



Mission Viejo High School MUN

34th Annual Conference

Vox Populi



Hello Delegates!! My name is Lukas Hessler and I am very excited to be your head chair for the 34th Annual MVHS MUN Conference. I am currently a Junior at MVHS and this year will be my third year in the school's Model United Nations program. Besides being involved in MUN, I am also involved in CSF, Make-A-Wish Club, E-Club, and am the secretary for the school's Mock Trial program. While taking on a rigorous AP class schedule at MVHS, I also play Varsity level soccer at MVHS and play club soccer for Strikers FC Mission Viejo. I hope you all end up having a memorable experience (in a good way) at our conference and I am very excited to share an amazing committee session with you all!! If you have any questions regarding this committee, feel free to email me at mvhsmuncrisis1@gmail.com.

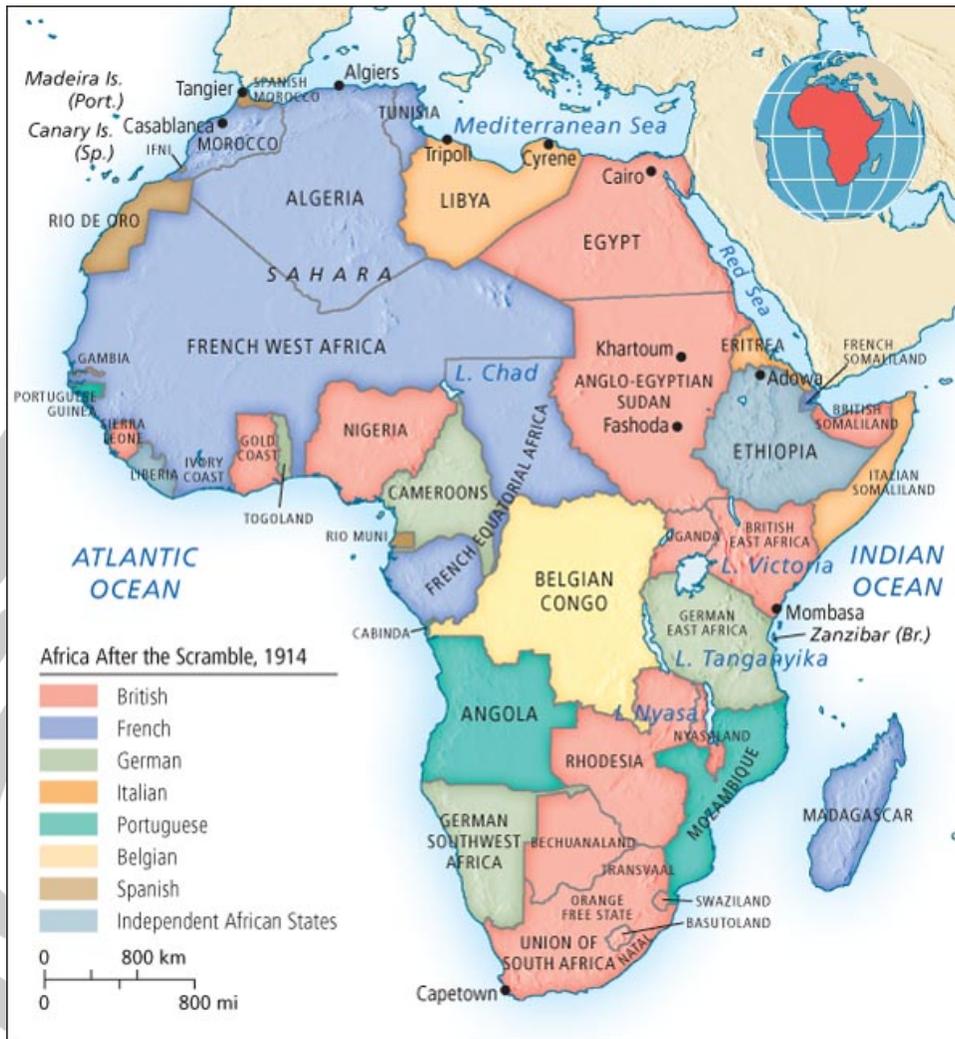
Hi Delegates! My name is Rebecca Arteaga and I'm so happy to be given the opportunity to be your vice chair for the 34th Annual MVHS MUN Conference. I'm a Junior at MVHS and this will be my second year in MUN. Apart of MUN, I'm also a part of the art magazine and the debate club at my school. When I'm not stressing about my AP classes, I also listen to music, write songs, practice guitar, draw, and paint whenever I get some free time. I wish you all the best at our conference and hope you have an incredible time with all of us here at MVHS!

