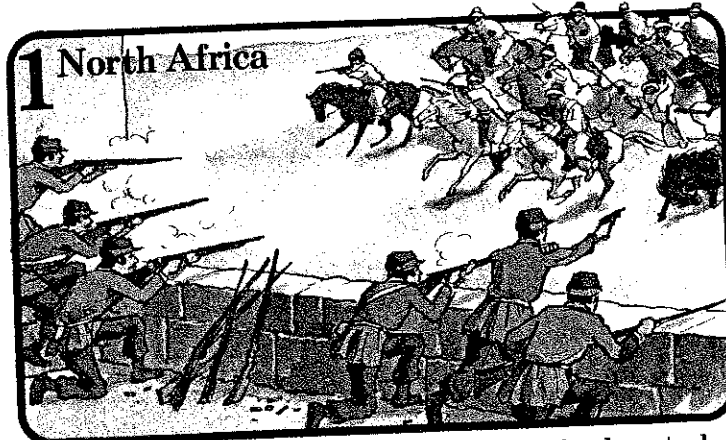
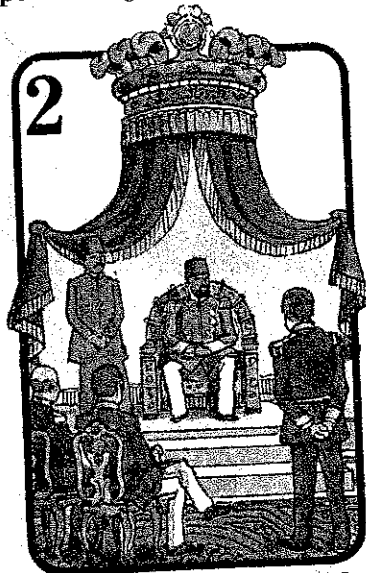


# Europeans in Africa



**1 North Africa**  
In the early 19th century most of the countries of North Africa were part of the Ottoman Empire\*. But the Ottoman Empire was breaking up and European powers began to move in.

The French gained control of Algeria and later Tunisia and Morocco. Here, desert tribesmen are attacking one of the French forts, which is defended by the famous French Foreign Legion.

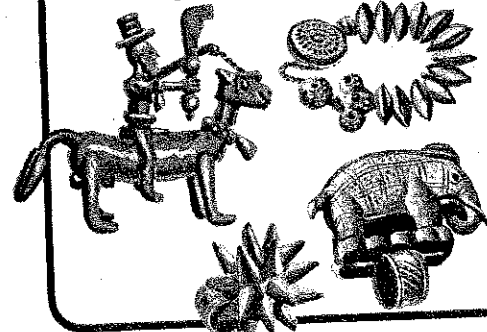


**2**  
The ruler of Egypt needed money, so he sold his shares in the Suez Canal to Britain. Britain became involved in Egyptian affairs and later took over the government.

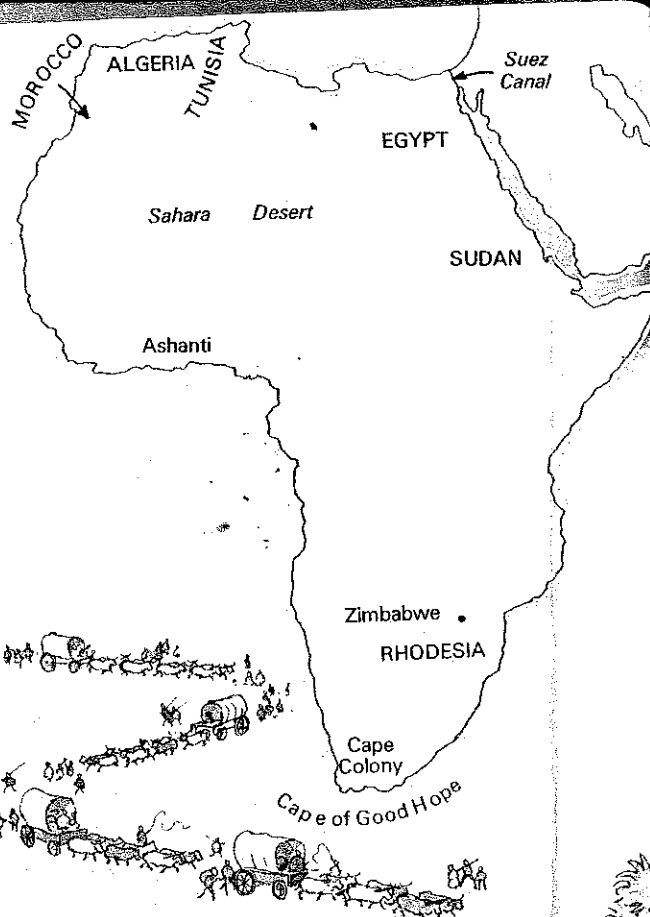


**3**  
Egypt also ruled the Sudan. In 1883 a religious leader, the Mahdi, led a revolt. Britain sent an army led by General Gordon, but it was defeated at Khartoum.

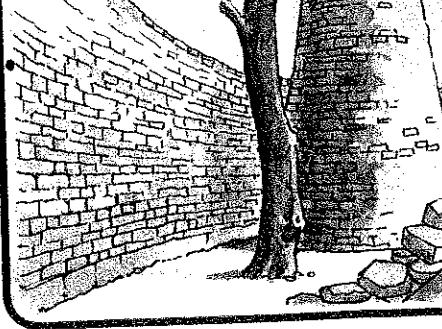
## Trading in the West



These gold objects were made by the Ashanti, a people who live in west Africa. They grew rich by trading in gold and slaves. They fought the British in several wars and were defeated in 1901.

