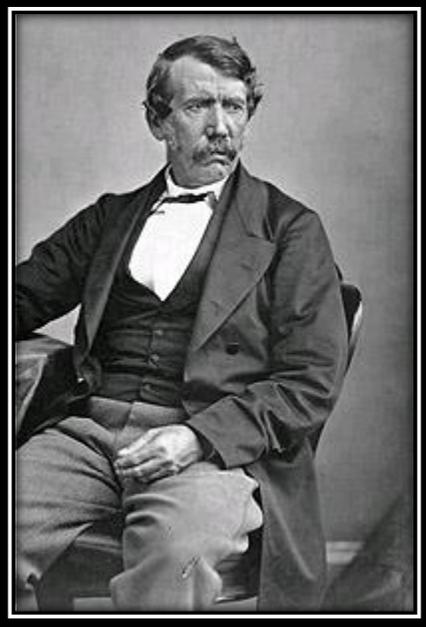


1. Dr. David Livingstone

SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA DOCUMENTS



Dr. David Livingstone

David Livingstone (19 March 1813 – 1 May 1873), often misspelled as Livingston, was a Scottish Congregationalist pioneer medical missionary with the London Missionary Society and an explorer in Africa. His meeting with H. M. Stanley gave rise to the popular quotation "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

Perhaps one of the most popular national heroes of the late 19th century in Victorian Britain, Livingstone had a mythic status, which operated on a number of interconnected levels: that of Protestant missionary martyr, that of working-class "rags to riches" inspirational story, that of scientific investigator and explorer, that of imperial reformer, anti-slavery crusader, and advocate of commercial empire.

His fame as an explorer helped drive forward the obsession with discovering the sources of the River Nile that formed the culmination of the classic period of European geographical discovery and colonial penetration of the African continent. At the same time his missionary travels, "disappearance" and death in Africa, and subsequent glorification as posthumous national hero in 1874 led to the founding of several major central African Christian missionary initiatives carried forward in the era of the European "Scramble for Africa".[1]

"After twenty minutes' sail from Kalai we came in sight, for the first time, of the columns of vapor appropriately called 'smoke,' rising at a distance of five or six miles, exactly as when large tracts of grass are burned in Africa. Five columns now arose, and, bending in the direction of the wind, they seemed placed against a low ridge covered with trees; the tops of the columns at this distance appeared to mingle with the clouds. They were white below, and higher up became dark, so as to simulate smoke very closely. The whole scene was extremely beautiful; the banks and islands dotted over the river are adorned with sylvan vegetation of great variety of color and form...no one can imagine the beauty of the view from anything witnessed in England. It had never been seen before by European eyes; but scenes so lovely must have been gazed upon by angels in their flight." -Dr. David Livingstone

2. The Berlin Conference 1884-1885



The 19th century saw a wholesale divvying-up of Africa among European nations, primarily by England, France, Belgium and Portugal. No longer content to kidnap Africans for slavery in their colonies and home nations, European powers took their struggles for power and prestige to the African continent and competed with each other for dominance there. After a lot of tug-of-war over land, the Berlin Conference (1884-1885) made national divisions official (for the Europeans, at any rate). European control over African land meant European control and ownership of African resources, such as ivory, rubber, hemp, and other materials essential to the perpetuation of European industry. Many African nations did not see self-rule and independence until the 1960s and 1970s, and many did not achieve independence until the 1980s and 1990s.

By 1913 dozens of African nations were under the control of a short number of European powers.

Notice that many of these nations do not have the names they have now. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan's governance was influenced by England, as was Zanzibar's and Egypt's. Only Liberia in the west and the Empire of Ethiopia in the east were completely independent states in 1913. Ethiopia was later colonized by Italy.

