

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Scramble for Africa



The Scramble for Africa was a _____ of rapid colonization of the African continent by European powers. It began in the late 19th _____ and lasted until the early 20th century. During this time, countries like _____, France, Germany, and Italy competed for control over African territories. This _____ often led to conflicts and the establishment of colonial rule over many African _____.

One significant event during this period was the Berlin _____ of 1884–1885. Here, European nations decided on the rules for colonizing _____, dividing the continent without considering the existing ethnic or linguistic _____. The conference was led by Chancellor Otto von _____ of Germany. This division of Africa by European powers often ignored the cultural and social _____ that bound African communities, leading to long-lasting issues in the _____.

Another important aspect of the Scramble for Africa was the exploitation of _____. European powers extracted valuable materials like gold, diamonds, and ivory from Africa. This _____ had a significant impact on the continent's economic and social structures.

Moreover, the Scramble for Africa led to cultural _____. European languages, customs, and governance systems were introduced, often at the expense of traditional African _____. This period also saw the construction of railways, roads, and other infrastructure, mainly to facilitate _____ extraction and control over territories.

Resistance to colonial rule emerged in various forms across Africa. Leaders like Shaka _____ in South Africa and Samori Touré in West Africa fought against European colonization. However, due to technological and military _____, European powers often suppressed these resistances.

The impact of the Scramble for Africa is still felt today. The arbitrary _____ drawn by Europeans have contributed to political and ethnic conflicts. Also, the economic _____ and cultural changes have had lasting effects on African societies.

exploitation period exploitation competition Conference continent boundaries

Zulu advantages resources resource century changes Bismarck Britain

Africa borders ways nations ties