



Directorate: Curriculum GET: LESSON PLAN TERM 3 – 2020



SUBJECT and GRADE	SOCIAL SCIENCE – GRADE 8 HISTORY	
TERM 4	Week 2. <i>European colonisation of Africa in the late 19th century</i>	
LINK TO TEACHING AND ASSESSMENT PLAN	FOCUS: COLONISATION OF AFRICA SECTION 1: The causes for and of colonization including a map showing which counties were colonised	
AIMS OF LESSON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We look at the reasons why European powers called together 'The Berlin Conference' and drafted 'The Berlin Act' which divided Africa in the late 1800's. This was to ensure that all members benefitted from African resources and the mineral wealth. In the previous lessons you learnt about how the Industrial Revolution took off in Europe and changed that landscape forever. It was now Africa's time to get deeply involved with European ideologies and systems. 	
RESOURCES	Paper based resources	Digital resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learner need to refer to the: The PowerPoint slides 1-5 Textbooks: Chapter:6 The Source – based activity 	<p>A brief history of Europe's colonisation of Africa</p> <p>https://i.ytimg.com/vi/Pis5f085P3M/hqdefault.jpg?sqp=-oaymwEZCOADEI4CSFXyq4qpAwwIARUAAIhCGAFwAQ==&rs=AOn4CLCA_c-xJuAiBjQ5w9EyCvVUYqHjSA</p> <p>https://www.thelearningtrust.org/asp-treasure-box</p> <p>https://www.dw.com/en/130-years-ago-carving-up-africa-in-berlin/a-18278894</p>
INTRODUCTION	<p>Causes of colonisation</p> <p>The reasons for African colonisation were mainly economic, political and religious. During this time of colonisation, an economic depression was occurring in Europe, and powerful countries such as Germany, France, and Great Britain, were losing money. Africa seemed to be out of harm's way and had an abundance of raw materials from which Europe could make money from. Due to cheap labour of Africans, Europeans easily acquired products like oil, ivory, rubber, palm oil, wood, cotton and gum. These products became of greater significance due to the emergence of the Industrial</p>	

Revolution. Africa's colonisation was also as a result of European rivalries, where Britain and France had been in a dispute since the Hundred Year's War. These countries became involved in a race to acquire more territory on the African continent, but this race was open to all European countries.

During the nineteenth century, barely a year went by without a European expedition into Africa. The boom in exploration was triggered to a great extent by the creation of the African Association by wealthy Englishmen in 1788, and as they travelled, they started to record details of markets, goods, and resources for the wealthy philanthropists who financed their trips. With the beginning of colonisation in Africa, morality became an increasing issue. The Europeans could not comprehend the existence of the Muslim Swahili trade which made them want to implement the Three C's: Christianity, Commerce, and Civilisation. First, Europe experienced a Christian revival in the 19th century.



A map of Africa depicting the natural resources that the continent has. [Image source](#)

Missionaries began to focus on the large working class with the goal of bringing spiritual salvation to the workers and their families. The bible was made available to workers. Due to their large successes, missionaries began to look beyond Europe. Missions were established all over Africa.

	<p>Missionaries did not serve as direct agents of European imperialism, yet they drew European governments deeper into Africa. In their efforts to preach Christianity, to bring western-style education to Africa and to ingrain monogamy in African societies, missionaries often felt threatened by warfare within Africa. Hence, missionaries called on European governments for protection and intervention. Second, for centuries, European explorers have travelled throughout the African continent in their attempts to discover new things and to chart the African continent.</p> <p>Trade would be well instantiated; the work of the Suez Canal Company at the north-eastern tip of Africa had been completed in 1869. Lastly, Livingstone believed that civilisation could be achieved through good government and education. The combination of these three elements, Livingstone believed, would end human suffering in Africa, and the ultimate level of civilisation would be achieved within the continent. Christianity would therefore provide the moral principles that would guide Africans, while education and commerce would encourage Africans to produce their own goods to trade with Europeans. For this to work a functioning and legitimate governing system was needed to ensure the civil rights of the people.</p>	
<p>KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</p> <p>Explain and define core concepts.</p>	<p>CONCEPTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Colluded – To come to a secret understanding for a harmful purpose</i> • <i>Collided – To come into conflict or opposition</i> • <i>Ratified – Sign or give formal consent (treaty, agreement)</i> 	<p>SKILLS</p> <p>The following skills will be addressed in this lesson:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To extract information; interpretation and analysis of information, compare sources are important to understand and to apply.</i>

