Social Studies   **Name:** _____

SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA WEBQUEST

Directions: Complete the following questions using the website(s) listed below.

http://www.saburchill.com/history/chapters/empires/0053.html

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/abolition/scramble_for_africa_article_01.shtml

Use (http://www.saburchill.com/history/chapters/empires/0053.html) to answer questions #1-2.

1. Based on the map, what European nations were imperialistic in Africa?

2. Which two nations had control of the greatest amount of territory in Africa?

Use (http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/abolition/scramble_for_africa_article_01.shtml) to answer the remaining questions.

3. Using the information from the website, briefly describe European imperialism in Africa before the 19th century.

4. Approximately how many Africans were forced into slavery during the slave trade?

5. What region of Africa was most affected by the slave trade?

6. Briefly explain how the slave trade (from the 1500's to the 1800's) affected Europe AND Africa.

7. As late as the 1870s, only _____ of the continent was under direct European control, with Algeria held by _____, the Cape Colony and Natal (both in modern South Africa) by _____, and Angola by _____.

8. Explain how European imperialism in Africa had changed by the early 1900's.

9. What was one of the main reasons for the "Scramble for Africa", as stated on the website?

10. "Eurocentrism" is defined as a "belief in the superiority of Europeans and Europe above all others".
    a. Explain how the slave trade was Eurocentric.

    b. In what ways are the "three C's" by David Livingstone (as explained on the website) Eurocentric in nature?

11. When was the Berlin Conference held?

12. Who convened (or called) the Berlin Conference?

13. What was the real or intended purpose of the Berlin Conference? What did it result in?

14. In what way was the Berlin Conference Eurocentric?

15. What was Britain primarily concerned with in terms of its imperialism in Africa?

16. Using a search engine (such as Google Images) find a map of the world. Or you could simply use Google Earth / Maps.
    a. On the blank map below, label the countries: Britain, Egypt, South Africa, and India.
    b. As well, find and label the Suez Canal in Egypt.

c. Based on the locations that you mapped in part "a" of this question, why do you think Egypt and South Africa were important colonies for Britain during the "Scramble for Africa"?

17. Besides controlling territory for strategic reasons and for better lines of communication and transportation, why else was Britain interested in imperialism in Africa?

18. What area of Africa did King Leopold II of Belgium control as his own personal territory?

19. What resource was Leopold seeking in his territory?

20. Explain the techniques / strategies that Leopold used to get the resource out of the Congo.

21. What impact did the actions of Leopold have on the Congo?

22. What finally ended Leopold's control and brutality over the Congo?

23. In general, why do you suppose that European imperialism in Africa in the 1800's and early 1900's is called the "Scramble for Africa"?

24. Overall, how did the "Scramble for Africa" impact Europe AND Africa? Explain.