<u>England</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Portugal</u>	<u>Belgium</u>
Union of South Africa						
Niger	Algeria					
North Rhodesia	French Morocco					
South Rhodesia	Senegal					
Gold Coast	Nigeria	South West				
Uganda	Cote d'Ivoire	Africa	Rio de	Libya		
British Somaliland	French Equatorial	Kamerun	Oro	Italian	Angola	Congo Free
Gambia	Africa	Togoland	Ifni	Somaliland	Mozambique	State
British East Africa	Gabon	German East	Tangier	Eritrea	Cabinda	
Swaziland	Tunisia	Africa	Rio Muni			
Basutoland	Madagascar					
Sierra Leone	French Somaliland					
Bechuanaland						
Protectorate						

Source: *Historical Atlas of Africa*; Cambridge U. Press; 1985.

3. The Congo



King Leopold II - Belgium

A historical low in colonial abuse, Belgium's King Leopold, wanting a piece of Africa for himself personally, sent Lord Stanley to survey the Congo in 1876. Leopold took over the nation in 1885, and Leopold's minions proceeded to pillage its resources and torture its people with impunity. The prize in Congo was rubber, a hot commodity in the growing industrial revolution in Europe. With rubber vines growing wild in Congolese forests, Leopold's forces kidnapped women and held them hostage and tortured them in order to force their husbands and brothers to harvest the rubber from the forests. Another tactic of terror was for Leopold's forces to prove they had killed opposition fighters by cutting off their hands and presenting the hands to superiors for tallying.

*While working for a Liverpool shipping firm that did business with Belgium, E. D. Morel, a young French-born Englishman, uncovered a multitude of abuses in the administration of King Leopold's Congo Free State. Unable to incite his employer to take measures, which after all would damage its business, Morel was forced to resign, and took up the cause of the Congo full-time as a journalist. He almost single-handedly exposed to the international community the forced labor and systematic killing that took place under Leopold's rule. In 1920, twelve years after the Congo had passed form Leopold's personal jurisdiction to Belgian colony, Morel published a tract called *The Black Man's Burden*, a parody of the title of Rudyard Kipling's famous poem, "White Man's Burden" (1899), which had come to epitomize the European sense of superiority over indigenous peoples. In the first two chapters, included here, Morel substantiates his claims that European colonialism has caused immeasurable damage to African peoples.*

"It is with the peoples of Africa, then, that our inquiry is concerned. It is they who carry the "Black man's" burden. They have not withered away before the white man's *occupation*. Indeed, if the scope of this volume permitted, there would be no difficulty in showing that Africa has ultimately absorbed within itself every Caucasian and, for that matter, every Semitic invader too. In hewing out for himself a fixed abode in Africa, the white man has massacred the African in heaps. The African has survived, and it is well for the white settlers that he has." -The Black Man's Burden, ED Morel

4. Rhodesia/South Africa



Cecil Rhodes

Cecil Rhodes was a British born imperialist who established himself as a diamond industrialist in South Africa. Rhodes' company, De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., ultimately captured 90% of the world's diamond production. After making his economic fortune in southern Africa, Rhodes turned to a career in politics, driven by the twin pillars of faith: laissez faire capitalism and British superiority. His political work in the region led to the formation of Rhodesia.

"I contend that we are the finest race in the world and that the more of the world that we inhabit the better it is for the human race. Just fancy those parts that are at present inhabited by the most despicable specimens of human beings what an alteration there would be if they were brought under Anglo-Saxon (English) influence. I contended that every acre added to our territory means in the future birth to some more English race who otherwise would not be brought into existence."

