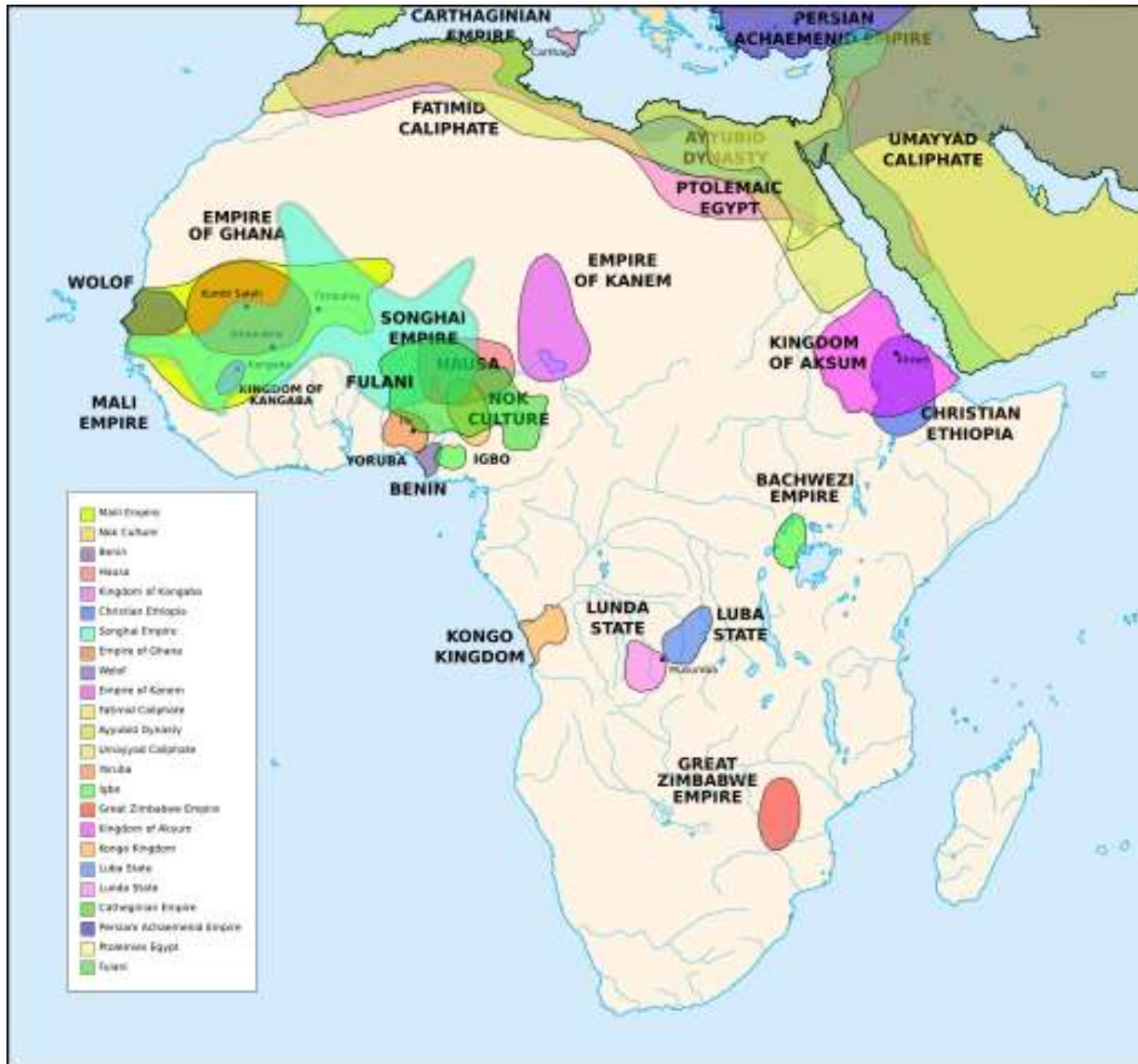