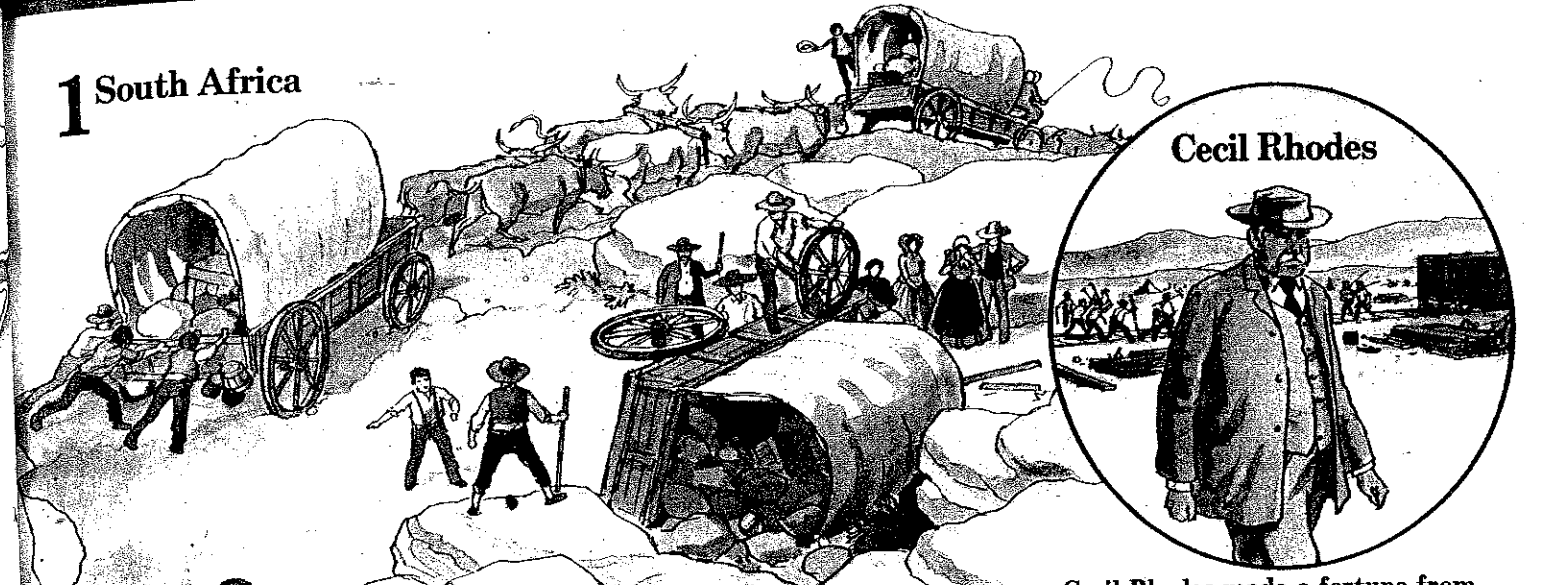


## Zimbabwe



Zimbabwe was the capital city of a rich kingdom in south-east Africa. It was destroyed probably in the early 19th century by rival tribes. The people were clever builders and this is the remains of a temple in the city.

## 1 South Africa



Cecil Rhodes

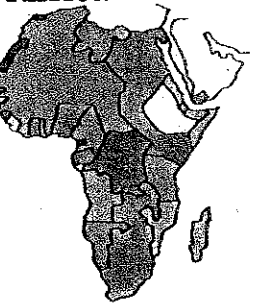
Dutch settlers had first arrived in South Africa in 1652. They set up Cape Colony on the Cape of Good Hope. Most of them were farmers and they became known as "Boers" (Dutch word for farmers). In 1814 an international treaty gave Cape Colony to

the British. The Boers hated being ruled by the British and between 1835 and 1837 many of them set off northwards, with all their possessions in wagons, to find new lands free from British rule. This movement is called the "Great Trek".

Cecil Rhodes made a fortune from diamond and gold mines, then formed a company to build a railway from the British colony to the mining area north of the Boer states. In 1895 this area became known as Rhodesia.

## The Grab for Africa

- FRENCH
- BRITISH
- GERMAN
- PORTUGUESE
- BELGIAN
- SPANISH
- ITALIAN



In 1880 much of Africa was still independent of any European country. Between 1880 and the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the European powers carved up nearly the whole of Africa between them. This map shows Africa in 1914.



**2**  
The Boers came into conflict with the Zulus, the fiercest of the neighbouring African tribes. The British helped the Boers and eventually, in 1879, the Zulus were completely defeated.



**3**  
The British gradually increased their control over the Boer states. In 1886, gold was discovered in one of them and many more British people came out to work in them.



**4**  
In 1899 war broke out between the Boers and the British. The Boers did very well at first. They rode fast horses, were good at stalking the enemy and knew the countryside.



**5**  
The British destroyed the Boers' farms and animals and put all the Boers they could find, including women and children, into special prison camps. In 1902 the Boers surrendered.

## Key dates

- AD1814 Britain gained control of Cape Colony.
- c. AD1830 Collapse of Kingdom of Zimbabwe.
- AD1830 French began to take over North Africa.
- AD1835/1837 The Great Trek.
- AD1875 Britain bought Egypt's shares in the Suez Canal.
- AD1878/9 Zulu War.
- AD1885 Fall of Khartoum.
- AD1896 Britain took over Matabeleland, which became Rhodesia.
- AD1899/1902 Boer War.
- AD1901 Ashanti kingdom became British.
- AD1910 Union of South Africa set up.

\* The Middle East called the Ottoman Turks.