

Section 2

Imperialism

Europeans embark on a new phase of empire building that affects both Africa and the rest of the world.

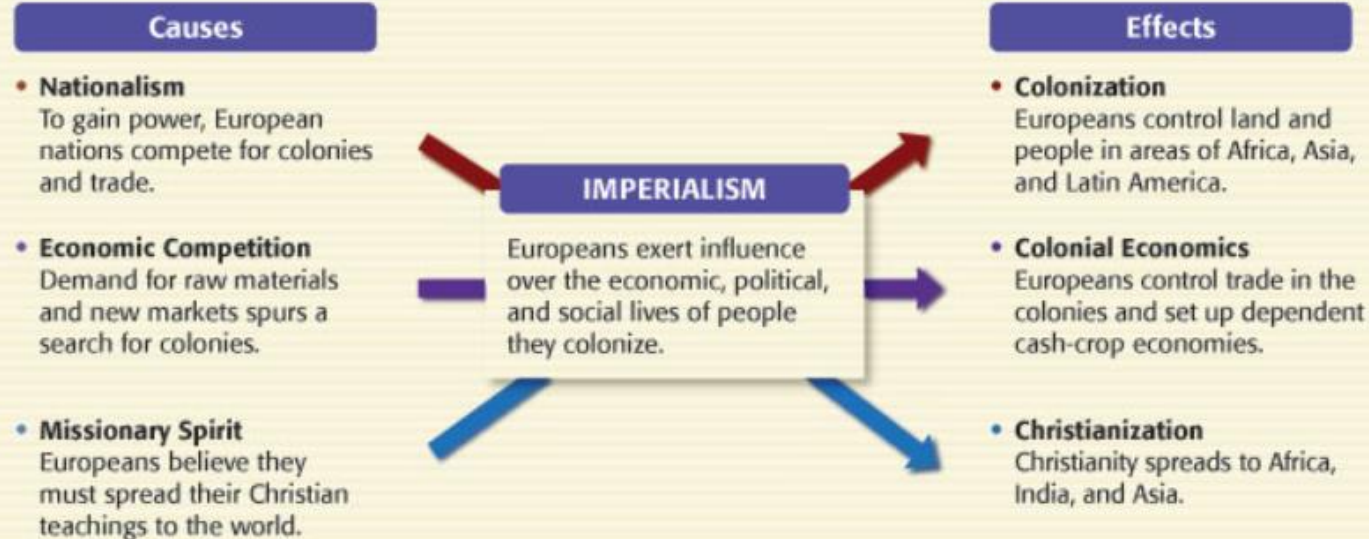
A New Period

Extending Influence

- Europeans want to control all aspects of their colonies: *[Visual]*
 - influence political, social lives of people
 - shape economies to benefit Europe
 - want people to adopt European customs

VISUAL SUMMARY

The New Imperialism, 1850–1914





A New Period of Imperialism

Forms of Control

- Europeans develop four forms of control of territory:
 - colony—governed by a foreign power
 - protectorate—governs itself, but under outside control
 - sphere of influence—outside power controls investment, trading
 - economic imperialism—private business interests assert control

A New Period of Imperialism

Methods of Management

- Europeans use two methods to manage colonies:
 - direct control
 - indirect control

Indirect Control

- Limited self-rule for local governments
- Legislative body includes colonial, local officials

Direct Control

- **Paternalism**—Europeans provide for local people, but grant no rights
- **Assimilation**—adaptation of local people to ruling culture

Case Study: Nigeria

A British Colony

- Britain's rule of Nigeria is a form of imperialism common in Europe
 - ▀ controls economic and political life of the area

Gaining Control

- Britain conquers southern Nigeria using both diplomacy and force
- Conquest of northern Nigeria through Royal Niger Company
- In 1914, Britain claims all of Nigeria as a colony *[Visual]*



Case Study: Nigeria

Managing the Colony

- Nigeria is culturally diverse area, with about 250 ethnic groups
- British use indirect rule successfully with Hausa-Fulani
- Yoruba and Igbo chiefs resent limits on their power



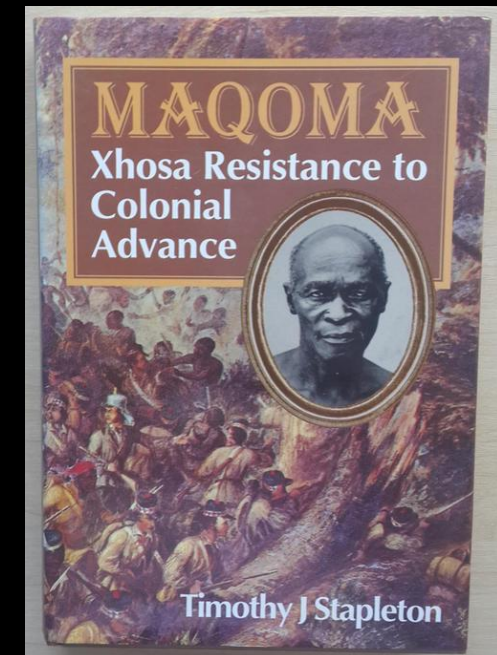
African Resistance

Africans Confront Imperialism *[Visual]*

- Broad resistance to imperialism, but Europeans have superior weapons

Unsuccessful Movements

- Algeria actively resists French for almost 50 years
- Samori Touré fights French in West Africa for 16 years
- In German East Africa, people put faith in spiritual defense
- Results in about 75,000 deaths; famine kills twice as many



Ethiopia: A Successful Resistance

- **Menelik II**, emperor of Ethiopia in 1889, resists Europeans
 - plays Europeans against each other
 - stockpiles arsenal of modern weapons
 - defeats Italy, remains independent



The Legacy of Colonial Rule

Negative Effects

- Africans lose land and independence, many lose lives
- Traditional cultures break down
- Division of Africa creates problems that continue today

Positive Effects

- Colonialism reduces local fighting
- Sanitation improves; hospitals and schools created
- Technology brings economic growth



THANKS

