Guided Reading on “The New Imperialism and The Scramble for Africa”

1) During which period of time was there an explosion of territorial conquests by European countries? Which territories did the Europeans grab? How were these new regions brought into the world economy? (818)

2) Explain three motives for imperialism and tools that imperial powers used. (818-821)

3) What is meant by “colonialism”? How did patterns of colonialism differ? (821-822)

4) Up until the 1870s what were the major influences on African history? How did that change within a decade? (823)

5) How did Britain obtain the Suez Canal? Why did Britain ultimately take over Egypt? Where did the French extend their territorial possessions in Africa? (825)

6) Why was the Berlin Conference called in 1884-1885? What was the result? (825-826)

7) What were some of the abuses perpetrated by the Europeans on the Africans? Where were the worst abuses? Who owned that territory? (826)

8) How did the history of southern Africa differ from other parts of the continent? Which peoples inhabited this region? Which discovery led to even more foreign immigration there?

9) When and why did the Zulu go to war with the British and Afrikaners in South Africa? What was the outcome? (827)
10) Who was Cecil Rhodes? How had he made his fortune? Which new colonies did he establish? How did he defeat the Ndebele and Shona peoples of those regions? (827)

11) Why did the South African War (Boer War) begin? What was the result? (827)

12) How did the 1913 Natives Land Act affect the native Africans? (827)

13) Describe the reasons for some of the resistance movements by Africans and their outcomes: (828)

Herero people of Southwest Africa:

Leaders in the western Sudan:

Asante Kingdom of the Gold Coast:

Ethiopians under Emperor Menelik:

14) How did Europeans affect traditional native societies? Which aspect was particularly disruptive? Give some examples.

15) How did missionary schools ultimately affect the ways in which Africans viewed colonization?

In-class: Answer questions on the readings on page 831 as follows:

1) How do Baba and Ilanga recall their existence before the Europeans came?

2) What did they expect when they first heard of the arrival of Europeans? Instead, what happened to them, their relatives, and their towns?

3) How do you explain the difference between these two accounts?