1. The Partition of Africa

2. Africa in the Early 1800s
   - In Muslim North Africa, the Ottoman empire was declining
   - In West Africa, new Muslim leaders & strong kingdoms like the Asante held power
   - In East Africa the slave trade continued to the East
   - In South Africa, Zulus & Boers battled for control

3. European Contact Increased
   - In the early 1800s European explorers began pushing into the interior of Africa
   - By the late 1800s European contact with Africa increased due to medical advances & steamships, which allowed explorers & missionaries to push deep into Africa
   - Missionaries followed explorers to Africa in order to convert Africans to Christianity, but they also built schools, medical clinics & tried to stop the slave trade

4. A Scramble for Colonies & The Berlin Conference
   - Belgian King Leopold II’s activities in the Congo began a European stampede for colonies in Africa
   - At the Berlin Conference, in 1884, the European powers divided up Africa, with little regard for traditional patterns of settlement or ethnic boundaries

5. 
   - France controlled much of northern & west-central Africa
   - Britain controlled Egypt, the Sudan, & South Africa
   - Belgium controlled the Congo (Central Africa)

6. Africans Resisted Imperialism
   - Menilik II, of Ethiopia, modernized & Westernized his country & army, so Ethiopia would be prepared to fight Western troops
   - Ethiopia defeated Italy's invasion & remained independent
   - By the early 1900s, only Ethiopia & Liberia were able to avoid European imperialism