

CHAPTER  
**11**

GUIDED READING *The Scramble for Africa*

Section 1

**A. Determining Main Ideas** As you read about the European colonization of Africa, fill out the chart by writing notes in the appropriate spaces.

The Forces of Imperialism	
1. Note three motives behind the European race for colonies.	
2. Note two technological advantages Europeans had over the Africans.	
3. Note two factors within Africa that made it vulnerable to European conquest.	

The Division of Africa	
4. Note two outcomes of the Berlin Conference in 1884 and 1885.	
5. Note three groups that clashed over territory and resources in South Africa.	
6. Note one outcome of the Boer War.	

**B. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects** On the back of this paper, explain the concepts of **racism** and **Social Darwinism** and how they relate to the policy of **imperialism**.

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Section 1

**GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: MOVEMENT**

## David Livingstone Explores Southern Africa

*Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.*

Scottish explorer David Livingstone, born in 1813, explored southern Africa on three different expeditions from 1841–1873. He journeyed there to bring “Christianity, commerce, and civilization” to the heart of the continent.

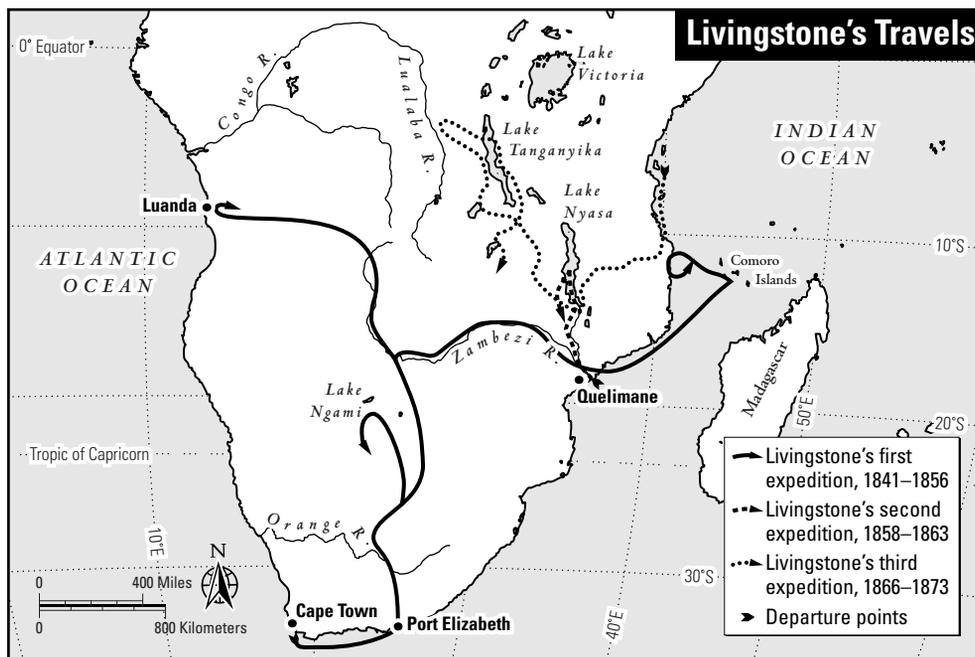
In 1841, Africa was a mystery to many Europeans. They thought of it as dry and infertile with little commercial value. However, Livingstone amazed them during his travels by sending back reports of a continent filled with lush forests, huge waterfalls, and massive grasslands. Initially, Livingstone’s goal was to convert Africans to Christianity. However, that soon gave way to exploration and the attempt to discover trade routes that could undercut and possibly end the slave trade.

Livingstone also covered a great deal of territory. In 1855, he explored the turbulent and wild waters of the Zambezi River, which funnels into a great waterfall. He named it the Victoria Falls in honor of his monarch, Queen Victoria. In addition, his journeys across sub-Saharan Africa were the first by

a European and rank as one of the greatest land explorations in history.

