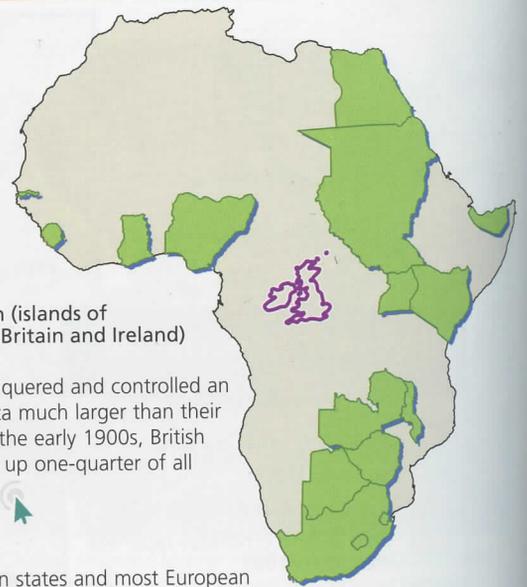


# Imperialism in Africa

After the slave trade was abolished, Europeans looked for new sources of wealth in Africa. In less than 50 years, Europeans took over almost all of Africa.

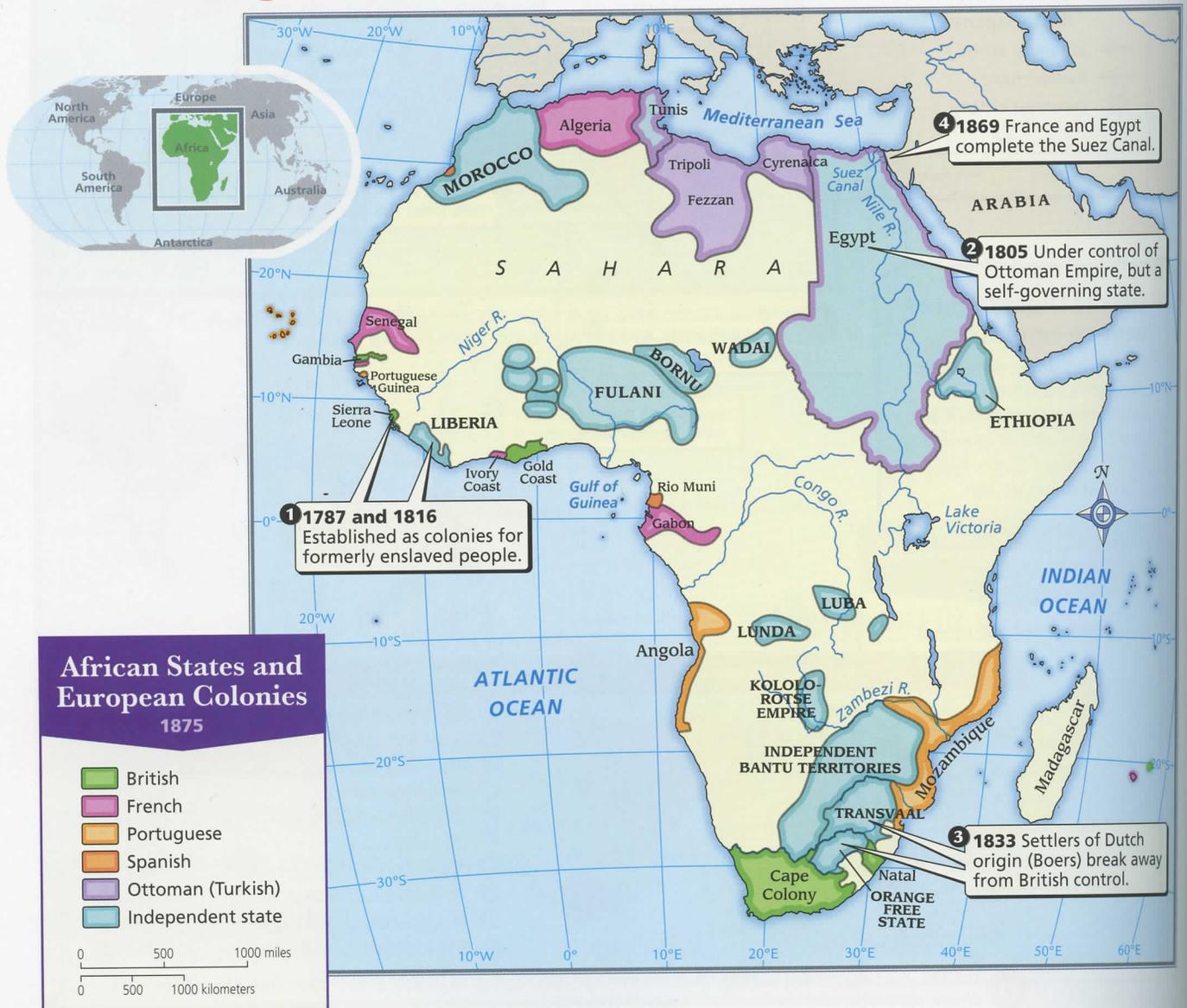
- European countries claimed land in Africa to make a profit from resources, expand territory, and gain power.
- The European competition to claim African land became known as "The Scramble for Africa."
- Africans often tried resisting European imperialism, but only two African states remained independent.

