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

http://www.africafederation.net/Berlin_1885.htm
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 African 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 MAD SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA
SCHOOL BEGINS

Uncle Sam to All who wish to civilize:—Now children, you must learn these lessons whether you want to or not.

But just take a look at the other child of yours, and remember this: If God wills, you will feel as glad to be born in school as they are.
Imperialism/Colonialism

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

Things from the Earth that people use.
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
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
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.
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

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• 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.