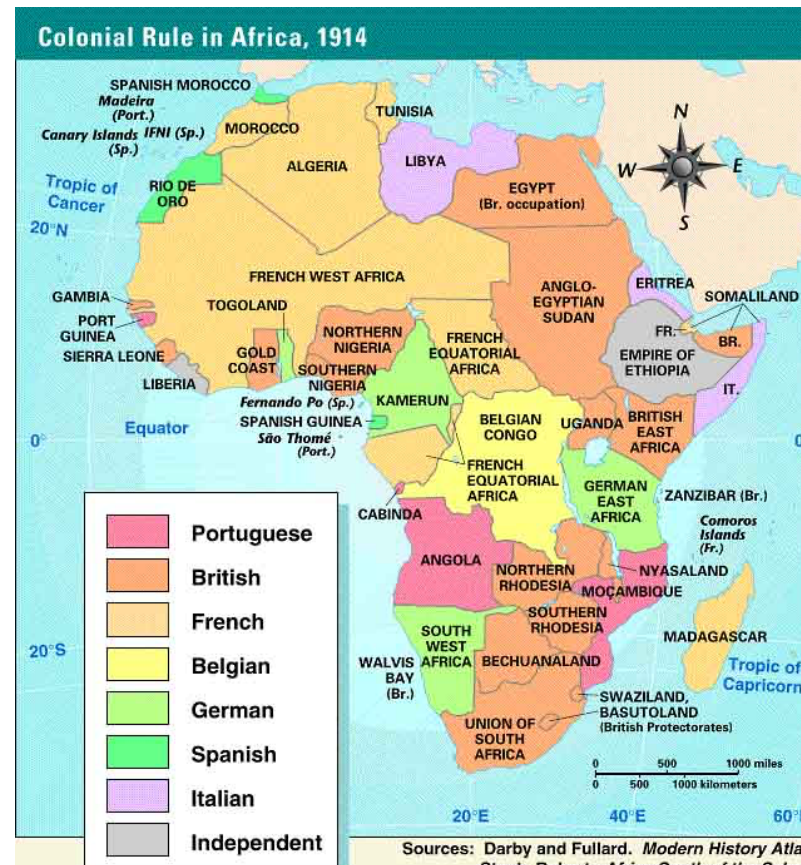




Imperialism in the 1800s: Motivations & the Division of Africa



Motives for Imperialism

- Imperialism: domination by one country of
- Motives:
 - Economics:
 - for manufacturing
 - Markets to sell goods
 - Military: provide
 - Political:



Motives for Imperialism

- Motives (continued):

- Social:

- Europe's duty to bring "civilization" to the world (also known as "

")

- Driven by

–

weaken while
strengthens



Forms of Imperialism

1. Direct rule— sent to run the colony & make it part of the home country; used by
2. Indirect rule/Protectorate— left in place but were expected to follow direction from the ruling country; used by
3. Sphere of influence—outside powers claim exclusive rights

1800s Africa

- Largely (seen as):
 - in northern & southern Africa
 - Collapse of in West Africa led to (created)
 - Large in East Africa, but focused on (&)
- from
allowed Europeans to explore the interior of Africa

Imperialism in Africa

- To avoid conflict over _____, Europeans
 - No _____ present or invited
 - Divided African lands between European rulers with no regard to _____
 - Set requirements to colonize Africa:
 - Set up _____
 - Provide _____