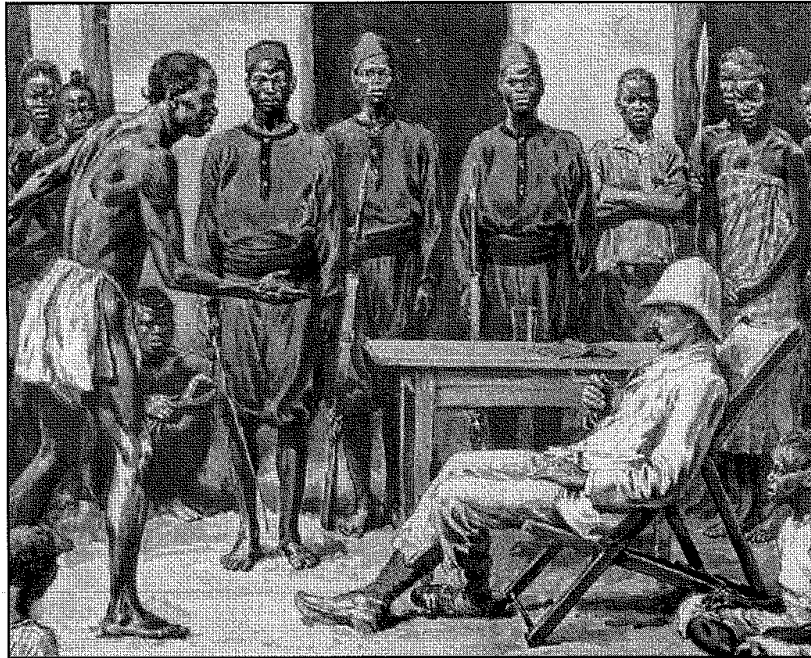


What Was the Driving Force Behind European Imperialism in Africa?

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Overview: For the 300 years between 1500 and 1800, European nations traded for slaves, gold, and ivory along the west coast of Africa, but they did not go deeply into the continent. In the 1800s this changed as European explorers pushed their way into the interiors of western and central Africa. By the 1880s Africa was under full assault as European nations competed with one another for control of the continent. This Mini-Q takes a look at this quest for colonies and asks what was the primary driving force behind it.

The Documents:

Document A: Scramble for Africa (map)

Document B: National Pride

Document C: Technology and Imperialism (chart)

Document D: Resources and Imperialism (chart)

Document E: British Trade and Markets (graph)

Document F: Rudyard Kipling (poem); Lobengula Khumalo, quote from an African chief

A Mini Document Based Question (Mini-Q)

Hook Exercise: Is Imperialism Ever Justified?

Directions: *Imperialism* is an action by a strong nation to take control of another country. For example, the United States was practicing imperialism when it took control of the Philippines in 1899. Throughout history, nations have turned to imperialism for a variety of reasons. Below are five different scenarios, each presenting a different reason for taking control of a country. Next to each scenario check whether imperialistic action is justified, sometimes justified, or never justified. In each case, provide your rationale, the reasons behind your thinking.

Scenario	Justified	Sometimes Justified	Never Justified	Rationale
1. National security: The colonized island country has deepwater ports for refueling the mother country's navy and merchant marine. It also has an airfield.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. National economy and energy independence: The colonized country has much needed oil reserves.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Moral duty: The colonized country has a poor, uneducated population that needs roads, schools, and hospitals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Establishing religious freedom: The colonized country is ruled by a brutal theocracy. Christians, Muslims, Hindus, and Jews are denied freedom of worship upon pain of death.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Establishing political freedom: The colonized country is run by a tyrant who denies free elections and imprisons all critics.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

What Was the Driving Force Behind European Imperialism in Africa?

