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## What were the reasons for european imperialism in africa

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For information on the colonisation of Africa prior to the 1880s, including Carthaginian and early European colonisation, see Colonisation of Africa by European powers Part of a series on New Imperialism History Western
imperialism in Asia "The Great Game" The "Scramble for Africa" Historiography of the British Empire Theory The Expansion of England Gentlemanly capitalism Porter-MacKenzie debate See also Imperialism Decolonization vte Areas of Africa
controlled by European colonial powers (Belgian, British, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish Empires) The Scramble for Africa, or the Rape of Africa, or the Rape of Africa, Conquest of Africa, or the Rape of Africa, also called the Partition of Africa, Conquest of Africa, also called the Partition of Africa, Conquest of Africa, also called the Partition of Africa, also called the Partition of Africa, Conquest of Africa, also called the Partition of Africa, Conquest of Africa, also called the Partition of Africa, Conquest of Af
period known to historians as the New Imperialism (between 1881 and 1914). The 10 percent of Africa that was under formal European control in 1870 increased to almost 90 percent by 1914, with only Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and Liberia remaining independent. The Berlin Conference of 1884, which regulated European colonization and trade in Africa,
is usually referred to as the starting point of the Scramble for Africa.[3] There were considerable political rivalries among the European empires in the last quarter of the 19th century, the European nations transitioned from "informal
imperialism" — i.e., exercising military influence and economic dominance — to direct rule, bringing about colonial imperialism.[5] Background David Livingstone, early explorer of the interior of Africa and fighter against the slave trade By 1840, businessmen from Europe had established small trading posts along the coast, but they seldom moved
inland, preferring to stay near the sea. They primarily traded with locals. Large parts of the continent were essentially uninhabitable for Europeans because of their high mortality rates from tropical diseases such as malaria.[6] In the middle decades of the 19th century, European explorers mapped much of East Africa and Central Africa. Even as late
as the 1870s, Europeans controlled only ten percent of the African continent, with all their territories located near the coast. The most important holdings were Angola and Mozambique, held by France. By 1914, only Ethiopia and Liberia remained independent of European control,
and Liberia had strong connections to the United States.[7] Technological advances facilitated European expansion overseas. Industrialization brought about rapid advances also played an important role, especially medicines
for tropical diseases, which helped control their adverse effects. The development of quinine, an effective treatment for malaria, made vast expanses of the tropics more accessible for European colonialism (spanning roughly 500 BCE to 1500 CE)
Comparison of Africa in the years 1880 and 1913 Sub-Saharan Africa, one of the last regions of the world largely untouched by "informal imperialism", was also attractive to business entrepreneurs. During a time when Britain's balance of trade showed a growing deficit, with shrinking and increasingly protectionist continental markets due to the
Long Depression (1873-96), Africa offered Britain, Germany, France, and other countries an open market that would garner them a trade surplus: a market that bought more from the colonial power than it sold overall.[5][9] Surplus capital was often more profitably invested overseas, where cheap materials, limited competition, and abundant raw
materials made a greater premium possible. Another inducement for imperialism arose from the demand for raw materials, especially ivory, rubber, palm oil, cocoa, diamonds, tea, and tin. Additionally, Britain wanted control of areas of southern and eastern coasts of Africa for stopover ports on the route to Asia and its empire in India.[10] But, and tin. Additionally, Britain wanted control of areas of southern and eastern coasts of Africa for stopover ports on the route to Asia and its empire in India.[10] But, and tin. Additionally, Britain wanted control of areas of southern and eastern coasts of Africa for stopover ports on the route to Asia and its empire in India.[10] But, and the route to Asia and its empire in India.[10] But, and the route to Asia and t
excluding the area which became the Union of South Africa in 1910, European nations invested relatively limited amounts of capital in Africa compared to that in other continents. Consequently, the companies involved in tropical African commerce were relatively small, apart from Cecil Rhodes's De Beers Mining Company. Rhodes had carved out
Rhodesia for himself. Leopold II of Belgium created the Congo Free State for rubber and other resource production. Pro-imperialist colonial lobbyists such as the Alldeutscher Verband, Francesco Crispi and Jules Ferry, argued that sheltered overseas markets in Africa would solve the problems of low prices and overproduction caused by shrinking
continental markets. John A. Hobson argued in Imperialism that this shrinking of continental markets was a key factor of the global "New Imperialism, arguing that colonialism is used mostly to promote state-led development rather than
 "corporate" development. He has said that "imperialism is not so clearly linked to capitalism and the free markets... historically there has been a closer link between colonialism/imperialism and state-led approaches to development."[12] Strategic rivalry Contemporary French propaganda poster hailing Major Marchand's trek across Africa toward
Fashoda in 1898 While tropical Africa was not a large zone of investment, other overseas regions were. The vast interior between Egypt and the gold and diamond-rich Southern Africa was not a large zone of investment, other overseas regions were. The vast interior between Egypt and the gold and diamond-rich Southern Africa was not a large zone of investment, other overseas regions were.
