

Imperialism: Africa Guided Lecture Notes

Key Concepts to Know:

- _____: The policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries, or of acquiring and holding colonies and dependencies.
- _____: A country or a territory government internally controlled by a foreign power. (American colonies [13 colonies])
- _____: A country or a territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power. (the Kingdom of Bhutan and India).
- _____: An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges. (Portuguese after Vasco de Gama in India).
- _____: An independent but less-developed country controlled by private business interests rather than other governments. (Dole Fruit Company in Hawaii).

Key Concepts continued...

- 6. _____ (according to Meriam Webster dictionary):
 - 1: a belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race
 - 2: continued:
 - a : a doctrine or political program based on the assumption of racism and designed to execute its principles
 - b : a political or social system founded on racism
 - 3: racial prejudice or discrimination
- 7. _____: a sociological theory that sociocultural advance is the product of intergroup conflict and competition that elite classes possess biological superiority or economic superiority
- 8. _____: the adoption of a conqueror's culture by a conquered people.
- 9. _____: The addition of an area or region to a country or state. (Tibet in China)
- 10. _____: an interest in or taking land for its location or resources.

European motivation for Imperialism

- Desire to spread their _____ to the "un-civilized" world.
- The need for _____ as emerging industrial societies.
- As a way to " _____" with other European nations.
 - Britain has invaded all but 22 countries in its history.
 - "The sun never sets on the British Empire."

- What could make resistance difficult?
 - Estimated 3,000 distinct _____ groups
 - Estimated 2,000 _____.

Berlin Conference: 1884-1885

- Original goal: Establish an agreement on a territorial dispute for the Congo. (_____)
- _____: Divide Africa among European Nations.
- Germany had little influence in Africa
 - Only unified for 13 years.
 - Prestige to Otto von Bismarck and Germany as a European Power for hosting this conference.
- No African _____ at this conference-- not even from independent African countries.

Reasons for settling Africa and Asia

- Social _____: European reasoning: if natural selection led to progress—the same can be said for societies.
- Some proponents argued: their powerful American and European states were justified in their conquest by an _____ advantage.
- Some were concerned with the “white man’s burden”. Meaning, they were acting benevolent, to help less advanced _____ to catch up with the civilized world.

Background South Africa

- Boer: “husbandman” or “farmer”
- Began settling the _____
 - Begin: 1652
- Dutch East India Company charged with operating the Cape of Good Hope
- This location will be used as a _____ location
 - A “pitstop” between Atlantic trade networks and Indian trade networks to resupply their ships
- Mediterranean _____ allows for a good environment to live and grow crops.

South Africa

- Modern _____ descended from the original group of settlers.
- Overtime, the market became _____.
- Dutch had many _____ of the indigenous populations
- Whites were a minority in this society
- Overtime, the _____ started moving north to settle

British take over

- As a result of the _____ wars, Britain acquires South Africa.
- Push liberal ideas including the freeing of _____.
- The Dutch do not like these new policies—many move further north to get away from British _____.

Introduction of Apartheid

- 1852: Britain grants some _____ to South Africa
- South Africa introduces the _____ system
 - Systematic _____
 - Separates whites from blacks

The clash over South Africa

- Second war of Independence, also known as the South Africa War or _____
 - 1899-1902
- British have 500,000 troops stationed in South Africa
- The Dutch Boers had about 88,000 troops
- _____ is difficult
- _____ lines are strained
- Transportation is difficult

The Clash over South Africa

- Boers play defensive and let the _____ attack
 - Worked out great for the Boers
- Preview to see what WWI may look like.
 - Defended positions with _____
 - Many troops armed with _____
 - Cannons
- British win
 - Gain access to the largest gold mine in the world.

Zulu Kingdom

- _____
- Shaka Zulu– skilled military _____ and _____
- 1816—create a large inland state
- Ruled with an _____
- Any opposition was sentenced to _____
- Divided his military into 4 units and used the same plan to win battles
 - Use the 1st main force to attack the front, 2nd and 3rd groups would encircle around their opponent and attack their enemy from behind
 - 4th group was used as back up just in case the enemy broke their lines

Anglo Zulu War

- 6-month war in 1879
- _____ want to use the Zulu as labor for their diamond mines
- Zulu fight with Ox Hyde _____ and long _____
- British fight with _____
- Zulu lose

Menelik II Background

- Baptized as _____
- Father was to become king of Shewa.
 - Father died 1855
- Menelik taken prisoner by _____
 - While in custody, continued his education
 - Also married one of the Emperors daughters
- Escaped custody and changed his name
 - _____
 - Direct descendent of Menelik from the 10th century
 - Claimed descendent from the Solomonic Line

Menelik continued

- Returns to _____ to claim his title as King
- Swears allegiance to _____, but secretly wants to be emperor.
- Yohannes rules as Emperor from 1872-1889.
 - Dies in battle in 1889
- Menelik II has the strongest _____ to the title of Emperor

- Becomes Emperor

Menelik II the Emperor

- Menelik II Modernizes Ethiopia
- Modern Army
 - Modern _____
- _____
- Linked Addis Ababa and Adwa.
- _____ system

Battle of Adwa

- Battle of Adwa, 1896
 - Italian invasion force
 - Menelik II _____
 - Leaked fake _____ to the Italians making the Italians think that the Ethiopian force was much smaller.
 - Other world powers respect Menelik's political _____ as a leader.

Menelik II the Emperor

- In his youth, he owned _____. As emperor, he abolishes slavery.
- He destroyed _____ and replaced them with churches.
- Those that opposed him, were _____—including those that fought against him at the Battle of Adwa.
 - _____ to cut off limbs to prevent future uprisings
 - Cut off right hands and left feet.

Liberia

- 1800s. As _____ movements spread, the need for a free state increased.
- _____ is founded by free slaves from the United States.
- They create a government, and laws for _____.
- They improved _____ commerce and trade.
- Overtime, their borders grew to what it is today.
- Recognized by the United States in 1862, Liberia then set up a constitution based on the _____.