

Name: _____

Date: _____

Partition of Africa

The year is 1884. Your group is a policy-making committee of your country's government. You are at the Berlin Conference with the most powerful nations of Europe. Your decisions will determine the fate of Africa.

Try to think like a European in the 1880's. Extra points will be awarded for a good performance by the spokesperson.

Step 1: Select a spokesperson.

Step 2: Pick a random European nation given out by Mrs. Clemens. List your nation below

Step 3: As a group, decide on the following questions.

1. List three reasons for European Imperialism.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

2. Look at Mrs. Clemens' map of Africa. Identify three areas (nations) of Africa you want and explain why you wish to claim each. Remember to consider your relative size and calculate your ability to beat out other nations.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3. Why will your nation be able to take them from native Africans?

4. Based on previous information, what country or countries would your nation consider as an enemy or enemies?

List some areas you would not want them to get and explain why.

1. _____

2. _____

5. Examine the strengths and weaknesses of your nation. Explain what your nation is willing to do to get what you want.

Step 4: In class we will look at the claims each nation has made. List the conflicts involving your nation here.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Step 5: Make some deals to gain allies if your nation feels threatened. List your nation's plans below.

Step 6: We will play out the battles for colonies in class. (Record the results for question #2 below)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Step 7: Answer these follow up questions and turn in the project sheet for a grade.

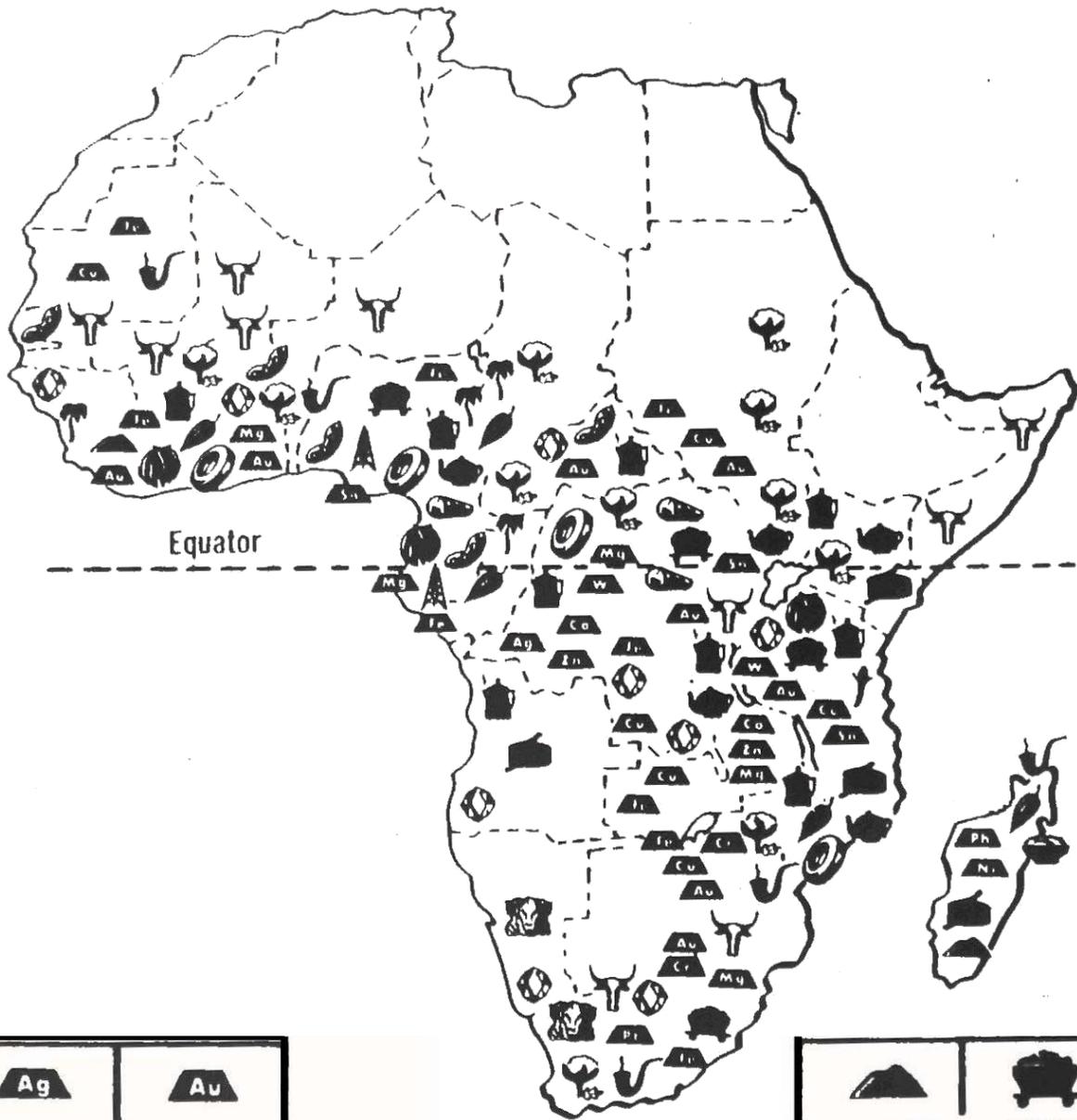
1. Explain whether your nation succeeded or failed in building an empire. What helped or hindered your progress?