Zealand. Thus, it wanted to secure the key waterway between East and West - the Suez Canal, completed in 1869. However, a theory that Britain sought to annex East Africa during the Suez Canal),[13][14] has been challenged by historians such as John Darwin (1997)
and Jonas F. Gjersø (2015).[15][16] The scramble for African territory also reflected concern for the acquisition of military and naval bases, for strategic purposes and the exercise of power. The growing navies, and new ships driven by steam power, required coaling stations and ports for maintenance. Defence bases were also needed for the
protection of sea routes and communication lines, particularly of expensive and vital international waterways such as the Suez Canal.[17] Colonies were also seen as assets in "balance of power" negotiations, useful as items of exchange at times of international bargaining. Colonies with large native populations were also seen as assets in "balance of power" negotiations, useful as items of exchange at times of international bargaining.
 Britain and France used large numbers of British Indian and North African soldiers, respectively, in many of their colonial wars (and would do so again in the coming World Wars). In the age of nationalism there was pressure for a nation to acquire an empire as a status symbol; the idea of "greatness" became linked with the "White Man's Burden", or
sense of duty, underlying many nations' strategies.[17] In the early 1880s, Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza was exploring the Kingdom of Kongo for France, at the same time Henry Morton Stanley explored it on behalf of Leopold II of Belgium, who would have it as his personal Congo Free State (see section below).[18] France occupied Tunisia in May
1881, which may have convinced Italy to join the German-Austrian Dual Alliance in 1882, thus forming the Triple Alliance. [19] The same year, Britain occupied Egypt (hitherto an autonomous state owing nominal fealty to the Ottoman Empire), which ruled over Sudan and parts of Chad, Eritrea, and Somalia. In 1884, Germany declared Togoland, the
Cameroons and South West Africa to be under its protection; [20] and France occupied Guinea. French West Africa (AOF) was founded in 1895, and French Equatorial Africa in 1910. [21] Germany's Weltpolitik The Askari colonial troops in German East Africa, c. 1906 Germany, divided into small states, was not a colonial power before it unified in
1871. Chancellor Otto von Bismarck disliked colonies but gave in to popular and elite pressure in the 1880s. He sponsored the risk of conflict between colonial powers. [23] Bismarck used private companies to set up small colonial operations in
Africa and the Pacific. Pan-Germanism became linked to the young nation's new imperialist drives.[24] In the beginning of the 1880s, the Deutscher Kolonialverein was created, and published the Kolonialzeitung. This colonial lobby was also relayed by the nationalist Alldeutscher Verband. Weltpolitik (world policy) was the foreign policy adopted by
Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1890, with the aim of transforming Germany into a global power through aggressive diplomacy, and the development of a large navy. [25] Germany became the third-largest colonial power in Africa, the location of most of its 2.6 million square kilometres of colonial territory and 14 million colonial subjects in 1914. The African
possessions were Southwest Africa, Togoland, the Cameroons, and Tanganyika. Germany tried to isolate France in 1905 algeciras Conference, in which France's influence on Morocco was compensated by the exchange of other territories, and then to the Agadir Crisis in 1911. Italy's expansion
Italian aircraft in action against Ottoman forces during the Italian invasion of Libya in the Italo-Turkish War. After a war with Austria in 1859, Italy was largely unified into the Kingdom of Italy in 1861. Italy sought to expand its territory and become a great power, taking possession of parts of Eritrea in 1870[26][27] and 1882. In 1889-90, it occupied
territory on the south side of the horn of Africa, forming what would become Italian Somaliland. [28] In the disorder that followed the highlands along the Eritrean coast and Italy proclaimed the establishment of a new colony of Eritrea, with capital Asmara in substitution of
Massawa. When relations between Italy and Ethiopian War broke out in 1895; Italian troops were defeated as the Ethiopians had numerical superiority, better organization, and support from Russia and France. [29] In 1911, it engaged in a war with the Ottoman Empire, in which it acquired Tripolitania and
Cyrenaica, that together formed what became known as Italian Libya. In 1919 Enrico Corradini developed the concept of Proletarian Nationalism: We must start by recognizing the fact that there are proletarian nations as well as proletarian classes; that is to say,
there are nations whose living conditions are subject...to the way of life of other nations, just as classes are. Once this is realised, nationalism must insist firmly on this truth: Italy is, materially and morally, a proletarian nation.[30] The Second Italo-Abyssinian War (1935-36), ordered by the Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini, was the last colonial war
(that is, intended to colonise a country, as opposed to wars of national liberation),[31] occupying Ethiopia - which had remained the last independent African territory, apart from Liberia. The occupation is an example of the expansionist policy that
characterized the Axis powers as opposed to the Scramble for Africa. Crises prior to World War I Colonization of the Congo Henry Morton Stanley, excited imaginations with Stanley's grandiose ideas for colonisation; but these found little support owing to the problems and scale of
