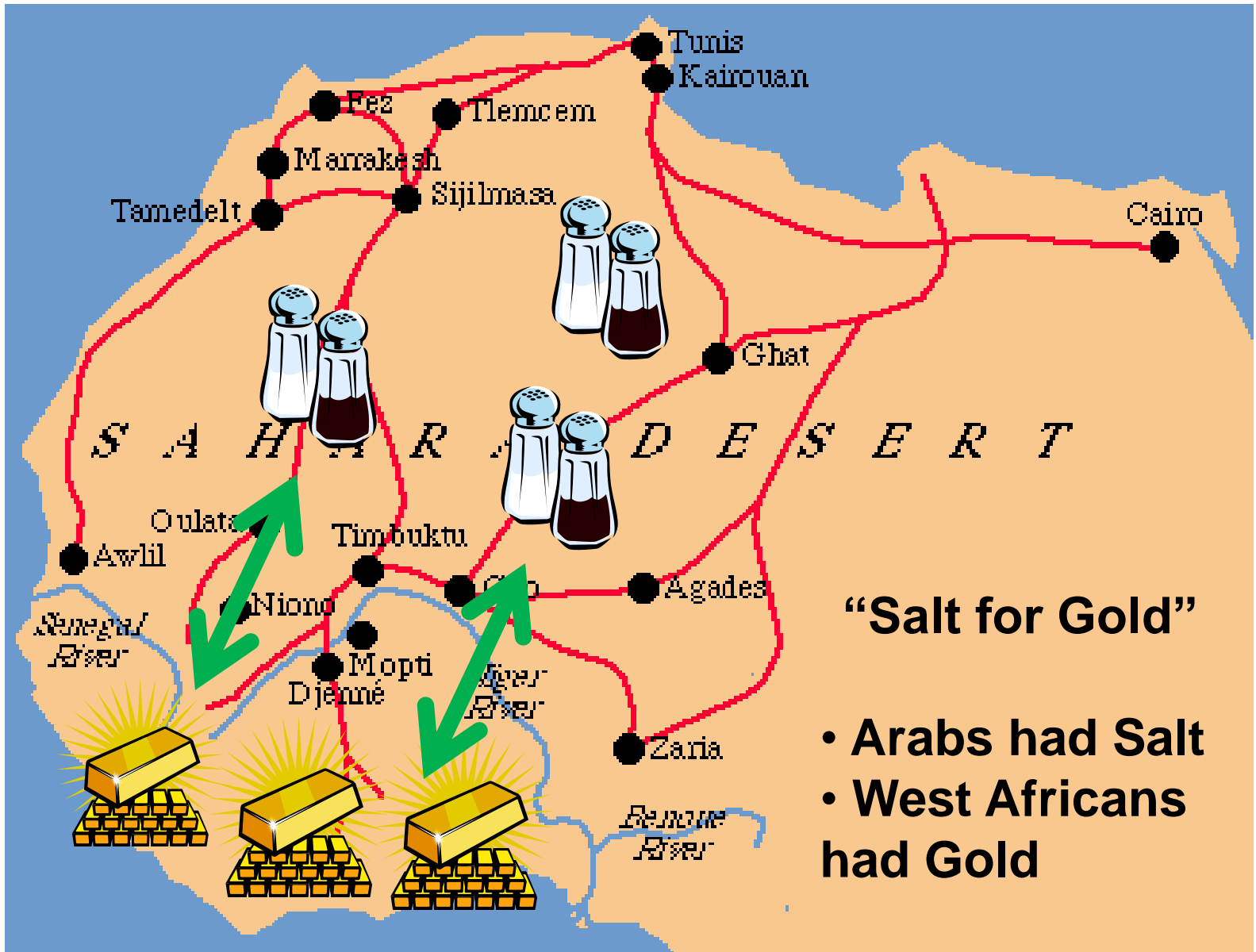


Europe
&
Africa

Europe's Relationship with Africa

- Trading Partners (as equals)
- Take over African trade routes : eliminate the Saharan and West African routes
- Trans Atlantic Slave Trade : take their people
- Colonization : really IMPERIALISM
 - take their resources
- Trading Partners : helping to rebuild Africa