Between 1500 and 1800, European slavers and traders did not venture far from the African coast. The west coast of Africa from the Senegal River to Angola was known as “the white man’s grave.” **Malaria** was the biggest killer and crews often stayed on ship when trading their European pots and cloth and guns for West African slaves. During these 300 years, European presence in Africa was not about **imperialism** and seizing colonies; it was about buying slaves from local chiefs and then getting out of West African waters with your crew and slave cargo still alive.

In 1807, the British outlawed the **trans-Atlantic slave trade** and in 1833 slavery itself. At this point the only British colony in Africa was the Cape Colony in southern Africa. What now sharpened Europe’s interest in Africa was exploration. Scotsman Mungo Park gave his life in 1806 while investigating the Niger River region in west Africa. In 1840 David Livingston began more than thirty years in the interior of central Africa. Whereas maps of Africa drawn in 1800 had left great holes in the continent’s center, by 1850 some of the blanks were filling in. Still, as late as 1870 only 10% of Africa was under European control, and most of that was along the edges – French Algeria, British Sierra Leone, Portuguese Angola.

King Leopold of Belgium broke this pattern. In the early 1880s he acquired a private “country” of 900,000 square miles in central Africa. Leopold called his estate Congo Free State. Leopold’s Congo was 95 times the size of Belgium and his purpose was to make money by taking out ivory and rubber. Over the next twenty years Leopold’s managers proceeded to kill, through **forced labor**, horrible mistreatment, and the introduction of disease, as many as 10,000,000 people. It was not

a good beginning for European imperialism in Africa.

During the same years that Leopold was buying the Congo, other European leaders were becoming very aware of two things: First, Africa was filled with incredible natural resources; second, a scramble for these riches could lead to war among the European powers. Otto von Bismarck of Germany proposed that a conference be held in Berlin in 1884 and 1885 to divide up Africa in a reasonable and peaceful manner. The Africans, of course, would not be invited. At the

conference, the European nations (all except Switzerland attended) divided up the African continent by claim and by the **rule of occupation**. It was not enough, for example, for England to claim Nigeria. England also had to prove that it had treaty agreements, buildings, soldiers, and administrators on the ground to support their claim. At Berlin, the European nations also agreed to certain principles regarding colonization. These included **free trade**, the elimination of slavery, respect

for each other’s territorial claims, and improving the “moral and material well-being” of Africans. They did not, however, consider the land claims of Africans.

This short background brings us to the question asked by this Mini-Q. For more than three centuries Europeans had avoided the African interior. Now, powers like England, France, and Germany showed a fresh interest in getting and holding large pieces of the African continent. But why this new interest? More specifically, in the late 19th Century, *what was the driving force behind European imperialism in Africa?*



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Background Essay Questions

1. Between 1500 and 1800 what was a main reason Europeans did not enter the interior of Africa?
2. What is the difference between ending the slave trade and ending slavery?
3. What is the connection between a man like Mungo Park and imperialism?
4. What percentage of Africa had been colonized by 1870?
5. What likely explains the poor standing of Leopold II among historians today?
6. When was the Berlin Conference and what did it do?
7. What place were Africans given at the conference table in Berlin?
8. Define the following terms:

malaria

imperialism

trans-Atlantic slave trade

forced labor

rule of occupation

free trade

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Timeline

- 1806** – Mungo Park dies exploring the Niger River.
- 1807** – Britain abolishes the trans-Atlantic slave trade.
- 1830** – The French occupy Algeria.
- 1833** – Britain abolishes slavery.
- 1869** – French complete building the Suez Canal in Egypt.
- 1872** – King Leopold II of Belgium begins to acquire land in the Congo River region.
- 1884** – The Berlin Conference begins to divide up Africa.
- 1914** – World War I begins in Europe.