action required, except from Leopold II of Belgium, who in 1876 had organised the International African Association (the Congo Society). From 1869 to 1874, Stanley was secretly sent by Leopold II to the Congo River and by 1882 had sufficient territory to form the basis of
the Congo Free State. Leopold II personally owned the colony from 1885 and used it as a source of ivory and rubber. Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza in his version of "native" dress, photographed by Félix Nadar While Stanley was exploring Congo on behalf of Leopold II of Belgium, the Franco-Italian marine officer Pierre de Brazza travelled into the
western Congo basin and raised the French flag over the newly founded Brazzaville in 1881, thus occupying today's Republic of the Congo Society's access to the Atlantic. By 1890 the
Congo Free State had consolidated its control of its territory between Leopoldville and Stanleyville, and was looking to push south down the Lualaba River from Stanleyville. At the same time, the British South Africa Company of Cecil Rhodes was expanding north from the Limpopo River, sending the Pioneer Column (guided by Frederick Selous)
through Matabeleland, and starting a colony in Mashonaland.[32] To the west, in the land where their expansions would meet, was Katanga, site of the Yeke Kingdom of Msiri. Msiri was the most militarily powerful ruler in the area, and traded large quantities of copper, ivory and slaves - and rumors of gold reached European ears.[33] The scramble
for Katanga was a prime example of the period. Rhodes and the BSAC sent two expeditions to Msiri in 1890 led by Alfred Sharpe, who was rebuffed, and Joseph Thomson, who failed to reach Katanga. Leopold sent four CFS expeditions. First, the Le Marinel Expedition could only extract a vaguely worded letter. The Delcommune Expedition was
rebuffed. The well-armed Stairs Expedition was given orders to take Katanga with or without Msiri's consent. Msiri refused, was shot, and the expedition finished the job of establishing an administration of sorts and a "police presence" in Katanga. Thus,
the half million square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres (890,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres (890,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres (890,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres (890,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres (890,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres (890,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres (890,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres of Katanga came into Leopold's possession and brought his African realm up to 2,300,000 square kilometres of kilometres 
the Congo Reform Association, ended Leopold II's rule and annexed it on 20 August 1908 as a colony of Belgium, known as the Belgian Congo. [35] From 1885 to 1908, many atrocities were perpetrated in the Congo Free State; in the image Native Congo Free State labourers who failed to meet rubber collection quotas punished by having their hands
cut off. The brutality of King Leopold II of Belgium in his former colony of the Congo Free State, [36] [37] now the Democratic Republic of the Congo, was well documented; up to 8 million native inhabitants died between 1885 and 1908. [38] According to the former Irish diplomat Roger Casement, this depopulation had four
main causes: "indiscriminate war", starvation, reduction of births and diseases.[39] Sleeping sickness ravaged the country and must also be taken into account for the dramatic decrease in population; it has been estimated that sleeping sickness and smallpox killed nearly half the population in the areas surrounding the lower Congo River.[40]
Estimates of the total death toll vary considerably. As the first census did not take place until 1924, it is difficult to quantify the population loss of the period. Casement's report set it at three million.[41] William Rubinstein wrote: "More basically, it appears almost certain that the population figures given by Hochschild are inaccurate. There is, of
course, no way of ascertaining the population of the Congo before the twentieth century, and estimates like 20 million are purely guesses. Most of the interior of the Congo was literally unexplored if not inaccessible."[42] See Congo Free State for further details including numbers of victims. A similar situation occurred in the neighbouring French
Congo. Most of the resource extraction was run by concession companies, whose brutal methods, along with the introduction of disease, resulted in the loss of up to 50 percent of the indigenous population. [43] The French government appointed a commission, headed by de Brazza, in 1905 to investigate the rumoured abuses in the colony. However,
de Brazza died on the return trip, and his "searingly critical" report was neither acted upon nor released to the public.[44] In the 1920s, about 20,000 forced labourers died building a railroad through the French diplomat Ferdinand
de Lesseps had obtained many concessions from Isma'il Pasha, the Khedive of Egypt and Sudan, in 1854-56, to build the Suez Canal. Some sources estimate that 120,000 workers died over the ten years of construction due to malnutrition, fatigue and disease, especially cholera.[47] Shortly before its
completion in 1869, Khedive Isma'il borrowed enormous sums from British and French bankers at high rates of interest. By 1875, he was facing financial difficulties and was forced to sell his block of shares in the Suez Canal. The shares were snapped up by Britain, under its Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli, who sought to give his country practical
control in the management of this strategic waterway. When Isma'il repudiated Egypt's foreign debt in 1879, Britain and France seized joint financial control over the country, forcing the Egyptian ruler to abdicate, and installing his eldest son Tewfik Pasha in his place.[48] The Egyptian and Sudanese ruling classes did not relish foreign intervention.