During his travels, Livingstone survived a variety of hardships that killed many of his companions. Aside from the extreme heat, driving rain, and knee-deep mud, Livingstone suffered under the constant threat that the men traveling with him might mutiny and kill him. In addition, Livingstone battled repeated attacks of malaria. He also suffered from terrible headaches, dizziness, vomiting, and diarrhea. In one three-year stretch, he endured 27 attacks of fever. Livingstone was even mauled by a lion, an attack that permanently damaged his left hand.

Livingstone died in 1873 at the end of his third expedition. By that time, he had influenced attitudes toward Africa all over the Western world. Despite traditional thinking of the time that European culture was superior, Livingstone truly believed in Africa’s ability to advance to the modern world.



**Interpreting Text and Visuals**

1. Were any of Livingstone's explorations in the northern hemisphere? Explain. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Name two lakes in eastern Africa that Livingstone explored. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. During which expedition did Livingstone travel on the ocean?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What large river flowing into the Indian Ocean did he travel along? \_\_\_\_\_

5. About how many miles did he travel from Port Elizabeth to Luanda to Quelimane? \_\_\_\_\_

6. During which expedition did Livingstone cover the most territory and where did this journey take him? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Describe some of the problems that Livingstone encountered on his travels.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. What were the three primary reasons that Livingstone undertook his journeys? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_



## Section 1

## PRIMARY SOURCE British Contract with an African King

*In 1888 Cecil Rhodes sent three agents of his South Africa Company—Charles Rudd, Rochfort Maguire, and Francis Thompson—to see the king of the Ndebele people. The mining company agents persuaded the African king Lo Bengula to sign a contract granting the British mining rights. Later, Lo Bengula said that he had been tricked into signing the agreement, and he wrote a letter of protest to Queen Victoria of Great Britain. What were the terms of this contract?*

Know all men by these presents, that whereas Charles Dunell Rudd, of Kimberley; Rochfort Maguire, of London; and Francis Robert Thompson, of Kimberley, hereinafter called the grantees, have covenanted and agreed, and do hereby covenant and agree, to pay to me, my heirs and successors, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, British currency, on the first day of every lunar month; and, further, to deliver at my royal kraal one thousand Martini-Henry breech-loading rifles, together with one hundred thousand rounds of suitable ball cartridge, five hundred of the said rifles and fifty thousand of the said cartridges to be ordered from England forthwith and delivered with reasonable dispatch, and the remainder of the said rifles and cartridges to be delivered as soon as the said grantees shall have commenced to work mining machinery within my territory; and further, to deliver on the Zambesi River a steamboat with guns suitable for defensive purposes upon the said river, or in lieu of the said steamboat, should I so elect to pay to me the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, British currency. On the execution of these presents, I, Lo Bengula, King of Matabeleland, Mashonaland, and other adjoining territories, in exercise of my council of indunas, do hereby grant and assign unto the said grantees, their heirs, representatives, and assigns, jointly and severally, the complete and exclusive charge over all metals and minerals situated and contained in my kingdoms, principalities, and dominions, together with full power to do all things that they may deem necessary to win and procure the same, and to hold, collect, and enjoy the profits and revenues, if any, derivable

from the said metals and minerals, subject to the aforesaid payment; and whereas I have been much molested [of] late by diverse persons seeking and desiring to obtain grants and concessions of land and mining rights in my territories, I do hereby authorise the said grantees, their heirs, representatives, and assigns, to take all necessary and lawful steps to exclude from my kingdom, principalities, and dominions all persons seeking land, metals, minerals, or mining rights therein, and I do hereby undertake to render them all such needful assistance as they may from time to time require for the exclusion of such persons, and to grant no concessions of land or mining rights from and after this date without their consent and concurrence; provided that, if at any time the said monthly payment of one hundred pounds shall cease [the agreement's end dates from] the last-made payment.

