**Journal Prompt**- write in the space provided…How do you feel when someone new comes to your school and tries to change things and take your friends from you?

**Vocabulary**

* Colonialism- forced control of one country by another country
* Trade balance- the difference in value between a countries imports and exports
* Missionary- a person who goes to a foreign country to spread his/her religion
* Imperialism- countries competing for land and power
* Nationalism- the love of one’s country
* Militarism- using strong armies and threats of war
* Allied Powers- Great Britain, France, and Russia
* Central Powers- Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria

**Extension Activity**

Research and explain in detail the “scramble for Africa”

1. Why did the Europeans want colonies in Africa?
2. What was Africa rich in?
3. What areas did Great Britain have control of?
4. What area did France have control of?
5. Who was in charge of the Congo river basin?
6. What were some positive outcomes of imperialism?

Because Africa has so much wealth in the form of natural resources and raw materials, European countries all wanted to have colonies there. These countries included Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. This became known as the “scramble for Africa” from 1885—1910. Raw materials included cotton, rubber, ivory, and minerals. Africa was also rich in diamonds, gold, tin, and copper. Europeans used Africa as a source of cheap labor. Europeans wanted to keep a positive trade balance. In the late 19th century, the “scramble for Africa” began among the European countries. Great Britain took control of the Cape Colony and most of West Africa. This guaranteed them control of the gold and ivory trade. Great Britain also took control of Egypt and the Suez Canal. France took control of most of northern Africa and desert regions. The French mainly traded in palm oil and timber. Belgium got control of the Congo river basin. Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and Spain all had colonies in Africa. The African tribes had no control over their own countries. They were forced off their land by the Europeans for farming. The Africans were forced into labor by the Europeans. Tribes and families were often separated by the Europeans. Many Europeans felt it was their “duty” to “civilize” the people of Africa and Asia. Missionaries were sent to teach them about Christianity. This scramble for land went into Asia. Great Britain took control of India, while France controlled lands in Southeast Asia, including Vietnam. There were a few positive outcomes of imperialism: schools and hospitals were built, the African economy improved, and health improved. By WWI, most of Africa was divided by the Europeans.

**SS6H6d** Explain the impact of European empire building in Africa and Asia on the Outbreak of WWI.