

Lesson Notes and activity for lesson 18

Colonialism

A process by which a powerful country rules over a weaker country.

Colonialists

The people who rule a weaker country on behalf of a powerful country.

Colony

A weaker country ruled by a powerful country with an aim of permanent settlement.

Protectorate

A weaker country ruled by a powerful country without the aim of permanent settlement.

Scramble

The struggle by European countries to acquire African colonies. (rush)

Partition

The peaceful sharing of African countries among European powers/ countries.

Mandate

A weaker country ruled by a powerful country on behalf of the League of Nations (LON)

Trusteeship

A weaker country ruled by a powerful country on behalf of the United Nations Organization (UNO)

Reasons for the scramble and partition of Africa

- ✓ They wanted raw materials for their home industries.
- ✓ They wanted market for their home goods.
- ✓ To invest their surplus capital.
- ✓ They wanted land for settlement.
- ✓ To win fame or prestige.
- ✓ To protect their Christian Missionaries.

Examples of Powerful countries that had colonies in Africa.

Germany

Britain

France

Belgium

Spain

Italy

Portugal

Activity

- 1) Name the country that colonised Uganda.
- 2) Mention two factors that show that Uganda and Nigeria were once colonized by Britain.
- 3) Why was Kenya called a colony?
- 4) Give two advantages protectorates had over colonies in Africa.
- 5) What is the difference between scramble and partition of Africa?
- 6) State two reasons for scramble and partition of Africa.
- 7) How did explorers lead to colonization of Africa?

8) State any two ways in which industrial revolution in Europe affected Africa economically.