During the 1870s, European initiatives against the slave trade caused an economic crisis in northern Sudan, precipitating the rise of Mahdist forces.[49] In 1881, the Mahdist revolt erupted in Sudan under Muhammad Ahmad, severing Tewfik's authority in Sudan. The same year, Tewfik suffered an even more perilous rebellion by his own Egyptian
army in the form of the Urabi Revolt. In 1882, Tewfik appealed for direct British military assistance, commencing Britain's administration of Egypt. A joint British-Egyptian military force ultimately defeated the Mahdist forces in Sudan in 1898.[50] Thereafter, Britain (rather than Egypt) seized effective control of Sudan. Berlin Conference (1884-85)
Main article: Berlin Conference Otto von Bismarck at the Berlin Conference, 1884 The occupation of Egypt, and the acquisition of the Congo were the first major moves in what came to be a precipitous scramble for African territory. In 1884, Otto von Bismarck convened the 1884-85 Berlin Conference to discuss the African problem.[51] While
diplomatic discussions were held regarding ending the remaining slave trade as well as the reach of missionary activities - the primary concern of those in attendance was preventing war between the European powers as they divided the continent among themselves. [52] More importantly, the diplomats in Berlin laid down the rules of competition by
which the great powers were to be guided in seeking colonies. They also agreed that the area along the Congo River was to be administered by Leopold II of Belgium as a neutral area, known as the Congo Free State, in which trade and navigation were to be free. [53] No nation was to stake claims in Africa without notifying other powers of its
intentions. No territory could be formally claimed prior to being effectively occupied. However, the competitors ignored the rules when convenient and South Africa Boer child in a British concentration camp during the Second Boer War (1899–1902)
Britain's administration of Egypt and the Cape Colony contributed to a preoccupation over securing the source of the Nile River.[55] Egypt was taken over by the British in 1882 leaving the Ottoman Empire in a nominal role until 1914, when London made it a protectorate. Egypt was never an actual British colony.[56] Sudan, Nigeria, Kenya, and
Uganda were subjugated in the 1890s and early 20th century; and in the south, the Cape Colony (first acquired in 1795) provided a base for the subjugation of neighbouring African states and the Dutch Afrikaner settlers who had left the Cape to avoid the British and then founded their own republics. Theophilus Shepstone annexed the South African
Republic (or Transvaal) in 1877 for the British Empire, after it had been independent for twenty years.[57] In 1879, after the Anglo-Zulu War, Britain consolidated its control of most of the First Boer War (1880-81).[58] British Prime Minister William
Gladstone signed a peace treaty on 23 March 1881, giving self-government to the Boers in the Transvaal. The Jameson Raid of 1895 was a failed attempt by the British South Africa Company and the Johannesburg Reform Committee to overthrow the Boer government in the Transvaal. The Second Boer War, fought between 1899 and 1902, was about
control of the gold and diamond industries; the independent Boer republics of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic (or Transvaal) were this time defeated and absorbed into the British Empire. The French thrust into the African interior was mainly from the coasts of West Africa (modern day Senegal) eastward, through the Sahel
along the southern border of the Sahara, a huge desert covering most of present-day Senegal, Mali, Niger, and Chad. Their ultimate aim was to have an uninterrupted colonial empire from the Nile, thus controlling all trade to and from the Sahel region, by virtue of their existing control over the Caravan routes through the Sahara.
The British, on the other hand, wanted to link their possessions in Southern Africa (modern South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Zambia), with their territories in East Africa (modern Kenya), and these two areas with the Nile basin. Muhammad Ahmad, leader of the Mahdists. This fundamentalist group of Muslim dervishes
overran much of Sudan and fought British forces. The Sudan (which included most of present-day Uganda) was the key to the fulfillment of these ambitions, especially since Egypt was already under British control. This "red line" through Africa is made most famous by Cecil Rhodes. Along with Lord Milner, the British colonial minister in South Africa
 Rhodes advocated such a "Cape to Cairo" empire, linking the Suez Canal to the mineral-rich Southern part of the continent by rail. Though hampered by German occupation of Tanganyika until the end of World War I, Rhodes successfully lobbied on behalf of such a sprawling African empire. If one draws a line from Cape Town to Cairo (Rhodes's
dream), and one from Dakar to the Horn of Africa (now Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia), (the French ambition), these two lines intersect somewhere in eastern Sudan near Fashoda, explaining its strategic importance. In short, Britain had sought to extend its East African empire contiguously from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope, while France
had sought to extend its own holdings from Dakar to the Sudan, which would enable its empire to span the entire continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea. A French force under Lord Kitchener, commander in chief of the
British Army since 1892. The French withdrew after a standoff and continued to press claims to other posts in the region. In March 1899, the French and British agreed that the source of the Nile and Congo Rivers should mark the frontier between their spheres of influence. [citation needed] Moroccan Crisis Main articles: First Moroccan Crisis and
Agadir Crisis Map depicting the staged pacification of Morocco through to 1934 Although the 1884-85 Berlin Conference had set the rules for the Scramble for Africa, it had not weakened the rival imperialists. The 1898 Fashoda Incident, which saw London and Paris angry with each other's claims, ultimately led to the signature of the Entente
Cordiale of 1904, which guaranteed peace between the two. As a result, the German Kaiser decided to test the solidity of such influence, using the contested territory of Morocco as a battlefield. Thus, Kaiser Wilhelm II visited Tangiers on 31 March 1905 and made a speech in favour of Morocco as a battlefield. Thus, Kaiser Wilhelm II visited Tangiers on 31 March 1905 and made a speech in favour of Morocco as a battlefield.
