**Dr. Livingstone**
Dr. David Livingstone was a British man who had grown up studying medicine and theology, while working at the local cotton mill. Livingstone became convinced that his mission was to reach new peoples in the interior of Africa and introduce them to Christianity, as well as freeing them from slavery. It was this which inspired his explorations. In 1849 and 1851, he travelled across the Kalahari Desert, on the second trip sighting the upper Zambezi River. In 1842, he began a four year expedition to find a route from the upper Zambezi to the coast. His writings filled in huge gaps in western knowledge of central and southern Africa. In 1855, Livingstone discovered a spectacular waterfall which he named 'Victoria Falls' after Queen Victoria. He reached the mouth of the Zambezi on the Indian Ocean in May 1856, becoming the first European to cross the width of southern Africa. He was the first white man to enter the heart of Africa. He also found the source of the Nile river. During this quest, he became lost and H.M. Stanley was sent to find him. Upon finding him, Stanley uttered the now famous words, “Dr. Livingstone, I presume?”

His writings and research inspired the Europeans interest in Africa...

**The Birth of Evolution**
Meanwhile, a man named Charles Darwin was living in Britain, wrestling through what to do with his life. His initial quest had been the medical field, which he later abandoned to study theology. Thus, in 1831, Darwin decided to take a scientific journey on the HMS Beagle.

While on the trip, he read a controversial study about there being evidence of rocks and animal remains being hundreds of thousands, if not millions of years old. At the time, most Europeans believed in the Biblical “7 Day Creation”, which places the earth at a couple thousand years old. While mulling over this
reading, Darwin was fascinated by the vast variety of wild life in the Galapagos Islands, off the west coast of South America. What puzzled Darwin in particular was the number of variations between finches, with each island having its own distinct variety.

In 1836, Charles Darwin arrived back in Britain and continued to wrestle through these puzzles. In 1856, Darwin theory was finally published: “On the Origins of Species by Means of Natural Selection.” In this work, Darwin proposed that species ‘evolve’ based on ‘natural selection.’ Basically, animals and plants that are best suited for a particular environment or place are the most likely to survive, reproduce and pass on those genes. Those that are less fit will die off. Gradually over time, the species will change to fit the demands of the environment in which they live. This idea was (and still is) extraordinarily controversial, as directly opposes many of the major world religions' views of how the world and its species came to be (especially Christianity).

In this age of Romanticism, Darwin’s work found a home among scientists and other atheist/agnostic communities that were looking for a way to explain the world a part from the confines of religion. His work quickly spread and began to have a profound impact on all walks of life... not just science.

The Highway to India
While Dr. Livingstone & Charles Darwin were journeying to their discoveries, Europe continued to struggle with a problem that had plagued the continent for thousands of years: there was no easy way of reaching the Indian Ocean. A small strip of land in Egypt separated the two the Mediterranean Sea from the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. In 1856, the French and Egyptians came up with the idea for using their steam–powered tools to create a canal that spanned the 100 mile area, connecting the Europeans with East Asia by water. It was worked on by over 1.5 million people and took ten years to complete. In 1866, the Suez Canal provided a “Highway to India” and completely changed the routing shipping goods throughout Asia & Europe. The Suez Canal along with the Trans–America Rail Road, allowed goods to circle the world in record time.
Imperialism
The European world was fascinated by the writings of Dr. Livingstone... a little too fascinated. With the loss of the colonies in America, the Europeans had lack of cheap, raw materials. Dr. Livingstone’s writings told of land in Africa full of resources and uninhabited... Well, uninhabited by anyone the Europeans viewed as civilized.

The period of 1880–1914 saw the age of imperialism. Imperialism is when a country expands its boundaries by military force. This time period was characterized by a frantic competition among European nations to gobble up as much of the world map as possible. This led these nations into conflicts with native peoples and with each other.

The chief example of this time period was "THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA." Before 1880 only 10% of Africa was controlled by European Powers: colonies dotted along the coast of West Africa from the former slave trade, settlements in southern Africa, and Algeria in the north (see M2). By 1900, only Ethiopia and Liberia remained free of European control (see M3).

In 1865, Leopold II becomes King of Belgium and begins the New Imperialist rant; that is he starts giving speeches in which he pushed the glories of exploration and conquest. In the 1870s Leopold sets his sights on the heart of Africa and in 1876 sent H. M. Stanley up the Congo River to establish trading posts and the beginnings of the Belgian Free Congo State.