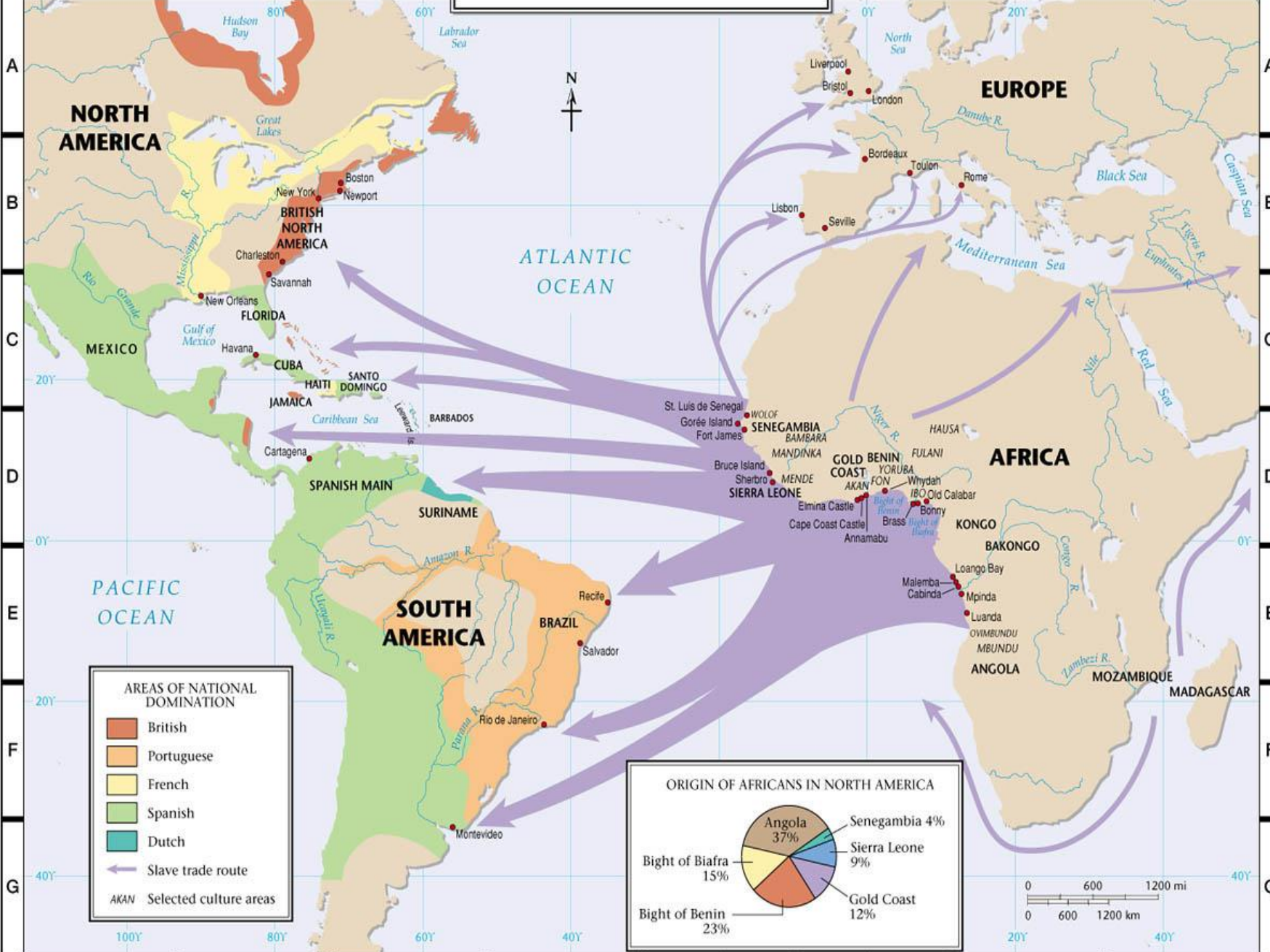
Africa



“Eliminate the Middle Man”

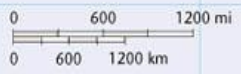
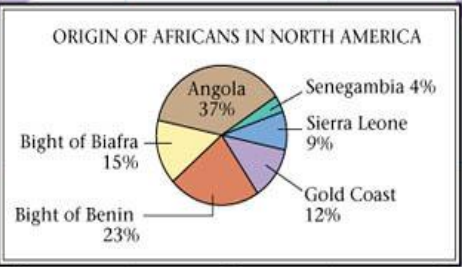
Avoid higher prices by going around the Arab traders and dealing directly with the “Gold Coast” of West Africa