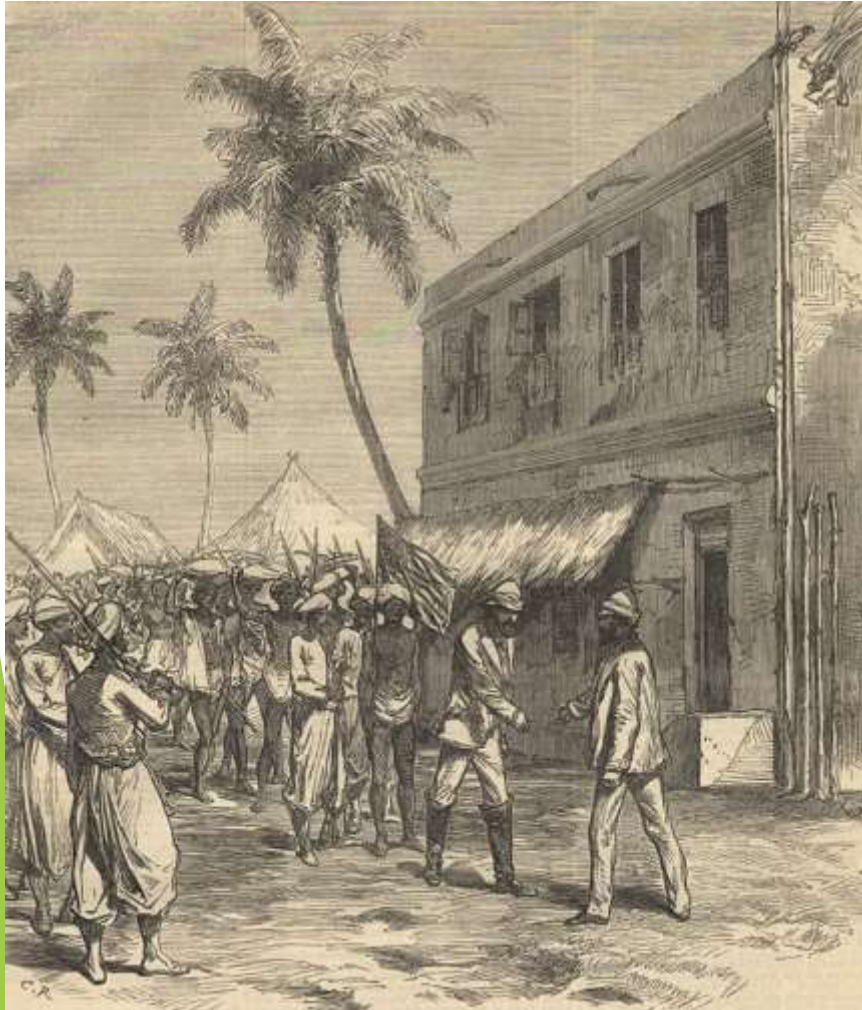


