Impact of Imperialism on Africa

How did imperialism impact the development of Africa?

African Independence Movements (Violent vs. Nonviolent)

Apartheid in South Africa (Mandela, Biko, Tutu)

Border Issues from European Imperialism (Congo, Sudan, Rwanda)

Notes from Hotel Rwanda

Nation:
When

Who is violating the human rights?
Whose rights are being violated?

What is the issue?

World Response?

Name:_____________________________
Mr. Marcussen/ Mrs. Hedges 2016
Homework Calendar

How to use this calendar

• This calendar gives you the homework assignment for each week. The calendar gives the assignment for each night. The assignment is due the next day!
  ➢ Remember no homework will be accepted late!

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<td>2 HOMEWORK: Forces Driving Imperialism Pages 3-4</td>
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Impact of Imperialism on Africa

Collapse of European Imperialism - Africa

1. Growing Discontent with Imperialism
2. Independence
   a. Case studies of Ghana and Kenya
3. Problems
   a. Apartheid in South Africa
   b. Economic and Health Problems
   c. Nigerian Civil War
   d. Genocide in Rwanda
   e. Famine and human rights violations in the Sudan
   f. AIDS
Homework for Tuesday February 2nd

Forces Driving Imperialism
The seizure of a country or territory by a stronger country is called imperialism. Many motives drove European imperialism during the 18th and 19th centuries. One of the chief motives was the Industrial Revolution. As European nations industrialized, they searched for new markets and raw materials to improve their economies. The race for colonies also grew out of a strong sense of national pride. Europeans viewed an empire as a measure of national greatness.

The Scramble for Africa
The European scramble for African territory began in earnest about 1880, when the French began to expand from the West African coast toward western Sudan. With interest heightened by the discoveries of diamonds in 1867 and gold in 1886 in South Africa, no European power wanted to be left out of the race.

The Berlin Conference
Competition was so fierce that Europeans feared war among themselves. Thus, 14 European nations met at the Berlin Conference in 1884-85 to lay down rules for the division of Africa. They agreed that any European country could claim land in Africa by notifying other nations of its claims and showing it could control the area. The European nations divided the continent with little thought about how African ethnic or linguistic groups were distributed. By 1914, only Liberia and Ethiopia remained free from European control.

The British in India
Britain’s "Jewel in the Crown"
The Industrial Revolution had turned Britain into the world’s workshop, and India was a major supplier of raw materials for that workshop. Its 300 million people were also a large potential market for British-made goods. It is not surprising, then, that the British considered India the brightest "jewel in the crown"-the most valuable of all its colonies. India became increasingly valuable to the British after they established a railroad network there. Railroads transported raw products from the interior to the ports and manufactured goods back again. Most of the raw materials were agricultural products produced on plantations. Plantation crops included tea, indigo, coffee, cotton, and jute. Another crop was opium. The
British shipped opium to China and exchanged it for tea, which they then sold in England.

**Perspectives on Imperialism**
The patterns of behavior of imperialist powers were similar, no matter where their colonies were located. In some cases, the European colonial rule brought benefits, but for the most part, the effects were negative. On the negative side, Africans lost control of their land and their independence, as Europeans exploited their natural resources. Many died of new diseases such as smallpox. They also lost thousands of their people in resisting the Europeans. Famines resulted from the change to cash crops in place of subsistence agriculture. Similarly, British restrictions on Indian-owned industries such as cotton textiles damaged these businesses. The emphasis on cash crops resulted in a loss of self-sufficiency for many villagers. As in Africa, the conversion to cash crops reduced food production, causing famines in the late 1800s. In addition, the increased presence of missionaries and the racist attitude of most British officials threatened traditional Indian life.