Morocco. France's influence in Morocco had been reaffirmed by Britain and Spain in 1904. The Kaiser's speech bolstered French nationalism, and with British support the French foreign minister, Théophile Delcassé, took a defiant line. The crisis peaked in mid-June 1905, when Delcassé was forced out of the ministry by the more conciliation-minded
premier Maurice Rouvier. But by July 1905 Germany was becoming isolated and the French agreed to a conference to solve the crisis. The Moroccan Sultan Abdelhafid, who led the resistance to French expansionism during the Agadir Crisis The 1906 Algeciras Conference was called to settle the dispute. Of the thirteen nations present, the German
five years later the Second Moroccan Crisis (or Agadir Crisis) was sparked by the deployment of the German qunboat Panther to the British navy had a policy of remaining larger than the next two rival fleets in the world combined. When the British
Conference. In November 1911 a compromise was reached under which Germany accepted France's position in Morocco in return for slice of territory in the French Equatorial African colony of Middle Congo (now the Republic of the Congo).[59] France and Spain subsequently established a full protectorate over Morocco (30 March 1912), ending
Guure in 1907 (marked out in black ink delineation), according to Somali historian Muxamed Ibraahim Muxamed, consisted of the Ciid-Nugaal regions of Nugaal province, Las Anod District, Xudun District, Taleh District, Taleh
Ethiopians sought to claim lands owned by the Somalis such as the Warsangali Sultanate, the Ajuran Sultanate and the Gobroon Dynasty. The Dervish movement existed for 25 years, from 1895 until 1920; it had a Darawiish Sultan, named Diiriye Guure, an emir, named Sayid Mohamed and a government called the Haroun. [60] The haroun (i.e.
(Darawiish), Ragxun, Gaarhaye, Bah-udgoon and Shacni-cali were also overwhelmingly Dhulbahante.[61] The Dervish movement successfully repulsed the British Empire four times and forced it to retreat to the coastal region.[62] Due to these successful expeditions, the Dervish movement was recognized as an ally by the Ottoman and German
empires. The Turks also named Hassan Emir of the Somali nation, [63] and the Germans promised to officially recognise any territories the Dervishes were finally defeated in 1920 as a direct consequence of Britain's use of aircraft, [65] The first ever air raid
campaign in Africa began with Afqarshe Ismail being the first African to be killed in an airstrike, and ended with Haji Yusuf Barre holding the last stand at Taleh. [66] Herero Wars and Maji-Maji Rebellion See also: Herero and Namaqua genocide Between 1904 and 1908, Germany's colonies in
German South-West Africa and German East Africa were rocked by separate, contemporaneous native revolts against their rule. In both territories the threat to German Pouth-West Africa were rocked by separate, contemporaneous native revolts against their rule. In both territories the threat to German Pouth-West Africa were rocked by separate, contemporaneous native revolts against their rule.
the Maji-Maji rebels in German East Africa being steadily crushed by German forces slowly advancing through the countryside, with the natives resorting to guerrilla warfare[citation needed]. German efforts to clear the bush of civilians in German South-West Africa then resulted in a genocide of the population. In total, as many as 65,000 Herero
(80% of the total Herero population), and 10,000 Namaqua (50% of the total Namaqua population) either starved, died of thirst, or were worked to death in camps such as Shark Island Concentration and the poisoning of the population's wells
whilst they were trapped in the Namib Desert.[citation needed] Colonial encounter Colonial consciousness and exhibitions Colonial lobby Pygmies and a European. Some pygmies would be exposed in human zoos, such as Ota Benga displayed by eugenicist Madison Grant in the Bronx Zoo. In its earlier stages, imperialism was generally the act of
individual explorers as well as some adventurous merchantmen. The colonial powers were a long way from approving without any dissent the expensive adventurous merchantmen. The colonial powers were a long way from approving without any dissent the expensive adventurous merchantmen. The colonial powers were a long way from approving without any dissent the expensive adventurous merchantmen.
