Megan Towell

How to Format Heading:

Size 12, Times New Roman, Double Spaced

Ms. Towell

Period 1

1/26/17

Imperialism DBQ

From the 1500-1800s European interest in Africa was very limited. Europeans typically traded slaves along the coast of Africa because they feared contracting deadly tropical diseases, like malaria. In 1807, the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade was banned and in 1833 slavery was completely outlawed. As result, European interest in Africa shifted to imperialism. Imperialism is the forceful expansion of a nation for economic gain. This means that European nations were completing with each other to gain control of Africa. The forces driving imperialism in Africa were technological advancements, nationalist feelings, economics, and cultural attitudes of superiority.

Example

Introduction

Another important cause of imperialism in Africa was nationalism. Nationalism, or pride in one’s country, was sweeping through Europe in the 19th century. As a result of the spread of nationalism many new nations formed or broke apart, shifting the balance of power in Europe. European nations began to compete with one another for control of Africa. Freidrich Fabri, the father of the imperialist movement in Germany, encouraged Germany to begin colonizing Africa in order to keep up with powerful nations, like Great Britain, when he said, “Should the New German Reich wish to prove and maintain its newly won position of power for a long time, it will have to take up the same culture-mission and delay no longer to acknowledge its colonial task anew (Doc B).” The British were already one of the most powerful nations in Europe and desired to expand their power around the world as “a source of light, and center of peace (Doc B)”. The British were one of the earliest nations to begin the colonization of Africa and had one of the largest claims on Africa. They claimed regions of northern Africa in Egypt and the Sudan and southern Africa in South Africa and Rhodesia (Doc A). This gave Great Britain a huge economic advantage in Egypt after the Suez Canal was built, which was a faster trading route to India. Before long, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, and Spain were locked in a battle for control of Africa (Doc A). In order to maintain peace in Europe the German Prime Minister Otto von Bismark called a meeting in Berlin known as the Berlin Conference of 1884 to divide up the territories of Africa among these European nations and European maintained control of Africa for most of the next century.

Example

Body

Paragraph

What must be included in a conclusion?

1. Restate Thesis
2. Briefly summarize each part of your thesis (1 sentence per body paragraph that explains the main idea of the paragraph)
3. Final Thoughts: Why is this information important?