On the positive side, colonialism reduced local warfare in Africa. Humanitarian efforts in some colonies improved sanitation and provided hospitals and schools. As a result, lifespans increased and literacy rates improved. Also positive was the economic expansion. African products came to be valued on the international market. To aid the economic growth, railroads, dams, and telephone and telegraph lines were built in African colonies. But for the most part, these benefited only European business interests, not Africans’ lives. In India, the laying of the world’s third largest railroad network was a major British achievement. When completed, the railroads enabled India to develop a modern economy and brought unity to the connected regions. Along with the railroads, a modern road network, telephone and telegraph lines, dams, bridges, and irrigation canals enabled India to modernize. Sanitation and public health improved. Schools and colleges were founded, and literacy increased. Also, British troops cleared central India of bandits and put an end to local warfare among competing local rulers.
We must look this matter in the face, and must recognise that in order that we may have more employment to give we must create more demand. Give me the demand for more goods and then I will undertake to give plenty of employment in making the goods; and the only thing, in my opinion, that the Government can do in order to meet this great difficulty that we are considering, is so to arrange its policy that every inducement [encouragement] shall be given to the demand; that new markets shall be created, and that old markets shall be effectually developed. You are aware that some of my opponents please themselves occasionally by finding names for me—and among other names lately they have been calling me a Jingo [extreme nationalist]. I am no more a Jingo than you are. But for the reasons and arguments I have put before you tonight I am convinced that it is a necessity as well as a duty for us to uphold the dominion [power] and empire which we now possess. For these reasons, among others, I would never lose the hold which we now have over our great Indian dependency—by far the greatest and most valuable of all the customers we have or ever shall have in this country. For the same reasons I approve of the continued occupation of Egypt; and for the same reasons I have urged upon this Government, and upon previous Governments, the necessity for using every legitimate opportunity to extend our influence and control in that great African continent which is now being opened up to civilisation and to commerce; and, lastly, it is for the same reasons that I hold that our navy should be strengthened—until its supremacy is so assured that we cannot be shaken in any of the possessions which we hold or may hold hereafter. . . .

Source: Joseph Chamberlain, *Foreign and Colonial Speeches*, George Routledge & Sons, 1897

1. Based on this document, state *one* reason Joseph Chamberlain believed colonies were valuable to Great Britain. [1]
Achieving Independence in Africa

The Nationalist Tide
In 1945, four European powers – Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal – controlled almost all of Africa. Only Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, and white-rulled South Africa were independent nations. The rising tide of nationalism, however, soon swept over European colonial empires, bringing a great liberation in Africa and around the world.

Impact of World War II. World War II sharpened the edges of nationalist movements in Africa. Japanese victories in Asia shattered the West’s reputation as an unbeatable force. Also, African troops had fought Axis armies in Africa, the Middle East, and other parts of the world. When they returned home to discrimination and second-class citizenship, these ex-soldiers became easy recruits for the growing nationalist movements. Nationalists also found support among workers who had migrated to the cities to work in defense industries during the war.

The global setting. After the war, most Europeans were reluctant to fight to hold onto overseas colonies. Faced with growing nationalist demands, Britain and France, the largest imperialist powers, adopted new policies toward their African colonies. They introduced political reforms that would gradually lead to independence. They soon discovered, however, that they could not dictate either the terms or the pace of change.

Pressures for independence built up both within and outside Africa. The two superpowers rejected colonialism. After India won independence from Britain in 1947, Africa leaders grew impatient. Everywhere rose the cry “Freedom Now.”

Nationalist Leaders. Most nationalist leaders were western educated. Many were powerful speakers whose words inspired supporters. Kwame Nkrumah in Gold Coast, Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, and Leopold Senghor in Senegal, to name but a few, were skilled political organizers.

In colonies throughout Africa, leaders organized political parties. In the cities, parties published newspapers, held mass rallies, and mobilized popular support for independence. Demonstrations, strikes and boycotts helped force European rulers to negotiate timetables for freedom.

Before you read about the impact of World War II, predict the reasons why nationalism would have grown in Africa.

How did World War II affect Africa?

Viewpoint Question
Why do you think the Europeans wanted colonies to gain independence gradually?

Why do you think the Africans wanted independence immediately?

What similar traits do all of the nationalist leaders of Africa share?

What methods do these leaders use to push for independence?
Routes to Freedom: Ghana.

The first African nation south of the Sahara to win freedom was the British colony of Gold Coast. In the late 1940s, young Kwame Nkrumah was impatient with Britain's policy of gradual movement toward independence. Nkrumah had spent time in the United States, where he was inspired by the Pan-Africanist Marcus Garvey and other civil rights leaders. He also studied the nonviolent methods of Mohandas Gandhi, the Indian leader.

Back in Gold Coast, Nkrumah organized a radical political party. Through strikes and boycotts, he tried to win concessions from Britain. But when mass actions led to riots, Nkrumah was imprisoned. Still, his "Positive Action" movement pressed on.

In 1957, Gold Coast finally won independence. Nkrumah, who had emerged from prison to become prime minister of the new nation, named it Ghana, after the ancient West African empire. The symbolism was clear. Gold Coast reflected European interests in Africa. Ghana linked the new nation with the African past that had been denied under colonialism. Before the arrival of the Europeans, Nkrumah said, "our ancestors had attained a great empire. ...Thus we may take pride in the name of Ghana, not out of romanticism, but as an inspiration for the future."

Kenya.

