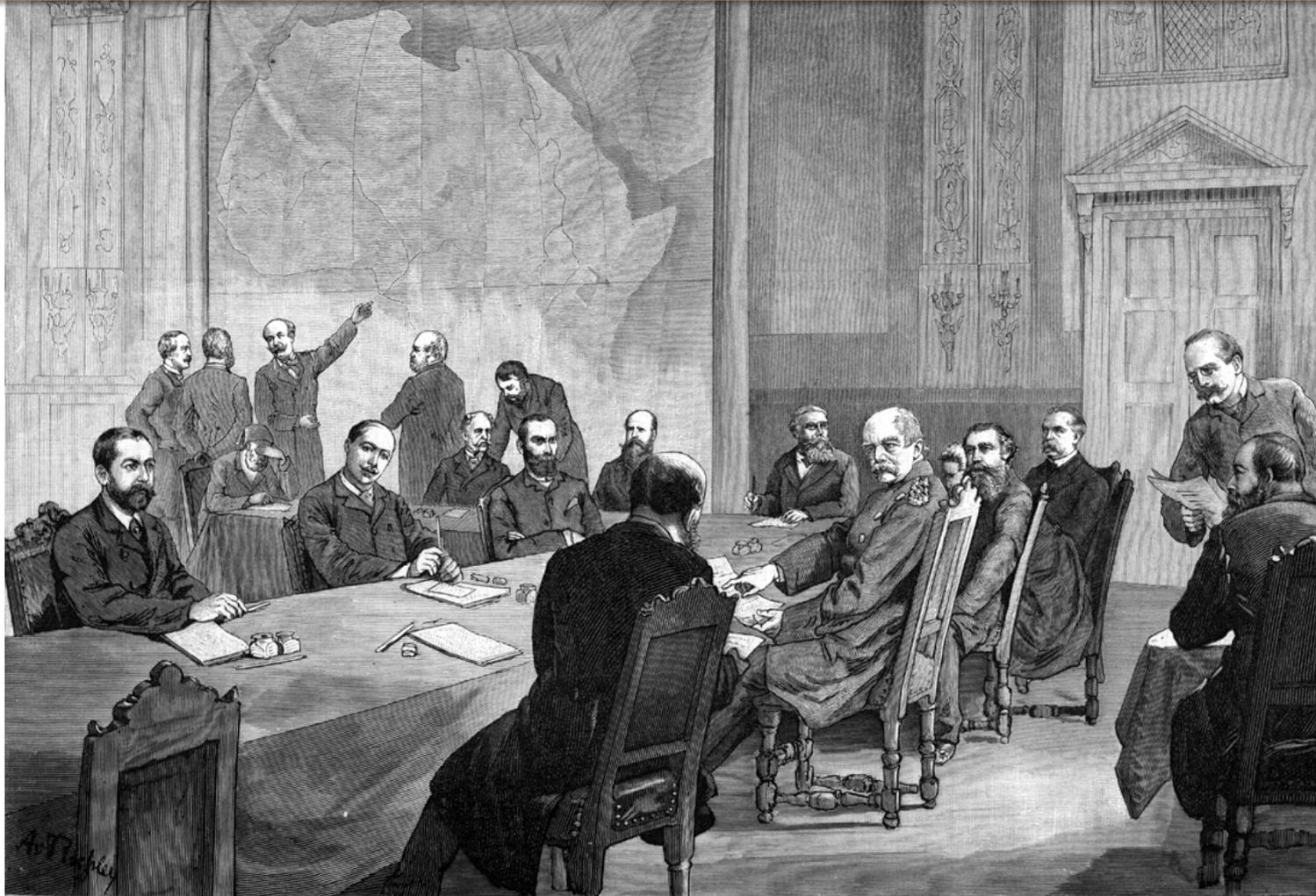


Berlin Conference: Meetings wherein European leaders divided up Africa amongst themselves



v. Cambremont, de Courcel, Marquis v. Cassel, Graf de Kaunax, v. d. Straten, Hofm. Nalder, v. Haffern, Graf Denomar, Henry Sanford, Fürst Bismarck, v. Dink, Graf Sydony, Freiherr v. Wilt, Graf Wilhelm Bismarck, Unterstaatssekretär Wald.

If this class was going to colonize...

- Send a team of students to go take over and control another class
 - Act like you are better than them. Control them using any means necessary
 - Take all their stuff and send it back here (\$\$\$)
 - We'll send more and more people until...
 - Their culture fades/their people die out and they become just like us
 - They have a rebellion and kick us out
 - Other classrooms want to control them too and we start fighting with the instead.