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1500-1870



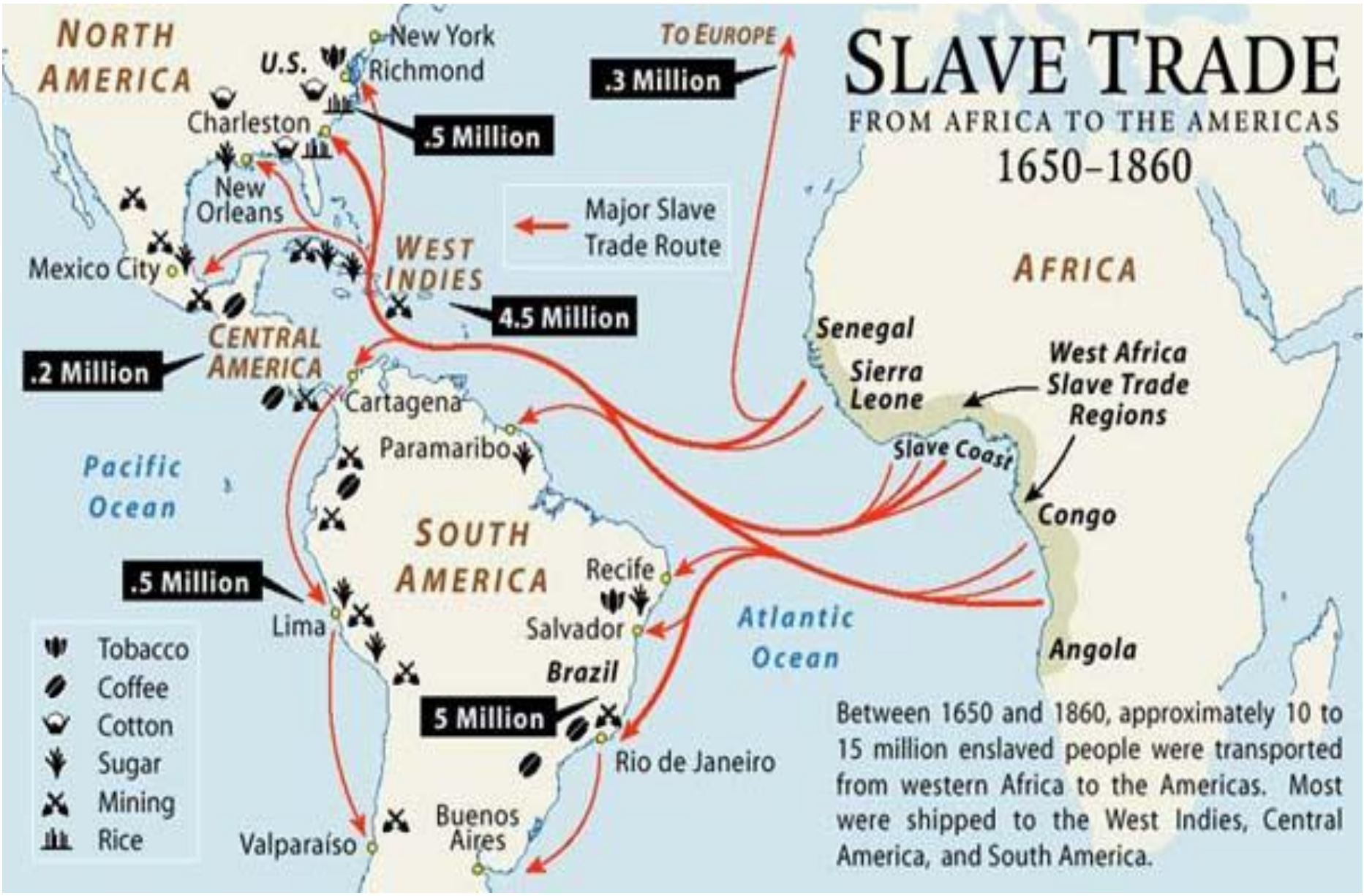
AREAS OF NATIONAL DOMINATION

- British
- Portuguese
- French
- Spanish
- Dutch
- Slave trade route
- AKAN Selected culture areas



