

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

UNIT 8: THE NEW IMPERIALISM
Reading Guide 46: The Scramble for Africa

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

27.1: The Scramble for Africa

• **Objective A: Describe Africa before European domination.**

1. Many European nations looked to Africa as a source of _____ and as a market for _____.
2. Define *imperialism*:
3. Describe African society on the eve of European domination:

4. As late as 1880, Europeans controlled only _____ % of Africa's land, mainly on the _____.
5. Why were Europeans unable to travel into the African interior? What new development allowed them to overcome this obstacle?

6. In the late 1860s, _____ traveled with a group of Africans deep into central Africa to _____ . An American newspaper hired _____ to find him.
7. Between _____ and _____, Stanley signed treaties with the local chiefs of the _____ River Valley which gave King _____ of _____ control of these lands.
8. **Critical thinking:** How did Leopold's actions in the Congo differ from what he claimed as his primary motives?

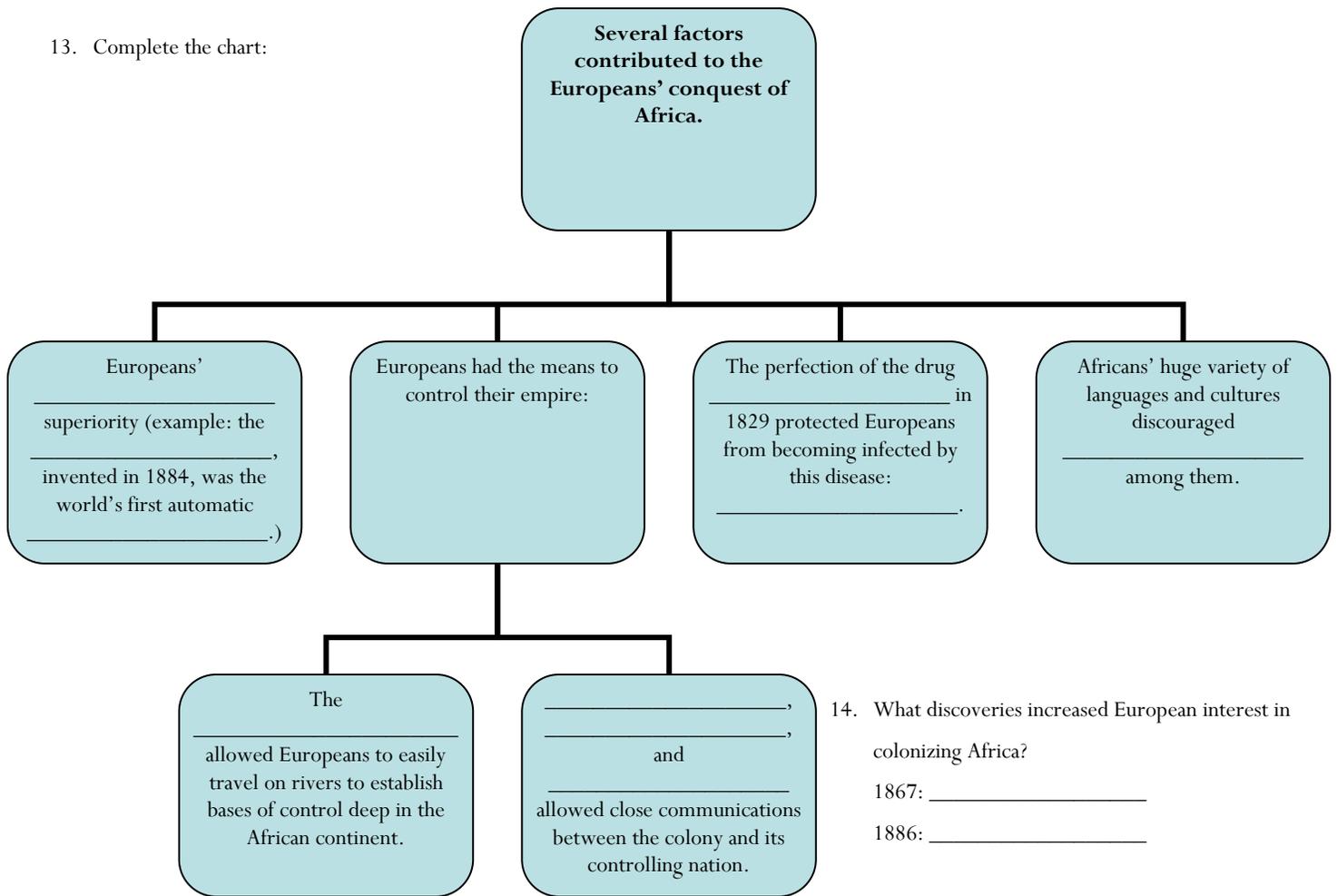
• **Objective B: Summarize the motives of European colonizers and the factors that allowed them to control Africa.**

9. How did the Industrial Revolution lead to European colonization?

10. Define *racism*:
11. According to the theory of _____, non-Europeans were considered to be on a lower scale of cultural and physical development because they had not ...

12. The push for expansion also came from _____ who worked to _____ the peoples of Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands to _____.

13. Complete the chart:



14. What discoveries increased European interest in colonizing Africa?

1867: _____

1886: _____

15. What did European nations agree to at the Berlin Conference?

16. By 1914, only _____ and _____ remained free from European control.

17. **Critical thinking:** How did colonization change Africans' basic economy?

• **Objective C: Identify three groups that clashed in South Africa.**

18. The history of South Africa is a history of _____, _____, and _____ clashing over land and resources.

19. Around 1816, a _____ chief, _____, used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large centralized state. The _____ nation fell to _____ control in _____.

20. Why did the Dutch first settle in South Africa?

21. In what ways was the Boer War between the _____ and the _____ the first modern "total" war?

27.2: Imperialism

• **Objective A: Compare the forms of imperialism and methods of management.**

22. How was the imperialism of the 18th and 19th centuries (1700s and 1800s) conducted differently from the explorations of the 15th and 16th centuries (1400s and 1500s)?

Complete the tables:

Forms of Imperialism

Form	Definition	Example
23.		
24.		
25.		
26.		

Imperial Management Methods

27. _____ Control	28. _____ Control
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ government officials used • Limited _____ • Goal: to develop _____ • Government institutions are based on _____ styles but may have _____ <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ colonies such as _____, _____, _____ • _____ colonies on Pacific Islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ officials brought in to rule • No _____ • Goal: _____ • Government institutions are based _____ on _____ styles <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ colonies such as _____, _____ • _____ colonies such as _____ • _____ colonies such as _____

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29. Define *paternalism*:

30. Define *assimilation*:

• **Objective B: Summarize African resistance movements.**

31. _____ was the only African nation that successfully resisted the Europeans. Its victory was due to one man - _____.

• **Objective C: Analyze the impact of colonial rule in Africa.**

Complete the table:

32. Negative Effects:	33. Positive Effects:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Africans lost control of their _____ and their _____• Many died of new diseases such as _____• Lost thousands of their people in _____ the Europeans• Famines resulted from the change to _____ in place of _____ agriculture• A breakdown of their _____ cultures• Europeans undermined stable societies and caused _____ problems for Africans• The most harmful political legacy was the _____ of the African continent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonialism reduced _____• Humanitarian efforts improved _____ and provided _____ and _____; _____ increased and _____ rates improved• _____, _____, and _____ and _____ lines were built in African colonies

34. **Critical thinking:** Why might Africans have admired European culture, even though it was destroying their own?