

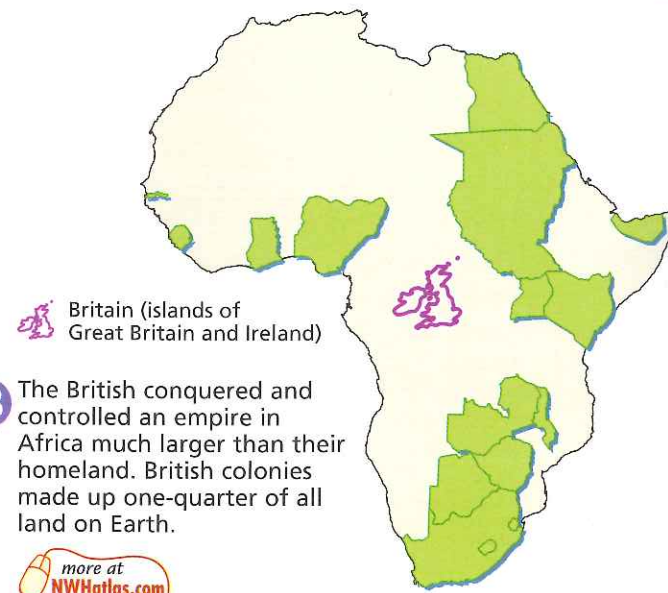
# Imperialism in Africa

After the slave trade was abolished, Europeans looked for new sources of wealth in Africa. In less than 50 years, Europeans took over almost all of Africa.

- European countries claimed land in Africa to make a profit from resources, expand territory, and gain power.
- The European competition to claim African land became known as "The Scramble for Africa."
- Africans often tried resisting European imperialism, but only two African states remained independent.

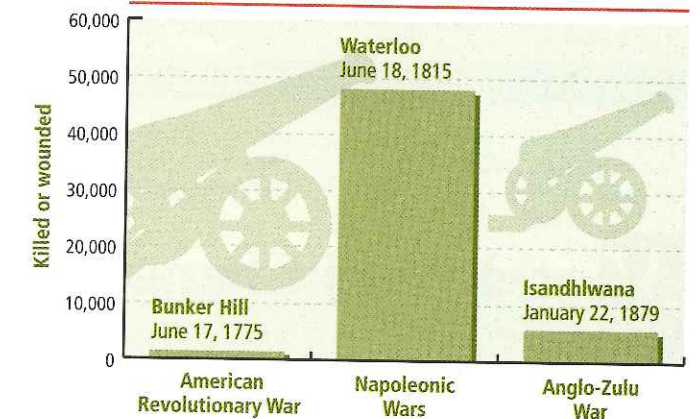
**A** Until the late 1800s, there were many independent African states and most European colonies in Africa were along the coast. Compare this map with map E.