SLAVE TRADE

FROM AFRICA TO THE AMERICAS
1650-1860

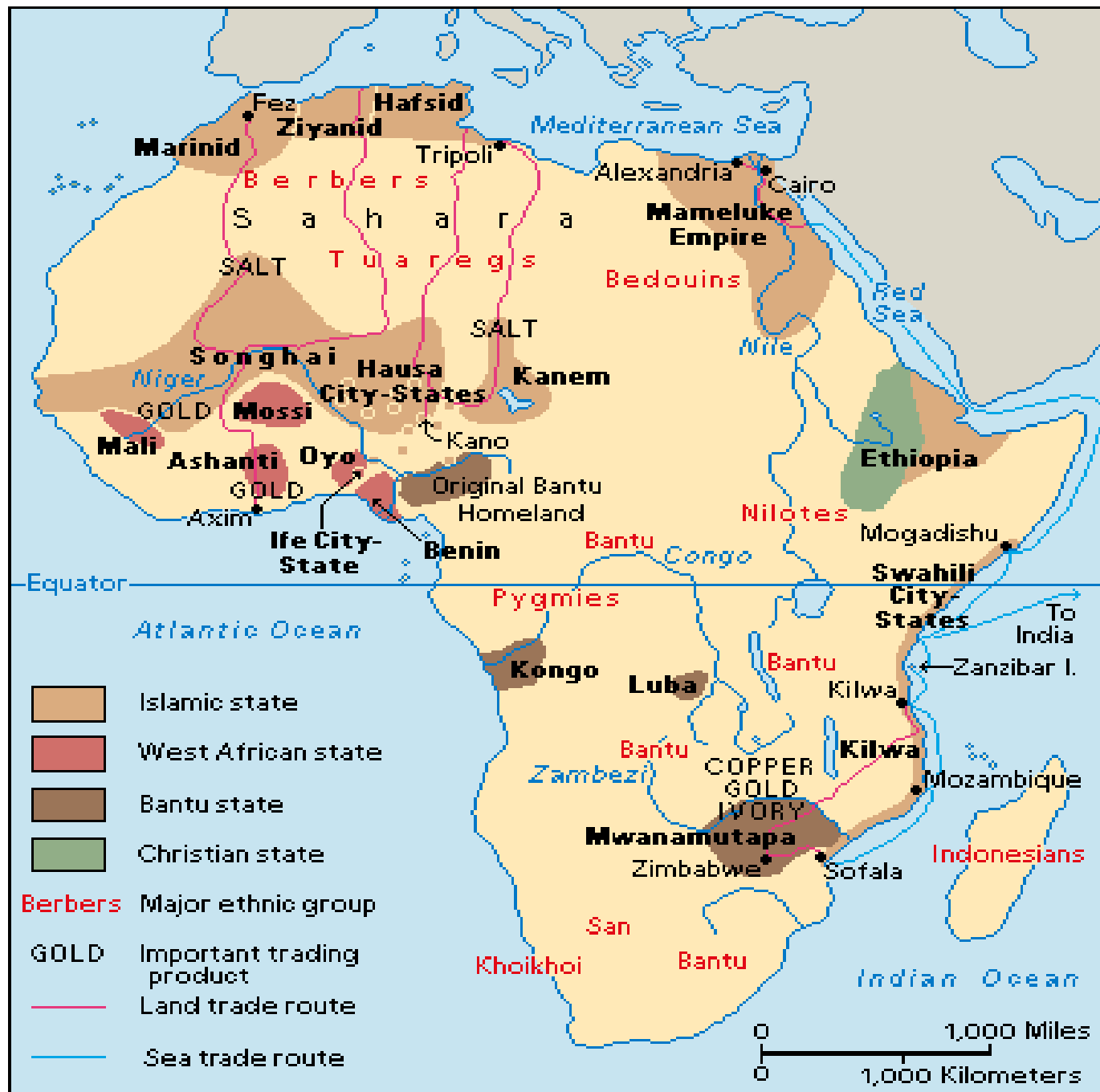


Between 1650 and 1860, approximately 10 to 15 million enslaved people were transported from western Africa to the Americas. Most were shipped to the West Indies, Central America, and South America.

Changing “Face” of Africa: European Imperialism



Africa before European Colonization



EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA, c. 1880

British Portuguese
French Spanish



European Colonies in Africa by 1880

Only had colonies along the coasts – used as **ports** to transport raw materials and finished goods to & from Africa and Europe.



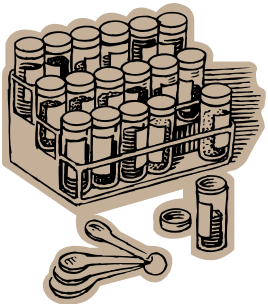
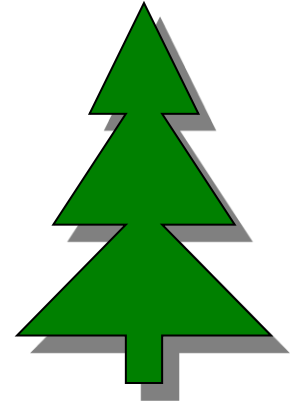
Why Colonize Africa?



