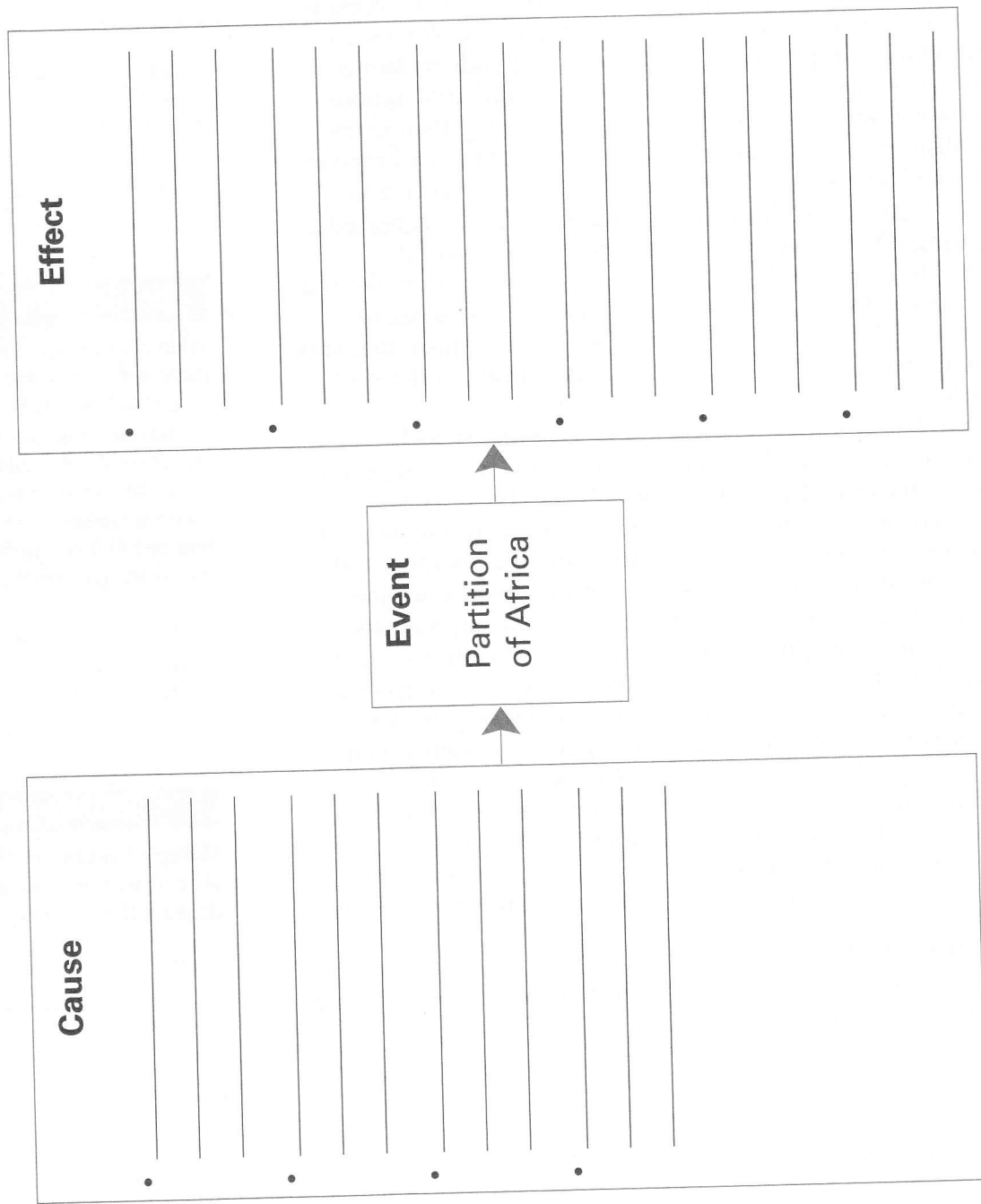


CHAPTER
24
SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide
THE PARTITION OF AFRICA

Focus Question: How did imperialist European powers claim control over most of Africa by the end of the 1800s?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below by identifying the causes and effects of the partition of Africa by European nations.



Section Summary
THE PARTITION OF AFRICA

Before the scramble for colonies began in the 1800s, North Africa was

under the rule of the declining Ottoman empire. West Africa experi-

enced an Islamic revival inspired by **Usman dan Fodio**. In East Africa,

port cities carried on a profitable trade. Zulus were a major force in

southern Africa. A brilliant Zulu leader, **Shaka**, conquered nearby

peoples. Groups driven from their homelands by the Zulus migrated

north, conquering other peoples and creating powerful states.

For many years, Europeans had been trading along the African

coasts. In the 1800s, contact increased as European explorers began

pushing into the interior of Africa. One of the best-known was the

missionary explorer **Dr. David Livingstone**. In 1869, the journalist

Henry Stanley trekked into Africa to find Livingstone, who had not

been heard from for years. Other missionaries followed explorers

such as Livingstone. They built schools, churches, and medical clin-

ics, often taking a **paternalistic** view of Africans.

About 1871, **King Leopold II** of Belgium hired Stanley to arrange

trade treaties with African leaders. Leopold's action prompted Britain,

France, and Germany to join in a scramble for African land. Eventu-

ally, without consulting any Africans, European leaders met in Berlin

to divide the continent of Africa among themselves. In the following

years, Europeans expanded further into Africa, often exploiting

African people and resources. In southern Africa, the **Boer War** began

when Britain wanted to claim Boer land. The Boers were descendants

of Dutch farmers. The British wanted the land because gold and dia-

monds had been discovered there.

Africans fought back against European imperialism. In West

Africa, **Samori Touré** fought French forces. **Yaa Asantewaa** was an

Asante queen who led the fight against the British in West Africa.

Another female leader was **Nehanda** of the Shona in Zimbabwe. In

most cases resistance was not successful. However, Ethiopia was

able to keep its independence. Earlier, Ethiopia had been divided up

among a number of rival princes who then ruled their own domains.

Menelek II modernized his country and trained an army, success-

fully resisting Italian invaders.

The Age of Imperialism caused a Western-educated African elite

to emerge. Some admired Western ways. Others sought indepen-

dence through nationalist movements.

Review Questions

1. Who ruled North Africa before the 1800s?

2. What set off a European scramble for African territories?

READING CHECK

Which African country was able to resist European conquest and maintain its independence?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *domains*

mean in the underlined sen-

tence? Use context clues. Think

about what a prince rules. What

would have been divided? Use

these context clues to help you

figure out the meaning of

domains.

Cause and Effect What caused

groups of Africans in southern

Africa to migrate north? What

was the effect of this?

READING SKILL