A. Clarifying  As you read this section, take notes to answer the questions.

**European nations used various forms of colonial control.**

1. How did the British control Nigeria and other British colonies?

2. What method of management did the French use with their colonies?

**African societies tried to resist European attempts at colonization.**

3. How did Algeria’s resistance to French rule differ from the East Africans’ resistance to German rule?

4. Why was Ethiopia able to successfully resist European rule?

**European colonial rule greatly transformed African society.**

5. How did Africans benefit from colonial rule?

6. What were the negative consequences of colonial rule for the African continent?

B. Summarizing  On the back of this paper, explain the policies of paternalism and assimilation.
From 1889 to 1913, Emperor Menelik II ruled Ethiopia, the only African nation to resist colonization. He wrote the following letter to the caliph of the Sudan to express his opposition to European expansion and his desire to strengthen his alliance with the Sudan. How did Menelik II intend to resist European attempts to colonize his country?

This is to inform you that the Europeans who are present round the White Nile with the English have come out from both the east and the west, and intended to enter between my country and yours and to separate and divide us. And I, when I heard of their plan, dispatched an expedition, sending detachments in five directions. The group [of Europeans] who are near are the English and the French, who are located in the direction from which the Belgians came. And do you remember when I sent to you Kantiba Jiru, you wrote to me by him that you have men in the direction from which the Belgians came?; and I ordered the chiefs of [my] troops that if they met with them, they were to parley with them and explain [my] intention. And now I have ordered my troops to advance towards the White Nile. And perhaps [if] you heard the news from merchants or from others you might misunderstand my action, [so now] I have written to you so that you would understand the object [of this expedition].

And you look to yourself, and do not let the Europeans enter between us. Be strong, lest if the Europeans enter our midst a great disaster befall us and our children have no rest. And if one of the Europeans comes to you as a traveler, do your utmost to send him away in peace; and do not listen to rumors against me. All my intention is to increase my friendship with you, and that our countries may be protected from [their] enemies.


Discussion Questions

Summarizing

1. According to Menelik II, what was the Europeans’ plan?
2. What steps did Menelik II take in response to the Europeans’ plan?
3. Making Inferences Based on your reading of this letter, what can you infer about the methods some European countries used to control African land and peoples?
As foreign powers carved up Africa in the late 1800s, the nation of Ethiopia remained independent. This occurred because of the skill of Emperor Menelik II, who defended his country against voracious imperial appetites in Europe.

Menelik II was born as Sahle Miriam, the son of the king of Shoa, a part of Ethiopia. The king of Shoa was ruled by the emperor of Ethiopia. However, Shoa, on the southern border, was more independent of the emperor than most kingdoms. That ended in 1855, when the emperor invaded Shoa. The king died, the land was seized, and Sahle—only 11 years old—was taken prisoner. He was held captive for ten years.

In 1865, Sahle escaped back to Shoa and declared himself king. He ruled the region for more than 20 years, slowly gathering strength. For most of those years, the emperor of Ethiopia was Yohannes IV. Sahle outwardly showed loyalty to him by paying the tribute and sending soldiers to help him put down rebellions. Meanwhile, Sahle fortified his own power so he could challenge the emperor.

In preparing, Sahle took three steps. First, he made his kingdom larger with new conquests to the south and east. Second, he made his army stronger by buying guns from Europeans. Third, he gained support from Italy through a secret agreement. In the late 1880s, Yohannes’s power weakened. He proved unable to check the growing influence of the Italians, who wanted to gain a foothold in Ethiopia. He also could not stop the Muslims in the Sudan, which bordered Ethiopia. As Sahle moved to challenge Yohannes, the emperor died in a fight against the Sudanese. Sahle became emperor. In taking Menelik II as his ruling name, he reached back in Ethiopian history. Menelik I had been the name of the son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, who, by legend, had ruled many centuries before.