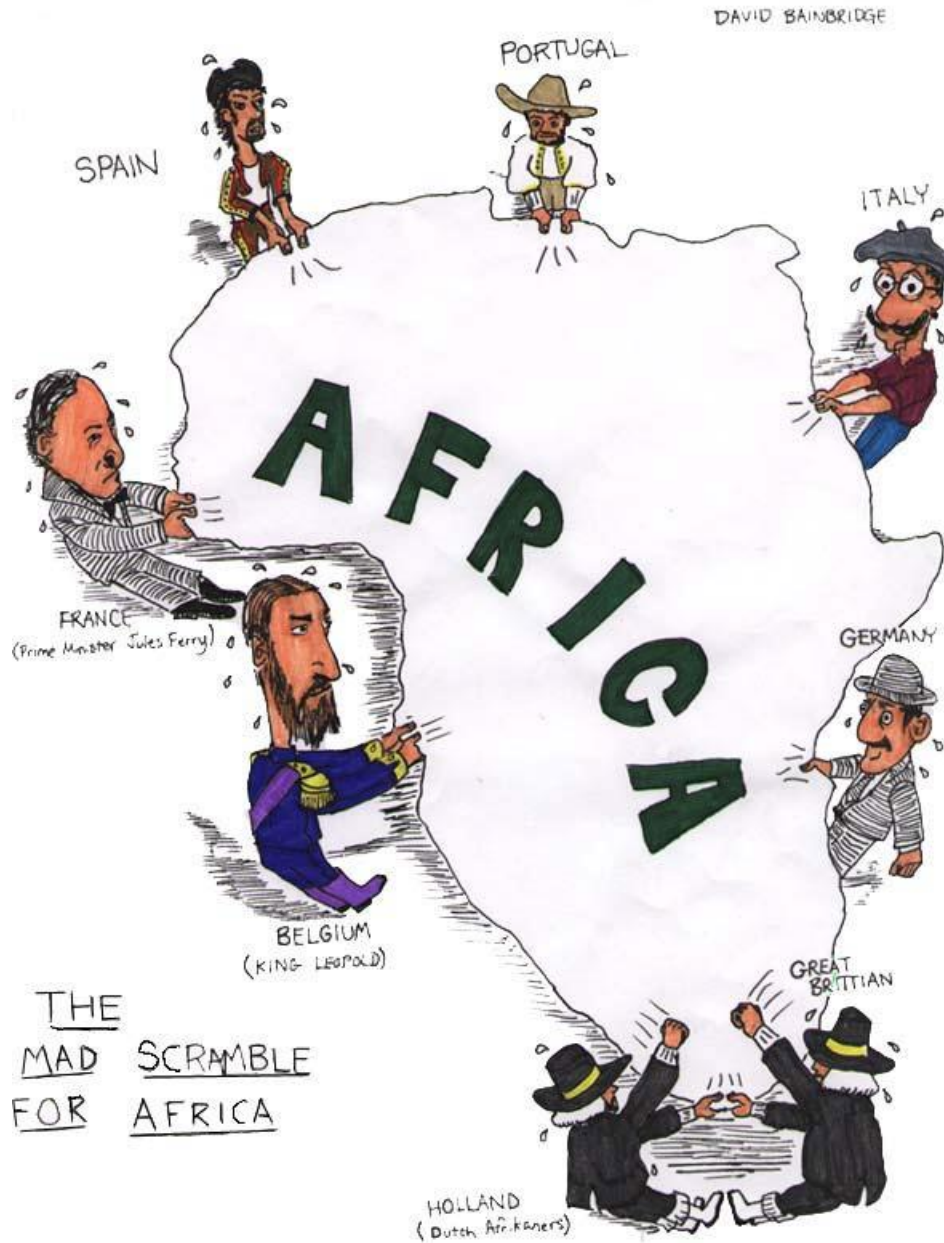
In search of *raw materials*:



- Timber, gold, diamonds, spices, agricultural products from Africa
- Raw materials taken to Europe to be manufactured
- Finished products were then sold back to colonies



Africa was seen as a source of wealth



The Scramble For Africa

Why Colonize Africa?

