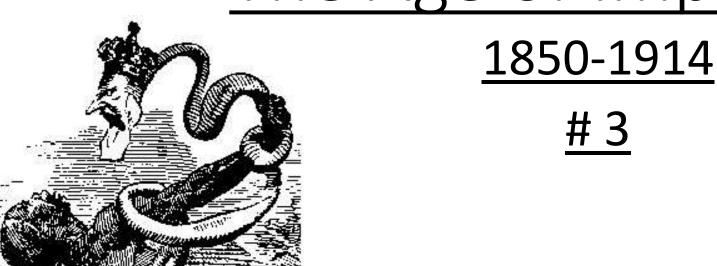
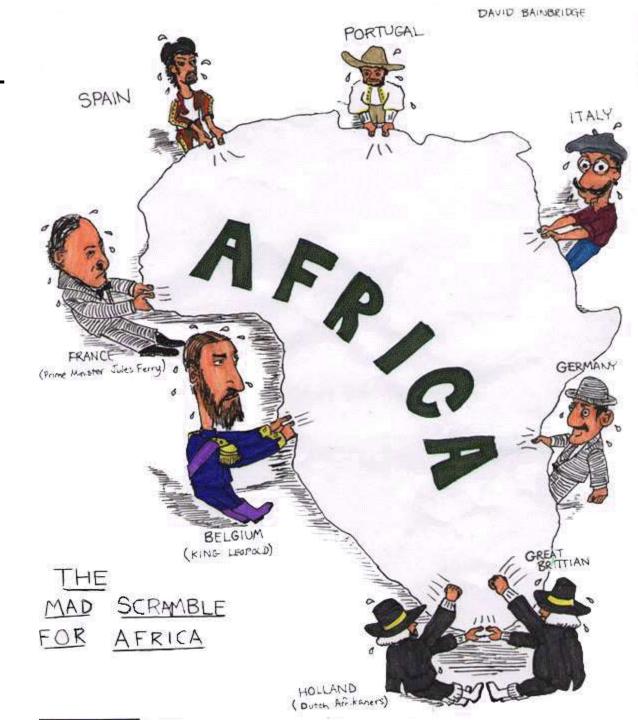
The Age of Imperialism



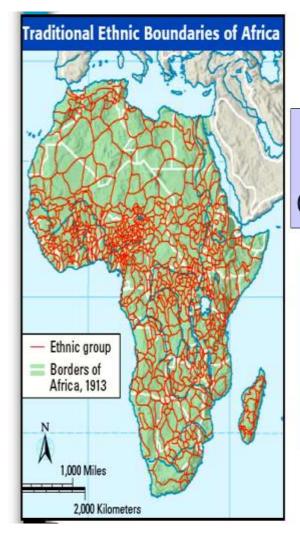
The Scramble for Africa

- Industrialization stirred ambitions
- <u>Europe needed more</u> industrial production and resources
- Competition for new markets
- Africa was seen as a source for raw materials
- All factors lead to Imperialism = seizure if a country or territory by a stronger country



Africa Before European Domination

- Mid-1800's Africa was divided into hundreds of ethnic and linguistic groups.
- Politically ranged from large empires to independent villages
- Powerful armies were able to keep Europeans conquers out of most of Africa. Europeans had trouble navigating rivers and differentiated landscapes until steam-powered- river boats.
- Europeans who did make it into Africa- explorers, missionaries, or humanitarians, slave traders.



The arrival of Europeans changed Africa

Before Europeans, Africa was divided into tribal *clans*

Forces Driving Imperialism

- Political, economic, and social forces pushed the drive to take over land in all parts of the world. NEW MARKETS
- Superiority- Europe viewed its empire as a national greatness, each country wanted to put its flag on as much as the world as possible.
 Social Darwinism
- Non –European considered lower scale of cultural and physical development because of no new developments.
- Europeans felt it was their duty to bring progress to countries of the lower scale.

Division of Africa 1880

- <u>Europeans had machine guns, Africans</u> <u>outdated weapons</u>
- Improved transportation
- Lack of African unity. Europeans played rival groups against each other
- 14 European nations took lead on imperializing Africa
- French began to expand for West Africa coast to the Sudan.
- Discoveries of diamonds lead Europeans to South Africa
- <u>Clash between Africans, Dutch, and British</u> <u>for land and resources</u> example: diamonds, mineral resources, copper, and gold.