Understanding the Question and Pre-Bucketing

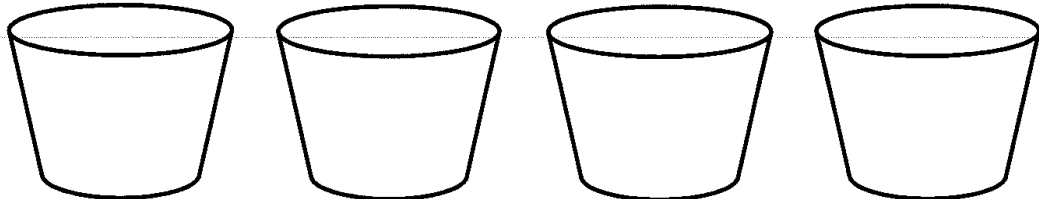
Understanding the Question

1. What is the question asked by this Mini-Q?
2. What terms in the question need to be defined?
3. Rewrite the question in your own words.

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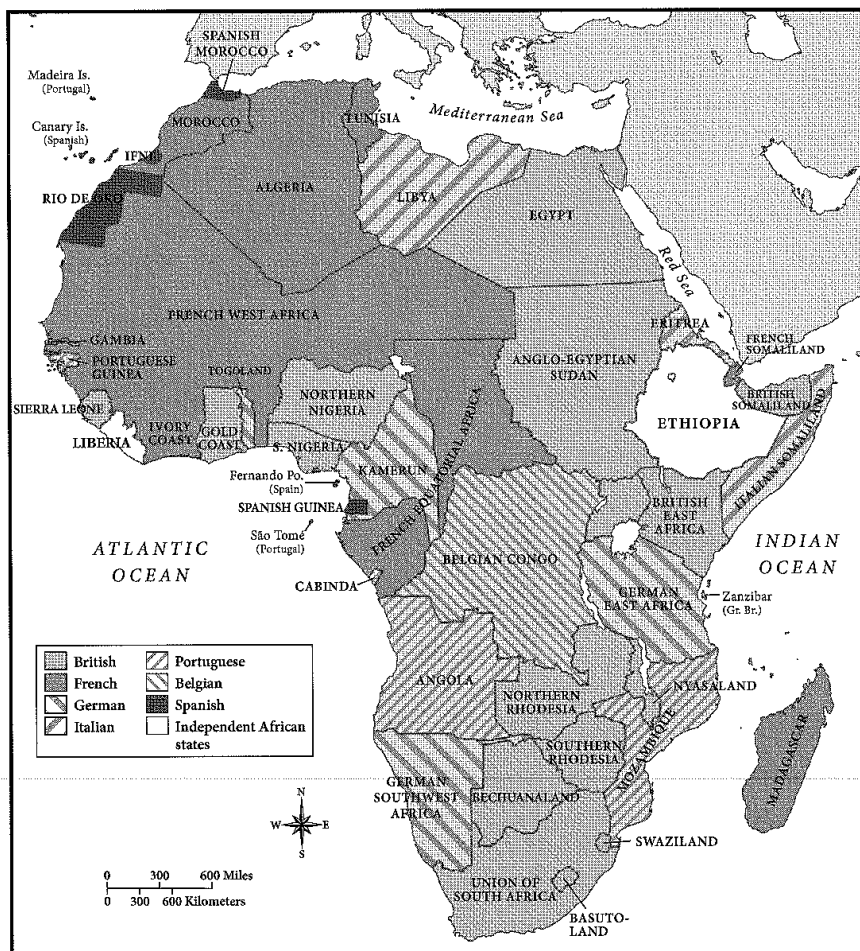
Pre-Bucketing

Directions: Using any clues from the Mini-Q question and the document titles on the cover page, think of possible analytical categories and label the buckets.



Document A

Source: Partition of Africa, 1884-85. Map Created from various sources.



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Document Analysis

1. How many European countries held African colonies by 1914?
2. Which two European countries were the biggest winners in the race to seize African colonies?
3. Was Germany in a position to block a British dream of building a railroad from the Mediterranean Sea to South Africa (i.e. from Cairo to Capetown)? Explain.
4. Which two African countries remained independent?
5. How could this document be used to explain a driving force behind European imperialism in Africa?