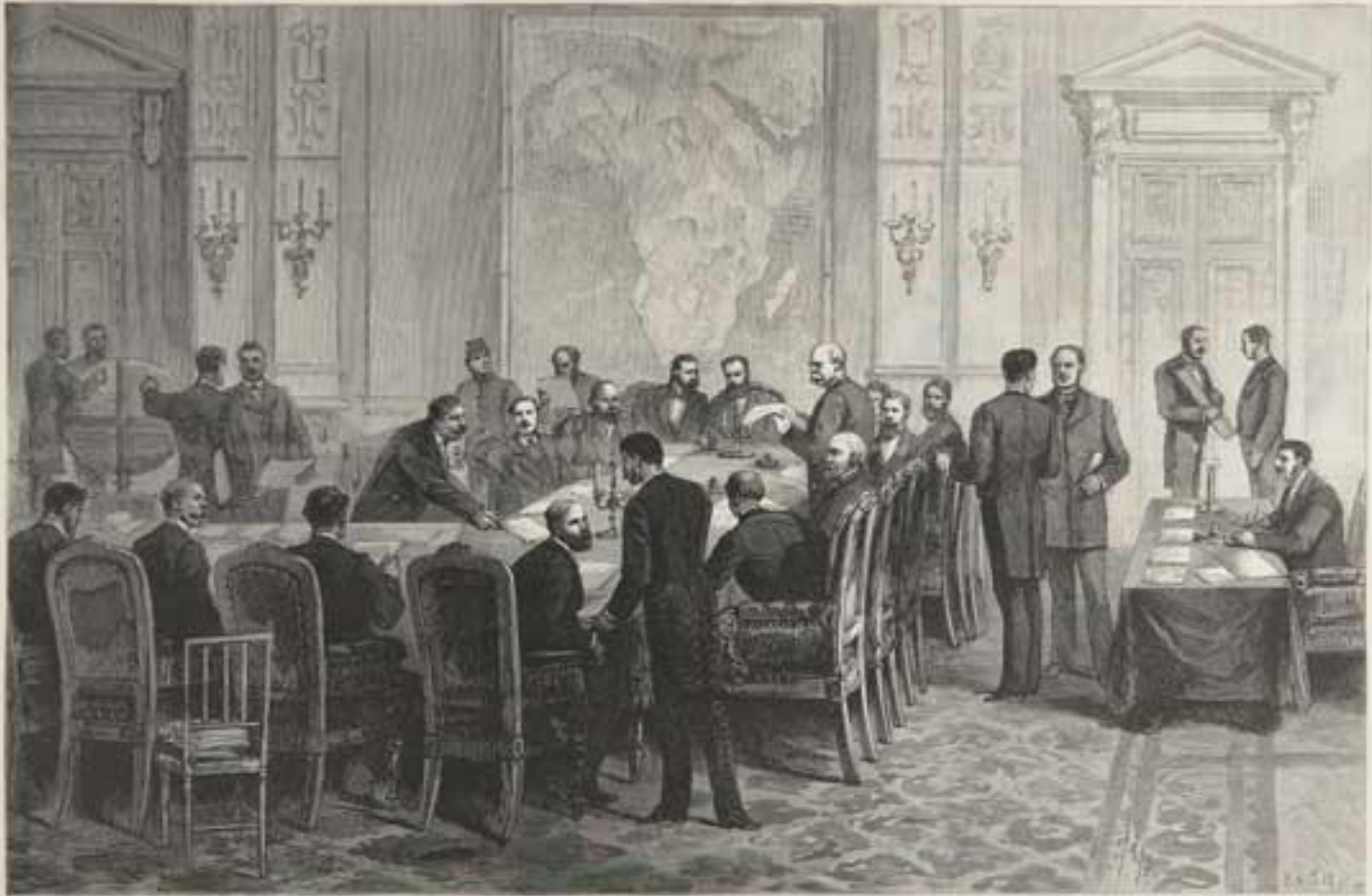
European countries wanted the land:

- To improve the countries size
- To impress their neighbors in Europe
“I have more colonies than you do”
- To use as a place to have fights / battles with European neighbors without fighting in Europe

The Berlin Conference

- In order to avoid armed conflict with each other over territory in Africa, European leaders met in Berlin, Germany in 1884
- They agreed to CARVE up Africa into colonial territories – ignoring the wishes & rights of the people already living there.
- Ethnic groups were often forced together into the new colonies: conflict among groups