In Kenya, freedom came only with armed struggle. White settlers had carved out farms in the fertile highlands, where they displaced African farmers, mostly Kikuyu. Settlers considered Kenya their homeland and had passed laws to ensure their domination. They feared giving up any power to the African majority.

Even before World War II, Jomo Kenyatta had become a leading spokesman for the Kikuyu. "The land is ours," he said. "When Europeans came, they kept us back and took our land." Kenyatta supported nonviolent methods to end oppressive laws.

Other, more radical leaders turned to guerrilla warfare. They burned farms and destroyed livestock, hoping to scare whites into leaving. By 1952, they began to attack settlers and Africans who worked with the colonial rulers. The British called the guerrillas Mau Mau and pictured them as savages. To stop the violence, the British arrested Kenyatta and forced thousands of Kikuyu into concentration camps. Kikuyu casualties rose when British bombers pounded Mau Mau fighters armed mostly with swords.

What influenced Nkrumah in the push for independence?

Do you think the British were correct in imprisoning Nkrumah?

Why was the Gold Coast renamed?

Who is the proper owner of the fertile highlands of Kenya? The white settler who developed the land or the Kikuyu who lived there first? Explain your answer.

Are the Mau Mau a terrorist organization or a group of freedom fighters?
The rebels were crushed, but not the freedom movement. Eventually, the British released Kenyatta, whose years in prison had made him a national hero. In 1963, he became the first prime minister of an independent Kenya.

**High Expectations, Dashed Hopes**

More than 50 new nations were born in Africa during the great liberation. Throughout the continent, Africans had great hopes for the future. People looked forward to rapid political and economic development. African leaders knew they had much to do to build modern nations, but they welcomed the chance to deal on an equal footing with the nations of the world. After 70 years of colonial rule, Africans were again in control of their destinies.

During the early decades after independence, the new nations took different paths to modernization. Some made progress despite huge obstacles. Many others were plunged into crisis by civil war, natural disasters, military rule, and corrupt dictators. Projects for economic development failed, and standards of living fell. In many countries, a small elite enjoyed wealth and privileges, while the majority lived in poverty.

**The Colonial Heritage**

Scholars trace many of Africa's recent problems to the colonial experience. Western imperialism had a complex and contradictory impact on Africa. Some changes could be considered gains. Others had a destructive effect on African life that is felt down to the present.

**Economic Changes**

Colonial rulers introduced new crops, technologies, and cash economies. They built roads, railroads, harbors, and cities. The new forms of transportation were meant to make the colonies profitable by linking plantations and mines to ports. Exporting raw materials and cash crops from Africa helped pay for European rule. For the majority of Africans, who were subsistence farmers, there was little benefit from these facilities.

After liberation, the pattern of economic dependence continued. To pay for expensive development projects, African nations exported minerals and agricultural goods to the industrial world. But most profits flowed out of Africa because the new nations had to buy expensive manufactured goods and technology from the West. Also, many large farms and

**Prediction:** What problems do you think new nations must solve quickly to be a successful nation?

What are the huge obstacles that the newly independent nations of Africa faced?

Identify how the Europeans brought modernization to Africa but hurt the continent in the process.

How did Africa's economic dependence on Europe continue after independence?
**Political Changes**

During the colonial period, Europeans undermined Africa’s traditional political systems. Even when they left African rulers in place, they dictated laws and told Africans how to govern. White officials shared the racial views of their day. They saw Africans as children who needed guidance, overlooking the fact that Africans had ruled themselves for centuries. Europeans denied educated Africans top jobs in colonial governments.

Suddenly, at independence, colonial powers expected African leaders to transform authoritarian colonies into democratic nations. They seemed to forget that western nations themselves had achieved democracy only after centuries of turmoil and with the help of strong industrial economies.

**Education and Health Care**

In parts of Africa, colonial rulers had paid little attention to schools and health care. By the 1950s, in response to nationalist demands, colonial rulers built more hospitals and schools. But they emphasized elementary education. There were few secondary schools and only a handful of universities.

**Artificial Borders**

The map of Africa after independence was itself a legacy of colonial rule. New nations inherited borders drawn by colonial powers, which caused great problems.

Africa is a continent of enormously diverse societies with more than 1,000 languages and dialects. Colonial borders had forced together people from diverse ethnic groups and with different, even conflicting interests into the same country. To herders and traders, such artificial borders were meaningless. Even farming people migrated regardless of lines drawn on a map. Thus, leaders of the new nations often had to create a sense of national unity where there had been none before.