not resist the colonial lobby in his cabinet, and thus did not execute his electoral promise to disengage from Egypt. Although Gladstone was personally opposed to imperialism, the social tensions caused by the Long Depression pushed him to favour jingoism: the imperialism, the social tensions caused by the Long Depression pushed him to favour jingoism: the imperialism, the social tensions caused by the Long Depression pushed him to favour jingoism: the imperialism, the social tensions caused by the Long Depression pushed him to favour jingoism: the imperialism of the imperiali
then Radical politician Georges Clemenceau also adamantly opposed himself to it: he thought colonization was a diversion from the "blue line of the Vosges" mountains, that is revanchism and the patriotic urge to reclaim the Alsace-Lorraine region which had been annexed by the German Empire with the 1871 Treaty of Frankfurt. Clemenceau
actually made Jules Ferry's cabinet fall after the 1885 Tonkin disaster. According to Hannah Arendt in The Origins of Totalitarianism (1951), this expansion of national sovereignty on overseas territories contradicted the unity of the nation state which provided citizenship to its population. Thus, a tension between the universalist will to respect human
rights of the colonized people, as they may be considered as "citizens" of the nation state, and the imperialist drive to cynically exploit populations deemed inferior began to surface. Some, in colonizing countries, opposed what they saw as unnecessary evils of the colonial administration when left to itself; as described in Joseph Conrad's Heart of
Darkness (1899) - published around the same time as Kipling's The White Man's Burden - or in Louis-Ferdinand Céline's Journey to the End of the Night (1932). Colonial lobbies emerged to legitimise the Scramble for Africa and other expensive overseas
policies to ensure the market's growth. Even in lesser powers, voices like Enrico Corradini claimed a "place in the sun" for so-called "prototype of fascism. Colonial propaganda and jingoism A plethora of colonialist propaganda pamphlets, ideas, and imagery played on the colonial
powers' psychology of popular jingoism and proud nationalism.[68] A hallmark of the French colonial project in the late 19th century was the civilisation to benighted peoples.[69] As such, colonial officials undertook a policy of Franco-
Europeanisation in French colonies, most notably French West Africa and Madagascar. During the 19th century, French citizenship along with the right to elect a deputy to the French Chamber of Deputies was granted to the four old colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyanne and Réunion as well as to the residents of the "Four Communes" in
Senegal. In most cases, the elected deputies were white Frenchmen, although there were some black deputies, such as the Senegalese Blaise Diagne, who was elected in 1914.[70] Colonial exhibitions Poster for the 1897 Brussels International Exposition. However, by the end of World War
I the colonial empires had become very popular almost everywhere in Europe: public opinion had been convinced of the metropolitans would never see a piece of it. Colonial exhibitions were instrumental in this change of popular mentalities brought about by the colonial propaganda, supported by the
colonial lobby and by various scientists.[71] Thus, conquests of territories were inevitably followed by public displays of the indigenous people for scientific and leisure purposes. Carl Hagenbeck, a German merchant in wild animals and a future entrepreneur of most Europeans zoos, decided in 1874 to exhibit Samoa and Sami people as "purely
natural" populations. In 1876, he sent one of his collaborators to the newly conquered Egyptian Sudan to bring back some wild beasts and Nubians. Presented in Paris, London, and Berlin these Nubians were very successful. Such "human zoos" could be found in Hamburg, Antwerp, Barcelona, London, Milan, New York City, Paris, etc., with 200,000 tcc., with 200,000 tcc.
300,000 visitors attending each exhibition. Tuaregs were exhibited after the French Société de Géographie); Malagasy after the occupation of Madagascar; Amazons of Abomey after Behanzin's mediatic defeat against the
French in 1894. Not used to the climatic conditions, some of the indigenous exposed died, such as some Galibis in Paris in 1892.[72] Geoffroy de Saint-Hilaire, director of the Parisian Jardin d'acclimatation, decided in 1877 to organise two "ethnological spectacles", presenting Nubians and Inuit. The public of the Jardin d'acclimatation doubled, with a
million paying entrances that year, a huge success for these times. Between 1877 and 1912, approximately thirty "ethnological exhibitions" were presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimatation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimatation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimatation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented in Paris' 1878 and 1879 World's Fair; the 1900 World's Fair presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimatation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented in Paris' 1878 and 1879 World's Fair presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimatation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented in Paris' 1878 and 1879 World's Fair presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimatation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented in Paris' 1878 and 1879 World's Fair presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimatation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented in Paris' 1878 and 1879 World's Fair presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimatation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimatation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zoologique d'acclimation.[73] "Negro villages" would be presented at the Jardin zo