Only one king refused to recognize Menelik II as emperor. Yohannes’s son claimed the throne for himself. Menelik, however, signed a treaty with Italy that gave the Italians the kingdom that his rival ruled. He hoped to prevent the son and Italy from ever joining forces.

Soon, problems arose. There were two versions of the treaty that granted the Italians this land. In Amharic, the Ethiopian language, the treaty said one thing, but in Italian it gave Italy much greater control over Ethiopia. Menelik renounced the treaty and skillfully avoided Italian attempts to recognize its claim. He won the support of France and Russia for his position and traded for more weapons. He made friends with the rulers of the Sudan so he would not have to worry about an attack from them.

Finally, in 1895 Menelik moved against the Italians. Gathering a large army, he marched on the smaller Italian force. In March 1896, they met in the Battle of Adowa. The Italians were without supplies, disorganized, fighting on land they did not know, and outnumbered. Menelik’s army crushed them. Almost three-quarters of the Italian force was killed, wounded, or captured. Other European nations saw Ethiopia’s power.

Menelik ruled his empire for almost 20 more years, never again having to worry about invasion. He put in place telephone and telegraph systems so he could communicate with outlying areas. He built a railroad that connected a seaport with his new capital, Addis Ababa. He also started a western-style school system aimed at training people for work in the government. When he died in 1913, he left behind a nation that had fought off European imperialism and was ready to enter the modern age.

Questions

1. Determining Main Ideas What is the main idea of this biography?

2. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects What actions helped Menelik maintain the independence of Ethiopia?

3. Supporting Opinions Reread the evaluation of Menelik at the top of the page. Do you agree or disagree the statement? Explain.
As you have read, imperialism in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries differed from empire building in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. What were the significant differences between the two policies? How were they similar? Use the information presented in Chapter 20 and in this chapter to fill in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Empire Building (15th–16th centuries)</th>
<th>Imperialism (18th–19th centuries)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Economic motives: desire for wealth and riches and new trade routes to Asia</td>
<td>Economic motives:</td>
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<td>Social/religious motives: desire of Catholic priests to spread Christianity in the Americas</td>
<td>Social/religious motives:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methods of conquest: military conquest of native peoples</td>
<td>Methods of conquest:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patterns of colonial management: Spanish subjected conquered people to system of forced labor, Dutch and French established trading posts, and British established permanent colonies with limited self-rule.</td>
<td>Patterns of colonial management:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resistance to colonial rule: Natives of New Mexico revolted against Spanish settlers.</td>
<td>Resistance to colonial rule:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impact of colonization: Negative: death of natives from war and European diseases, enslavement of Africans</td>
<td>Impact of colonization: Positive: global exchange of food items and livestock</td>
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</table>
Making Inferences

Below are some general statements about empire building in Africa and how it affected Nigeria. Read each statement. Then supply details from the section to support it.

1. The Berlin Conference of 1884–85 was held to decide rules for dividing Africa among colonial powers.
   a. ___________________________________________________
   b. ___________________________________________________

2. Imperialism of the 18th and 19th centuries was different from explorations of Africa and Asia during the 15th and 16th centuries.
   a. ___________________________________________________
   b. ___________________________________________________

3. Two methods for managing a colony developed.
   a. Direct control: ________________________________________
   b. Indirect control: _______________________________________

4. Some European nations followed a policy of governing Africa called paternalism.
   a. ___________________________________________________
   b. ___________________________________________________

5. Other nations, including France, supported a policy of assimilation.
   a. ___________________________________________________
   b. ___________________________________________________

6. The British gained control of Nigeria, one of the most culturally diverse parts of Africa.
   a. ___________________________________________________
   b. ___________________________________________________

7. Africans tried to resist European attempts to colonize the continent, but only Ethiopia was successful.
   a. ___________________________________________________
   b. ___________________________________________________

8. European colonial rule had many negative effects and a few positive ones.
   a. ___________________________________________________
   b. ___________________________________________________