## How Big Was Britain's Empire in Africa?

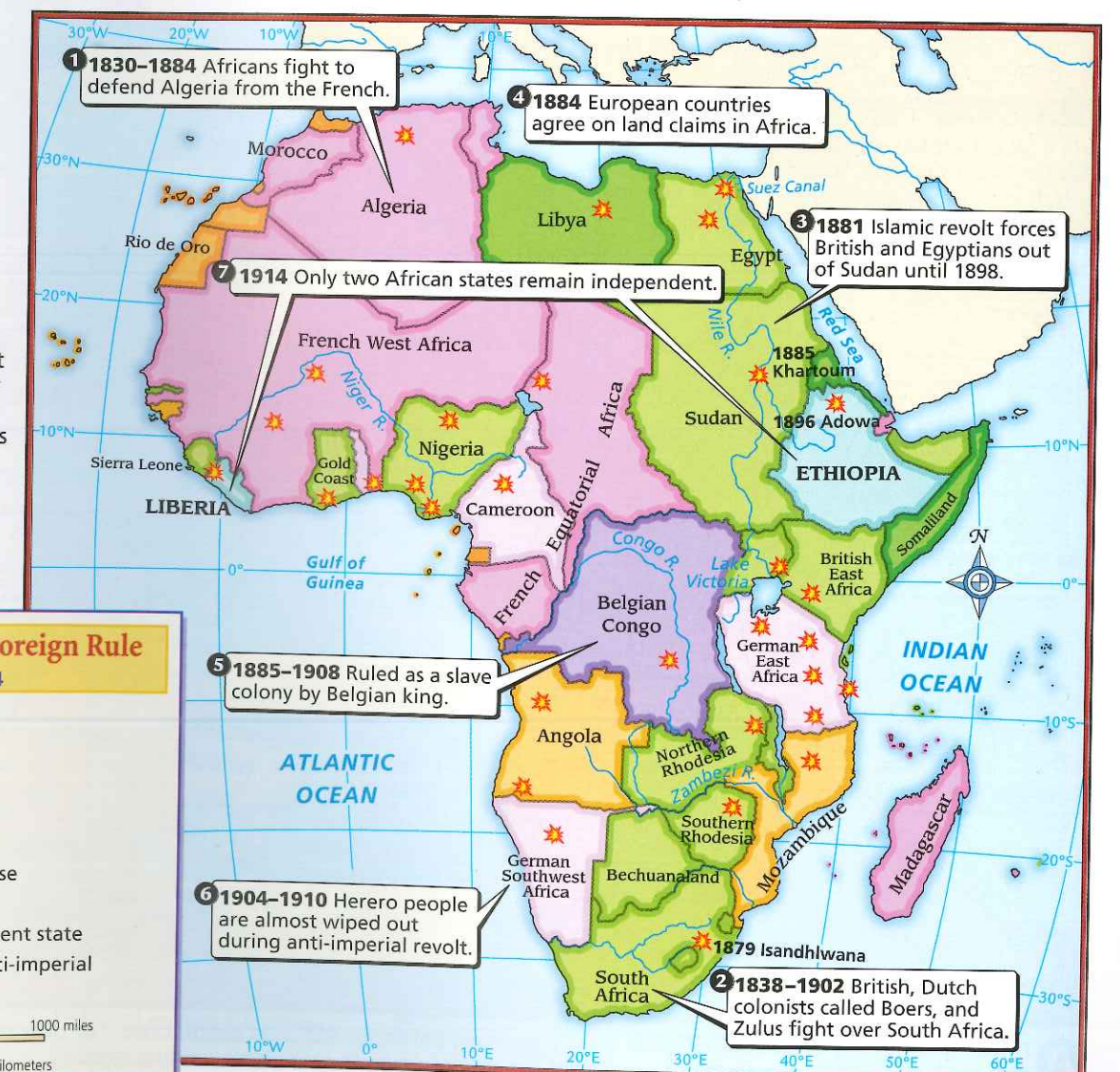
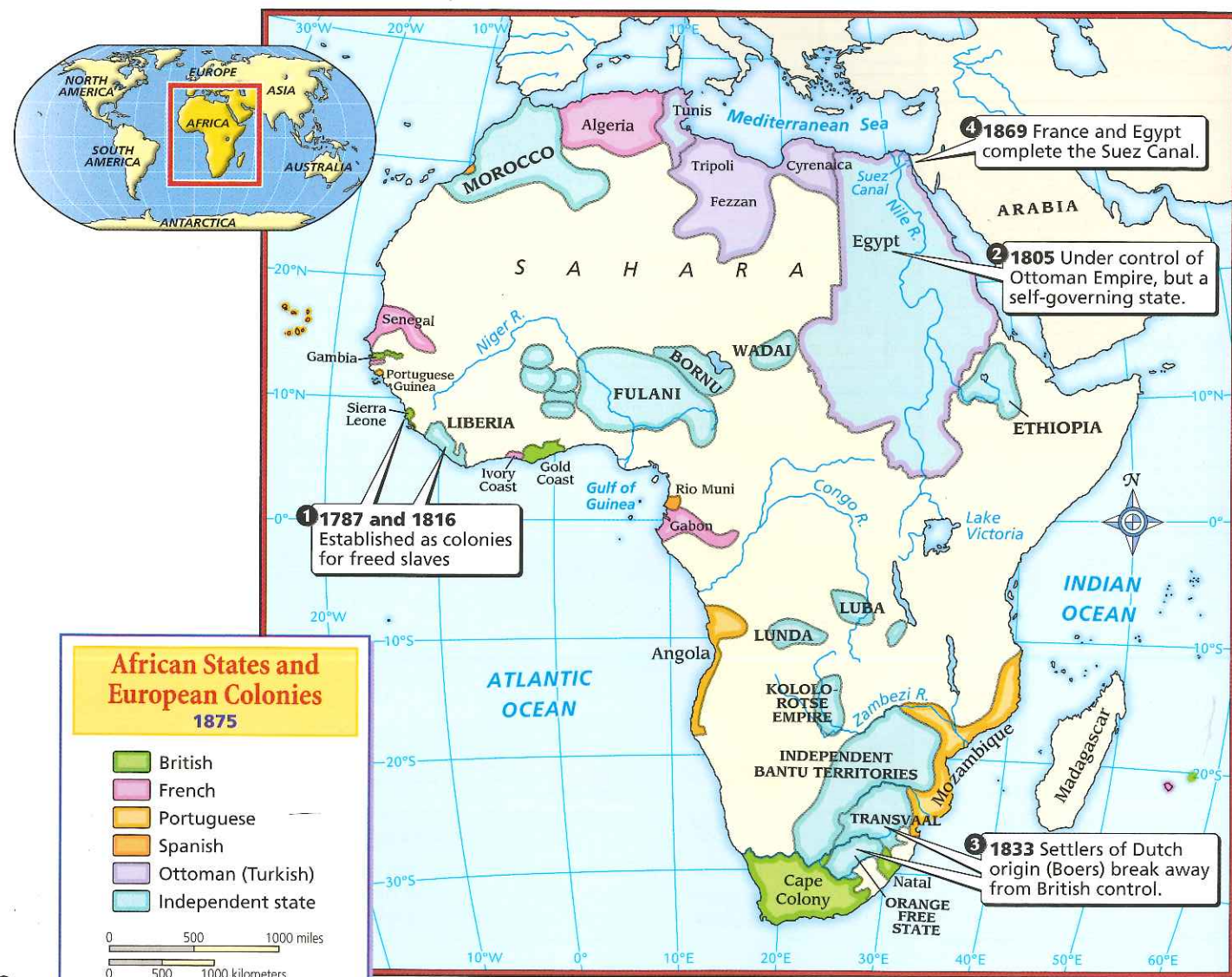


**C** Rifles and cannon were faster and deadlier than the weapons of Africans. Despite a remarkable early victory, the Zulus, above, were conquered by the British in six months.

## WARFARE Battle Casualties



**D** Revolutionary France organized huge conscripted armies, leading to very high casualties. By contrast small, professional armies fought colonial wars with fewer losses.



**E** European leaders met in 1884 to peacefully divide claims on African lands. Africans had no say in this agreement. By 1914 European colonies had been set up in nearly every part of Africa.