In 1880, France established a colony on the north bank of the Congo in direct response to the Belgian Congo on the south bank. This division still stands today and is why there are two Congos. In 1882, Britain conquered Egypt along with the Suez Canal. This heated up fierce, unbridled competition among all the powers of Western Europe for control of the African continent, leading to . . . 1884–85 The BERLIN CONFERENCE on AFRICA. At the Berlin Conference, the Western powers laid the rules for dividing up Africa. Europeans spent the rest of the century claiming chunks of Africa for themselves, while trying to keep their neighbors from getting too powerful.
M4

Spain

To the west, Africa stretches all the way to the coast, about 4000 miles (6430 km) away. Our empire is not complete without it. We own the top part of Morocco, we have cut our hands on the whole country, but France disagrees and won't give it up.

France

Our country is in love with Africa. We began in Senegal and Algeria, from where we swept westward across the Sahara until the British stopped us in Sudan. We own more of Africa than anyone else—even more than it's worth!

Belgium

I am King Leopold II of Belgium. I ran the enormous chunk of central Africa as my personal estate and made a huge fortune from its rubber plantations and copper. People said I mistreated my African workers, and maybe it is true that within 5 years half the population had been worked to death, but was it really necessary to make me have the Congo go to the state of Belgium? So unfair!

Belgium


The Scramble for Africa

Before 1870, European colonization of Africa was limited to a handful of small coastal settlements. Then diamonds were found in South Africa. Suddenly, every colonial power wanted a share of Africa's mineral wealth—and the unclaimed Congo basin was a prime target. The race for colonies grew so frantic that in 1884 a conference was held in Berlin to settle rival claims. African resistance was powered against European guns, and by 1914 almost the entire continent was under European rule.

Land Occupation

Belgium

France

Germany

Great Britain

Portugal

Italy

Spain

The Scramble for Africa continued on the map of South Africa from the Dutch in 1814. That gave us a base to move into southern Africa with its wealth of gold and diamonds. Leading the way was imperialist Cecil Rhodes, who dreamed of building a railroad from Cairo to Egypt to the Cape.
In the Scramble for Africa, represents four key themes of the late 1800s. The first is the importance of the Industrial Revolution. Back in the 1600s, when Prince Henry first made contact with African, the Europeans and Africans were equal in terms of technology and military power. Plus, Africa was winning the “disease” battle. Africans were immune to most European diseases (unlike the Native Americans), while the Europeans easily caught, and died, from native African diseases. Because of the Industrial Revolution, the Europeans were able to use their steam boats to travel safely up rivers into the heart of Africa and could use their advanced weapons to easily overwhelm the African populations. This advantaged allowed all the European countries, even tiny Belgium, to have a distinct advantage when engaging with the African populations.

The second theme was the glory of Imperialism. The idea of having large empires with lots of resources in far away lands was very romantic (literally and metaphorically). As more European countries sought to gain territory, it became necessary to get involved to not get over run by one’s neighbors.

The third reason was Social Darwinism. Darwin’s writings had influenced far more then biological science. It reshaped how people viewed the human race, practically and politically. Darwin’s ‘Natural Selection’ combined with Nationalism, gave birth to the notion of ethnic races. These ethnic races were in a competition of the survival of the fittest. The strong races grew more powerful and thrived. Weaker races would become subservient to the strong, eventually dying off. Therefore, imperialism was not just about politics, it is a battle between ‘races’ to see who was the strongest and who would die out.

The fourth reason was a notion called the “White Man’s Burden.” This idea is linked very closely with Social Darwinism. The “White People” believed their societies to be the most advanced and that they had the ‘burden’ of rescuing the other people of the world from themselves. The idea was embodied by a poem in 1899 by Rudyard Kipling:

Combined, these these four themes determined the fate of Africa and set the world on a very dangerous course heading into the 1900s.
1) Create a Venn diagram, comparing the lives of Dr. Livingstone & Charles Darwin.

2) “Both Livingstone & Darwin’s work was used in ways either did not intend” Do you believe this statement to be true or false? Explain.

3) What is the Suez Canal? Why is it important (reference the information M2)?

4) Complete a picture analysis (observe/infer/question) of pictures P1 & P2.

5) In P2, what country do you think the man is from? Explain your reasoning.

6) Compare M3 (before the Scramble) & M4 (after the Scramble). Write a paragraph, explaining three key/significant differences between these maps. Make sure to referencing both the before and after the Scramble for Africa. (ex: The first key change was x to y. Before the Scramble, there was x. After the Scramble there was y.)

7) Using M4, fill out the following chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th># of Territories</th>
<th>Purpose in Africa (read the Characters’ word bubbles)</th>
<th>Rank Based on Overall Size (1 = Big, 8 = Small)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8) There were four key themes of the 1800s. Rank them in order from most important/impactful (1) to least (4), with a 2–3 sentence explanation as to why each received its ranking.

9) Based on Kipling’s poem: how did he view the native people? What was the “White Man’s” purpose? What did he predict would be the result of the White Man’s efforts?