2. Compare the map we used in class (or page 638) and the map of Africa today. What long lasting influence did the Berlin Conference have on Africa?

3. Did Africans get a say in planning and did Europeans respect African differences? How does this set the stage for continuing problems?

4. The Berlin Conference was arranged to peacefully divide Africa without fighting. Overall did the class meet the goals of the Berlin Conference? Why or why not?

Products and Resource of Sub-Saharan Africa



| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| SILVER | GOLD | | | | | | BAUXITE | COAL |
| | | | | | | | | |
| COBALT | PHOSPHATES | CHROME | DIAMONDS | IRON | MANGANESE | NICKEL | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| PETROLEUM | COPPER | PLATINUM | TIN | TUNGSTEN | ZINC | BANANAS | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| CLOVES | COCOA | COFFEE | COTTON | LIVESTOCK | LIVESTOCK | PALM OIL | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| PEANUTS | RICE | RUBBER | SISAL | TEA | TIMBER | TOBACCO | | |

Africa's Mineral Wealth

| <i>Mineral</i> | <i>Where Found</i> |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bauxite | Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Sierra Leone. |
| Chrome | South Africa, Zimbabwe. |
| Coal | DR Congo, Madagascar, Nigeria, Tanzania, South Africa |
| Cobalt | DR Congo, Zambia |
| Copper | DR Congo, Mauritania, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia |
| Diamonds | Central African Republic, DR Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Angola. |
| Gold | Central African Republic, DR Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia. |
| Iron | DR Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Zimbabwe. |
| Manganese | DR Congo, Gabon, Ghana, South Africa, Zambia. |
| Nickel | Madagascar. |
| Petroleum | Congo, Gabon, Nigeria, Libya, Algeria. |
| Phosphate | Madagascar, Morocco. |
| Platinum | South Africa. |
| Silver | DR Congo. |
| Tin | DR Congo, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda. |
| Tungsten | DR Congo, Tanzania. |
| Zinc | DR Congo, Zambia |

Agricultural Products

| Product | Where Raised |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bananas | Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Cote d' Ivoire, Tanzania. |
| Cloves | Tanzania |
| Coffee | Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Benin, Gabon, Guinea, Cote d' Ivoire, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Togo, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Tanzania. |
| Cocoa | Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Cote d' Ivoire, Liberia, Malawi, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo. |
| Cotton | Central African Republic, Chad, Benin, Cote d' Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Sudan Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Zimbabwe. |
| Livestock | Burundi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Burkina Faso. |
| Palm Oil | Cameroon, Guinea, Liberia, Congo, Benin, Nigeria. |
| Peanuts | Central African Republic, Congo, Benin, Gabon, Gambia, Nigeria, Senegal, Burkina Faso. |
| Rice | Madagascar. |
| Rubber | Cameroon, DR Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria. |
| Sisal | Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar. |
| Tea | Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda. |
| Timber | Cote d' Ivoire, Cameroon, Congo, DR Congo, Gabon. |
| Tobacco | Benin, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Nigeria, South Africa, Zimbabwe. |