ACTIVITIES/ASSESSMENT

Tutor



List: write down brief answers with no explanation

Identify: write down brief answers with no explanation

Provide evidence/ a quote: you MUST use the information from the source to answer the question

According to the source: you MUST use the information from the source to answer the question

Why, do you think: your opinion, which offers a reason, must be based on facts

How does the visual source depict what is described in the written source? You must look at what is the same (similar) in both sources. Be guided by the marks

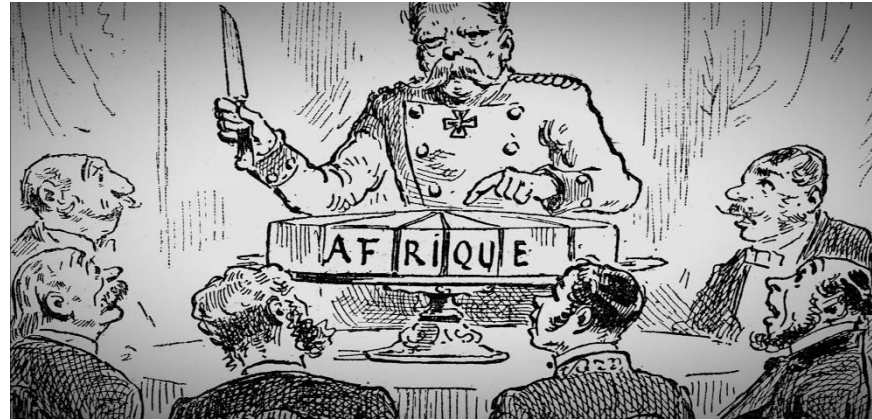
SECTION 1: Transforming Africa at the Berlin Conference

KEY QUESTION: What were there reason for calling the conference into session?

ACTIVITY 1: Read the source below and answer the following questions.

<https://www.dw.com/en/130-years-ago-carving-up-africa-in-berlin/a-18278894>

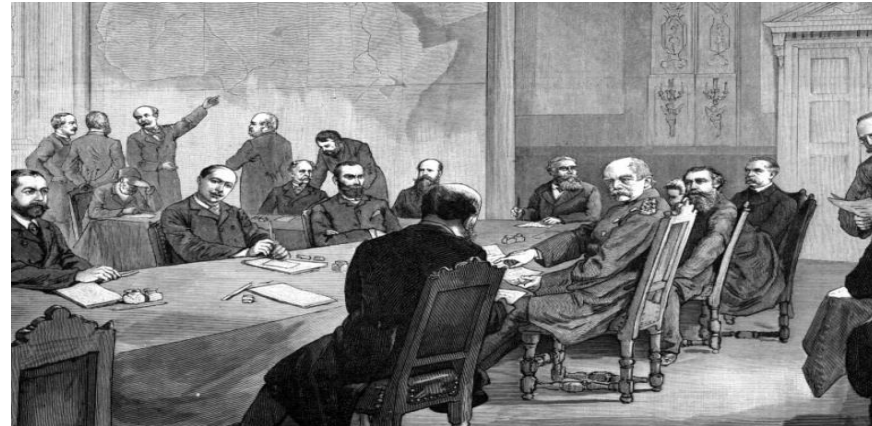
Source 1



“Take your piece of ‘this’ cake now or shall we decide which one you shall have? It’s free and wonderful and delicious too. We shall all eat together in peace and harmony”.

KHS Parenzee

Source 2



Bismarck von Otto:

“This tyranny regime in the Congo has got to stop immediately. There must be another way around this”

KHS Parenzee

which asks for two similarities.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2019/11/15/berlin-1884-remembering-the-conference-that-divided-africa/>

Read Africa before European colonization, Social and political organization, Trade, Education, Technology, Agriculture. Also refer to slides 1 - 7 of the Power Point Presentation.

