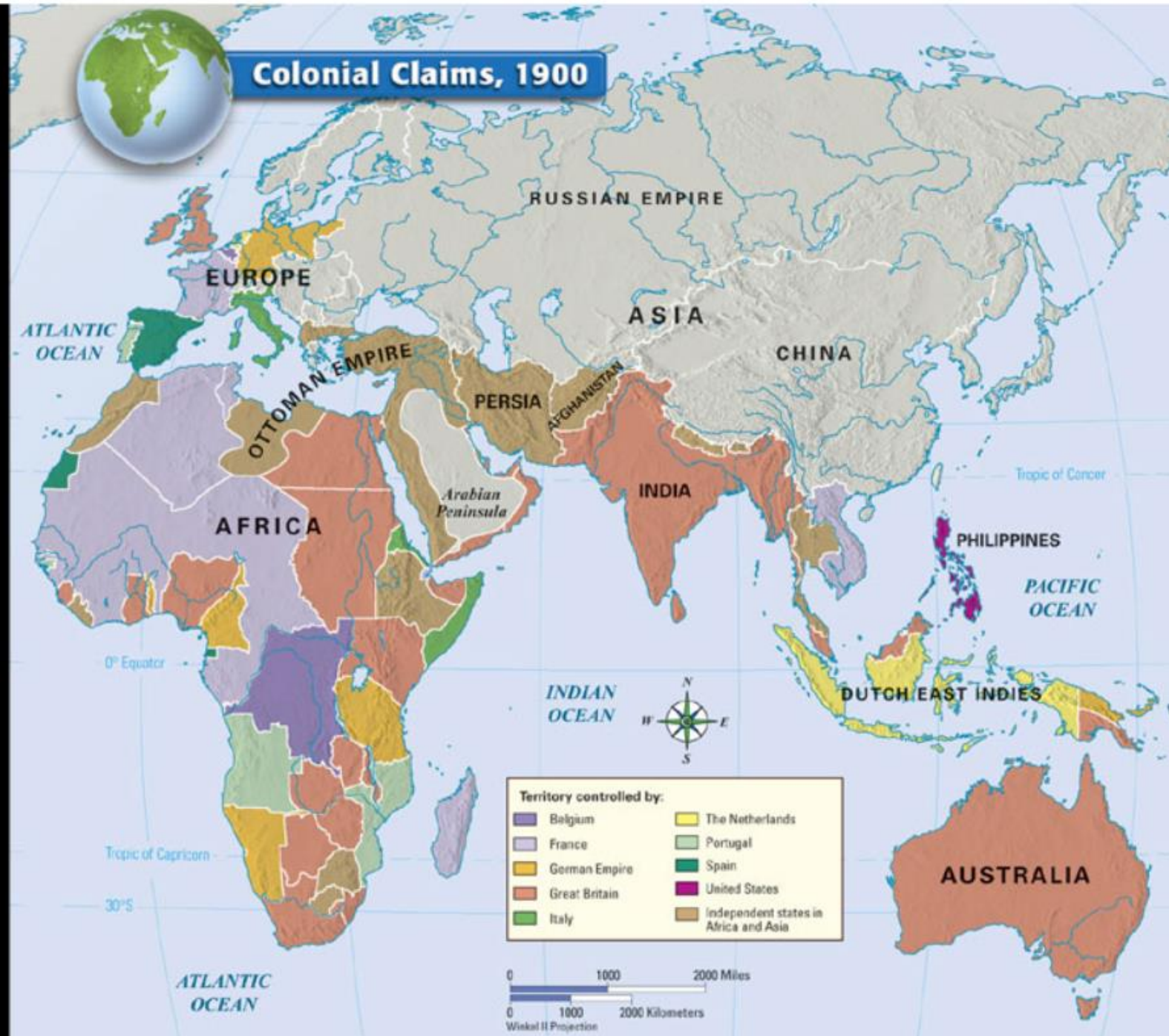


The Age of Imperialism, 1850–1914

Western countries colonize large areas of Africa and Asia, leading to political and cultural changes.