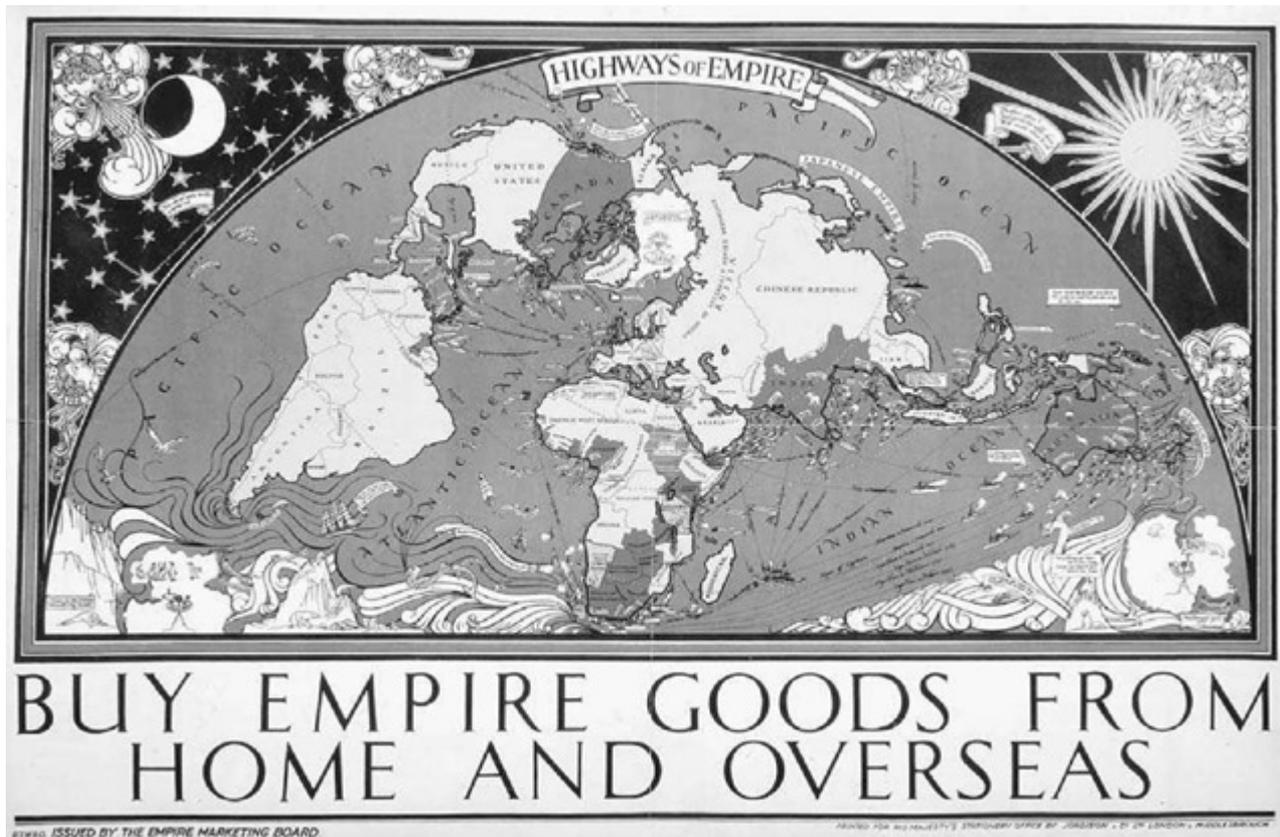
Political Motives

Europeans saw Africans colonies as a “status symbols” and something they needed to be more powerful



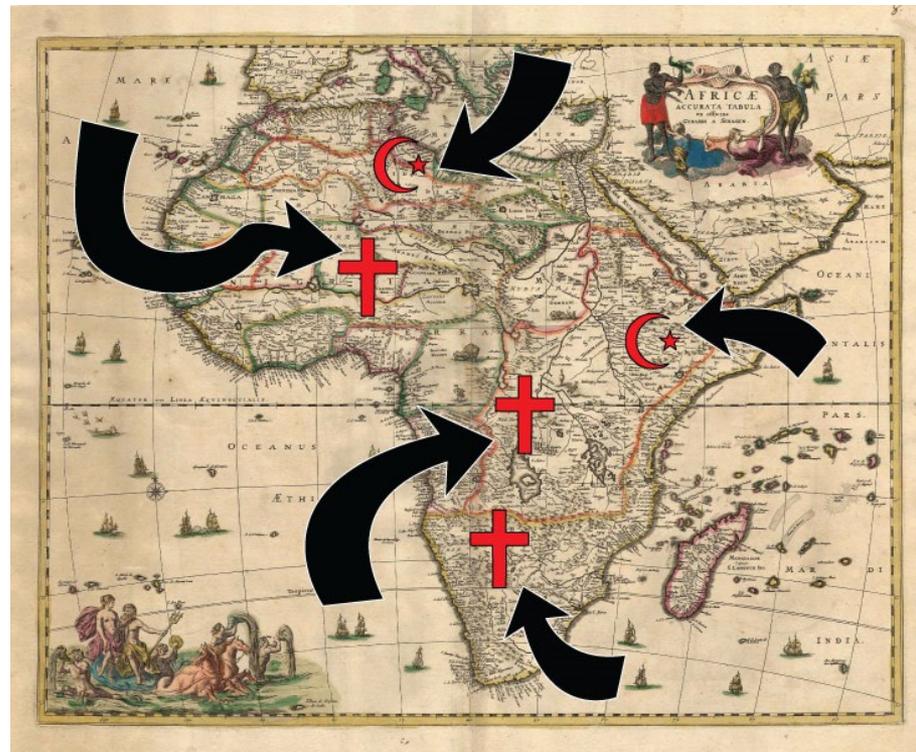
Economic Motives

Africa was colonized to make money. Raw materials could be gathered in Africa and European goods could be sold right back to Africa

