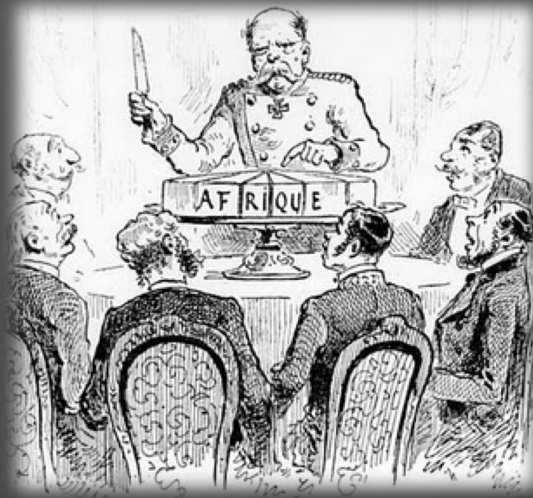
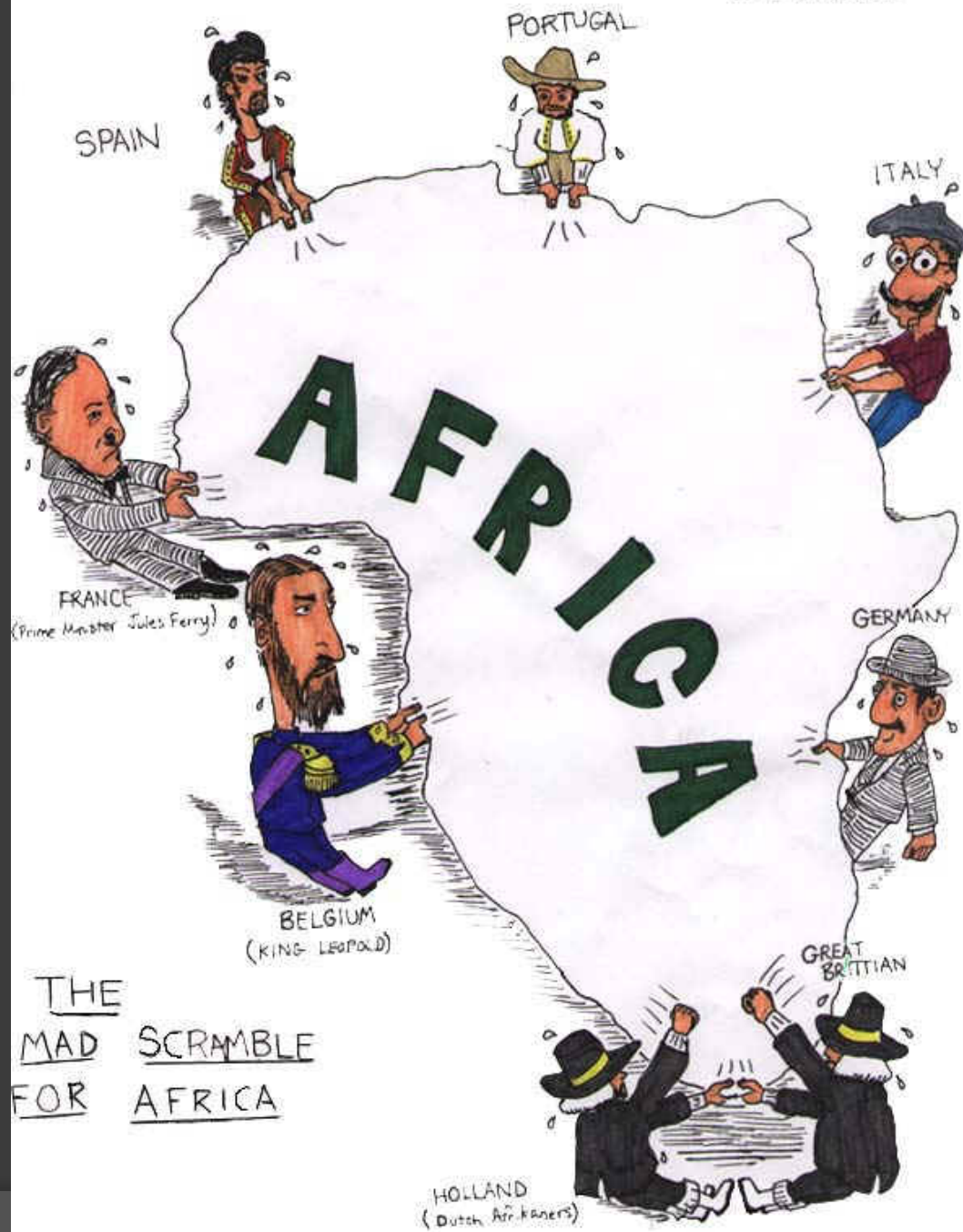