Madagascar, while the Colonial Exhibitions in Marseilles (1906 and 1922) and in Paris (1907 and 1931) would also display human beings in cages, often nudes or quasi-nudes 
Zoological Society, exposed Pygmy Ota Benga in the Bronx Zoo alongside the apes and others in 1906. At the behest of Grant, a scientific racist and eugenicist, zoo director Hornaday placed Ota Benga in a cage with an orangutan and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism, and in particular that Africans like Ota Benga in a cage with an orangutan and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism, and in particular that Africans like Ota Benga in a cage with an orangutan and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism, and in particular that Africans like Ota Benga in a cage with an orangutan and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism, and in particular that Africans like Ota Benga in a cage with an orangutan and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism, and in particular that Africans like Ota Benga in a cage with an orangutan and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism, and in particular that Africans like Ota Benga in a cage with an orangutan and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism, and in particular that Africans like Ota Benga in a cage with an orangutan and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism, and in particular that Africans like Ota Benga in a cage with an orangutan and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism, and in particular that Africans like Ota Benga in a cage with an orangutan and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism, and in particular that Africans like Ota Benga in a cage with an orangutan and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism and labeled him "The Missing Link" in an attempt to illustrate Darwinism and labeled him "The Missing Link" in a cage with 
are closer to apes than were Europeans. Other colonial exhibitions included the 1924 British Empire Exhibition and the 1931 Paris "Exposition coloniale". Countering disease From the beginning of the 20th century, the elimination or control of disease in tropical countries became a driving force for all colonial powers.[75] The sleeping sickness
epidemic in Africa was arrested due to mobile teams systematically screening millions of people at risk.[76] In the 1880s cattle brought from British Asia to feed Italian soldiers invading Erithrea turned out to be infected with a disease called rinderpest. Rinderpest continued to infect 90% of Africa's cattle. African cattle was severely damaged,
destroying the African livelihood, forcing them to work as labour for their colonizers. In the 20th century, Africa saw the biggest increase in its population due to lessening of the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all, the end or decline of the slave trade.[77] Africa's population has grown from 120 million due to lessening of the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all, the end or decline of the slave trade.[77] Africa's population has grown from 120 million due to lessening of the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all, the end or decline of the slave trade.[77] Africa's population has grown from 120 million due to lessening of the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all, the end or decline of the slave trade.[77] Africa's population has grown from 120 million due to lessening of the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all, the end or decline of the slave trade.[77] Africa's population has grown from 120 million due to lessening of the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, famine relief, medicine, and above all the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, and above all the mortality rate in many countries due to peace, and above all the mortalit
in 1900[78] to over 1 billion today.[79] Slavery abolition Main article: Slavery in Africa § Abolition The continuing anti-slavery movement in Western Europe became a reason and an excuse for the Brussels Anti-Slavery conference 1889-90. During the Scramble for Africa, an early but
secondary focus of all colonial regimes was the suppression of slavery and the slave trade. In French West Africa, following conquest and abolition by the French abolished slavery in 1896 and approximately 500,000 slaves were freed.
successful in abolishing slavery, though slavery remained active in Africa even though it has gradually moved to a wage economy. Slavery was never fully eradicated in Africa even though it has gradually moved to a wage economy. Slavery was never fully eradicated in Africa even though it has gradually moved to a wage economy. Slavery was never fully eradicated in Africa even though it has gradually moved to a wage economy. Slavery was never fully eradicated in Africa even though it has gradually moved to a wage economy. Slavery was never fully eradicated in Africa even though it has gradually moved to a wage economy. Slavery was never fully eradicated in Africa even though it has gradually moved to a wage economy.
Europe added almost 9,000,000 square miles (23,000,000 km2) - one-fifth of the land area of the globe - to its overseas colonial possessions. Europe's formal holdings now included the entire African continent except Ethiopia, Liberia, and Saguia el-Hamra, the latter of which would be integrated into Spanish Sahara. Between 1885 and 1914, Britain Europe's formal holdings now included the entire African continent except Ethiopia, Liberia, and Saguia el-Hamra, the latter of which would be integrated into Spanish Sahara. Between 1885 and 1914, Britain Europe added almost 9,000,000 km2) - one-fifth of the land area of the globe - to its overseas colonial possessions.