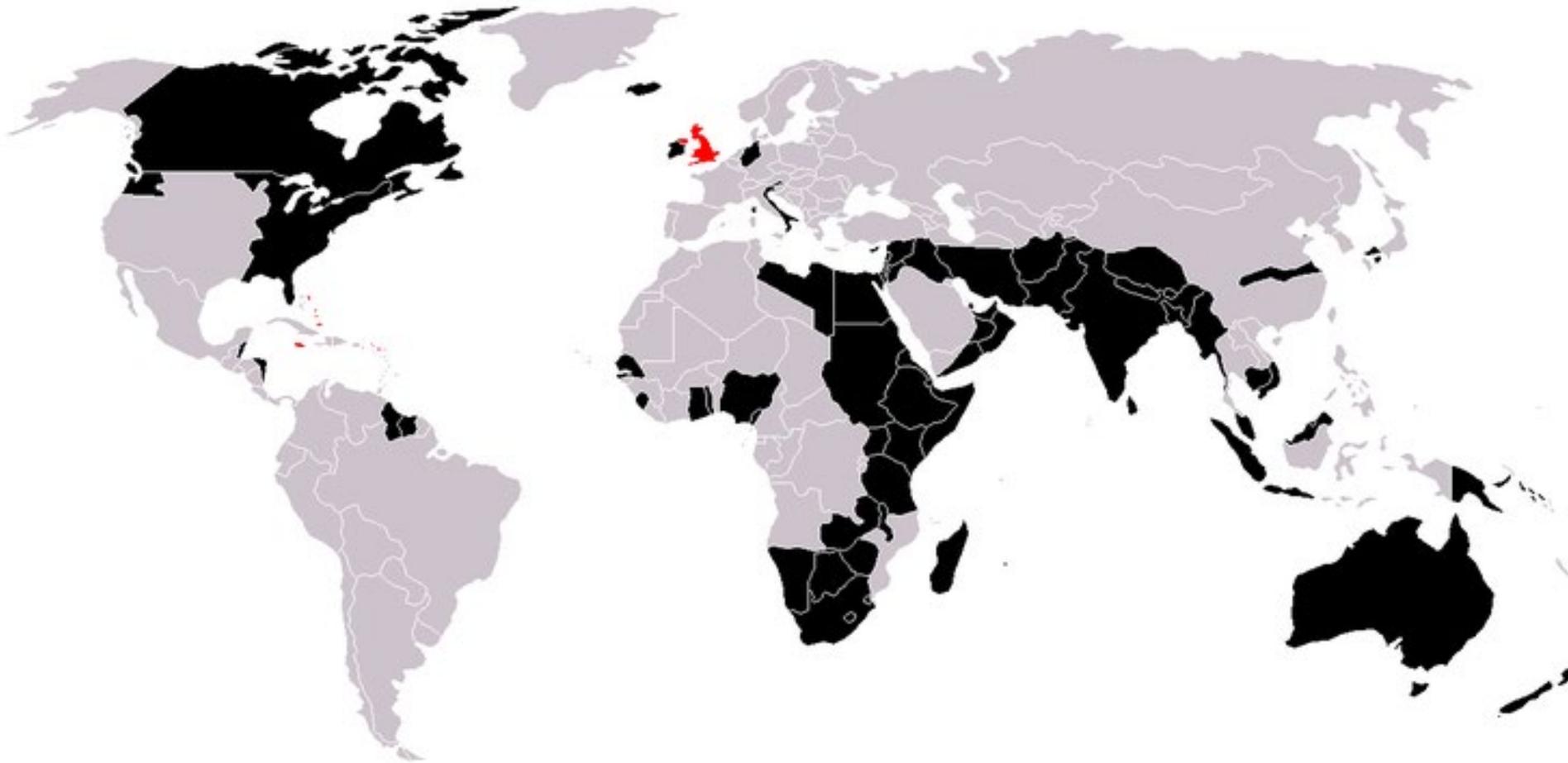


Cultural Motives

Europeans saw Africans as their “little brothers” that needed to be “fixed.” Europeans worked to change the religion and language of Africans so they would be more like Europeans



“May the sun never set on the British Empire”



Nationalism

A strong feeling of pride for your country
(Patriotism)



Racial Superiority

A belief that one race is better (smarter, stronger, more beautiful, etc.) than another race