Germany

You are the youngest of the major powers, being unified only 13 years ago. Despite that, your nation has an excellent army and industry. The navy is strong and banking has grown to be competitive. All you want is “a place in the sun” like all of the other major powers. The older empires don’t respect your new power but your leaders believe that if it is necessary you are in a position to take the lands you deserve by force.

Portugal

At one time, Portugal led the way in exploration. You have made some claim to Angola and Mozambique, but your ability to hold them has faded. Your army, navy industry and banking are not very competitive. Your only real claim to territory is based on the fact that your nation has been present in Africa since the 1450’s. It may be possible to convince the other powers that your history of established colonies in Africa deserved respect.

Great Britain

You have a small, but well- trained army. Your navy is the strongest in the world and your banks dominate their competition. Your nation was the first to industrialize, but some of your factories are older and facing tough challenges from newer nations. Your great fear is the growing power of rivals such as France, who already has African claims and Germany, who is a powerful enemy seeking to claim large pieces of land and has built a navy to challenge your authority on the seas. Currently, you claim South Africa, Egypt and Sierra Leone.

Italy

Your nation has only existed for 50 years or so. You look jealously as other nations claim rich empires while your lands lack natural resources. Some believe that claiming colonies will be the only way to help you compete with other industrial nations. Your army and navy have been built to carve an empire, but they are not very well organized. Once, Rome controlled the known world, but your industry and banking suffer under stiff European competition

France

Humiliated by Germany not 15 years ago, your army is not as competitive as it was in Napoleon’s day. Your navy is not as powerful as your main rivals, but still packs power. Good banking and industry will help you to restore the glory you once had. The territories of northwest Africa are a good base to start your expansion. You fear that British greed is threatening your chance to stay on top of Germany and other upstarts that don’t respect your powerful position.

Belgium

Your nation is small, but well- developed. Your army and navy are supported by strong industry, but lack the size and ability of the larger nations. Investments in colonial lands come willingly from your banking sector. The main strength of your claims come from your work in the Congo. France, Britain and Germany may be convinced to let you claim it as a neutral buffer between their colonies.

For teacher only:

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Germany</u> | <u>Portugal</u> |
| Excellent Army Good Navy Average Banks Excellent Industry | Weak Army- very small Weak Navy- very small Poor Banks Poor Industry |
| <u>Great Britain</u> | <u>Italy</u> |
| Average Army- Tiny, but well trained Excellent Navy Excellent Banks Average Industry | Average Army Average Navy Poor Banks Poor Industry |
| <u>France</u> | <u>Belgium</u> |
| Good Army Average Navy Good Banks Good Industry | Poor Army Poor Navy Good Banks Excellent Industry |

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----|------|---------|------|------|
| | Exc | Good | Average | Poor | Weak |
| Army | +8% | +6% | +4 | +2% | +0% |
| Navy | +8% | +6% | +4 | +2% | +0% |
| Banks | +4% | +3% | +2 | +1% | +0% |
| Industry | +4% | +3% | +2 | +1% | +0% |

| | | | |
|----------------|------|----------------------|------|
| | | <u>Warfare Bonus</u> | |
| Belgian Total: | +11% | British Total: | +18% |
| French Total: | +16% | Germany Total: | +20% |
| Italian Total: | +10% | Portuguese Total: | +2% |

Winner

| Nation | Total Territories | Bonus Multiplier | Total |
|----------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| Belgium | | 2 | |
| Britain | | 1 | |
| France | | 1.25 | |
| Germany | | 1.75 | |
| Italy | | 2 | |
| Portugal | | 2.25 | |