Before European Domination



Missionaries begin to explore



- ▶ Late 1860s
- ▶ David Livingstone, a missionary from Scotland, travelled deep into Africa to promote Christianity
- ▶ Decided to explore rather than be a missionary & became an abolitionist
- ▶ Not heard from for years, presumed dead

Livingstone & Stanley

- ▶ American newspaper reporter travelled to Africa to find Livingstone
- ▶ Found him in the Congo - “Dr. Livingstone, I presume?”
- ▶ This event created a frenzy in the press and sparked interest in exploring and colonizing Africa

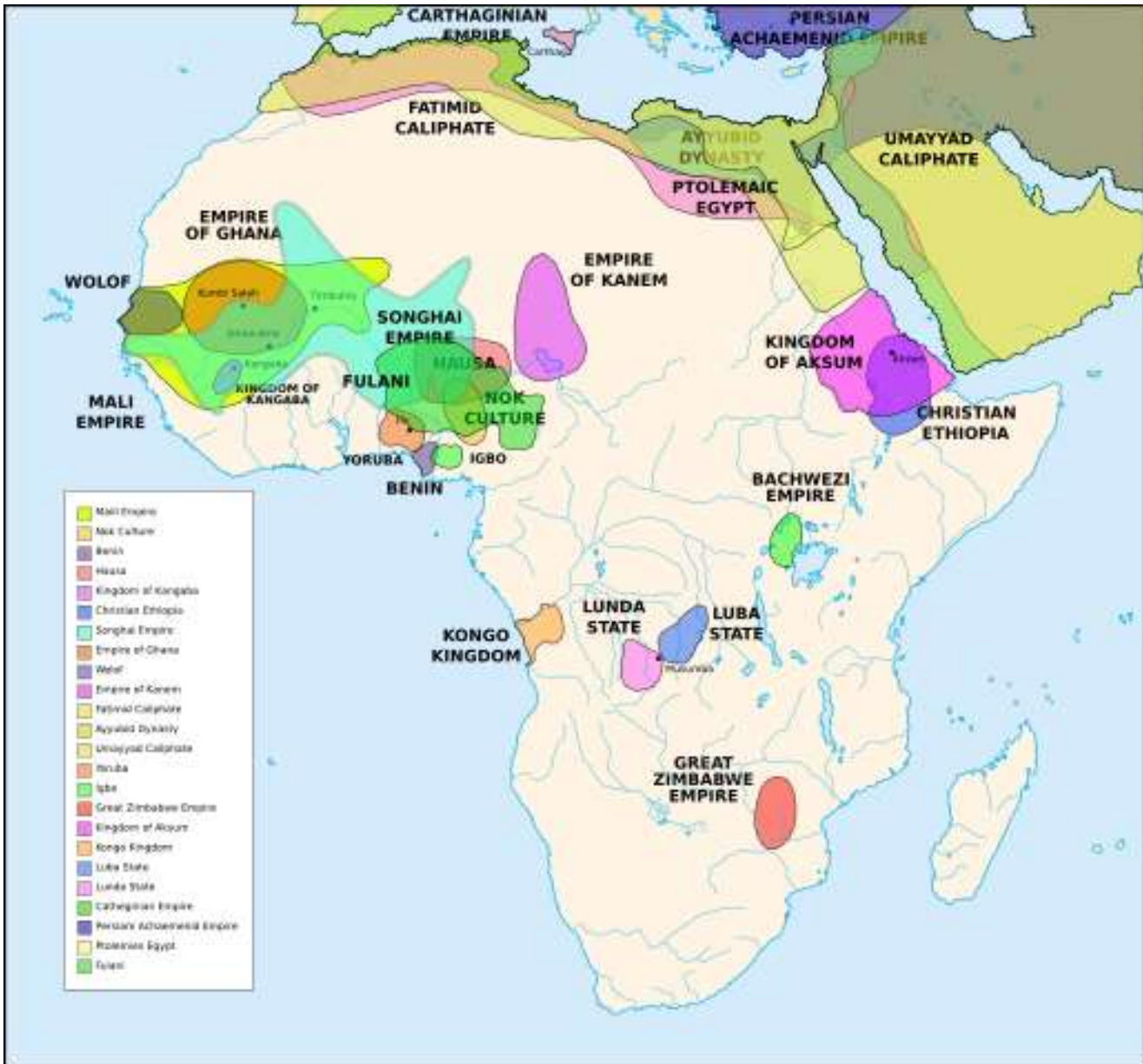


Livingstone's Significance

- ▶ Paved the way for the Scramble for Africa
- ▶ Inspired explorers and missionaries
- ▶ Inspired abolitionists

1880 - The Scramble Begins

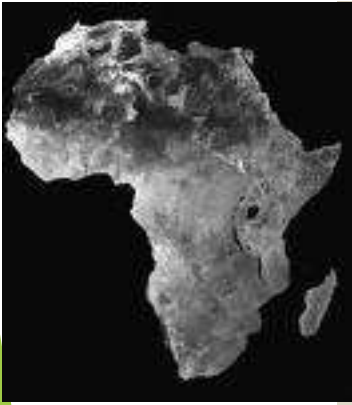




- Mali Empire
- Nok Culture
- Benin
- Hausa
- Kingdom of Kangaba
- Christian Ethiopia
- Songhai Empire
- Empire of Ghana
- Wolof
- Empire of Kanem
- Fatimid Caliphate
- Ayyubid Dynasty
- Umayyad Caliphate
- Yoruba
- Igbo
- Great Zimbabwe Empire
- Kingdom of Aksum
- Kongo Kingdom
- Luba State
- Lunda State
- Carthaginian Empire
- Persian Achaemenid Empire
- Ptolemaic Egypt
- Fulani

The Berlin Conference

- ▶ To prevent conflict, European nations met at the Berlin Conference in 1884-85 to plan to division of Africa
- ▶ Decision: European countries could claim land in Africa by notifying other nations of its claims and showing it could control the area
- ▶ No African rulers were invited to attend