**The Cold War and Africa**

Although many African nations supported the nonaligned movement, the continent could not avoid the pressures of the Cold War. Leaders who were strongly anti-communist received western aid and support. Those who embraced socialism were looked on with suspicion by the West. The rival superpowers were drawn into African conflicts. Soviet and American supported forces took part in the liberation struggles in southern Africa. In the Horn of Africa, along the Red Sea, the superpowers became involved in a long, drawn-out war between Ethiopia and Somalia. Elsewhere, the superpowers supplied arms to governments they favored. In the process, they helped increase the power of the military, thus adding to an already unstable situation.

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How did racism hurt the development of future leaders of Africa?

Why do you think the nations of Africa struggled to transform the government from authoritarian to democracy?

Key Point

Explain how the European drawn borders have caused problems for the nations of Africa that continues today?

How has the Cold War contributed to the instability of Africa?

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When Nigeria won independence in 1960, it hoped to develop rapidly. This large West African nation had rich resources, especially oil. Its population was the largest in Africa south of the Sahara, giving it a potentially strong internal market. Its fertile farming areas produced exports of cocoa and palm oil as well as food crops. The Niger and Benue rivers provided a good transportation network.

A diverse population. Following borders drawn in colonial times, Nigeria lumped together 250 ethnic groups. At independence, several large regional groups competed for power. In the north were the Muslim Hausa and Fulani, who had forged a strong empire in the early 1800s. In the oil-rich southeast, the Christian Ibo were a bustling, energetic people. The Yoruba of the southwest were also mainly Christian.

Civil war. After independence, Nigeria drew up a federal constitution to protect the various regional interests. The system did not work well, however. At first, the Hausa dominated the government. Ethnic rivalries continued, however, and in 1966, after 20,000 Ibo living in the north were massacred, the nation erupted into civil war. In 1967, Ibo leaders in the southeast seceded, declaring the region the independent state of Biafra. For two and a half years, war raged. It ended only after Nigeria imposed a blockade on Biafra, causing countless deaths from starvation. By 1970, when Biafra surrendered, the conflict had taken almost a million lives.
Economic recovery. The 1970s oil boom helped Nigeria recover from the war. The government spent lavishly on development projects. It set up industries, including a steel mill, auto assembly plant, and petrochemical works. To pay for prestige projects like a new capital, it borrowed heavily from the West.

Rural people flooded into the cities, hoping to share in the boom. Between 1960 and 1985, Lagos, the capital city, grew from 500,000 to more than six million. But while cities boomed, the government paid little heed to farmers. Nigeria, once a food exporter, bought expensive imported grain. Local food production fell, and rural poverty grew.

The debt crisis. Later, when world oil prices fell, the economy came close to collapse. A huge debt burden, combined with waste, mismanagement, and corruption, strangled the young nation. A small elite continued to profit enormously, but the majority of people suffered.

Military rule. Since independence, Nigeria has often lived under military rule. The military usually took over in the name of reform, arguing that something needed to be done to end the lavish lifestyle and corrupt practices of civilian politicians. Many citizens welcomed the military as a force for order and honest government even though it imposed censorship and other restrictions.

During Nigeria's debt crisis in the 1980s, General Ibrahim Babangida imposed harsh economic reforms to restore economic stability. He declared war on corruption, inefficiency, and waste. He banned most imports and refocused attention on agriculture, paying farmers higher prices for their crops.

Babangida promised to return the government to civilian rule. Elections were held in 1993, but he and his military successors set aside election results and cracked down on critics. Despite international appeals, the government executed Ken Saro-Wiwa, a renowned writer and critic of the regime.
The value of the Industrial mission, on the other hand, depends, of course, largely on the nature of the tribes among whom it is located. Its value can hardly be over-estimated among such people as the Waganda, both on account of their natural aptitude and their eager desire to learn. But even the less advanced and more primitive tribes may be equally benefited, if not only mechanical and artisan work, such as the carpenter’s and blacksmith’s craft, but also the simpler expedients [ways] of agriculture are taught. The sinking of wells, the system of irrigation, the introduction and planting of useful trees, the use of manure, and of domestic animals for agricultural purposes, the improvement of his implements [tools] by the introduction of the primitive Indian plough, etc. — all of these, while improving the status of the native, will render [make] his land more productive, and hence, by increasing his surplus products, will enable him to purchase from the trader the cloth which shall add to his decency, and the implements and household utensils which shall produce greater results for his labour and greater comforts in his social life. . . .


2 Based on this document, state two ways British imperialism would benefit Africans. [2]

(1)_________________________________________________________________________

(2)_________________________________________________________________________

Score: [ ]
Document 3

... Let it be admitted at the outset [beginning] that European brains, capital, and energy have not been, and never will be, expended [spent] in developing the resources of Africa from motives of pure philanthropy [goodwill]; that Europe is in Africa for the mutual benefit of her own industrial classes, and of the native races in their progress to a higher plane; that the benefit can be made reciprocal [equivalent], and that it is the aim and desire of civilised administration to fulfil this dual mandate.