*from Sir Lewis Mitchell, The Life of the Right Honorable Cecil John Rhodes, Vol. 1 (London: 1910), 244–245.  
Reprinted in Peter N. Stearns, ed., Documents in World History, Vol. II (New York: Harper Collins, 1988), 102–103.*

### Discussion Questions

#### Recognizing Facts and Details

1. What was the king to receive from the British mining company?
2. What did the king agree to give the British mining company?
3. **Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think the British mining company agents wanted to obtain mining rights through a contract rather than taking them by force?



# LITERATURE SELECTION “The Burial” by Rudyard Kipling

## Section 1

*Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936), a British poet, novelist, and short-story writer, lived in India during the time of British imperial rule. He believed that imperialism brought important benefits to the people of Asia and Africa. In his writings, Kipling expressed the belief that the work of the British government was noble and honorable. His elegy for British financier and colonizer Cecil Rhodes, “The Burial,” echoes these sentiments. Rhodes chose for his burial site the Matoppos—or Matopo Hills—in present-day Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia), a colony Rhodes founded. Why does Kipling admire Rhodes?*

*(C. J. Rhodes, buried in the Matoppos, April 10, 1902)*

When that great Kings return to clay,  
Or Emperors in their pride,  
Grief of a day shall fill a day,  
Because its creature died.  
But we—we reckon not with those  
Whom the mere Fates ordain,  
This Power that wrought on us and goes  
Back to the power again.

Dreamer devout, by vision led  
Beyond our guess or reach,  
The travail of his spirit bred  
Cities in place of speech.  
So huge the all-mastering thought that drove—  
So brief the terms allowed—  
Nations, not words, he linked to prove  
His faith before the crowd.  
It is his will that he look forth  
Across the world he won—  
The granite of the ancient North—  
Great spaces washed with sun.

There shall he patient take his seat  
(As when the Death he dared),

And there await a people’s feet  
In the paths that he prepared.  
There, till the vision he foresaw  
Splendid and whole arise,

And unimagined Empires draw  
To council ’neath the skies,  
The immense and brooding Spirit still  
Shall quicken and control.  
Living he was the land, and dead,  
His soul shall be her soul!

### Research Options

- Using Research in Writing** Find out more about Cecil Rhodes. Then write a brief biographical sketch and share it with the class. Discuss with your classmates whether you agree with Kipling’s assessment of Rhodes in “The Burial.”
- Determining Word Meaning** Use a dictionary, an encyclopedia, or a handbook of literary terms to find a definition of *elegy*. Then discuss with your classmates whether it was appropriate for Kipling to write an elegy about Cecil Rhodes.



## Section 1

**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *The Scramble for Africa*
**Reading Comprehension**

Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. The takeover of a country or territory by a stronger nation with the intent of dominating the political, economic, and social life of the people | A. malaria                       |
| _____ 2. The belief that one race is superior to others   | B. Shaka                         |
| _____ 3. Theory of “survival of the fittest”  | C. missionaries                  |
| _____ 4. Meeting of 14 European nations in 1884–85 to determine rules for dividing Africa   | D. gold                          |
| _____ 5. A Zulu chief who used highly disciplined warriors and good military organization to create a centralized state in South Africa                   | E. Berlin Conference             |
| _____ 6. Dutch settlers who took over Africans’ land and established farms in South Africa  | F. Britain                       |
| _____ 7. Group of people who traveled into Africa to promote Christianity   | G. imperialism                   |
| _____ 8. Monarch who commissioned reporter Henry Stanley to obtain land in the Congo in his name  | H. diamonds                      |
| _____ 9. Factor that made it easier for Europeans to colonize Africa  | I. Boers                         |
| _____ 10. Colonial power who won control of the Union of South Africa in 1902   | J. Leopold II of Belgium         |
| _____ 11. Disease that hampered European efforts to colonize Africa   | K. racism                        |
| _____ 12. Armed struggle over South Africa  | L. invention of the steam engine |
|   | M. Social Darwinism              |
|   | N. Boer War                      |