Document B

Source: John Ruskin, lecture at Oxford University, February 8, 1870.

Note: John Ruskin (1819-1900) was a well regarded English intellectual, author, and speaker whose interests ranged from art critic to social reformer. This talk at Oxford was delivered to a standing room only crowd. A short excerpt follows.

[Will the] youths of England, make your country again a royal throne of kings; ... for all the world a source of light, a center of peace?... (T)his is what [England] must either do or perish: she must found colonies as fast and as far as she is able, formed of her most energetic and worthiest men; – seizing every piece of fruitful waste ground she can set her foot on, and there teaching these her colonists ... that their first aim is to be to advance the power of England by land and by sea.

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Source: Freidrich Fabri, *Does Germany Need Colonies?* 1879.

Note: Freidrich Fabri (1824-1891) has been called the “father of the German colonial movement.” Fabri was impressed by the colonial achievements of the English and wanted Germany to do something of the same. His book was quite well received.

But should not the German nation who is fundamentally so very capable, so seaworthy, so industrially and commercially minded ... successfully pave the way for this new course? ... It would be wise if we Germans would learn about colonial skills from our Anglo-Saxon cousins and would begin—in a friendly competition—to strive after them. When the German Reich centuries ago was at the peak of the states in Europe, it was the Number One trade and sea power. Should the New German Reich wish to prove and maintain its newly won position of power for a long time, it will have to take up the same culture-mission and delay no longer to acknowledge its colonial task anew.

Document Analysis

1. Why does Ruskin say England must found colonies “as fast and far as she is able”?
2. What does he say should be the colonists’ “first aim”?
3. According to Fabri, what were Germany’s strengths when it was “at the peak of the states in Europe”?
4. Why does Fabri believe that Germany needs to “strive after” colonies?
5. What is the driving force behind European imperialism in Africa, according to these two sources?

Document C

Source: Information drawn from various sources..

Note: The Industrial Revolution led to many discoveries and inventions that helped Europeans to take over Africa.

Technological Development (Date Invented)	Use and Significance
Steam engine (1787) first used in boats; (1804) first used in locomotives	A more constant and forceful source of power than sails on ships or horse-drawn carriages. Steam engines powered ships and railroads.
Method of getting quinine from cinchona tree bark (1820)	Treatment for the disease malaria
Electric telegraph (1837)	Communication over long distances
Bessemer process (1855)	Quicker and cheaper method of manufacturing steel, which was lighter and more durable than iron
Maxim gun (1884)	First machine gun
Repeating rifle (late 1800s)	A faster-loading gun that was able to fire multiple shots more accurately than older muskets

EV

Document Analysis

1. During which century was most of the technology in this chart invented?
2. Which technological advancement cured a tropical disease? Which of the technological developments gave European armies an advantage over African armies?
3. Which of the inventions do you think would have been the most important for spreading European influence in Africa?
4. How could this document be used to explain the primary cause of European imperialism in Africa?
5. Are technological factors more of a primary cause of European imperialism in Africa than political reasons or national pride?

Document D

Source: Information drawn from various sources.

Selected African Colonies and Their Exports

African Colony (European Colonizer)	Resources Exported	Industrial or Economic Use
Angola (Portugal)	cotton palm oil and palm-kernel oil coffee and sugar	fabrics soap and candles; some food products food processing
Congo Free State (King Leopold of Belgium)	rubber palm oil and palm-kernel oil ivory	waterproof clothes, tires, electrical insulation soap and candles; some food products handles, piano keys, billiard balls
French West Africa (France)	gum palm oil and palm-kernel oil cotton peanuts, bananas, coffee, cocoa	cosmetics, drugs, food products soap and candles; some food products fabrics food processing
Rhodesia (Great Britain)	copper zinc lead coal	coins, metal alloys, electrical wiring metal alloys, rust protection metal alloys, ammunition fuel
South Africa (Great Britain)	gold diamonds	banking, national currencies, jewelry jewelry, industrial cutting tools
Tanganyika (Germany)	sisal coffee rubber cotton	rope and twine food processing waterproof clothes, tires, electrical insulation fabrics