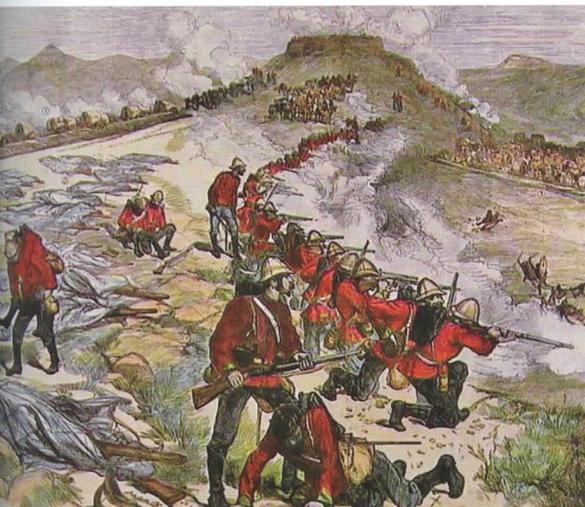
## How big was Britain's empire in Africa?



**B** The British conquered and controlled an empire in Africa much larger than their homeland. By the early 1900s, British colonies made up one-quarter of all land on Earth.

**A** Until the late 1800s, there were many independent African states and most European colonies in Africa were along the coast. Compare this map with map E.

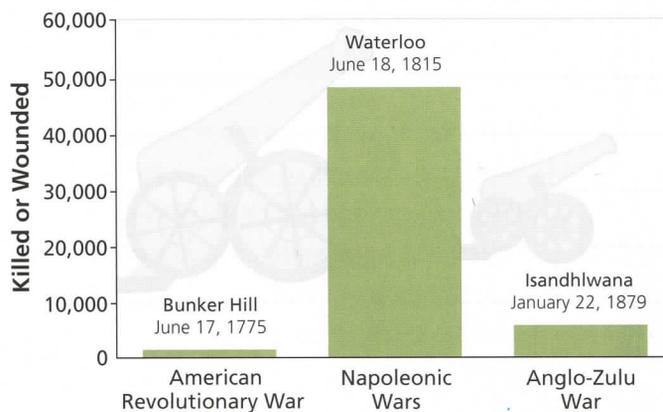




**C** Rifles and cannons were faster and deadlier than the weapons of Africans. Despite a remarkable early victory, the Zulus, above, were conquered by the British in six months.

WARFARE

Battle Casualties



**D** Revolutionary France organized huge **conscripted** armies, leading to very high casualties. By contrast, small, professional armies fought colonial wars with fewer losses.

**E** European leaders met in 1884 to peacefully divide claims on African lands. Africans had no say in this agreement. By 1914, European colonies had been set up in nearly every part of Africa.