The Berlin Conference 1884



LA QUESTION DU CONGO. — UNE SCÈNE DE LA CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DE BERLIN

1884-1885

LIT. COFFINIER

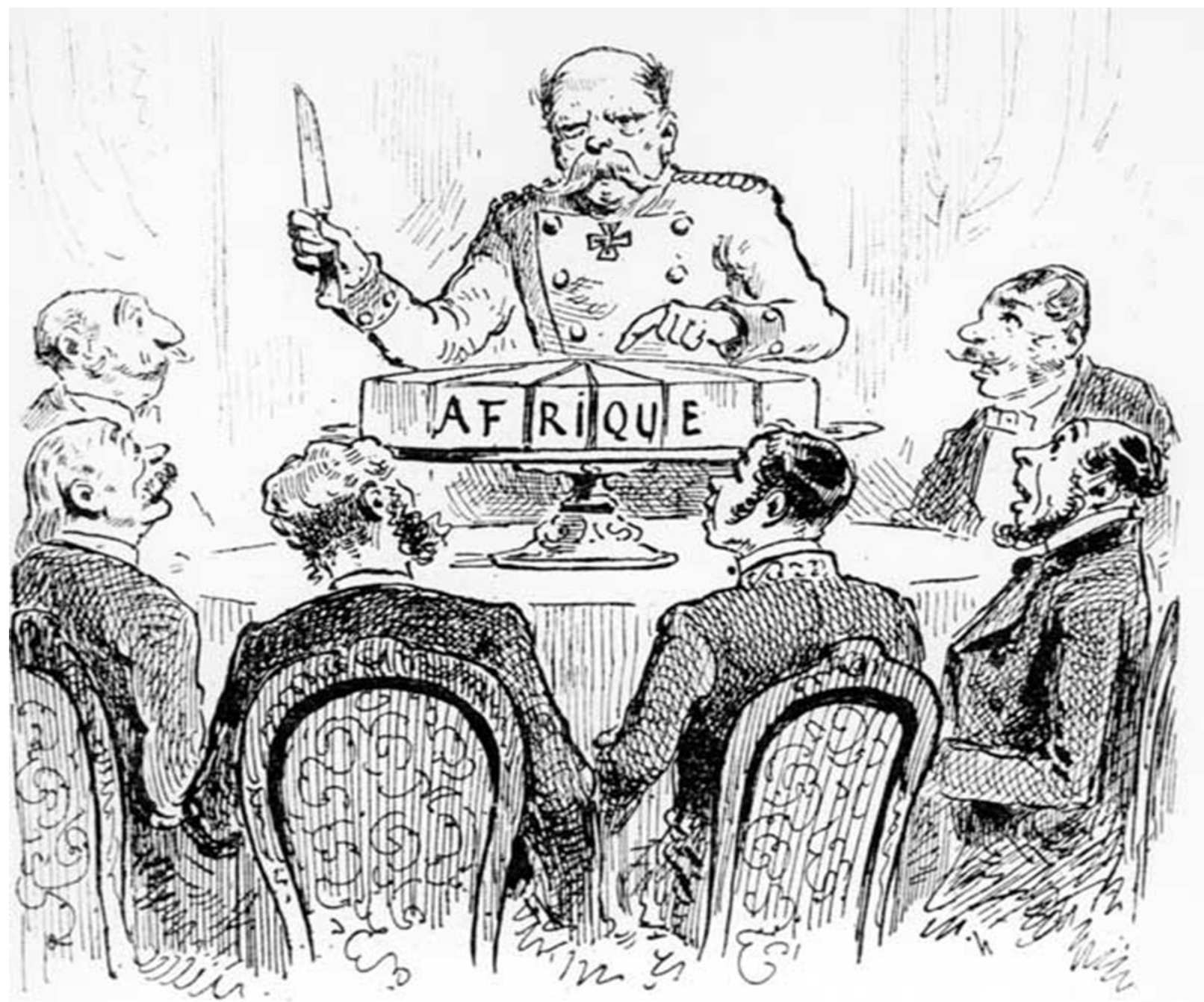
1884-1885



Die wichtigste Sitzung des Reichstages in Berlin. Originalzeichnung von E. Kästner.

Es gab eine Zeit, und Sie liegt fern
 im Jahr Ihrer Mütter und, in
 auf den Namen der Welt zu schauen

einer Bedung. Sie nicht allein für Deutschland, sondern für die
 ganze Welt eine unerschütterliche Grundlage ist. Denn die Con-
 ferenz ist wirklich ein einflussreiches Ereignis, und Sie werden





Who got what areas and why?

Who was left FREE and why?

