

Ap world africa dbq

[Parts of the World](#), [Africa](#)



Because of the Berlin Conference in Europe, the scramble for African land ended up colonizing inhabited areas in Africa, destroying native nations and their traditional culture. During this time, African natives had many different reactions. Some wanted to cooperate peacefully, others wanted to withstand European pressure, but most of all, most Africans wanted to react violently and rebel against the Europeans. Many nations in Africa wanted to cooperate with the British and react to their wants peacefully. This is the reason why the Africans gave up hope and accepted the European ways to the scramble. Based on document one, in 1886, the British government sent the Royal Niger Company to help develop the Niger River and its surrounding areas. Due to the lost hope, many leaders signed the document and gave their land away. Because this document is an official document, it is not possible to have a personal influence, changing the view of this document askew. In document eight, it shows how a German military officer reports to a German military weekly newspaper about the Africans. This German mocks the Africans on how traditional they were in their ways and how their traditional ways were seen as weak. He probably wrote in this manner because he intended on ridiculing the Africans to the Germans back in Germany. Through these ways, these Africans showed how they dealt with the foreign influences without using violence. Even though there were some Africans who wanted to keep peaceful ways, some other wanted to withstand the Europeans but still keep traditions and be friendly. In document two, the Ashanti leader responds to the British offer for protectorate status by declining very politely. He stated that his offer is something that he deeply considered, but he decided to reject this offer because he wanted to

maintain their tradition. The leader also stated, however, that he didn't want to be colony, but still have a friendly relationship. In document three, the Ethiopian emperor Menelik II, wrote a letter to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia saying that he would not just watch the Europeans take over his lands. He wanted to keep his Christian ways and keep the country safe while he still appealed the Europeans. Over time, many Africans tried to avoid falling under European pressure and still maintained a good relationship with them. After the prompt for the scramble for African states, many Africans wanted to completely rebel against the Europeans. In document four, an African veteran of the Ndebele Rebellion, Ndansi Kumalo wanted to completely rebel against the Whites. Even though he was making excuses of how they lost, he still had that thought and determination to violently react against the Europeans. In document five, the Ethiopian painting of a battle shows the outnumbered European troops and how the Africans won this battle. This painting was created by the Ethiopians trying to prove that the Africans were better than the Europeans to the world, showing a personal interest rather than keeping it official. In document six, the Ashanti queen mother spoke to the chiefs of the nearby lands. She declared that the Africans were going to fight the Europeans with heir life. In document seven, the leader of the Herero people, Samuel Maherero sent a letter to another African leader trying to influence him so that the African leaders can unit together and fight against the Europeans. In document nine, Mojimba, an African chief, described a battle in 1907 to a Catholic missionary that took place in 1877. He explained how the Africans resisted, but ended up being overpowered by the Europeans. He also said

that Africans may be bad people, but he said that they White men were much worse. The tone in this document would be very different compared to other documents because Mojimba talked to a missionary 30 years later after the actual battle. This means that he may have tried to receive sympathy from the missionary. In this situation, a document from an outsider, like an Asian merchant or a spectator, may have helped with the analyzing of the scramble for the African states and how other nations and countries saw it as outside of Africa, and Europe. During the times where the Europeans were looking for states in Africa, native Africans went through numerous hardships, trying to keep their land. Some reacted peacefully because they lost hope, but others either wanted to keep a friendly relationship or try to fight or rebel against these new European powers.