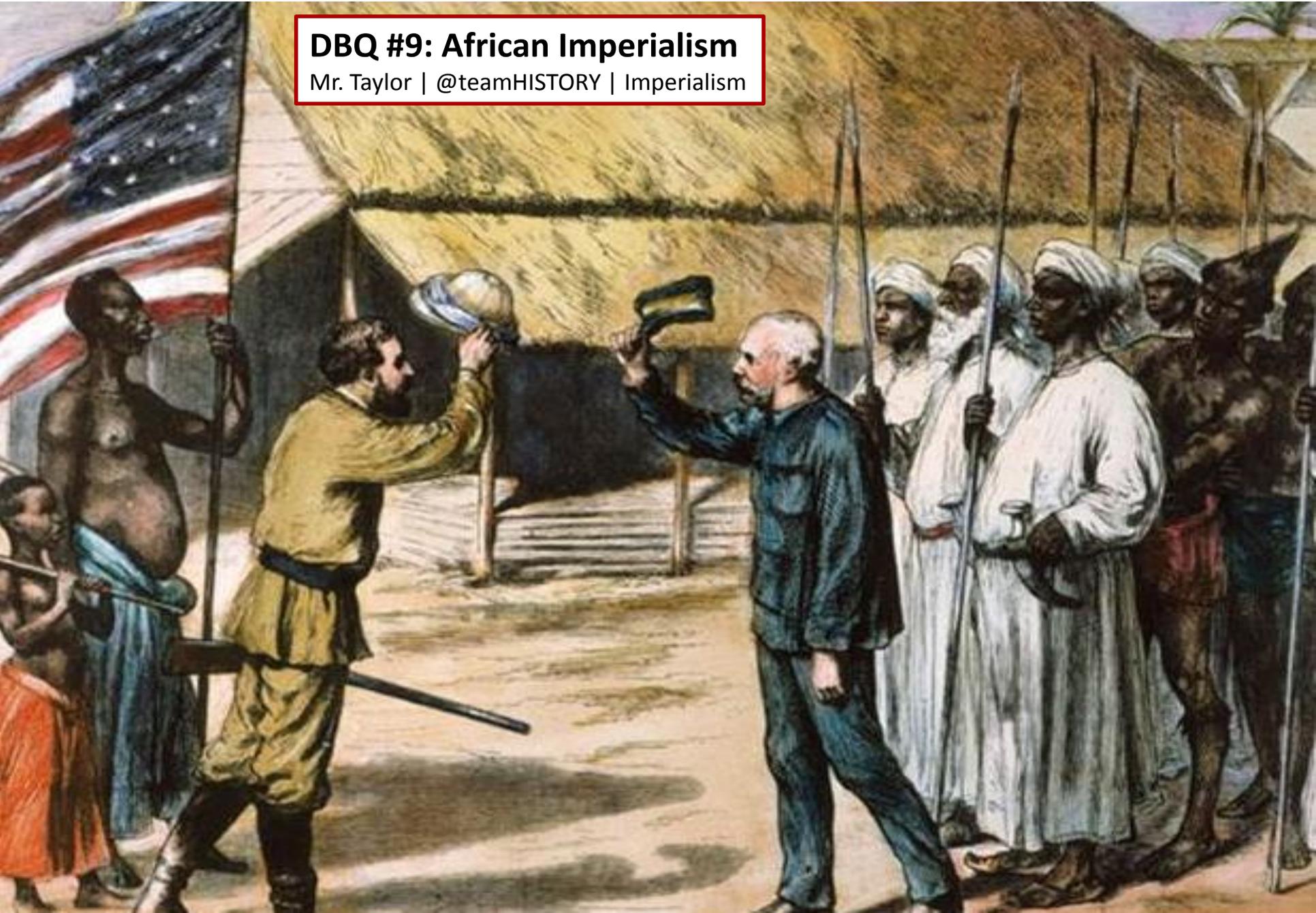


DBQ #9: African Imperialism

Mr. Taylor | @teamHISTORY | Imperialism



Historical Context

Industrialization stirred ambitions in many European nations. They wanted more resources to fuel their industrial production. They competed for new markets for their goods. Many nations looked to Africa as a source of raw materials and as a market for industrial products. As a result, colonial powers seized vast areas of Africa during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Abraham Lincoln

Nov. 19, 1863

Sixth Hour

Gettysburg Address a Bold Move

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this (document #3).

