

The Scramble of Africa

1. The Scramble for Africa & The Treaty of Berlin
 - a. held conference in Berlin and decided to carve up Africa into 14 pieces
 - i. attendees 4 main goals
 1. to gain control over territory
 2. wanted to create a free trade zone
 3. wanted to end Africa's internal slave trade and slavery
 4. wanted to expand Christianity
 - ii. attendees divided up Africa into 55 countries
 - iii. multiple wars against this; exception of Liberia and Ethiopia in 1896 that's not colonized by Europeans
 - iv. by 1920, all of Africa was under European control
2. Forms of Conquest and Colonial Rule
 - a. Warfare
 - i. West Africa
 1. Anglo-Ashanti War (1895-96)
 - a. deposits of gold was an incentive in the war
 - b. Europe trying to establish a great presence in Ghana
 - c. Ashanti was defeated and considered the "Gold Coast Colony"
 - b. East Africa Protectorate (1895)
 - i. had rich fertile agricultural land that the British wanted, so they acted in passivication
 - ii. Passivication - done with the process of hammering
 1. Hammering - taking Africans through brute force involving violence
 2. created passive people to be able to be controlled
 - c. Indirect Rule
 - i. Africans were kept in control of their colonies under African kings
 - ii. things coexisted; Africans in control of things internally and Europeans controlled things externally
 - iii. anything outside the colony, they didn't control
 - iv. dual-economy
 - v. set up by the British in both Kenya and in Ghana
 - d. Assimilation
 - i. cultural adaptation of Africans to the culture of their colonizer
 - ii. colonial powers believed that Africans should replaced their structure with the Europeans and Portuguese structures

- iii. civilizing mission to turn Africans to French and Portuguese second-class citizens
 - iv. took place in Senegal and Angola
 - e. Direct Rule
 - i. through paternalism in Belgium
 - 1. used Africans as children, teaching them by the Europeans
 - 2. wanted to limit the African's education
 - a. those who completed primary schooling were "evolués"
 - 3. forced to do hard physical labor and cultivating cash crops
3. Impact- Political and Cultural
 - a. Political
 - i. under the offices of the Europeans authority
 - ii. part of Assimilation
 - b. Cultural
 - i. colonial powers began to chip away at African's traditions, ideologies, way of living, and transform them into a "more civilized" place like Europe
 - ii. Christianity
 - 1. furthered erosion of African traditional practices (polygamy and extended family)
 - 2. trained many Africans in its schools who became successful
 - 3. caused severe psychological and social dislocation
 - iii. didn't peacefully accept colonial domination
 - 1. wars, revolts, strikes, and refusals to work for/serve in army

"African Resistance to Colonial Rule- Benjamin Talton

- 1. The Complexities of Resistance
 - a. It was possible to resist colonial rule through collaboration with the colonizers in one instance and in the next to resist European authority. It was also possible to limit European political control through some form of collaboration with European generals or colonial administrators.
- 2. Cultural and Religious Resistance
 - a. The 1929 Aba Women's Revolt, or Igbo Women's War, in southeastern Nigeria reflects this trend. What is unique about the movement that produced the revolt is that its leadership was composed entirely of rural women. It is also unique because it was the only mass protest to take place in Nigeria prior to the years leading to independence in 1960. The Aba Women's Revolt was an effort on the part of Igbo women to protect their economic and political interests. It was not a movement against European colonial rule; rather, it aimed at particular policies that the women perceived to originate with the British-imposed warrant chiefs.
- 3. Political Resistance

- a. They do, however, demonstrate that as Africans confronted European military superiority and political dominance—whether they aligned themselves with Europeans, sought protection, or responded with aggressive military resistance