I. Background of Topic

The African Scramble was one of the most monumental moments in history. This Scramble for Africa refers to a period of time where European nations set out for conquest in Africa. This event marked the following years of growing colonialism in European nations. The African Scramble all began with King Leopold's wish for international recognition of his supposed property in Congo. This resulted in the European nations coming together at the Berlin conference deciding that effective occupation and significant economic development had to be achieved for imperial claims in Africa to receive international recognition. After this assertion many European powers jumped into action into the African sphere.

Great Britain took a large part of Africa including the east coast along the Nile. France occupied West Africa, Germany took control of Tanzania and Namibia, and Portugal took control of Angola and Mozambique. In the end, almost all of Africa was carved up by the European powers. Ethiopia and Liberia were the only independent states after this rapid imperialistic exertion in the African Scramble.

There were some major causes of the colonization of Africa. Firstly, during this time Industrialization had boomed in Europe. With the growth of the industrial era, European powers sought out for natural resources. This quest for natural resources was one critical cause of European ventures in Africa. Another crucial movement that drove the African Scramble was European competition fueled by colonialism. Once King Leopold took over a small part of Africa, European nations saw this as another European nation gaining the upper hand. This fueled many European nations to colonize Africa, so they wouldn't be left out. Colonialism and nationalism were two other key driving factors of the African Scramble. Ultimately, there were a variety of causes that spurred an event that changed Africa forever: The African Scramble. (Below is Map of Africa in the aftermath of this event)



II. Country Involvement

Great Britain became involved in the African Scramble for a variety of reasons, with all to serve the nation's own individual interest. In the latter half of the 19th century, Great Britain was the most rich and powerful country, and going through their industrial revolution only bolstered their production of manufactured goods and, subsequently, their economy. However, the British also began to lose control over their many colonies at this time, an example of this being the American Revolution, which greatly decreased their landholding and consequently their ability to easily trade with North America. As a result, the nation of Great Britain decided to imperialize Africa, attempting to reap the economic benefits of the unsettled continent. The African area was also appealing to the British Empire who viewed the land as a plethora of untapped natural resources. By going through its industrial revolution, the nation's own supply of natural resources were used to manufacture goods and were depleting at unheard rate.

Imperializing Africa, for Great Britain, was a way to obtain more natural resources to maintain their industrial revolution and continue to produce. Britain did not, however, involve itself with the African scramble simply for economic reasoning. The Empire also felt a moral



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obligation to imperialize and “save” the people of the territory. At the time of this Great Scramble, Britain was home to some of the most antislavery Protestants the world had to offer, and the community of Great Britain had felt morally obligated to cure African slave areas of the practice and to teach the Africans to act in a manner similar to them. Great Britain sent over pastors and Protestant church affiliates to teach the Africans of their specific religion and code of conduct. This conduct, they stressed to the Africans, did not include any form of slavery or any treatment like slavery. In order to spread their specific beliefs Great Britain set up small, spread out plots of territory in which Great Britain could send citizens and their military troops to settle down in. Citizens and church affiliates attempted to serve as teachers to these, what they deemed, “uncivilized” African population, while Britain’s powerful troops ensured that there was no unruly disorder that would endanger any of the British population.

III. Plan of Action

While this African Scramble is occurring, Great Britain finds it necessary to strengthen communication with its own colony of India. For this reason, Great Britain is very interested in conquering land in the East/Northeast part of Africa, so that Great Britain land can be as close to India as possible. More specifically, the British Empire is looking to gain and more permanently maintain control of Egypt so that it can control the Suez Canal and gain control of the important Nile River. The Suez Canal is very attractive to Great Britain as the possibility of the fortune that could be made directly from controlling the canal is very high. The Canal would also cut off six thousand miles of travel that Great Britain would have to take to get to India, therefore the Canal would make the British colony of India much more accessible to her mother nation than ever before. Britain is also very interested in claiming land in the southern area of Africa, specifically the areas of Cape Town and Transvaal. Cape town is appealing as it is a very good area to build a large port city for trading and could be a valuable area in Africa for the British navy to station in. Transvaal will be a bit more difficult to conquer, as it is a bit inland from the southern tip of Africa, but may reap great rewards as the area has great commercial potential with its mineral-rich fields. Remember that in this area of Transvaal there has recently been a discovery of large amount of gold and could be a financially beneficial opportunity. Cape town is much closer to the sea and is prioritized more highly and conquered by Great Britain before Transvaal. Great Britain also has ideas to (if possible) establish a railroad from Cairo to Cape Town, spanning nearly the entire African continent. These ideas of possible plans of actions should sculpt your possible solutions.

IV. Works Cited

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