnic or cultural boundaries.
5. Europeans brought modern medicine and improved nutrition to Africa.
6. European made improvements in transportation and communication.
7. Many native workers were forced to work long hours for low pay.
8. New opportunities were opened for the Africans in education and career choices.
9. From the Europeans, the Africans learned to grow oil palm, cacao, peanuts, cotton and other crops.
10. Europeans favored segregation in certain parts of Africa.
11. A colonial landholder would select a promising native worker, teach him a little about "civilization" and send him back to his tribesmen to tell them of the kindness of his master.
12. The African eventually turned their new found knowledge into a way of asserting their own power and tradition.

BENEFITS TO THE AFRICAN

BENEFITS TO THE EUROPEAN

DRAWBACKS TO THE AFRICAN

DRAWBACKS TO THE EUROPEAN

Card 1: The Dark Continent

Question #1: What kind of evidence is there to prove that Africa had an advanced civilization prior to the arrival of Europeans?

Question #2: Why did missionaries like Dr. Livingstone willingly travel into the unknown interior of Africa?

Question #3: What geographic features made Africa virtually impossible to penetrate up until the 19th century?

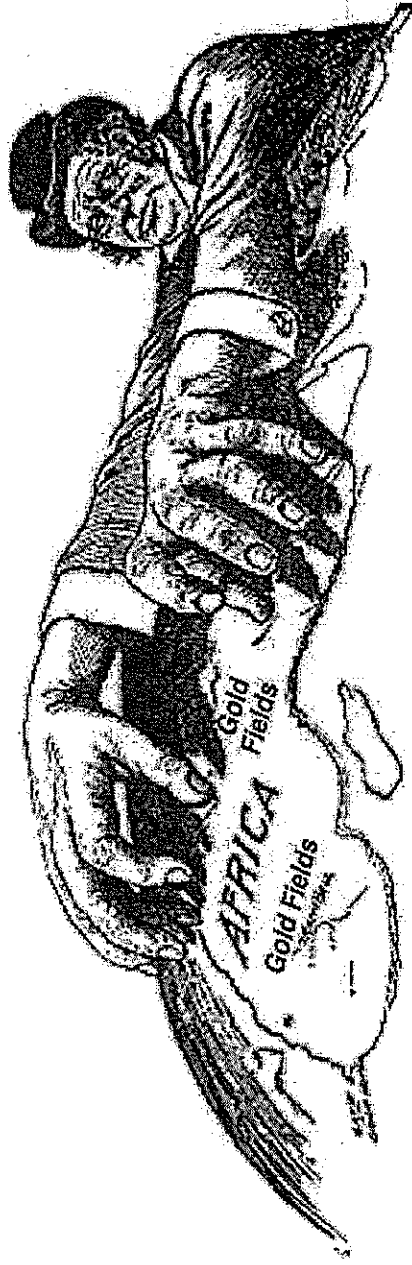
SPOTLIGHT on the DARK Continent: How did the scramble for Africa lead to its partition?

Card 2: Spotlight on Africa

Question #1: Why were Europeans finally able to explore the interior of Africa?

Question #2: What did Africa have to offer to Europeans?

Question #3: What was established at the Berlin Conference?



Answer the following multiple choice questions:

One of the most important motives for the European "Scramble for Africa in the late 1800s was that Africa provided a source of:

- A. Raw materials used in industry
- B. Religious inspiration
- C. Free labor for the Americas
- D. Technologically innovative practices

The borders that were established for many African nations during the late 1800s were based primarily on:

- A. Territorial claims of colonial rulers
- B. Easy access to natural resources
- C. Natural geographic barriers
- D. Cultural difference between ethnic groups

The Travels of Henry Stanley