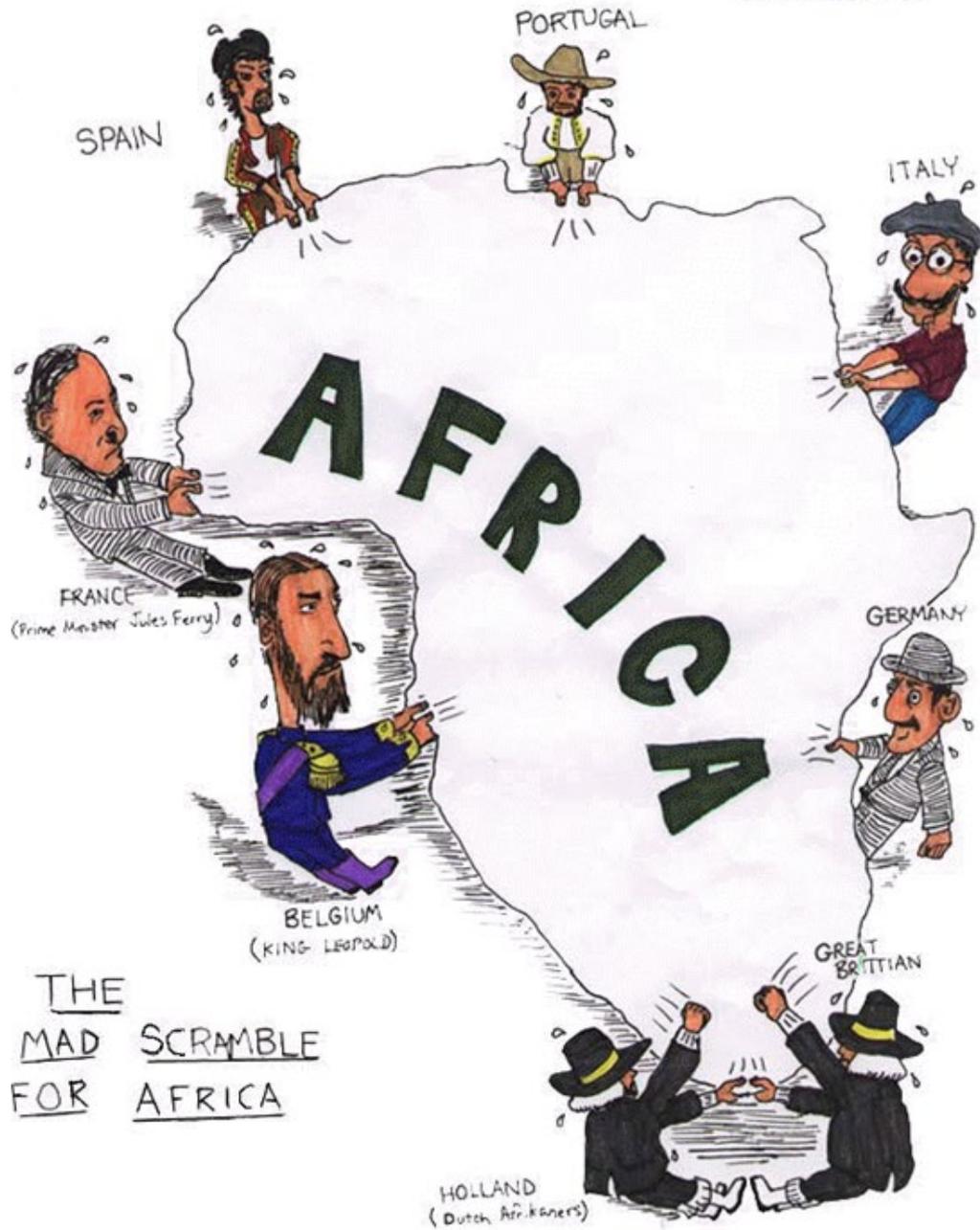


THE DEVILFISH IS EGYPTIAN WATER.