African Colonies after the Berlin Conference of 1884

Partitioning of Africa

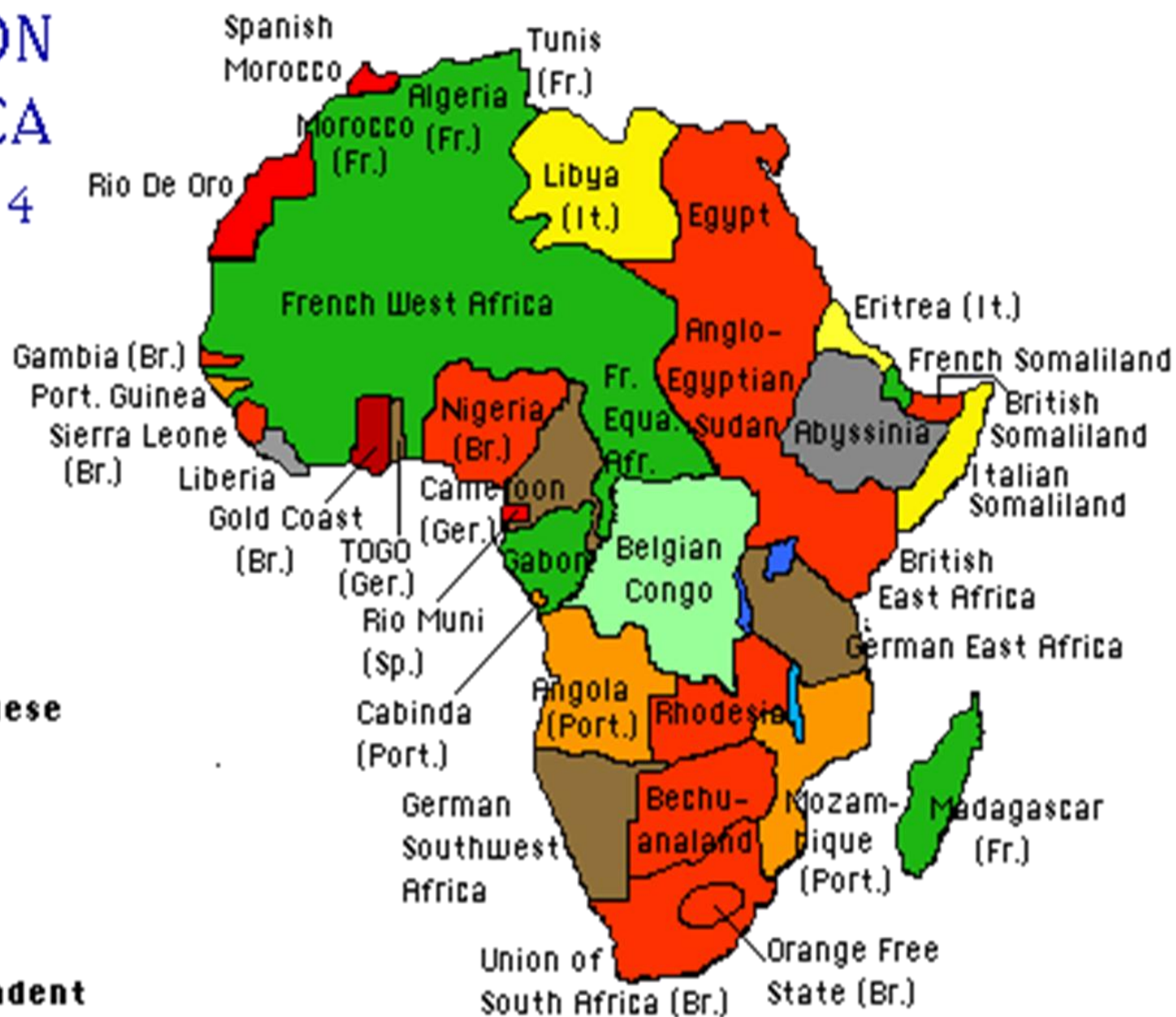
- Europeans took the BEST land by force for themselves
- Africans forced to grow CASH CROPS like cocoa, coffee, and tea : causing food shortages
- Africans forced to work on developing INFRASTRUCTURE for new colonies

PARTITION OF AFRICA

1885 - 1914

Colonial Powers

-  **British**
-  **French**
-  **German**
-  **Portuguese**
-  **Italian**
-  **Belgian**
-  **Spanish**
-  **Independent**



- Colonies were run for the benefit of the European nations not for Africans
- Colonial powers built infrastructure in African nations (for the benefit of making more money for Europe not the locals)
- European colonists forced their own culture, language, and religion on the local Africans
- Local Africans were educated just enough to work at the tasks given them by colonial leaders.

Lasting Effects of Imperialism

Positives

- End to the slave trade
- Increased infrastructure
- Increased access to “Western” education
- Increased access to “trading partners”

Negatives

- Ethnic groups separated / forced together
- Conflicts between groups forced together
- Food shortages
- Created Artificial Boundaries for nations today

Colonialism vs Imperialism

What is the difference
anyway???

Colonialism

- One country takes over the territory of another country
- Wants the resources of this territory
- **Citizens want to LIVE** in new territory : create a NEW homeland like “old” country

Imperialism

- One country takes over the territory of another country
- Wants the resources of this territory
- **Citizens do NOT want to LIVE** in the new territory : temporary placement to gather resources