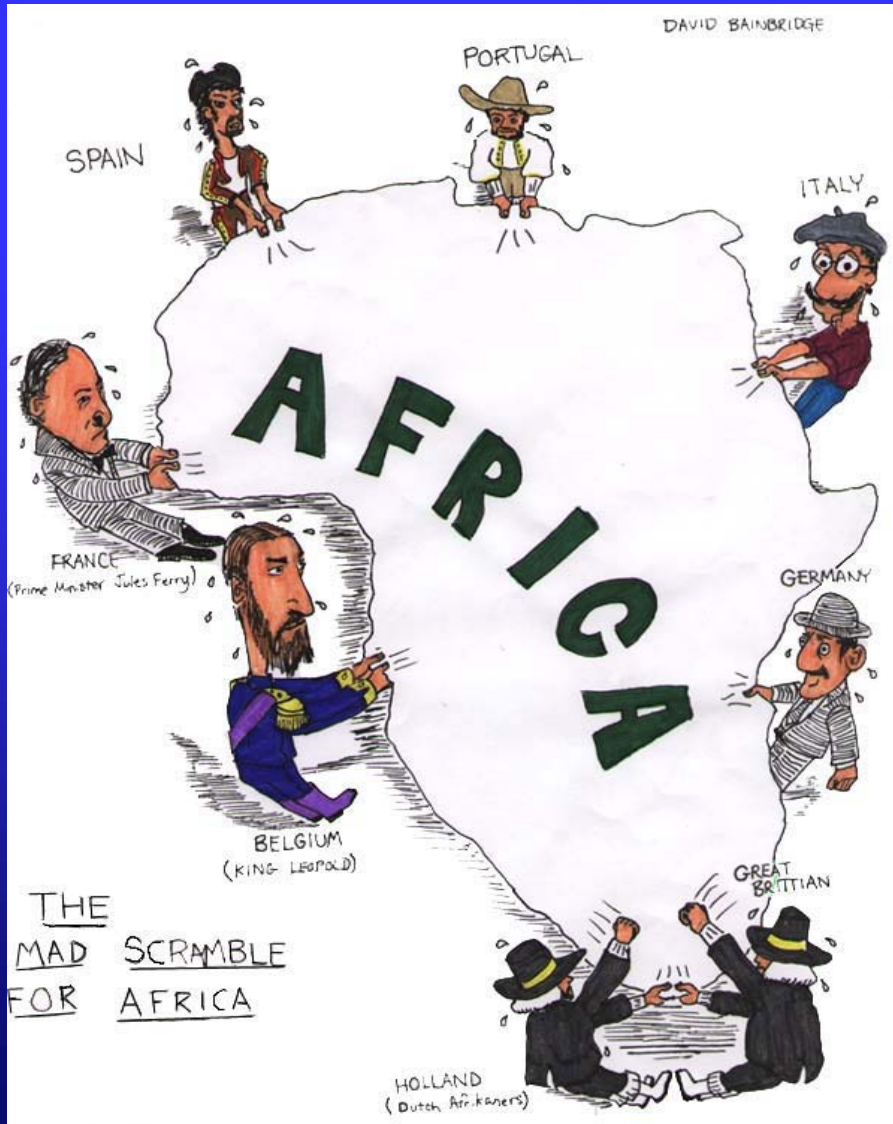
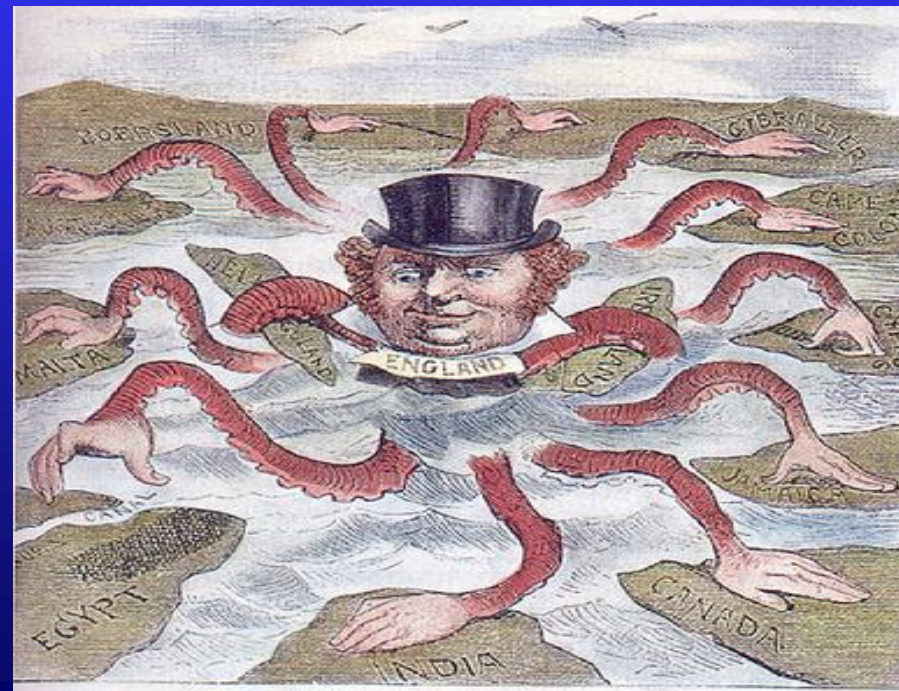
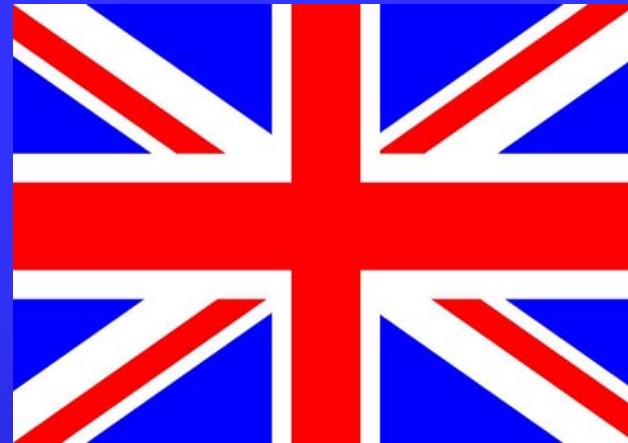