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which

FORMAT REQUIREMENTS

- ✓ Name/date/hour (not in header)
- ✓ Title (not “essay”)
- ✓ Paragraphs
- ✓ Indents (consistent)
- ✓ Double spaced (no extra spaces)
- ✓ Textbook-style *serif* font
- ✓ 10-12 size font
- ✓ 1-inch margins
- ✓ CITE DOCUMENTS parenthetically
- ✓ 600 word limit
- ✓ TURN IN via world history FOLDER on Google Drive.

Using information from the documents and your knowledge of social studies (especially **textbook ch. 27.1, p. 773, and p. 784**), answer the questions that follow each document. Your answers to the questions will help you write the essay in which you:

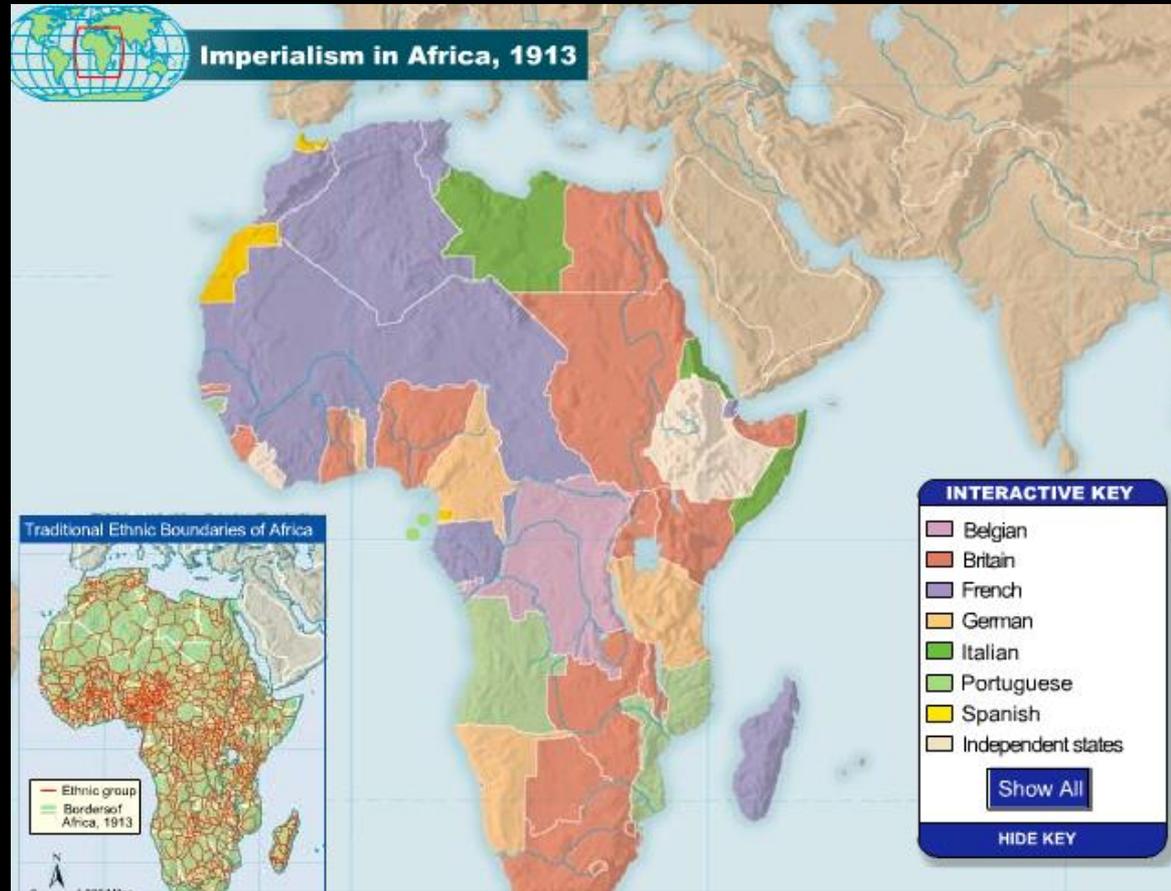
- **Discuss** the factors leading up to European imperialism in Africa.
- **Describe** how Africans viewed imperialist European nations, and discuss whether relations between Europe and Africa were permanently altered.
- **Judge** whether European imperialism improved or harmed the lives of Africans during the second half of the 19th- and first half of the 20th century.

Complexity requires that you address both sides.

“I contend that we [Britons] are the first race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race. ... It is our duty to seize every opportunity of acquiring more territory and we should keep this one idea steadily before our eyes that more territory simply means more of the Anglo-Saxon race, more of the best, the most human, most honorable race the world possesses.”