1. Give a definition for the following terms, Colluded, Collided & Ratified. (3x2) (6)
2. Name the country in Africa which made the Timbuktu Manuscripts world famous. Why are the manuscripts considered to be of great importance to the world? (4x1)=4
3. Name 5 mineral resources Africa could offer Europe for its Industrial Revolution. (5x1)=5
4. Who took the leading role to call into session the Berlin Conference of 1884 and how long did it last? (2x1)=2
5. Which country's leader had control of the Congo before the 1884 Berlin – Conference, and what was his reason for his tyrant regime of this region? (3x1)=3
6. How many countries attended the Berlin Conference of 1884 and why in your opinion were no African leaders welcome to be part of these meetings? (3x1)=3

**ACTIVITIES/ASSESSMENT
Tutor**



List: write down brief answers with no explanation

Read the source with understanding.

According to the source: use the information from the source.

What do you think: you CAN use information besides the source (own knowledge)

Answer concepts within the context of the topic you are focusing on.

Paragraph writing: You need to write one complete paragraph which answers the key question. In this case: "How did Colonisation affect Africa?" In each written source, highlight the word(s) which answer

7..1 The chairperson of this conference is depicting a serious state of affairs. What does he mean when he says 'take your piece if this cake now'? Refer to Source 1. (2x1)=2

7.2 Refer to Source 1. If delicious implies treasures, what were so good about it? (2x1)=2

7.3 Refer to Source 2.

Chancellor Bismarck von Otto facing King Leopold of Belgium addresses him sternly at the Berlin Conference. What would you say are the responses from the other gentleman at the conference? Your answer should be diplomatic and reasonable. (4x1)=4

Activity 3:

Study the PPT and notes on the Causes of Colonisation and answer the questions that follow:

3.1 List 4 of the main causes for colonization to occur. (4x1)= 4

3.2 In a paragraph of 8 lines, explain how each of the following contributed to Colonisation:

- a) Nationalism
- b) Imperialism
- c) Capitalism
- d) Racism

(4x2)=8


3.3 In an essay of no more than 25 lines, discuss the positive and negative effects of Colonisation. (20marks)

<p>the question. In the visual source, look for visual clues which answer the question. Now write it in <u>your own words</u>. You may also use your own knowledge.</p>	
<p>CONSOLIDATION</p>	<p>The Berlin Conference ended after year- long talks on the division of Africa and ended with European powers colluding to make the continent theirs for the taking. (Mineral wealth, African as their labourer's, land dispossession). It was a matter of Concur and divide and also the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer.</p>

NOTES:

To summarise:

There was increasing conflict among European powers during the 19th century as they each tried to gain control of Africa. The European super powers desire to colonise Africa was driven by capitalism, imperialism, racism and nationalism. To avoid wars between European powers over Africa, he Berlin Conference of 1884 was called into session and the Scramble for Africa took off. European powers colluded largely to ensure that each benefitted thus avoiding conflict. The Berlin Act clearly reenforced rules and regulations by which African and European had to abide by. In the end we calculated the cost of colonisation on African soil from gains to losses. (good results and bad results of colonisation).

SUBJECT	SOCIAL SCIENCE HISTORY		TERM 4	4
	GRADE	8	DATE	09 - 13 November – 2020
 <p>TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Skills (WHAT I am going to teach/guide/support...) Source – based and comparative writing</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Teaching Methodologies/ Approach (HOW I am going to teach/guide/support...)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Resources / LTSM (WHAT I am going to use to teach/guide/support...)</p>
	<p>Read through the Notes, and answer the activities. <i>The Tutor has been used to provide tips on how to approach the following questions:</i> To extract, give definitions of concepts, analyze sources and comparing sources. Also to answer a paragraph question.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the concepts that will be covered in the lesson • Refer to the sources and questions that will be addressed • Ensure that the learners understood what must be done. • Do the activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worksheet and Notes • The PowerPoint



PARENT'S ACTIVITIES

Please refer to teacher's activities

Parents to help with the understanding of the topic in the textbook; reading with understanding should also be a focus

Check list:

- My child knows the content Y/N
- My child understands the concepts Y/ N
- My child could answer the questions Y / N
- Can my child answer the questions?