Age of Imperialism



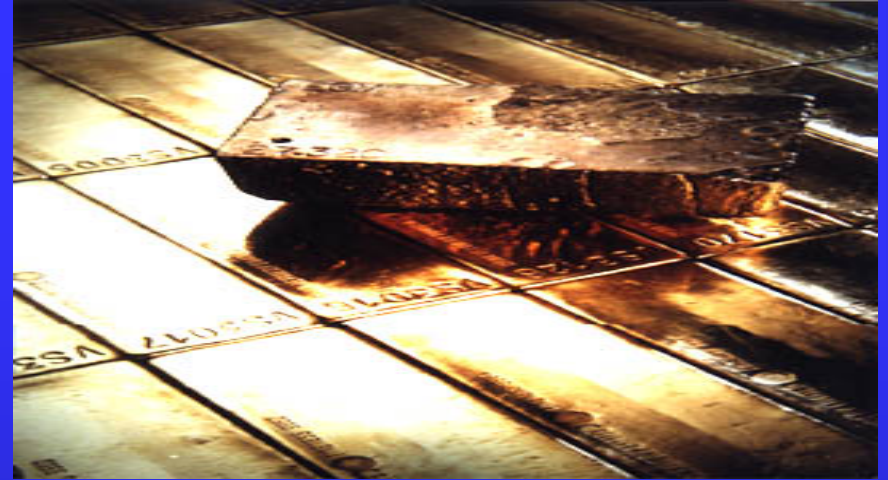
Background for Imperialism

- Nationalism – the strong feeling of pride in one's country
- Imperialism – the desire to spread one's way of life beyond the country's borders