Colonial Claims, 1900

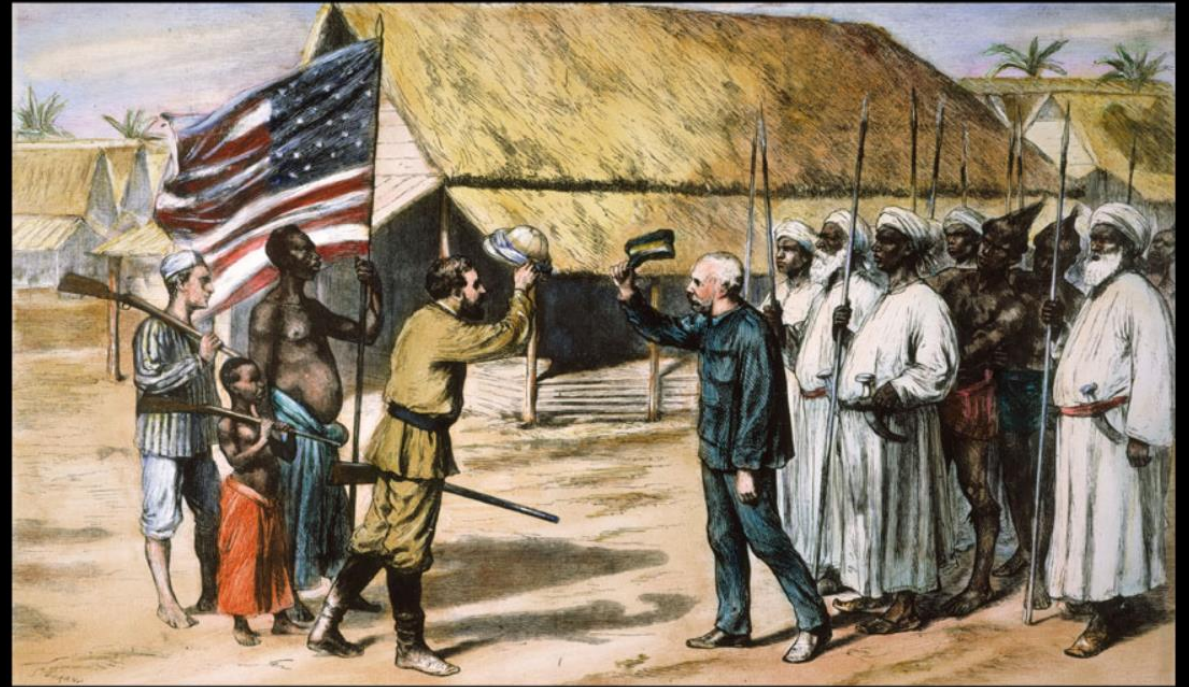


Comparing Imperialist Styles, 1850–1900

	Indochina	India	Nigeria	Philippines; Hawaii
Imperialist Power	France	England	England	United States
Form of Imperialism	Colony (1840s)	Colony (1857)	Protectorate (1885)	Economic Imperialism (1898)
Form of Control	Direct control	Indirect control	Indirect control	Indirect control
How brought under control	Missionaries were killed; French army invaded Vietnam; combined it with Laos and Cambodia; Frenchmen filled the colonial posts	1757 East India Co. extended control over trade; after Sepoy mutiny, the British began to rule directly over area called the Raj	Royal Niger Co. controlled palm oil trade; Berlin Conf. gave Niger River Delta protectorate status; 1914 British claimed as a colony	Acquired during Spanish–American War; sugar planters overthrew the Hawaiian queen, set up a republic, then asked U.S. to annex
Economic Policies	Discouraged local industry; rice became the major export crop	India to produce raw materials and buy British goods; competition with British prohibited	British used local chiefs to keep order and collect taxes	Cash crops grown at expense of basic food crops; Dole Fruit Co. controlled pineapple trade
Colonial Impact	Imposed French culture; all schools, courts, and businesses followed French models; export crop caused resentment	Built rail network, telephone, roads, schools; irrigation; improved health; focus on cash crops produced famines; racist attitudes	Colonial policies reduced local warfare; artificial boundaries that combined or divided groups created ethnic problems	Built roads, rail system, hospitals, and schools, but exploited islands; set up plantation economy

Stanley and Livingstone: A Famous Meeting in Africa

After Stanley and Livingstone's famous meeting in Africa, the continent opened up to European colonization.



Depiction of Henry Stanley, British reporter, and David Livingstone, Scottish missionary and explorer, in Africa in 1871.



Section 1

The Scramble for Africa

Ignoring the claims of African ethnic groups, kingdoms, and city-states, Europeans establish colonies.

