QUESTIONS: WRITE THESE FIRST—LEAVE ANSWER SPACE!

1. Define “imperialism.”
2. Name two things that kept Europeans out of Africa before the Industrial Revolution.
3. Who was David Livingstone?
4. Who was Henry Stanley?
5. Who was Leopold II, and what did he do to the Congo?
Questions: continued

6. What were the forces driving European imperialism?

7. What is “social Darwinism”?


9. Who was Shaka?

10. Name three of Shaka’s military innovations or strategies.
Questions: continued

11. What was the Anglo-Zulu War?
12. What happened at the Battle of Isandlwana?
13. What happened at Rorke’s Drift?
14. THINKING QUESTION: Why do you think the British emphasized the victory at Rorke’s Drift over Isandlwana the same day?
Questions: continued

15. Who were the Boers?
16. What was The Great Trek?
17. Why were the British trying to get control of Boer territory?
18. What tactics did the Boer’s use against the British?
19. What tactics did the British use against the Boers?
20. From the illustrations of the casualties in the Boer War, what tactics were used that were later used in World War I?
Setting the Stage

- Industrialization fueled the interest of European countries in Africa.
- These nations looked to Africa as a source for raw materials.
- Colonial powers seized vast area of Africa during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- The seizure of a country or territory by a stronger country is called **imperialism**.
Africa Before European Domination

- In the mid-1800s before European domination African peoples were divided into hundreds of ethnic and linguistic groups.
- Europeans had contact with sub-Saharan peoples, but large African armies kept Europeans out of Africa for 400 years.
- European travel was hindered by difficult rivers and African diseases like malaria.

Nations Compete for Overseas Empires

- Europeans who did penetrate the interior of Africa were explorers, missionaries, or humanitarians who opposed the slave trade.
- Travel books, newspapers, and magazines encouraged interest in Africa.
Stanley and Livingstone

- **David Livingstone** was a Scottish missionary who traveled deep into Africa in the late 1860s and disappeared.
- Many people thought Livingstone was dead.
Stanley and Livingstone

- The *New York Herald* hired Henry Stanley to travel to Africa to find Livingstone. Stanley was given an unlimited amount of money for this expedition.

- When Stanley found Dr. Livingstone he is reported to have said this famous greeting, “Dr. Livingstone, I presume?”, which made headlines around the world.
The Congo Sparks Interest

- Stanley set out to explore Africa and trace the Congo.
- **King Leopold II** of Belgium commissioned Stanley to help him obtain land in the Congo.
- Stanley signed treaties with local chiefs who gave Leopold II control over these lands.
Leopold’s Abuse of the Congo

- Leopold II claimed that his reason for control was to abolish the slave trade.
- He licensed companies to harvest sap from rubber trees.
- Leopold’s private army mutilated people who would not harvest rubber.
- Millions of people from the Congo died doing this.
- The Belgian government took control of the colony from Leopold II as a result. The French were alarmed by Belgium taking control of this country and began claiming parts of Africa. Soon other countries followed.
Mutilated People in the Congo Free State

“The pictures get sneaked around everywhere.” — Page 40.
Forces Driving Imperialism

- Industrial Revolution—search for new markets and raw materials
- Belief in European Superiority
  - National pride—empire as the measure of national greatness
  - Racism, the superiority of one race over another was expressed in
    - Social Darwinism. This applied Darwin’s theory of natural selection to society. The phrase “survival of the fittest” comes from Social Darwinism.
    - Duty to bring civilization and progress to the “uncivilized” is also prompted by racism and Social Darwinism.
Factors Promoting Imperialism in Africa

- European technological superiority
  - Superior arms—Maxim gun (1884)—first automatic machine gun
  - Means to control an empire
    - Steam engine, railroads, cables, and steam ships
  - Medical advances—development of quinine, an anti-malaria drug, in 1829.
  - Rival groups within Africa gave Europeans an advantage.
The Division of Africa

- Diamonds (1867) and gold (1886) were discovered in South Africa.
- **Berlin Conference** (1884-85): 14 European nations agreed to lay down rules for the division of Africa. No African ruler was invited to this conference.
- Demand of Raw Materials: Africa was rich in mineral resources like copper and tin in the Congo and gold and diamonds in South Africa.
- Cash crop plantations for peanuts, palm oil, cocoa, and rubber were also developed.
Three Groups Clash over South Africa

- Zulus Fight the British
  - Around 1816, Shaka, used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a large centralized Zulu state.
Shaka’s Military Innovations

- Short spear was the principal weapon requiring close combat. Large shield was introduced.
- Warriors went bare foot so that the soles of the feet would be toughened.
- Constant drilling to keep warriors physically fit.
- Boys six and over were apprentice warriors who carried rations. They were highly organized.
- Regiments were given various tasks based on the age range of the men making up the regiment.
- “Buffalo horn formation” is credited to Shaka.
Anglo-Zulu War

- Shaka’s successors could not keep power against superior British arms.
- In 1879 the Anglo-Zulu War broke out.
Army of the United Kingdom
  rifle
  technology

vs.

