

Name: _____

Period: _____

HOW WERE EUROPEAN NATIONS CAPABLE OF DOMINATING THE AFRICAN CONTINENT?

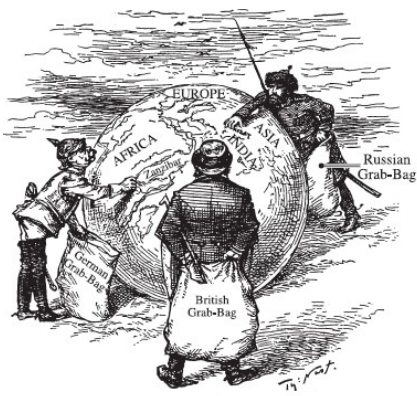
Directions: Read the following and then answer the questions that appear below:

Document #1: Capt. F. D. Lugard (1893) “Throughout Africa the ideas of the cure of the body and of the soul are closely allied. The “medicine man” is credited, not only with knowledge of the drugs which may avert or cure disease, but he is also supposed to have knowledge of the charms and *dawa* which will invoke the aid of the Deity or appease his wrath. As the skill of the European in medicine asserts its superiority over the crude methods of medicine man, so does he in proportion gain an influence in his teaching of the great truths of Christianity? He teaches the savage where knowledge cease, how far natural remedies produce their effects, independent of charms or supernatural agencies. The medical missionary gains in admission to the houses and homes of the natives by virtue of his art. He becomes their adviser and referee.”

Document #2: Lo Bengula (1889); Some time ago a party of men came into my country, the principal one being a man called Rudd. They asked me for a place to dig gold and said they would give me certain things for the right to do so. I told them to bring what they would and I would show them what I would give. A document was written and presented to me for signature. I asked what it contained, and was told in it were my worlds and the words of those men. I put my hand to it. About three months afterwards I heard from other sources that I had given by that document the right to all the minerals of my country.

Document #3: Unidentified French Army Officer (1830); “Experience has shown that French soliders are little suited to endure the fatigue of warfare under the burning African sun. Detachments of native Africans, who would not be slaves, would find it was in their interest to support us and to serve us well. But we would have to give them some advantages and allow them to use the title of Soldiers of France, one which they would be proud to use. The African soldiers would be enrolled for 10 years, but at the end of their leave, they would be allowed to stay on by signing on again. Those who did so would be given a bonus in their salary. Those who, having finished their term of service, wanted to stay in Algeria would be given land, and those who wished to return to their native lad would b transported there by French government ships.”

Document #4: Berlin Conference, the European powers secretly divided Africa into spheres of interest at a meeting in Berlin, Germany (1884)



THE WORLD'S PLUNDERERS.
“It's English, you know.”

Source: Thomas Nast, *Harper's Weekly*, June 20, 1885
(adapted)

Document #5: Treaty signed in London (April 8, 1904); “DECLARATION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE RESPECTING EGYPT AND MOROCCO: His Britannic Majesty’s Government declares that they have no intention of altering the political status of Egypt. The Government of the French Republic, for their part, declares that they will not obstruct the action of Great Britain in that country. The Government of the French Republic declares that they have no intention of altering the political status of Morocco. His Britannic Majesty’s government, for their part, recognize that France as authority over Morocco, to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the administrative, economic, financial and military reforms which it may require. They declare that they will not obstruct the action taken by France, provided that such action shall leave intact the rights which Great Britain, in virtue of treaties and conventions enjoys in Morocco.”

Questions:

1. Why did European nations determine the division of Africa in Berlin, Germany? What were the advantages of holding such a conference in Berlin without African participation?
2. How did Europeans use each of these methods in order to take control of Africa? A. missionaries, b. deception, c. collaboration, d. secret treaties.
3. Which of these would you consider the most important? Explain your answer.
4. Was European action in 19th c. Africa justified because of imperialistic beliefs and policies? Why or why not?