marginal leaders but much of their territory consisted of the sparsely populated Sahara.[84][85] The political imperial powers led to a succession of crisesion o
which finally exploded in August 1914, when previous rivalries and alliances created a domino situation that drew the major European nations into World War I. [86] African colonies listed by colonising power Equestrian statue of Leopold II of Belgium, the Sovereign of the Congo Free State from 1885 to 1908, Regent Place in Brussels, Belgium
Belgium Congo Free State and Belgian Congo (today's Democratic Republic of the Congo) Ruanda-Urundi (comprising modern Rwanda and Burundi, 1922-62) France Further information: List of French possessions and colonies § In Africa The Foureau-Lamy military expedition sent out from Algiers in 1898 to conquer the Chad Basin and unify all
French territories in West Africa. French West Africa: Mauritania Senegal Albreda (1681-1857, now part of Gambia) French Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso) French Dahomey (now Benin) French Togoland (1916-60, now Togo) Enclaves of Forcados and Badjibo (in
modern Nigeria) French Equatorial Africa: Gabon French Congo (now Republic) Chad French North Africa: French North
conquered Dahomey (present-day Benin) in 1892 Germany German Kamerun (now Cameroon and part of Nigeria, 1884-1916) German East Africa (now Rwanda, Burundi and most of Tanzania, 1885-1919) German South-West Africa (now Rwanda, Burundi and most of Tanzania, 1884-1914) After the First World
War, Germany's possessions were partitioned among Britain (which took a sliver of western Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Namibia), France (which took most of Cameroon and Eastern Togo, and Cameroon and Eastern Togo, a
Somalia in 1925) Libya Italian Tripolitania Italian Cyrenaica Italian Cyrenaica in 1934) During the Interwar period, Italian Entirea and Italian E
Portugal Marracuene in Portuguese Mozambique was the site of a decisive battle between Portuguese Angola (now Angola) Portuguese Angola (now Angola) Portuguese Cape Verdeundania In 1895 Portuguese Angola (now Angola) Portuguese Angola (now Angola) Portuguese Cape Verdeundania In 1895 Portuguese Angola (now Angola) Portuguese Angola (now Angola (now Angola (now Angola (now Angola (now Angola (now Ango
Portuguese São Tomé and Príncipe São Tomé Island Príncipe Island Fort of São João Baptista de Ajudá(now Ouidah, in Benin) Spain Northern Spanish Morocco (Cape Juby) Spanish Sahara (now Western Sahara) Saguia el-Hamra Río
de Oro Spanish Guinea(now Equatorial Guinea) Fernando Pó Río Muni Annobón United Kingdom Further information: Historiography of the British proclaimed a protectorate over the Ashanti Kingdom. The British were primarily interested in
maintaining secure communication lines to India, which led to initial interest in Egypt and South Africa. Once these two areas were secure, it was the intent of British colonialists such as Cecil Rhodes to establish a Cape-Cairo railway and to exploit mineral and agricultural resources. Control of the Nile was viewed as a strategic and commercial
advantage. Egypt British Cyrenaica (1943-1951, now part of Libya) British Tripolitania (1943-1951, now part of Libya) British East Africa: Kenya Colony Uganda Protectorate Tanzania: Tanganyika Territory (1919-61) Zanzibar British Mauritius Bechuanaland (now Botswana)
Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) British Seychelles British South Africa South
of Ghana) Cameroons (1922-61, now part of Cameroon and Nigeria) Gold Coast (British colony) (now Ghana) Nyasaland (now Lesotho) Swaziland (now Lesotho
1847.[89] Liberia is Africa's oldest republic, and the second-oldest black republic in the world (after Haiti). Liberia maintained its independence during the period as it was viewed by European powers as either a colony[90] or protectorate of the United States. Ethiopia maintained its independence from Italy after the Battle of Adwa which resulted in
the Treaty of Addis Ababa in 1896.[91] With the exception of the occupation between 1936 and 1941 by Benito Mussolini's military forces, Ethiopia is Africa's oldest independent nation. Connections to modern-day events Further information: Decolonisation of Africa and Neocolonisation of Africa and Neocolonisation of the occupation between 1936 and 1941 by Benito Mussolini's military forces, Ethiopia is Africa's oldest independent nation.
connect the old scramble to a new scramble for Africa, coinciding with the emergence of an "Afro-neoliberal" capitalist movement in postcolonial economic structures remained undiversified and linear. In most cases, the bulk of a nation's economy
relied on cash crops or natural resources. These scholars claim that the decolonisation process kept independent African nations at the mercy of colonial powers due to structurally dependent economic relations. They also claim that structural adjustment programs led to the privatization and liberalization of many African political and economic
systems, forcefully pushing Africa into the global capitalist market, and that these factors led to development under Western ideological systems of economics and politics. [93] Petro-states In the era of globalization, several African countries have emerged as petro-states (for example Sudan, Cameroon, Nigeria, Angola). These are nations with an
economic and political partnership between transnational oil companies and the ruling elite class in oil-rich Africa during this time period. Mary Gilmartin notes that "material and symbolic appropriation of space [is] central to imperial expansion and control"
nations in the globalization era who invest in controlling land internationally are engaging in neo-imperialism. [95] Chinese (and other Asian countries) state oil companies have entered Africa's highly competitive oil sector. China National Petroleum Corporation purchased 40% of Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company. Furthermore, Sudan
exports 50-60% of its domestically produced oil to China, making up 7% of China's imports. China has also been purchasing equity shares in African oil fields, invested in industry related infrastructure development and acquired continental oil concessions throughout Africa. [96] See also History portal Africa portal Chronology of colonialism Civilizing
mission Decolonisation of Africa Durand Line Economic history of Africa French colonial empire Historiography of the British Empire Impact and evaluation of colonialism and colonisation International Africa Scientific racism Sykes-Picot
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