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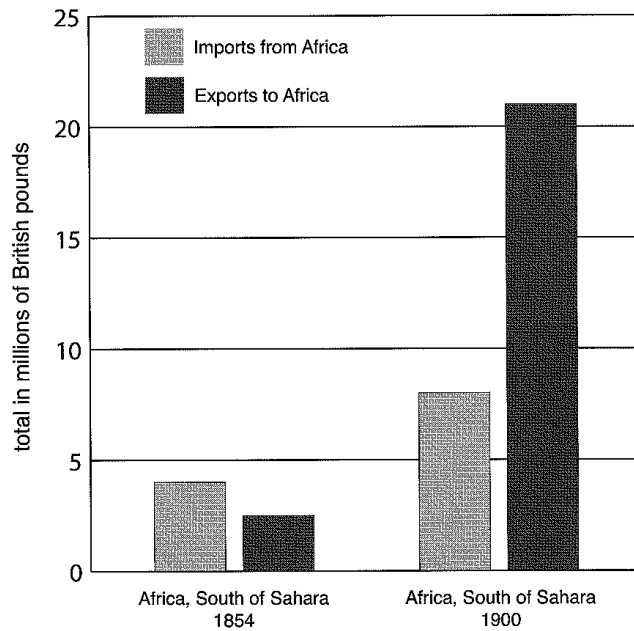
Document Analysis

1. What European industries benefited from African resources?
2. If you owned a textile mill, which colony or colonies would you want your country to rule? Explain.
3. Which European country do you think had the most valuable colonies? Why?
4. How could this document be used to explain the primary cause of European imperialism in Africa?
5. Are trade and markets more important reasons for European imperialism in Africa than politics and nationalism or technology?

Document E

Source: Trevor Owen Lloyd, *The British Empire: 1558-1995*, 1996.

Great Britain and South Saharan Africa Imports and Exports, 1854 and 1900



EV

Document Analysis

1. How much money did Great Britain make from exports to South Saharan Africa in 1854? In 1900?
2. Describe the difference between Great Britain's imports from and exports to Africa in 1854 and 1900. Which experienced a higher rate of growth?
3. According to this chart, what benefit is Great Britain deriving from its African colonies?
4. How could this document be used to explain an important cause of European imperialism in Africa?
5. Are economic factors more of driving force behind European imperialism than national pride? Than improved technology?

Document F



Source: Rudyard Kipling, "The White Man's Burden," 1899.

Take up the White Man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;
To wait in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child...

Take up the White Man's burden—
The savage wars of peace—
Fill full the mouth of Famine
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest
The end for others sought,
Watch sloth and heathen Folly
Bring all your hopes to nought...

EV

Source: Lobengula Khumalo, chief of the South African Ndebele (Matabele) tribe, early 1890s.

Did you ever see a chameleon catch a fly? The chameleon gets behind the fly and remains motionless for some time, then he advances very slowly and gently, first putting forward one leg and then another. At last, when well within reach, he darts out his tongue and the fly disappears. England is the chameleon and I am that fly.

Document Analysis

1. Who is Kipling talking to when he says, "Send forth the best ye breed"? Who does Kipling mean when he refers to "Your new-caught, sullen peoples, / Half-devil and half-child"?
2. What does Kipling mean when he commands, "Fill full the mouth of Famine / And bid the sickness cease"? What does the title "The White Man's Burden" mean?
3. How might Chief Lobengula Khumalo respond to Kipling's poem?
4. How can this document be used to explain the primary cause of European imperialism in Africa?
5. Are cultural beliefs a more important driving force behind European imperialism in Africa than political, technological, or economic reasons? Explain.