Army of the Zulu Kingdom
  shield and spear
  close combat
Anglo-Zulu War

On January 22, 1879, Zulu king Cetshwayo (pictured right) attacked the British at the Battle of Isandlwana with an army of 20,000 Zulus against 850 British soldiers and 450 Africans in British service. Only 50 enlisted British soldiers and 5 officers escaped.
Battle of Isandlwana
The Battle of Rorke’s Drift mission station occurred the same day and the next (22-23 Jan 1879), immediately following the British defeat at Isandlwana. However, 139 British soldiers successfully defended their garrison against a force of 5,000 Zulus. The 1964 film *Zulu* is a depiction of this battle.
Artists depiction of the *Battle of Rorke’s Drift*, 22-23 January 1879.
Survivors After the Battle
Roarke’s Drift in November 2008
Boers and the British Settle the Cape

- The first Europeans to settle South Africa were the Dutch. They later became known as the **Boers** (also called *Afrikaners*).
- British control of South Africa caused a clash between the Boers and British.
- Boers move north on the Great Trek, but clash with Zulus.
The Boer Wars

- After the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa, the Boers tried to keep outsiders coming into South Africa from gaining political rights.
- The First Boer War was briefly fought in 1880-81 and successfully kept the British from annexing Boer territory called Transvaal (in orange).
Second Boer War

- The Second Boer War was in 1899, the Boers end up taking up arms against the British.
- This is the first “total war”. The Boers use commando raids and guerilla tactics against the British. The British burn Boer farms and imprison women and children in concentration camps.
- The British finally won this war. In 1910 the Boer Republic joins the Union of South Africa.
Boer Commandos
British casualties after the Battle of Spion Kop, 24 January 1900. The Battle resulted in a British defeat.
Dead British soldiers lying in trenches after the Battle of Spion Kop, near Ladysmith, Natal
This photo shows a section of the British graves at the site of the Battle of Spioenkop. Many of the fallen soldiers were buried in the trenches where they died. These graves therefore give an indication of where the trenches were located at the time of the battle.
A surviving blockhouse in South Africa. Blockhouses were constructed by the British to secure supply routes from Boer raids during the war.
Christiaan De Wet (pictured) was considered the most formidable leader of the Boer guerrillas. He successfully evaded capture on numerous occasions and was later involved in the negotiations for a peace settlement.
Appendix

“THE WHITE MAN’S BURDEN”
BY RUDYARD KIPLING (1899)
Take up the White Man's burden—
Send forth the best ye breed--
Go bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;
To wait in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild--
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child.
2

- Take up the White Man's burden--
  In patience to abide,
  To veil the threat of terror
  And check the show of pride;
  By open speech and simple,
  An hundred times made plain
  To seek another's profit,
  And work another's gain.
Take up the White Man's burden--
The savage wars of peace--
Fill full the mouth of Famine
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest
The end for others sought,
Watch sloth and heathen Folly
Bring all your hopes to nought.
Take up the White Man's burden--
No tawdry rule of kings,
But toil of serf and sweeper--
The tale of common things.
The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread,
Go mark them with your living,
And mark them with your dead.
Take up the White Man's burden--
And reap his old reward:
The blame of those ye better,
The hate of those ye guard--
The cry of hosts ye humour
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light:--
"Why brought he us from bondage,
Our loved Egyptian night?"
Take up the White Man's burden--
Ye dare not stoop to less--
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloke your weariness;
By all ye cry or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent, sullen peoples
Shall weigh your gods and you.
Take up the White Man's burden--
Have done with childish days--
The lightly proferred laurel,
The easy, ungrudged praise.
Comes now, to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years
Cold, edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers!
How do you interpret Kipling’s poem?

- Is he being *Eurocentric* and asserting that European culture has a duty to bring civilization to the rest of the world?
- Is he using *satire* against notions of imperialism and making fun of these ideas of the superiority of the white race?
- Here are some ways political cartoons and even advertisements depicted the so called “white man’s burden.”
political cartoon from *The Journal*, Detroit, 1923 about “The White Man’s Burden”
Life magazine, 1899
An advertisement for Pears’ Soap uses a racist message: “The first step towards lightening is through teaching the virtues of cleanliness” the advertisement asserts. “Pears’ Soap is a potent factor in brightening the dark corners of the earth as civilization advances, while amongst the cultured of all nations it holds the highest place—it is the ideal toilet soap.”