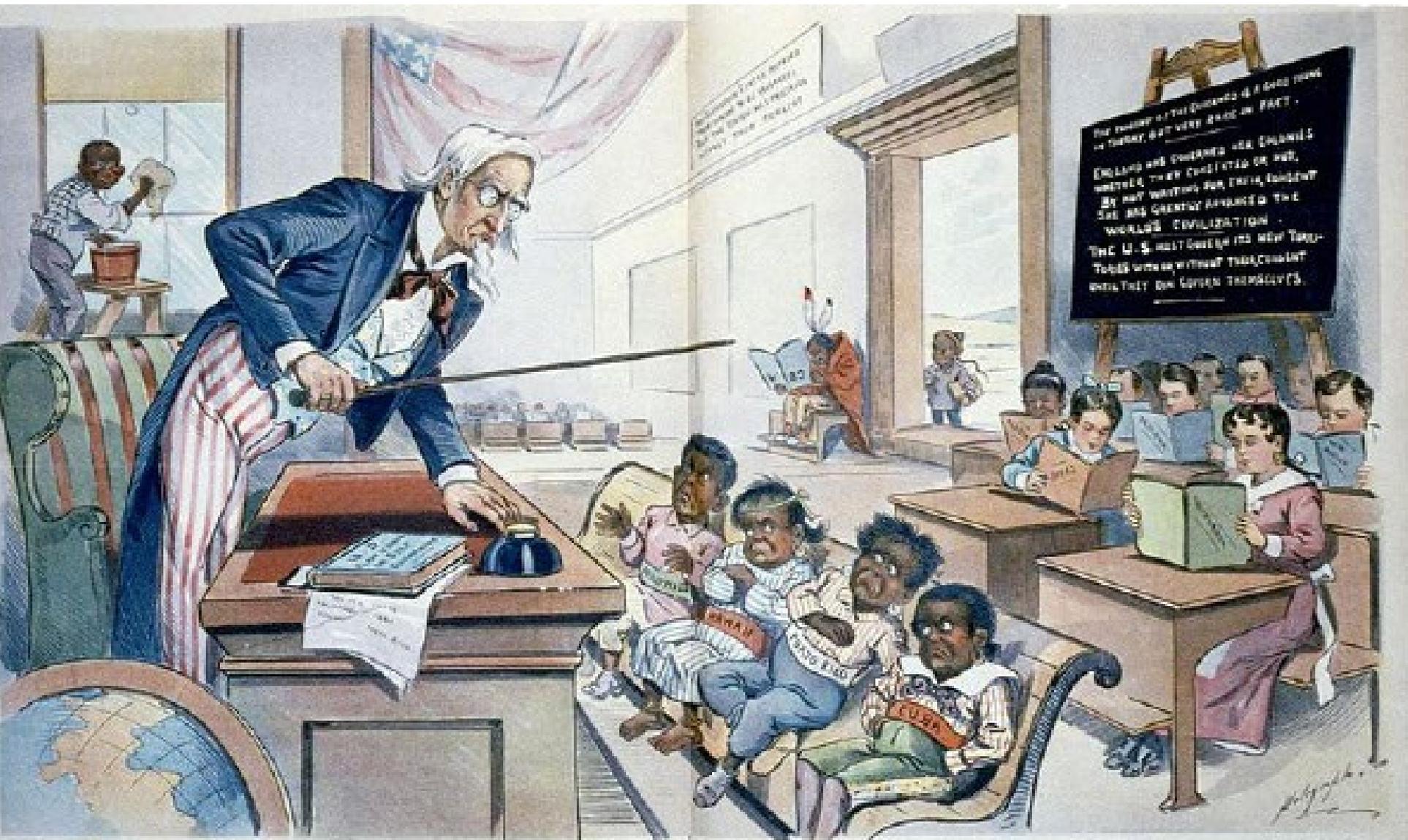


Amley Stone and Co. N.Y.

DAVID BAINBRIDGE



THE
MAD SCRAMBLE
FOR AFRICA

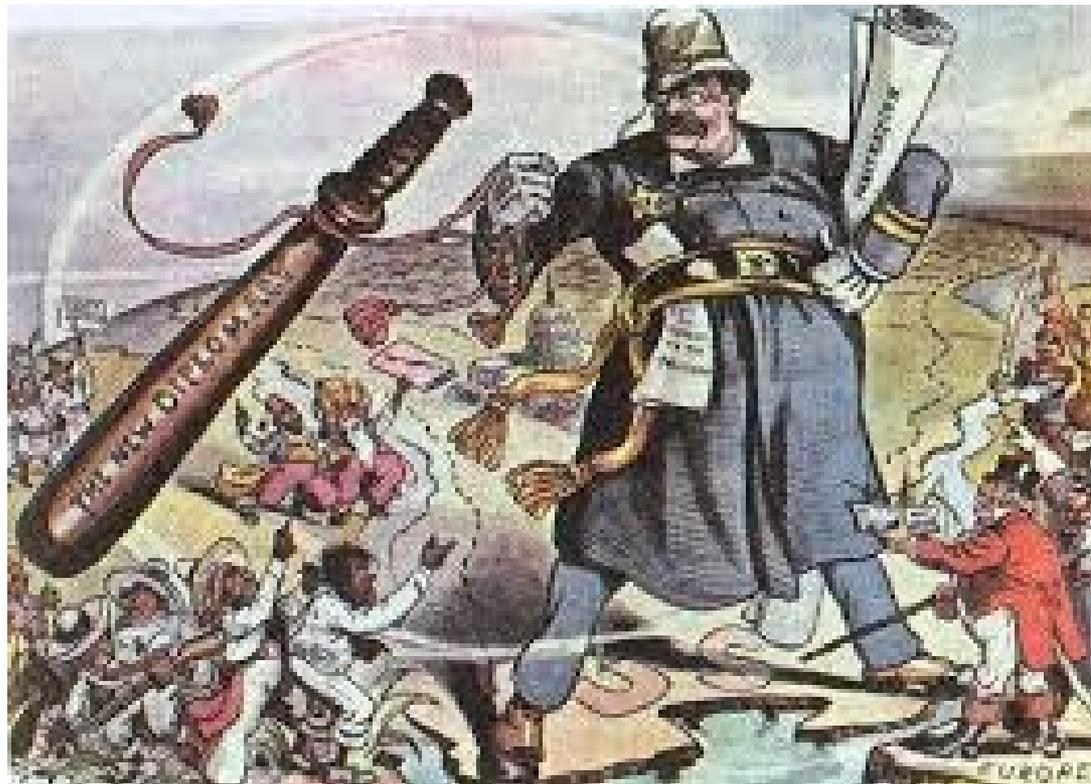


SCHOOL BEGINS.

What a day for all who share in "Education" — here children can be given more than books — what do you want to be next? Do you wish to look on the face of a slave, and remember that in 4000 years, you will be glad to be here with us?

