**Chapter 25.3**

**Imperialism in Africa**

1. Imperialism in Africa
	1. Scramble for Africa (1880-1914)
		1. Disease had prevented Europeans to create colonies
			1. As of 1880- less than 10% of African continent controlled by Europeans
		2. New medicines allowed Europeans to compete for Africa’s resources
			1. New drug could fight diseases (quinine)
	2. New Imperialism
		1. Europeans sought to dominate African peoples
			1. Europeans driven by economic interests, political competition and cultural motives
		2. **Social Darwinism**- belief that certain races are inferior to others
			1. Based on the ideas of Charles Darwin’s natural selection theory
			2. **Cecil Rhodes**- British businessman who was an advocate of Social Darwinism
		3. **Berlin Conference**- European nations agreed on how to split up Africa
			1. Had to prove you could hold onto the land
			2. No single European power could claim the entire continent
		4. French and British biggest powers in Africa
2. Regions Imperialized
	1. Egypt (British)
		1. **Suez Canal**- linked Mediterranean sea with red sea, shortening trip from England to Indian ocean
		2. British occupied Egypt in 1882 to protect its interests and gain control
	2. French controlled West Africa
	3. The Congo (central Africa)
		1. **King Leopold II**- (Belgium) claimed the territory for himself
		2. Created a personal fortune; exploited natural resources (rubber)
		3. Abuse of Africans led to death of 10 million
	4. British in South Africa
		1. **Zulu**
			1. African tribe united by **Shaka Zulu**
			2. Shaka’s nephew fought the British and won a victory before being defeated by British
		2. **Boer War**
			1. British expanded north into Dutch (Boer) territory because gold was found- leading to war in 1899
			2. British gained control but fought rebels who used guerilla tactics against British troops
			3. British brutally defeated the Boers
3. Effects of African Imperialism
	1. African tribes were split between colonies
	2. Tribes were pitted against each other in colonies as a way to keep European control
	3. Economic poverty in Africa
	4. Lack development- Africa used for resources