🡪Answer Key for Scavenger Hunt

1. What is imperialism? Imperialism is the process whereby powerful groups try to extend their power and increase their wealth by bringing ever more of the world under their domination.
2. What were three main reasons that European countries wanted to control African lands?

There are several reasons why the European nations competed with each other to gain colonies in Africa.

1. They all wanted to gain power and prestige. The more territory that they were able to control in Africa the more powerful and important they thought they could become. Often a European nation would take over territory in Africa simply to prevent another European country from taking it.
2. Africa was tremendously rich in natural resources, which could be brought to Europe and turned into manufactured goods.
3. Europeans also needed markets for their manufactured goods. These goods could be sold in Africa for large profits.
4. According to the pictures to the right, which European countries had imperial interests in Africa? Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Portugal, Belgium, Italy Spain
5. According to the pictures, did any areas of Africa remain independent? If so, which ones? Liberia and Ethiopia
6. Which two European powers held the greatest percentage of continental Africa? What parts of Africa did these countries control? Great Britain(Egypt, Sudan, South Africa, Nigeria, Rhodesia) and France(mostly north-west)
7. Explain how Ethiopia and Liberia remained independent from European imperialism. What factors contributed to these countries remaining independent?

Ethiopia🡪 Fortunately, Ethiopia was very mountainous and that enabled the Ethiopians to survive numerous invasions in the past. In the 19th century, Ethiopia's leaders were able to cultivate a sense of nationalism and use Ethiopia's strategic trading position between the coast and the interior to create the basis for survival during the European conquest of its neighbors.

Liberia🡪Liberia was the second African country to be formed in part by Africans in the diaspora returning to Africa. Almost all of the returning Africans who settled in Liberia were ex-slaves from the United States. Liberia was one of only two countries in Africa never to be colonized by a European power. Under Monroe, land was purchased in Africa, and slaves in the US were brought back to Africa. In a sense, Liberia was imperialized, but by the US and not Europe.

1. What was the purpose of the Berlin Conference? To avoid conflict with one another in Africa, European leaders met in Berlin, Germany. With little regard or representation for native Africans, the European powers set about carving up Africa
2. What were the three main guidelines established during the Berlin Conference?
   1. Any sovereign power which wanted to claim any territory should inform the other powers “in order to ... make good any claim of their own.”
   2. Any such annexation should be validated by effective occupation.
   3. Treaties with African rulers were to be considered a valid title to sovereignty.
3. What is sovereignty? How would you define this concept in your own words?
   1. The supreme, absolute, and uncontrollable power by which any independent state is governed;
   2. The power to do everything in a state without accountability, --to make laws, to execute and to apply them
   3. In own words---- the power of the government to make all decisions within the boundries of the state in which they govern.
4. Was there any resistance to European imperialism in Africa? Explain one attempt at resistance.
   1. One of the chiefs who organised an armed rebellion against British colonial authority was Zulu Chief Bambatha. He was not happy with the loss of land his people suffered and the poll tax of one pound that they were forced to pay. His demand was that his people's land be returned and the poll tax lifted. The armed rebellion was finally crushed after lasting out a year. Chief Bambatha together with his 3000 followers was killed.
   2. In East Africa there was the Maji Maji revolt organised by Kinjigitile Ngwale in 1905. The revolt was against forced labour and tax policies forced upon the people by the German government, which was implementing a cotton scheme to increase her exports. To implement their scheme the Germans forced Africans to plant cotton instead of their traditional staple crops. And the Maji Maji revolted.
   3. In Nyasaland, now Malawi, the Christian church and the Seventh Day Adventist Church under the leadership of Priest John Chilembwe, played an important role organizing and carrying out an early uprising against colonial authority. John Chilembwe was the leader of this uprising to protest against the hut tax, which was increased by 8 shillings in 1909, and unfair labour practices on white owned estates. The First World War made matters even worse. John Chilembwe noticed that a large number of people who died while fighting against the Germans in September 1914 in Karonga were black people. He then wrote a letter to the Nyasaland Times newspaper challenging the idea that participation in the war would improve things for black people in Nyasaland.
5. Choose 3 African countries. Describe which imperial power they fought in order to gain independence. In what year did your countries gain their independence from imperial rule?

\*\*CAN CHOOSE ONE OF MANY. HERE ARE 3 EXAMPLES:

1. Libya—imperialized by Italy. (An independent monarchy, under King Idris, was created in 1951 with help from the UN, but the monarchy was abolished when Gadaffi took power in 1969.)
2. Democratic Republic of the Congo—imperialized by Belgium. Gained independence in 1960.
3. Zimbabwe—imperialized by Britain. Gained independence in 1965.