# RWANDA: PAST AND PRESENT

## *THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA*



- PowerPoint accompaniment for Carolina K-12's lesson "Rwanda, Past & Present," available in the [Database of K-12 Resources](#).
- To view this PDF as a projectable presentation, save the file, click "View" in the top menu bar of the file, and select "Full Screen Mode"
- To request an editable PPT version of this presentation, send a request to [CarolinaK12@unc.edu](mailto:CarolinaK12@unc.edu)



# What is the Scramble for Africa?

- The Scramble for Africa (1880-1900) was a period of rapid colonization of the African continent by European powers

# Europe and Africa Before the Scramble

- Before the 1880's, Europeans only controlled a small part of the African coast





# What Caused the Scramble for Africa?

- ⦿ End of the slave trade
- ⦿ Exploration
- ⦿ Henry Morton Stanley
- ⦿ Capitalism
- ⦿ Politics
- ⦿ Technology

# End of the Slave Trade

- Many British abolitionists heard reports from explorers that non-European traders were still trading slaves.
- They petitioned the government to do more to stop the slave trade.

# Exploration

Explorers were hired to find:

- ⦿ “Lost cities”
- ⦿ Gold
- ⦿ Markets
- ⦿ Goods
- ⦿ Resources

# Henry Morton Stanley

- ⦿ Explorer
- ⦿ Hired by King Leopold of Belgium
- ⦿ Made agreements with local chiefs that paved the way for a Belgian colony
- ⦿ Triggered a wave of explorers for other nations to make similar agreements

# Capitalism

- End of slave trade left a need for commerce between Europe and Africa
- Europeans set up colonies to gain resources and sell goods without competition from other nations



# Politics

- ⦿ No room to expand in Europe
- ⦿ More colonies = more prestige/power

# New Technology

- ⦿ Quinine – helped treat malaria
- ⦿ New boats
  - Heavily armed
  - Could travel upstream and in shallow waters
  - Could navigate many of Africa's rivers
- ⦿ New guns
  - Easier to load
  - Could fire faster

# Berlin Conference (1884 – 85)

- In order to avoid fighting wars over African colonies, the Europeans agreed to rules for dividing up Africa.
- Borders were drawn without any input from the Africans living there.
- No Africans were represented at the Conference.

# Africa Before and During Colonialism



1880

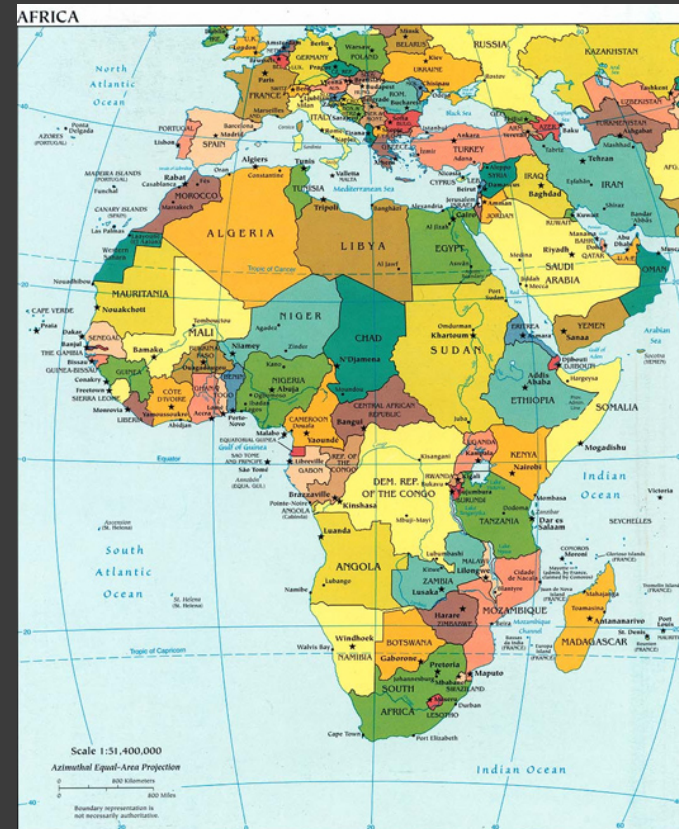


1914

# Africa During Colonialism and Today



1914



2009



# Source

- [http://africanhistory.about.com/od/eracolonialism/a/ScrambleWhy\\_2.htm](http://africanhistory.about.com/od/eracolonialism/a/ScrambleWhy_2.htm)