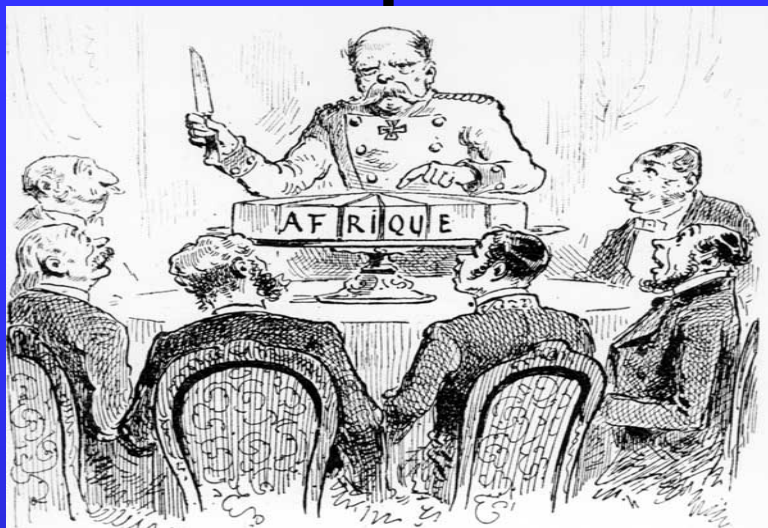


Reasons for Imperialism

- European countries need raw materials for their growing industries
- Countries got prestige associated with owning many or large territories
- Missionaries wanted to spread Christianity
- Colonies created new markets for European products
- Competition for territories was strong among European nations

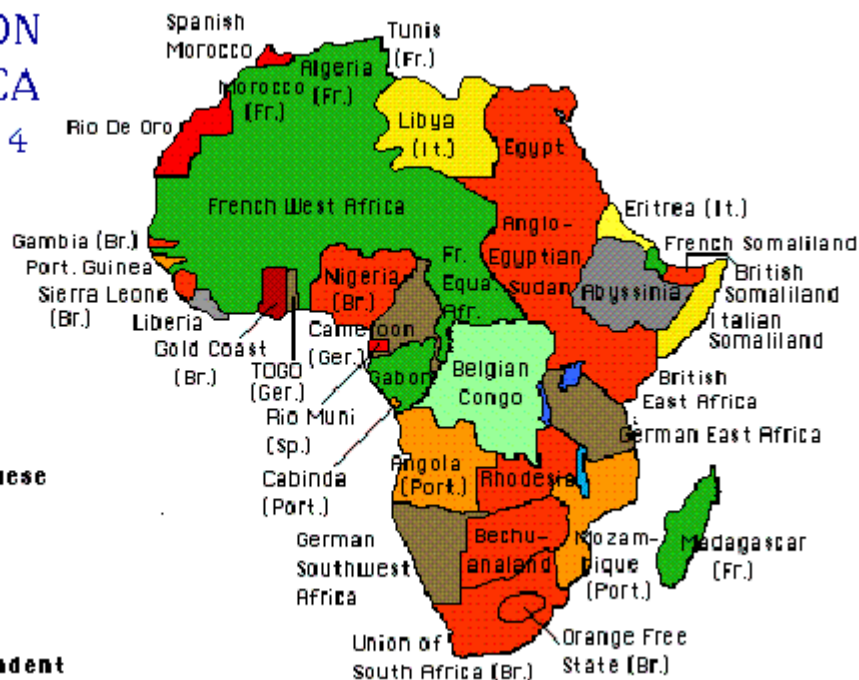


Imperialism in Africa



- As late as 1880, Europeans controlled only 10 percent of the continent's land, mostly along the coasts
- Competition for African colonies was so fierce that many countries feared war would result
- A European conference held in Berlin, Germany, the Berlin Conference, 1884 -1885, laid down the rules for the division of Africa between competing European countries

PARTITION OF AFRICA 1885 - 1914



The continent was divided with no regard to ethnic or linguistic groups - boundaries were completely arbitrary with no consideration of the inhabitants. No African rulers were in attendance at the Berlin Conference.

By 1914 only Liberia and Ethiopia remained free of European control.

Africa Stripped of Resources

- No new markets really developed for European goods in Africa
- Europeans found immense wealth in mineral resources in Africa such as copper, tin, gold, and diamonds
- Europeans developed cash-crop plantations to grow peanuts, palm oil, cocoa, coffee, tea, sugar cane, and rubber
- The plantation crops displaced the food crops grown by farmers to feed their families



Negative Effects of Imperialism



- Africans lost control of their land and independence
- Thousands lost their lives in struggles against the invaders

Negative Effects of Imperialism

- Famines – a result of the shift from subsistence farming to cash crops
- The breakdown of tribal rule and culture
- The division of the continent created problems that plagued the colonial rulers during their occupation, continued long after the Europeans left, and still exist today



Positive Effects of Imperialism



- Reduced local warfare between tribes
- Improved sanitation, provided hospitals and schools
- Promoted expansion of Africans products
- Aided in the economic growth with the addition of railroads, dams, roads, telephone, and telegraph lines
- Introduced some areas to the fundamentals of government