Imperialism/Colonialism

The domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country or region



Motives for Imperialism: Natural Resources

- Africa had copper, cotton, rubber, palm oil, cocoa, diamonds, gold, tea, and tin
- Europeans wanted these goods to continue the Industrial Revolution and make money

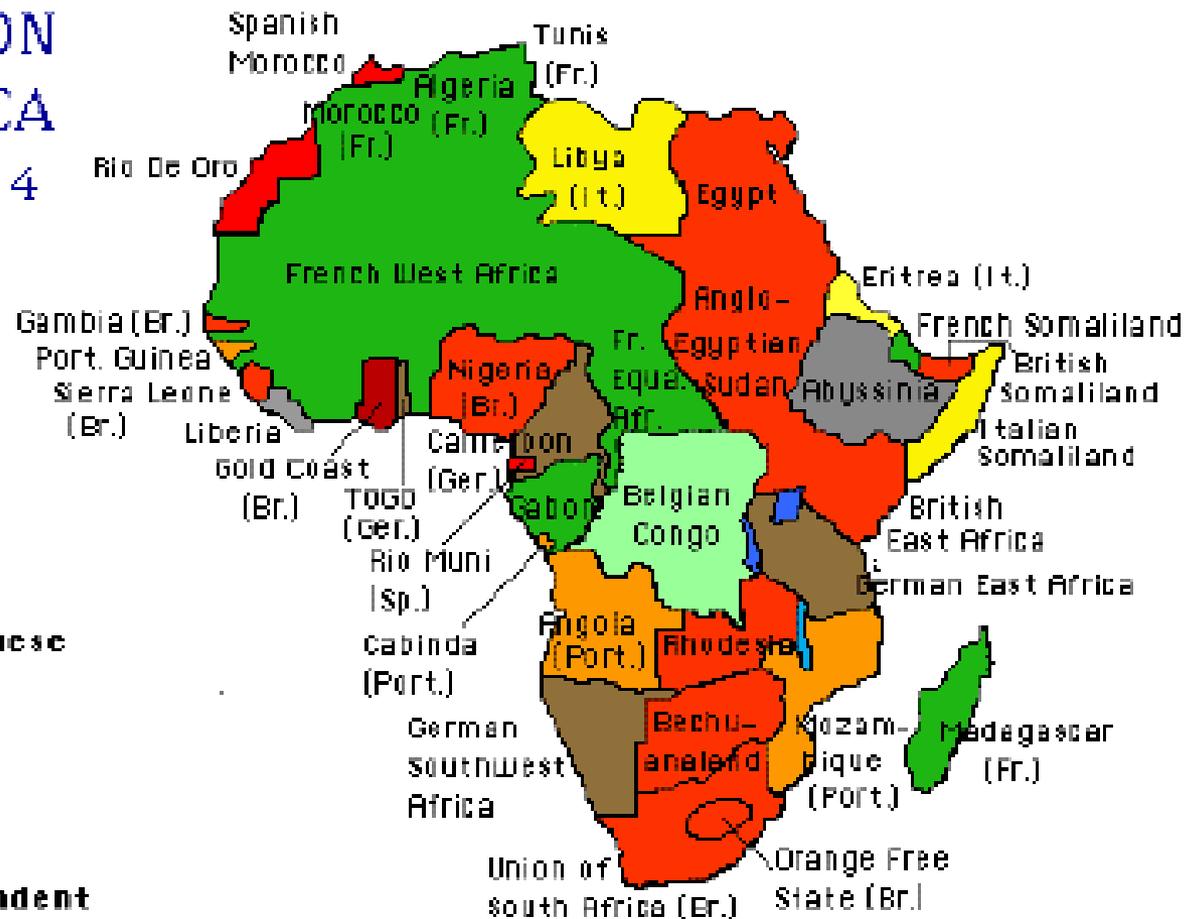


Partition: To divide up or split