LA QUESTION DU CONGO. — UNE SCÈNE DE LA CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DE BERLIN

The Congo Free State

- ▶ The worst of all the colonies in Africa was in the Congo Free State



The Congo Free State

- ▶ During the Berlin conference, there were also more noble concerns than territory and wealth.
- ▶ Two main objectives:
 - ▶ End the last remnants of the slave trade.
 - ▶ Help those living in poverty.
- ▶ This was mostly advocated by missionaries



The Congo Free State

- ▶ The Congo was given to a charitable organization.
- ▶ Their mission was:
 - ▶ To develop the Congo
 - ▶ To spread Christianity
 - ▶ To end slavery
 - ▶ To bring peace and prosperity to Africa



The Congo Free State

- ▶ King Leopold II of Belgium owned that ch



Rubber

- ▶ The Congo was one of the world's only sources of natural rubber.
- ▶ To make money, Leopold basically turned the Congo into a rubber plantation.



Force Publique

- ▶ To enforce their rule, the colonial administration created a standing army
- ▶ This “Force Publique” was mostly hired from the Congolese population.
- ▶ They were tasked with enforcing the will of the colonial government

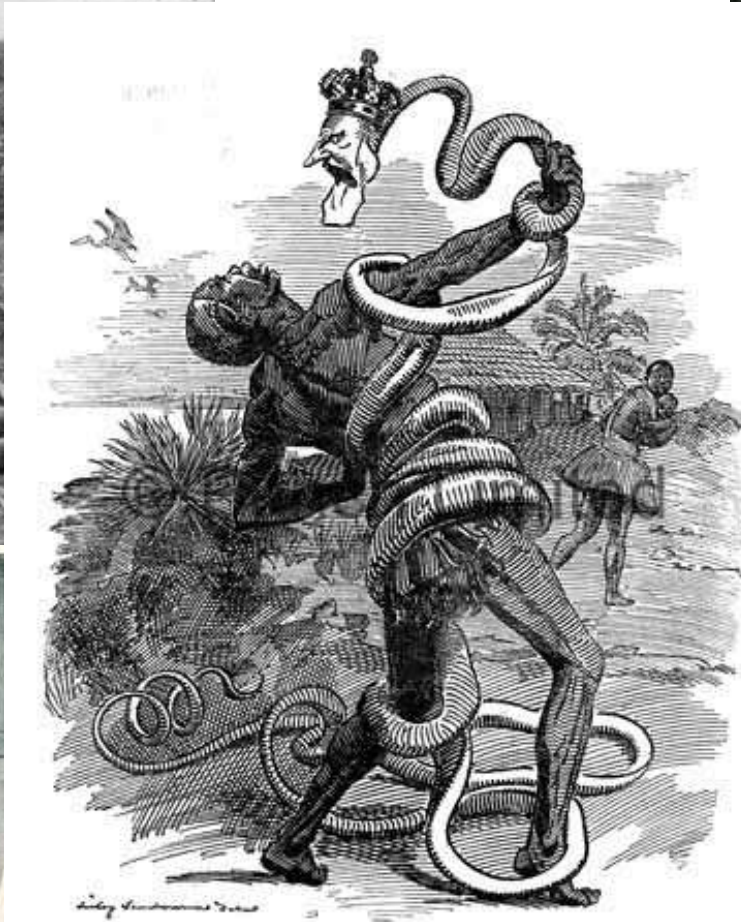




MONGALA

MOLA EKUYITI

NATIVES SHOT AND MUTILATED BY CONGO SOLDIER
(For particulars, refer to Appendix)



IN THE RUBBER COILS.

EXHIB—The Congo "Free" State.

