Imperialism to Independence
Outcome: Imperialism in Africa

1. Setting the Stage: Layers of History
   a. Ancient _______ and _______ in the north left Africa with impressive _____
   b. Rule by the _______ and _______ spread culture
   c. The _______ Empire brought _______
   d. The _______ _______ controlled northern Africa after the defeat of Carthage

2. Imperialism
   a. Prior to European domination, African people were _______ into hundreds of 
      ethnic and linguistic groups and continued to follow _______ _______
   b. Some converted to _______ and _______
   c. Due to ____________, Europeans competed for new markets to buy goods
   d. This led to European ____________ in Africa in the ___ th and ___ th centuries
   e. Imperialism: ____________
   f. _______ and African _______ had discouraged European exploration in the past
   g. Humanitarians, explorers, and missionaries who were _______ the Atlantic Slave 
      Trade were _______ to travel to the interior
   h. In the 1860s, _______ _______, a missionary from Scotland travelled to 
      Africa
   i. Feared dead, American _______ _______ found Livingstone near Lake Tanganyika
      and his greeting “_________________________?” became world famous
   j. Stanley’s further exploration of the _______ sparked the interest of King Leopold II 
      of Belgium who took control of these lands with treaties and _______ the people

3. Social Darwinism
   a. __________ _______led to the desire for more colonies
   b. Europeans viewed an _______ as a measure of national _______
   c. Simply put: Europeans ____________ than other peoples; _______
   d. Based on Charles Darwin’s “_______________,” European attitudes were a 
      reflection of a social theory known as ____________
   e. Essentially they believed those who were the fittest for survival enjoyed _______ and _______
      and were considered _______ to others
   f. This colonization push also came from missionaries looking to _______ _______
   g. ________, maxim gun, and _______ for malaria helped Europeans push into Africa

4. The __________
   a. The discovery of _______ in 1867 and _____ in 1886 in South Africa increased 
      European interest in colonization
   b. To prevent ______, ___ European nations met at the Berlin Conference in 1885-85 to 
      lay down rules for the ___________________
c. They agreed that any European nation could claim land by ______ other ____ and showing they could ____________

d. Very ______ ______ was given to how the African groups would ______

e. No ____________ was invited

f. By 1914, only ______ and ______ remained free of European control

5. Clash over South Africa
a. The ______ under leader Shaka fought bravely against the ______
b. Zulus almost win but the Zulu nation fell to Britain in ______
c. ______ settlers known as ______ settled the Cape of Good Hope in 1652

d. Fought the British when the British _______ ______
e. Led to the _______ ________ between the British and the Boers
f. Britain finally won and created the _______ _______ _______ in 1910

6. Legacy of Colonial Rule
a. Negative Effects
   i. Africans _______ _______ of their lands and their ______
   ii. Many ______ of ______
   iii. Thousands _______ _______ European rule
   iv. Traditional _______ _______
   v. ______ of Africa _______ or unnaturally ______ groups
   vi. Valuable goods such as ______, salt, and ______ were taken out of the continent as well as the ______ that was made

b. Positive Effects
   i. Reduced _________ _______
   ii. ______ was provided; _______ & _______ built
   iii. ______, ______ and ______ rates increased
   iv. _________, _________, and telephone/telegraph wires were built; mostly benefitted _______

Constructive Response Question
Describe what the European motivations for colonizing Africa were: