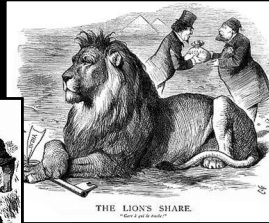




## The Scramble for Africa

The Heart of Darkness



**AIM:** Why did European countries scramble for Africa?

**Do Now:** What revolution would cause countries to scramble for Africa, any why?

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## Klemens von Metternich



- The goals of the Congress were constructed by Klemens von **Metternich**, an Austrian diplomat.
- He sought to set up changes that would weaken France and **ensure that no other country could duplicate the actions of Napoleon**

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## Goals of the Congress of Vienna

- These goals became agreements during the **Congress of Vienna** and would **dictate the political landscape of Europe for the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and beyond**.
  - **Balance of power** → rules constructed to ensure that **no nation becomes stronger militarily than any other nation** in Europe, later called the **Concert of Europe**
  - **Principle of Legitimacy** → belief that **absolute monarchy was the most stable form of government** for European nations, hence the **monarchy should be restored where possible**. (ex. France)

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### Colonial Rule in Africa, 1914

**The Dark Continent**

- ❖ 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Centuries, Europeans had looked to Africa for:
  - ❖ Bases to supply their ships sailing to the Far East
  - ❖ Slaves to sell to the New World
- ❖ By early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Europeans lost interest in Africa due to:
  - ❖ Advent of the steamship (lessened the need for African supply bases)
  - ❖ Outlaw of the slave trade
- ❖ Until the Middle/Late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Africa's seemingly inhospitable (very rugged/harsh) interior discouraged exploration.

Sources: Darby and Follard, Modern History Atlas; Stock, Robert, Africa South of the Sahara.

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### The "New" Age of Imperialism

**David Livingstone:**  
Missionary, and doctor; spent 33 years exploring the interior lands of Africa

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### The Berlin Conference 1884-1885

310 FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. [JANUARY 10, 1885]

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 313.

GERMANY.—THE CONGRESS CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

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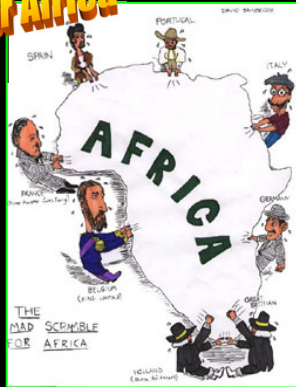
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# The Scramble for Africa

✓ The exploration and reports by Livingstone and Stanley spark renewed interest in Africa

✓ Groups interested in Africa:

- ✓ Business leaders saw economic opportunities;
- ✓ Missionaries wanted to convert Africans to Christianity
- ✓ Nationalists dreamed of empire building




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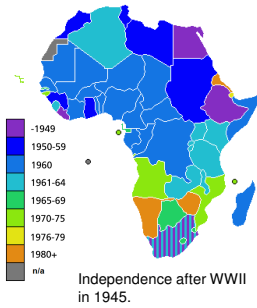
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## African Independence

The **decolonization** of Africa started with Libya in 1951. (Although Liberia, South Africa, Egypt and Ethiopia were already independent.) Many countries followed in the 1950s and 1960s, with a peak in 1960 with independence of a large part of French West Africa. Most of the remaining countries gained independence throughout the 1960s, although some colonizers (Portugal in particular) were reluctant to relinquish sovereignty, resulting in bitter wars of independence which lasted for a decade or more.




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## Effects of Imperialism on Africa



Introduction of European medicine and improved nutrition led to an expansion of population (Positive Effect)



A divided Africa and ignored the tribal, ethnic, and cultural boundaries of the African people. This has led to tribal conflicts even today. (Negative Effect)



African peoples were treated as inferior to Europeans (Negative Effect)



Introduction of modern transportation and communication systems, such as telegraphs, railroads, and telephones (Positive Effect)

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