

## **Spain:**

*We claim Morocco. The land was given to Charles II of Britain when he married in 1662, but then the British abandoned the area. Portugal was there for a bit, but then evacuated as well. Lately, it has been us Spanish holding down the fort and therefore claim the area for ourselves.*

*We also claim the area of Rio d'Oro. We claimed the area in 1883 and placed a factory on the peninsula. We have a "treaty of friendship" with the Sheik Rio d'Oro who is willing to work with us but certainly not the French.*

### **Berlin Conference Spain Speech: Instructions to students**

On \_\_\_\_\_ you will be participating in a mock-Berlin Conference. The real conference was held in 1884, and it decided which European countries got to rule over which parts of Africa. No Africans were invited to the Berlin Conference. You will read about Spanish claims to Africa and then give a speech about those claims.

#### **Reading and Speech preparation**

Answer the following questions in your notebook, using complete sentences. Be sure you thoroughly understand the questions/answers, because your speech must include information from each question.

1. Which two African colonies does Spain claim?
2. How did Spain get Morocco and why should Spain continue to control it?
3. Describe the treaty Spain has with the Sheik (leader) of the Rio d'Oro

#### **Berlin Conference Speech and Participation**

Write a speech to give during the Berlin Conference.

- Your speech must be in first person (“We Spanish discovered...”)
- Your speech must be at least one minute long (no longer than 5 minutes)
- Your speech must include information from each question
- Your speech must include at least one quote (use “quotations”) from *Partition of Africa*

#### **Speech:**

- Speak so everybody in the room can hear you
- Use eye contact, gestures, and your voice to engage others in your speech
- Take turns speaking during the general debate.

#### **During the Berlin Conference:**

- Listen to all speeches, but non-verbally react as someone from your country would react to each speech
- Only speak when it is your turn, or during general debate time.
- Complete the “Berlin Conference” worksheet throughout the Berlin Conference.

#### **Map: Draw in the areas that Spain claims**



**Spain: Speech guide**

We claim Morocco. The land was given to \_\_\_\_\_

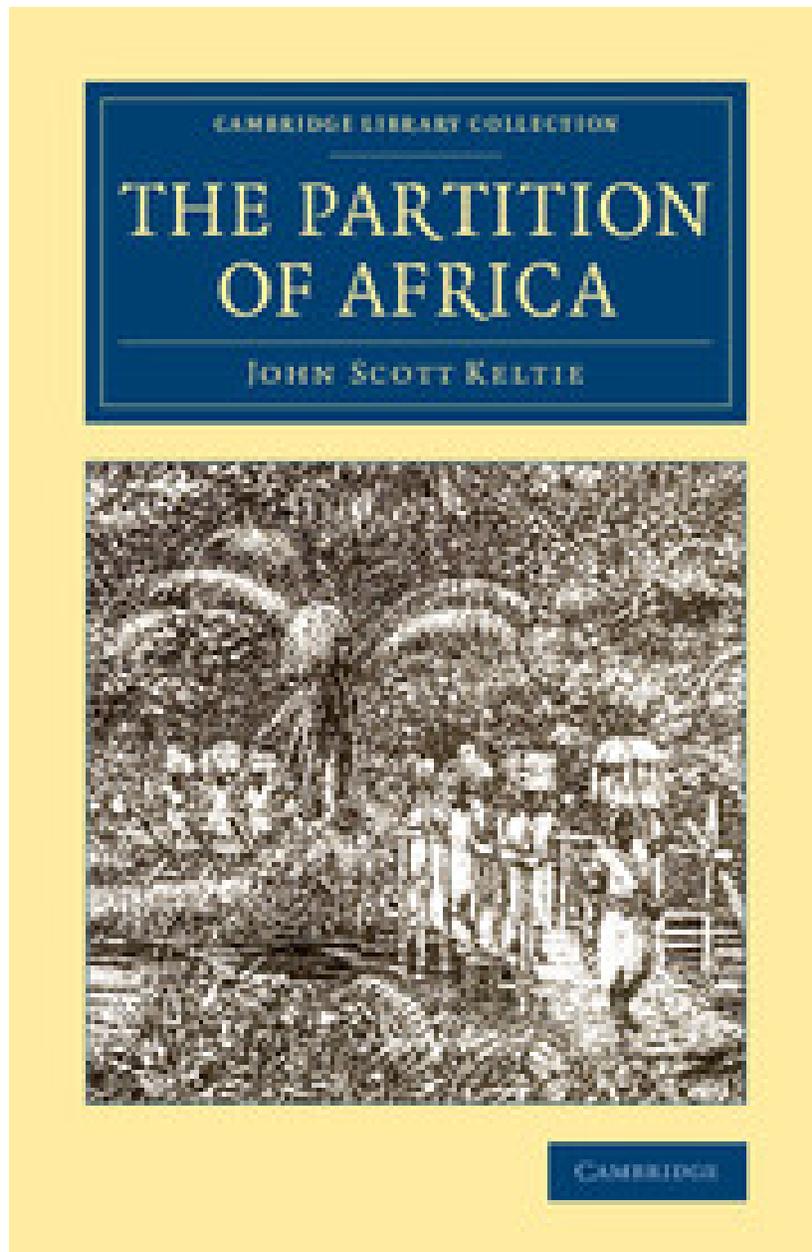
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Lately, it has been us Spanish holding down the fort and therefore claim the area for ourselves. We also claim the area of Rio d'Oro. We claimed the area in 1883 and placed a factory on the peninsula. We have a treaty \_\_\_\_\_