PARTITION OF AFRICA 1885 - 1914

Colonial Powers

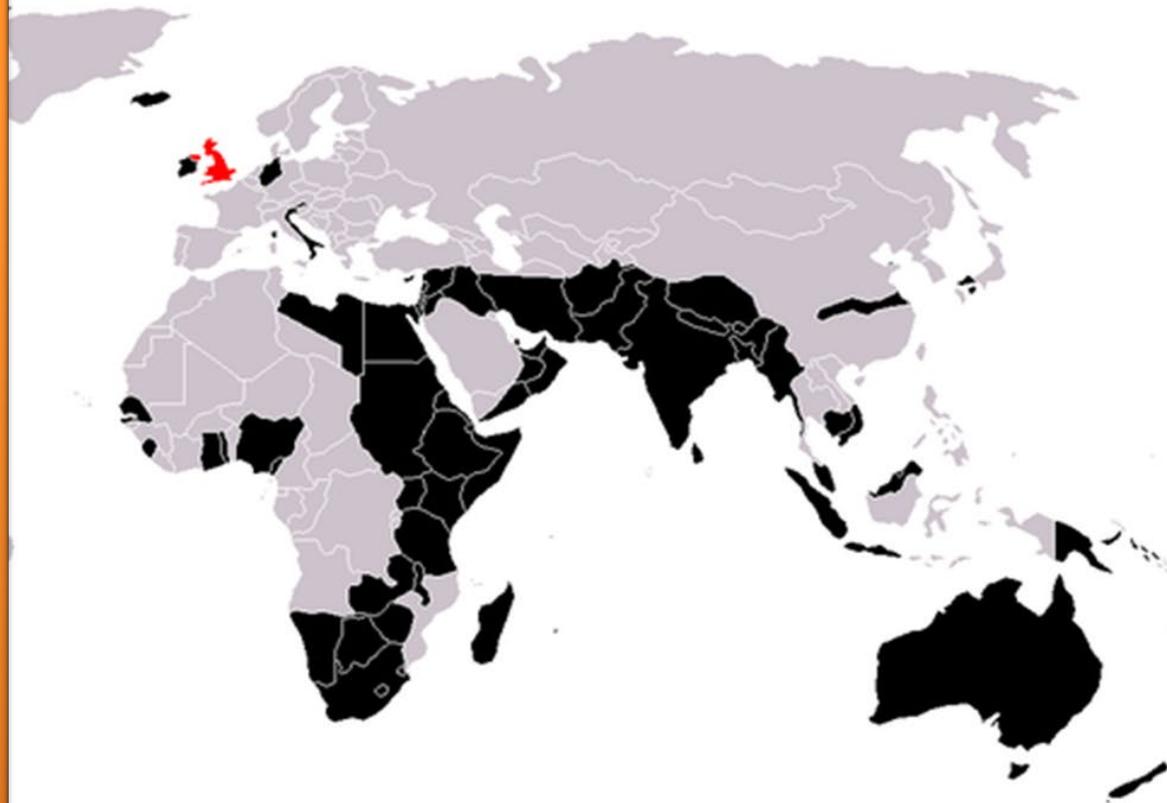
- British
- French
- German
- Portuguese
- Italian
- Belgian
- Spanish
- Independent



Do Now

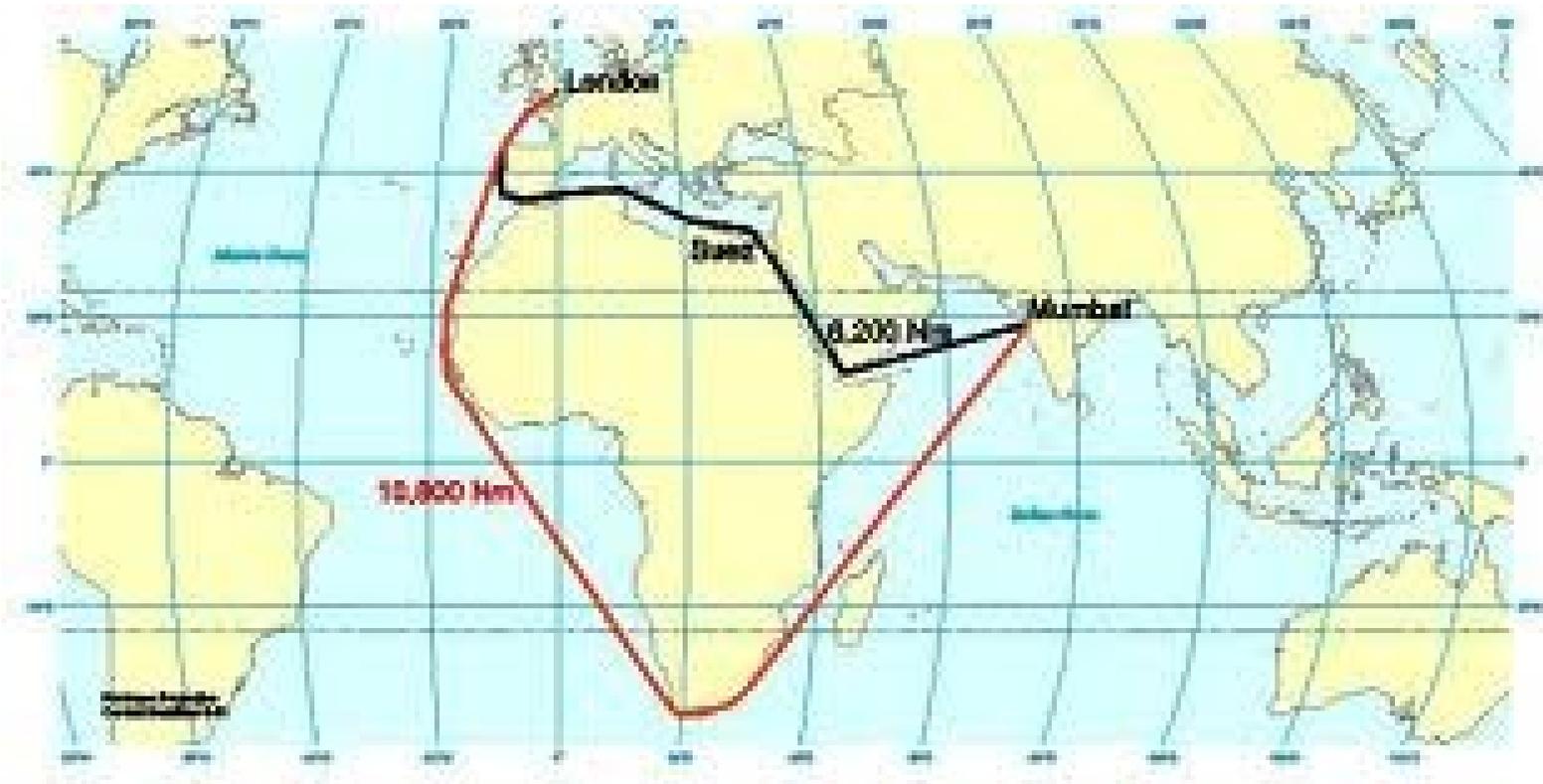
Explain the quote in 3-5 complete sentences

Why would it have been hard to travel between Britain and India? What would make this trip easier?