By railways and roads, by reclamation [recovery] of swamps and irrigation of deserts, and by a system of fair trade and competition, we have added to the prosperity and wealth of these lands, and [have] checked famine and disease. We have put an end to the awful misery of the slave-trade and inter-tribal war, to human sacrifice and the ordeals of the witch-doctor. Where these things survive they are severely suppressed. We are endeavouring [trying] to teach the native races to conduct their own affairs with justice and humanity, and to educate them alike in letters and in industry. . . .


3 According to this document, what were two ways the British improved the lives of Africans?  [2]

(1) ______________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Score [ ]

(2) ______________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Score [ ]
## Homework for February 7th

**Directions:**

1. Log onto Mrs. Hedges or Mr. Marcussen’s website and click on the Video Homework Assignments page and view the *Health Issues Video.*
2. Complete a brief summary on each of the following topics below.

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<td>MVP Most Valuable Points</td>
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Bell Ringer for February 5th

Apartheid in South Africa

In 1948, a political party called the National Party gained control of South Africa's all-white Parliament. The white Afrikaners put new limits on blacks in a system called apartheid. Under apartheid, all South Africans were classified and separated by race. The four official races were White, Bantu (black Africans), Colored (people of mixed race), and Asian. Afrikaners said apartheid would allow each race to develop its own culture. However, apartheid was set up so that whites could keep control of South Africa.

Apartheid laws put many restrictions on nonwhites. It was illegal for non-whites to live or work in certain places. The best land was reserved for whites only. Public places like restaurants were segregated, or separated by race. Marriage between races was illegal. Nonwhites were not allowed to vote or otherwise participate in the national government.

South Africans of all races protested against apartheid. An organization called the African National Congress (ANC) was set up to fight against white domination. The ANC organized marches, strikes, and other protests. The government did not like these protests and often reacted violently to stop them. In 1960, police shot and killed 69 people at a peaceful demonstration in Sharpeville, South Africa. Many of the protesters were shot in the back.

After the massacre at Sharpeville, the South African government outlawed the ANC. In the 1960s, one of its leaders, Nelson Mandela, was put in prison for conspiracy. Mandela continued to lead South Africans against apartheid from prison for more than 25 years.

People all over the world demanded that Mandela be released from prison. By the 1980s, countries like the United States and the United Kingdom were strongly pressuring South Africa to set Mandela free and stop apartheid. They pressured the South African government by boycotting, or refusing to buy, South African goods.

The foreign boycotts hurt the South African economy. In 1989, a new South African president named F. W. de Klerk repealed, or took away, the apartheid laws. Mandela was released from prison in 1990. Together, Mandela and de Klerk made a plan to change South Africa's government. In 1993, the two men won the Nobel Peace Prize for their work. The first elections in which people of all races could vote were held in 1994. People waited in line for hours to vote for president. They elected Nelson Mandela to office as the first president of the new democratic South Africa.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Apartheid laws put many restrictions on
   A. whites
   B. nonwhites
   C. prisoners
   D. Parliament

2. It was illegal for nonwhites to
   A. live in certain places
   B. work in certain places
   C. vote
   D. all of the above

3. Police shot and killed 69 people at a peaceful demonstration in
   A. Sharpeville
   B. the United Kingdom
   C. prison
   D. Johannesburg

4. Nelson Mandela was in prison for more than ______ years.
   A. 2
   B. 5
   C. 12
   D. 25

5. ________________ was elected president of South Africa in 1994.
   A. F. W. de Klerk
   B. Nelson Mandela
   C. Martin Luther King, Jr.
   D. Bishop Desmond Tutu
Crossword Puzzle
Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.

Across
1. ___________ was set up so that whites could keep control of South Africa.

4. Nelson Mandela and F. W. de Klerk won the ___________ ___________ ___________ for their work in civil rights.

8. Countries like the United States and the United Kingdom pressured ___________ ___________ to free Nelson Mandela.

9. Foreign boycotts hurt the South African _____________.

10. Public places like restaurants were ________________.

Down
2. Under apartheid, all South Africans were classified and separated by ________________

3. The four official races were White, ____________, Colored, and Asian.

5. Many of the protesters killed at Sharpeville were shot in the _______________.

6. In 1989, the South African ________________ repealed the apartheid laws.

A Case Study of South Africa

Directions: Watch the videos and take notes on the following topics.

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