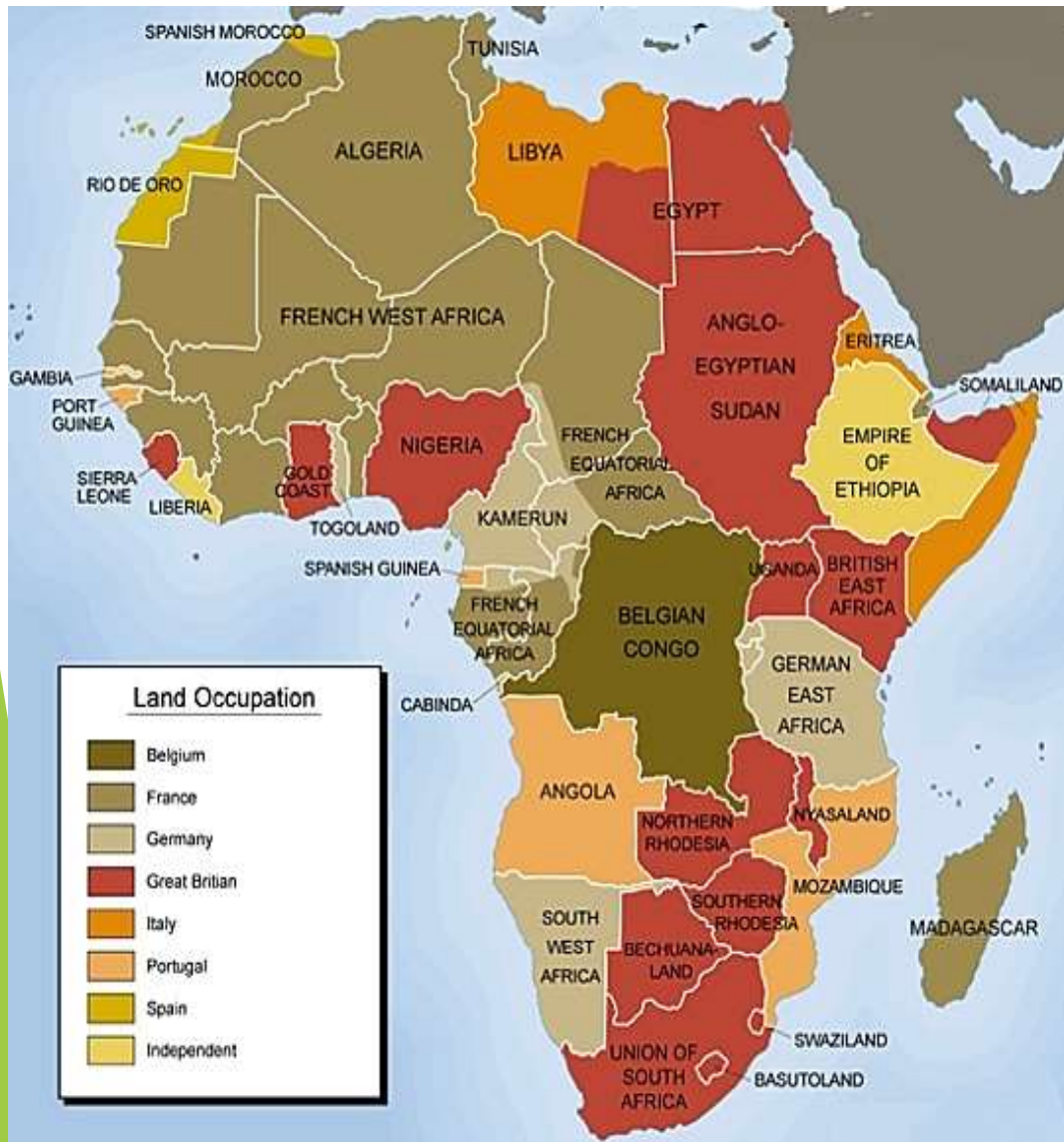


Leopold's Legacy

- ▶ Leopold made enormous amounts of money from the Congo.
- ▶ When the crimes were finally revealed, Belgium forced him to surrender the Congo to the Belgian government.
- ▶ He kept the money and kept his throne.
- ▶ Before he turned over the territory, he had all colonial records destroyed.



Map of the New Africa



- ▶ 1914
- ▶ Only Ethiopia and Liberia free from European control

Clashes over South Africa

- ▶ South Africa was one of the strongest centralized countries in Africa at this time
- ▶ Dutch (Boers) had settled there and took South Africans' land to set up farms in the 1600s



South Africa

- ▶ In 1879, Zulus fought off British
- ▶ Despite using spears and shields, they almost won
- ▶ But in July of 1879, they lost the Battle of Ulundi and their kingdom to the British



Boer War



- ▶ Now British, Dutch and South Africans were fighting over the same land
- ▶ In 1899, the Boers (Dutch) fought the British in the Boer War
- ▶ Brutal war:
 - ▶ Boers used guerrilla tactics
 - ▶ British burned Boer farms and imprisoned women and children in concentration camps - 14,000 died
- ▶ Britain finally won