Cecil Rhodes, Confession of Faith, 1887

- 1A – Is Cecil Rhodes in favor of or opposed to imperialism, and what rationale does he give for his stance.
- 1B – What one idea does Rhodes think Great Britain should be focused on?



- 2A – How does imperialism in Africa in 1878 compare to 1913?
- 2B – What does the map of ethnic boundaries suggest about the number of ethnic groups in Africa in 1913?

“We must look this matter in the face, and must recognize that in order that we may have more employment to give we must create more demand. ... I would never lose the hold which we now have over our great Indian dependency –by far the greatest and most valuable of all the customers we have or ever shall have in this country. For the same reasons I approve of the continued occupation of Egypt; and for the same reasons I have urged upon this Government, and upon previous Governments, the necessity for using every legitimate opportunity to extend our influence and control in that great African continent which is now being opened up to civilization and to commerce; and, lastly, it is for the same reasons that I hold that our navy should be strengthened – until its supremacy is so assured that we cannot be shaken in any of the possessions which we hold or may hold hereafter.”

Joseph Chamberlain, Foreign and Colonial Speeches, 1897

- Based on this document, state one reason Joseph Chamberlain believed colonies were valuable to Great Britain.

African mine workers, South Africa, 1888

- 4A – What does the photograph suggest about colonization?
- 4B – What advantages/disadvantages might colonizers bring.



“Now, it is fashionable to decry the British Empire today: but for all its faults – and there were many – India, the greatest democracy in the world, is what it is today because it still draws, in law, parliamentary democracy and its armed forces, on the best of the imperial legacy.”

Kevin Myers, “The Irish Independent”

“Nor is violent physical opposition to abuse and injustice henceforth possible for the African in any part of Africa. His chances of effective resistance have been steadily dwindling with the increasing perfectibility in the killing power of modern armament.

Thus the African is really helpless against the material god of the white man, as embodied in the trinity of imperialism, capitalistic exploitation, and militarism.”

Edward Morel, The Black Man's Burden

- 6A – How does Morel feel about violent protest by Africans?
- 6B – What does Morel feel Africans can do in the face of imperialism?

7A – What does this map say about African resistance to imperialism?

7B – Why might the areas not shown to have resisted do so?



“The value of the Industrial mission, on the other hand, depends, of course, largely on the . . . nature of the tribes among whom it is located. Its value can hardly be over-estimated among such people as the Waganda, both on account of their natural aptitude and their eager desire to learn. But even the less advanced and more primitive tribes may be equally benefited, if not only mechanical and artisan work, such as the carpenter’s and blacksmith’s craft, but also the simpler ways of agriculture are taught. The sinking of wells, the system of irrigation, the introduction and planting of useful trees, the use of manure, and of domestic animals for agricultural purposes, the improvement of his tools by the introduction of the primitive Indian plough, etc. – all of these, while improving the status of the native, will make his land more productive, and hence, by increasing his surplus products, will enable him to purchase from the trader the cloth which shall add to his decency, and the implements and household utensils which shall produce greater results for his labor and greater comforts in his social life.”

Frederick D. Lugard, The Rise of Our East African Empire, 1893

- Based on this document, state two ways British imperialism would benefit Africans.

9A – What do you think the arms in this cartoon are meant to depict?

9B – What does the image of England suggest about the cartoonist's view of British imperialism?