"Africa is still lying ready for us, it is our duty to take it" - Cecil Rhodes, Confession of Faith



"From Capetown to Cairo" –Political Cartoon, depicting Cecil Rhodes

5. Ethiopia



King Menelik II

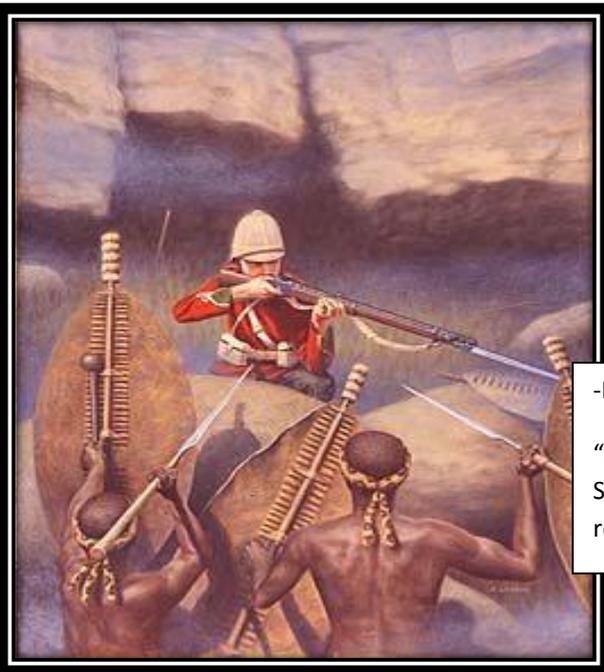
From 1889 to 1913, Emperor Menelik II ruled Ethiopia, the only African nation to resist colonization. He wrote the following letter to the caliph of the Sudan to express his opposition to European expansion and his desire to strengthen his alliance with Sudan.

"This is to inform you that the Europeans who are present round the White Nile with the English have come out from both the east and the west, and intended to enter between my country and your to separate and divide us...you look to yourself, and do not let the Europeans enter between us. Be strong, lest the Europeans enter our midst a great disaster befall us and our children have no rest. Do not listen to rumors against me. All my intention is to increase my friendship with you, and that our countries may be protected from their enemies." -Menelik II

6. The Anglo-Zulu War



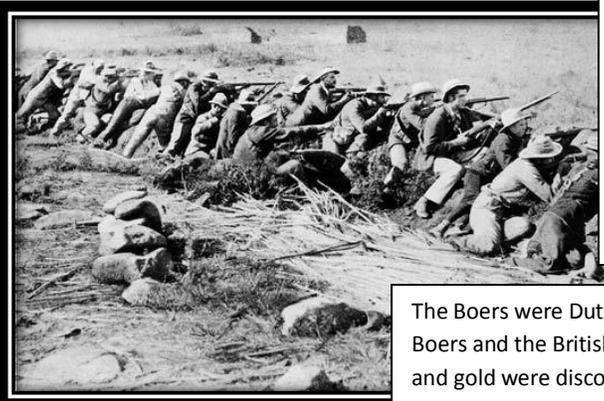
Around 1816, a Zulu chief, Shaka, used highly disciplined warriors and a good military organization to create a large centralized state. Shaka's successors were unable to keep the kingdom together against the superior arms of the British invaders. Although the Zulus used spears and shields against the British guns, they nearly defeated the European army, but ultimately lost the battle. The Zulu nation fell to British control in 1887.



-Last of the 24th, Stuart Liptrot

"At the end of the Battle of Isandhlwana, the last few soldiers of the South Wales Borderers, 24th Regiment of Foot, hold out till their last rounds of ammunition in the foothills of the mountain."

7. The Boer War



In a report to members of the British Parliament, Hobhouse described conditions in one concentration camp she had visited during the Boer War

"... A six month old baby [is] gasping its life out on its mother's knee. Next [tent]: a child recovering from measles sent back from hospital before it could walk, stretched on the ground white and wan. Next a girl of 21 lay dying on a stretcher. The father ... kneeling beside her, while his wife was watching a child of six also dying and one of about five drooping. Already this couple had lost three children."

The Boers were Dutch settlers in South Africa that took African land and established large farms. The Boers and the British clashed when the British took over Cape Colony, South Africa and when diamonds and gold were discovered on Boer land. The Boer Wars lasted from 1899 – 1910, with the British defeating the Boers in 1910. Black South Africans were also involved in the war...many were captured by the British and placed in concentration camps...over 14,000 black South Africans died in the conflict.