



Mission Viejo High School MUN

34th Annual Conference

Vox Populi



Hello delegates! My name is Tyler Graffeo and I will be your head chair for this great committee. I have been a part of MUN for the past 3 years and am part of a so-to-say family dynasty of MUN at mission with both my mom and brother doing it. I am involved in a few things at Mission Viejo High School like our MUN program (obviously), the boys golf team, ex-Cross Country runner, member of numerous clubs that differ from spending our lunch with the special needs students to BBQing food before sports games. I love to have a good laugh, just like the rest of you but will also do my best to keep everyone in place. I am beyond excited to be the Head Chair for our Crisis Committee and cannot wait to meet you all and hopefully make it memorable. If you have any questions regarding this committee, feel free to email me at mvhsmuncrisis2@gmail.com.

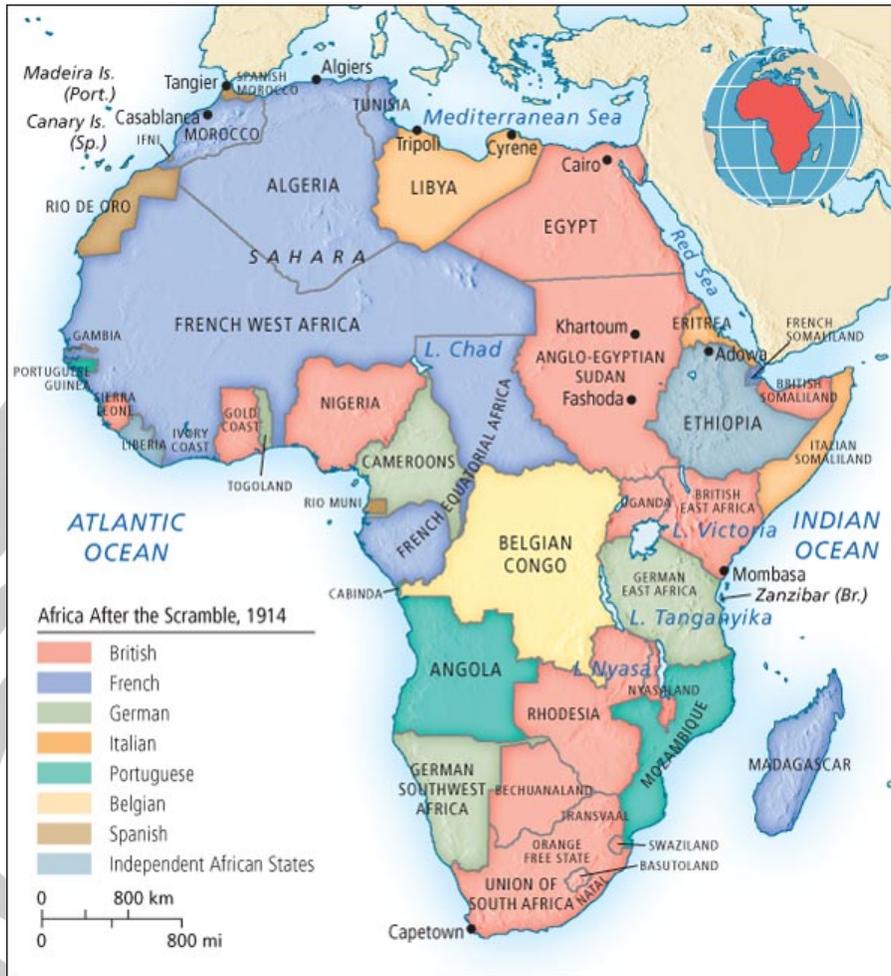
Hello delegates my name is Faroz Mirza, and I will be representing as your vice chair in this committee. I have been apart of MUN for a solid 5-6 months and I really enjoy the environment MUN has held for me as well as the vast knowledge I constantly learn about our current events. In Mission Viejo High School I am in the Orchestra program as well as a former player in Mission's basketball team. I am participating in 5 clubs, including NHS, CSF and BBQ boys. I take my grades quite seriously and work hard on trying to go to my dream universities, but besides that I'm laid back for an AP student. From my 6 months of MUN experience I can tell you that you have nothing to be nervous about, and just come ready to make France win in this competitive African Scramble!

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

France had started its influence in Africa much before the African Scramble. In 1830 France had established a settlement in Algeria. France during the African Scramble took nearly the entirety of Western Africa and had the second largest amount of land, behind Great Britain. This land was taken by the French because of high amount of resources and easy access to trade through its many ports. This portion of Africa is both high in salt and gold, two very popular and expensive things at the time. Certain areas, like the Ivory Coast, were simply taken for its location between “The Golden Coast” and modern day Liberia, and also for the high amount of Ivory available for profit in Asia. Another large reason for France to have this area of land was the giant profit through the Atlantic Slave Trade, this was able to bring in millions of France’s to their economy even though some despised it and slavery in France was illegal. Ultimately, France’s motivations for the African Scramble were slightly different than Great Britain. France’s economic motivation came second to the more ideological motivations. France taking such a large portion of land that was mainly desert terrain was driven by the French attempt in promoting their image of an empire. One critical aspect of French colonization was the ideal of praising the French Civilization and its virtues. France sought to create permanent settlements



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and embodied a policy of assimilation where they taught native Africans aspects of French civilization. This policy of assimilation reduced the desire of native Africans to revolt. Ultimately, France embodied a more peaceful colonization of Africa and seized the critical Western Africa area home to many valuable minerals

III. Plan of Action/Methods of Conquest

During expansion and European Colonialism the easiest way to do this was to take over the trade ports and thus the whole city. This is exactly what France did in North Western Africa. The French were able to take over most all of the West part of Sahara desert and ports in Africa. After taking over major trade ports with their advanced technology like machine guns superior warfare, they were able to successfully exert control. It should be your job and idea to do this, take over the trade ports and the coast and then as time goes by, expand outward and take over more. This plan of action was first started by the British and adopted by the French and almost all other countries, and in doing so, showed great results seeing as almost all of Africa was colonized by Europe. Also, it is critical to integrate native Africans in French society. It is important to spread the ideologies that France believes in. Also, after seizing the mineral rich areas with gold, France should seek to establish a market in extraction and sales of minerals. Secondly, the French were very prevalent in the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, and it will be your job to not only take over the land and conquer as much as possible with as few of casualties as possible but to also enhance and expand the economic ties and markets of France.

IV. Work Cited

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