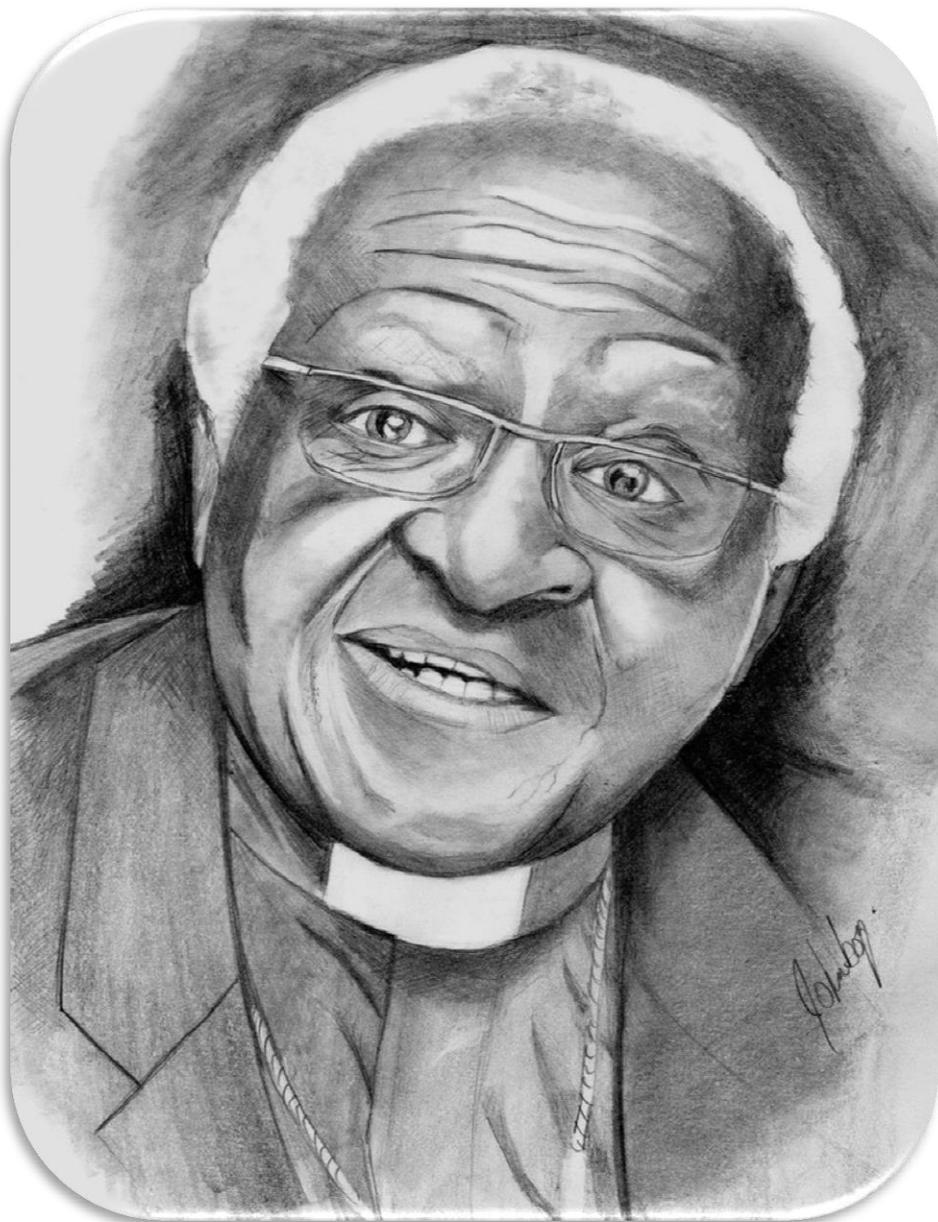
Cartoon: "The Devilfish in Egyptian Waters." Culver Pictures

“Let it be admitted at the outset that European brains, capital, and energy have ... not been, and never will be, expended in developing the resources of Africa from motives of pure philanthropy; that Europe is in Africa for the mutual benefit of her own industrial classes, and of the native races in their progress to a higher plane; that the benefit can be made reciprocal, and that it is the aim and desire of civilized administration to fulfill this dual mandate.

By railways and roads, by reclamation of swamps and irrigation of deserts, and by a system of fair trade and competition, we have added to the prosperity and wealth of these lands, and have checked famine and disease. We have put an end to the awful misery of the slave trade and inter-tribal war, to human sacrifice and the ordeals of the witch-doctor. Where these things survive they are severely suppressed. We are endeavoring to teach the native races to conduct their own affairs with justice and humanity, and to educate them alike in letters and in industry.”

Lord Lugard, The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa, 1922

- According to this document, what were two ways the British improved the lives of Africans?



“When the missionaries came to Africa they had the Bible and we had the land. They said ‘Let us pray.’ We closed our eyes. When we opened them, we had the Bible and they had the land.”

Bishop Desmond Tutu, 1984

- Based on this document, state **one** effect of British colonial rule on Africa.

Thomas Clarkson is justifiably in very high spirits in 1808 with the successful passing of legislation in the British Parliament to abolish the slave trade. He knew that this was a first but important step towards finally abolishing slavery (which would not occur in British colonies until the 1830s).

“Thus ended one of the most glorious contests ... ever carried on in any age or country. A contest, not of brutal violence, but of reason. A contest between those, who felt deeply for the happiness and the honour of their fellow-creatures, and those, who, through vicious custom and the impulse of avarice, had trampled under-foot the sacred rights of their nature.”

*Thomas Clarkson
History of the Abolition
of the Slave Trade, 1808*