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Full text available at

[https://www.google.com/books/edition/The\\_Partition\\_of\\_Africa/mskTAAAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&prints\\_ec=frontcover](https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Partition_of_Africa/mskTAAAAIAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&prints_ec=frontcover)

Relevant pages included here

# Spain

white population increased but slowly, and the tyrannical restrictions of the Dutch East India Company did not encourage settlements. Thus for many years the effective occupation was confined to Cape Town and a few miles around it.

Although of no importance in connection with the partition of Africa, it may be noted that England held Tangier, in Morocco, from 1662 to 1684. Portugal, after many struggles, had obtained possession of this important position in 1471. When, in 1662, Catherine of Braganza was married to Charles II. of England, Tangier formed part of her dowry. But England found the position so troublesome and expensive that she abandoned it in 1684, after having destroyed the fortifications. Portugal had a footing in Morocco till 1769, when she evacuated Mazagan, while Spain still holds the old fortress of Ceuta, and a fortified station at Melilla, further to the east.

The Engl  
in Tangie

Senegal—forts have been built, European houses have been erected, the natives have gathered round in increasing numbers, and “villages of liberty” for freed slaves and captives have been established. As these spread, French influence will become more and more dominant, and it is to be hoped peace will be established among the native chiefs, and the rich resources of at least portions of the interior region be developed to the profit of all.

With regard to the Spanish claims already casually referred to, it may be said that they cover a district <sup>Spanish claims.</sup> along the coast from Cape Bojador to Cape Blanco, or about 500 miles. A protectorate was proclaimed in 1883, and a factory was placed on the peninsula at Rio d'Oro. But the suspicious Sheik of the country would not permit the Spanish agents to leave the coast, and would only consent to a treaty of friendship with Spain. A French mission sent to Adrar was scarcely more successful. The Sheik declined to see the French Agent, though it is stated he signed a treaty of protection. The interior limits are now the subject of negotiations between France and Spain. But Spanish authorities maintain that according to the treaties which have been made with the Sultans of Adrar and neighbouring territories, the southern limit extends inland some 600 miles towards Timbuktu, and the northern limit 420 miles from the coast towards Tenduf. These distances, however, have been reduced by France to considerably less than half. The total area within the extreme limits is about 250,000 square miles,—mostly sand, not worth contending for.