Suez Canal

The man-made waterway connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean





Motives for Imperialism: The Suez Canal

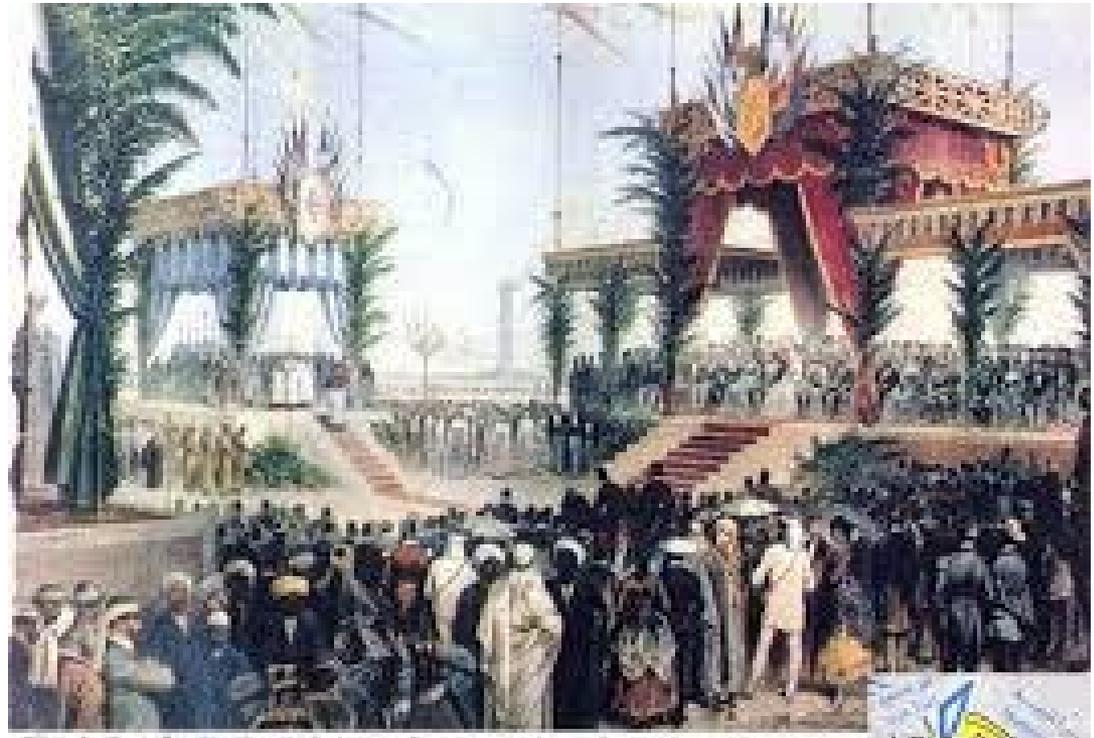
A man, A dream, A canal: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k9WksRnSQqQ>

- The Suez Canal is one of the most important waterways in the world. The canal connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.
- Egyptians didn't need a canal for themselves, but they knew they could make money by charging other countries to use it
- About 150 years ago, many European countries had a thriving trade with India, but without a canal, British ships had to make a long journey around the entire continent of Africa in order to trade with India



The Suez Canal

- A French company led by Ferdinand de Lesseps made a deal with Egypt to build the Suez Canal. After ten years of work, the canal opened in 1869.
- The Egyptian ruler, Ismail, celebrated the opening of the Suez Canal by building a huge palace in Cairo. Ismail treated royalty from around the world to a celebration in honor of the new canal.



Grand Opening of the Suez Canal

Grand Opening of the Suez Canal

The Suez Canal

- The heavy spending for the celebration came at a time when the price of Egyptian cotton plunged. (...because of the canal! Oh, the irony!) Egypt had gone into debt to pay for the Suez Canal.
- Ismail took out loans from European banks, but he was unable to repay the loans. Consequently, Egypt was forced to sell its share of the Suez Canal to Great Britain.



The Suez Canal

- The Suez Canal made it easier to trade with faraway nations.
- The canal also made it possible for European armies to colonize East Africa.
- In 1936, the British stationed soldiers along the Suez Canal in order to protect their investment. The canal became very profitable for the British, but not Egyptian people. This angered many Egyptians.



Motives for Imperialism: The Suez Canal

A man, A dream, A canal: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k9WksRnSQqQ>

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The Suez Canal

- After WWII, in 1954 Great Britain agreed to remove its troops and give the canal back to the Egyptian people. Withdrawal was completed on 18 July 1956.