Use of the textbook very important and where possible access the digital resources indicated in the lesson



LEARNER'S ACTIVITIES

Learner activities: step by step, practical, keep it simple.

Activity 1

Read through the notes.

Read and understand the information in the source

Answer the questions.

Note the mark allocation is an indication of how long or short your responses should be.

Reflection:

At the end of the section I can:

- Work with sources Yes / No
- Explain the concepts Yes / No
- Discuss the content Yes / No

I need help with:

European colonisation of Africa

1



- Colonisation tells the story of
- The African People
- "Human Factor"

Vocabulary check

2



"When the Missionaries came to Africa, they had the Bible and we had the land. They said 'Let us pray.' We closed our eyes. When we opened them, we had the Bible and they had the land." Desmond Tutu.

Human factor

African people's lives
land / homes / future
Livelihood

Early European Settlers

- > Explorers reported back on the wealth of Africa
- > Missionaries introduced Christianity – preached a message. God loves submissive people

3



Africa before European colonisation

4



Africa's Mineral resources

- > gold & diamonds
- > copper & silver
- > titanium & uranium
- > oil, rubber, timber, ivory
- > sugar & coffee
- > The rich soil could grow most crops

Industrial revolution Europe

- > fierce competition in Europe's growing economy
- > new markets
- > mineral resources scares machines, no man labour
- > needed the oil for Europe's war machine
- > Africa answer to their problems

5



Berlin Conference 1884 - 1885

The Berlin Act of 26th February 1885 Ratified

14 European Countries represented

6



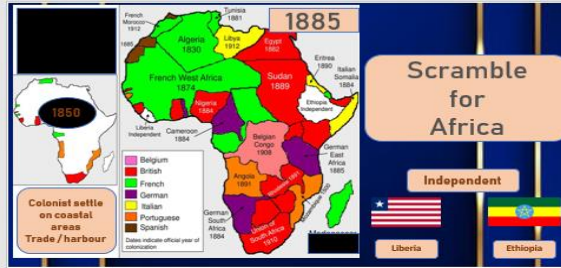
Tyranny in the Congo





King Leopold of Belgium made slaves of the Congolese people. Those who refused to work had their hand and feet cut off. Leopold made his fortune from rubber. (rubber used for bicycle and car tires)

7



8

What were the causes for colonisation?

- Nationalism**: Government / Citizens, Strong attachment to their country & each other
- Imperialism**: Policy to extend authority political & economic gain
- Capitalism**: Citizens manage companies, Decide on profits & business partners

Outright prejudice & discrimination towards people

Racism

9

What were the causes for colonisation?

N Nationalism → Strong attachment to each other, government

I Imperialism → Policy to extend authority for economic / political gain

C Capitalism → Citizens manage companies, profits & partnership.

R Racism → Outright prejudice, discrimination

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What were the causes of colonisation?

- Politics: African - States, More states, More power
- Explorations: Explorers desired the wealth of Africa
- Rivalry: Europeans compete - Who can gain more States
- End of slavery: Britain colonised... end slavery
- Capitalism: Exploitation of Africa, Mineral wealth
- Military development: African inferior weapons
- Racism / Religion: Africans 'inferior' 'civilise' Minerals not theirs
- Medical technology: Cure for malaria, Medical technology improved

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What were the causes of colonisation?

S → Slavery

P → Politics

E → Exploration

C → Capitalism

M → Medical Technology


M → Military development

R → Racism / Religion


R → Rivalry

12

Transforming the African continent 1890



Effective farming methods with machinery



Western Education - system, Globalised Africa

Steam engine - railways and roads built

13

COLONISATION

Good results	Bad results
> Western way of life	> African culture lost, religion
> Roads & Railways built	> Borders mixed tribes
> Mining & Industrial technology	> Africans forced into labour system
> Hospitals, schools & houses built	> Africans enriched Europeans while trapping themselves in poverty
> Africans learned about new economies	> Colonial powers ruled over African - Chiefs

14