



To what extent did the scramble for Africa change the continent?

Historical Skills

We will be focussing on '**change and continuity**' – what was different as the result of colonialism in Africa, and did anything remain the same?



What words/phrases will help me use this skill?

The impact of this was...

This was significant because...

This tells us that at this time...

Therefore...

Words we will need to know

Empire – A group of different countries or lands ruled over by one single country, e.g. Roman Empire

Colonialism – The act of one country taking complete control over another country, e.g. Britain colonizing large parts of Africa

Colony – A land that is under the complete control of another country e.g. Kenya was a British colony

Resources – Natural materials that are valuable to industry or to sell, e.g. oil or gold

Infrastructure – Physical structure in a country, like roads, sewers, water supplies, railways

Religion – Belief in a God, e.g. Christianity

Political – To do with power and ruling a country, e.g. a government or a King

Liberty – Freedom of people, for example freedom to choose who rules the country, or freedom to hold different opinions

Democracy – A system of government in which the government is chosen by the people, e.g. in Britain we elect our politicians

Culture – How people express themselves e.g. through art, language, literature, beliefs.

Where are we learning about?



Who are we learning about?

Kingdom of Benin – A powerful Empire in West Africa who ruled the area from the 10th to the 19th centuries. Ruled by Kings called Oba's.

Colonists – Europeans who took over and controlled areas of Africa on behalf of their countries, such as Cecil Rhodes

Emperor Menelik II – Ruler of Ethiopia who fought against Italy's attempts to colonise the country

Boers – Large farmer settlers in South Africa descended from Dutch and German colonists

Uitlanders – British immigrants attracted to South Africa because of a large amount of gold discovered there

What was going on in the wider world?

Industrial Revolution some advanced countries like Britain were developing technology and machinery to make goods and building factories.

Germany a number of small states joined together to form a united Germany in 1871

Boxer Rebellion - peasants in China rebelled against Europeans in China



Which catholic teachings does this link to?

Dignity of the Human Person – The belief that, as all humans are created in God's image, all people should be treated with dignity and respect

Rights and responsibility – All God's people have the right to food, work, clothes, a home, school, and medical care.

Stewardship – The continuing importance and spread of Christianity and the teaching of God's creation

How can we learn more at home?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z3n7mp3>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-9sd5Q_ifQ

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zrfjqfr>

<https://youtu.be/5uMF9j8FTtI?si=9W79YzlnaOu39jY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nUsjmh0ktno>

<https://youtu.be/NvrwYOZ4K2Y?si=q9vjmEEhWuKGJwW6>