Africa Before European Domination

Problems Discourage Exploration

- Armies, rivers, disease discourage exploration

Nations Compete for Overseas Empires

- **Imperialism**—seizure of a country or territory by a stronger country
- Missionaries, explorers, humanitarians reach interior of Africa

Africa Before European Domination

The Congo Sparks Interest

- Henry Stanley helps King Leopold II of Belgium acquire land in Congo *[Visual]*
- Leopold brutally exploits Africans; millions die
- Belgian government takes colony away from Leopold
- Much of Europe begins to claim parts of Africa



 Sir Henry Morton Stanley, British-U.S. explorer and journalist, dressed for African expedition in 1871.

Forces Driving Imperialism

Belief in European Superiority

- Race for colonies grows out of national pride
- **Racism**—belief that one race is better than others
- **Social Darwinism**—natural selection applied to human society

Factors Promoting Imperialism in Africa

- Technological inventions like steam engine, Maxim gun help conquest
- Perfection of quinine protects Europeans from malaria
- Within Africa, Africans are divided by language and culture

The Division of Africa

The Lure of Wealth

- Discovery of gold and diamonds increases interest in colonization

Berlin Conference Divides Africa

- **Berlin Conference**—14 nations agree on rules for division (1884–85):
 - countries must claim land and prove ability to control it
- By 1914, only Liberia and Ethiopia are free of European control *[Visual]*



The Division of Africa

Demand for Raw Materials Shapes Colonies

- Raw materials are greatest source of wealth in Africa
- Businesses develop cash-crop plantations



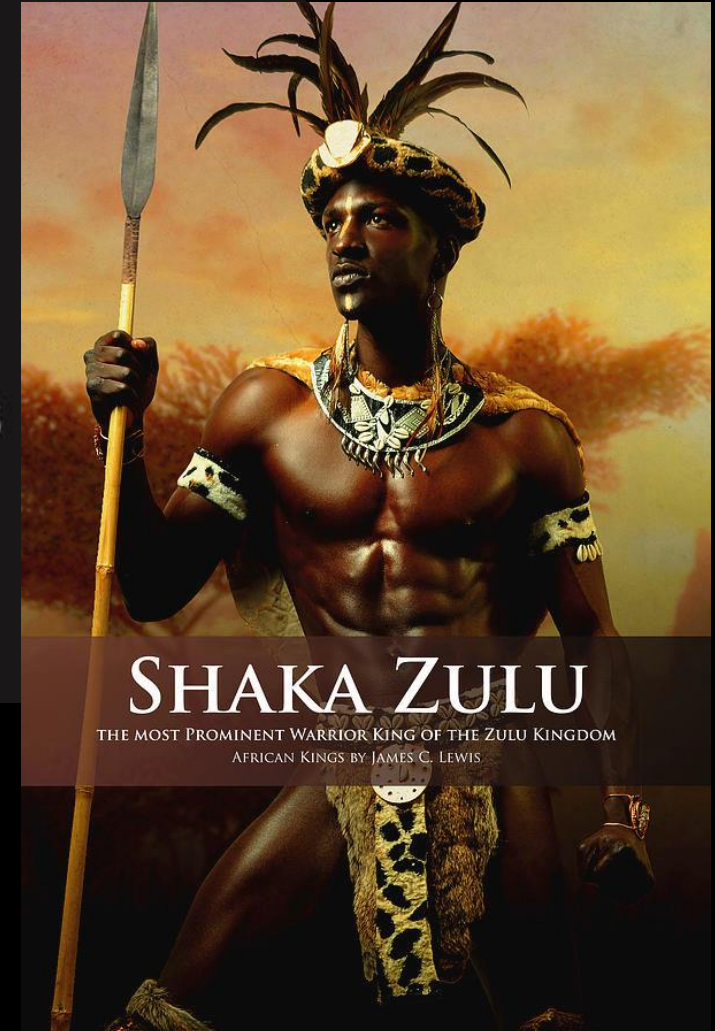
Three Groups Clash over South Africa

Zulus Fight the British

- **Shaka**—Zulu chief—creates centralized state around 1816
- British defeat Zulus and gain control of Zulu nation in 1887

Boers and British Settle in the Cape

- **Boers**, or Dutch farmers, take Africans' land, establish large farms
- Boers clash with British over land, slaves
 - move north to escape British



Three Groups Clash over South Africa

The Boer War

- **Boer War** between British, Boers begins in 1899 *[Visual]*
- British win; Boer republics united in Union of South Africa (1910)



THANKS

