Contracts and Conmen in Europe's Scramble for Africa



Rogue Empires: Contracts and Conmen in Europe's Scramble for Africa by Richard H. Robbins

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The European powers' scramble for Africa in the late 19th century was a period of intense colonization that saw the European powers 瓜分非洲大陆. This scramble was driven by a number of factors, including the desire for resources, markets, and strategic advantage. However, the competition for colonies also led to a number of unscrupulous individuals taking advantage of the situation.

These conmen and their shady contracts played a significant role in the exploitation of Africa and its people. One of the most notorious examples of this is the Congo Free State, which was established by King Leopold II of Belgium in 1885. Leopold's regime was responsible for some of the worst atrocities of the colonial era, including the forced labor, mutilation, and murder of millions of Congolese people.

Leopold's Congo Free State was not the only example of conmen and shady contracts in the scramble for Africa. In fact, such practices were fairly common. For example, in 1889, a German company called the Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Gesellschaft (DOAG) was granted a concession by the German government to exploit the resources of what is now Tanzania. The DOAG's concession gave it a monopoly on all trade and development in the region, and the company quickly began to exploit the local population.

The DOAG's concession is just one example of the many shady contracts that were signed between European powers and African rulers during the scramble for Africa. These contracts often gave the European powers exclusive rights to exploit the resources of African countries, and they often included provisions that allowed the Europeans to use force to maintain their control.

The conmen and shady contracts of the scramble for Africa had a devastating impact on the continent. They led to the exploitation of Africa's resources, the displacement of African peoples, and the loss of African lives. The legacy of these contracts can still be seen today in the poverty and inequality that plagues many African countries.

The Role of Conmen in the Scramble for Africa

The conmen who played a role in the scramble for Africa came from all walks of life. Some were adventurers, some were businessmen, and some were simply criminals. However, they all shared a common goal: to make a quick buck by exploiting the chaos and confusion of the scramble for Africa.

One of the most common scams perpetrated by conmen during the scramble for Africa was the land concession scam. In this scam, a conman

would approach an African ruler and offer to help him develop his country. The conman would then convince the ruler to sign a concession that gave him exclusive rights to exploit the country's resources. In many cases, the conman would then sell the concession to a European company for a large profit.

Another common scam was the arms trade scam. In this scam, a conman would sell weapons to African rulers, often at inflated prices. The conman would then convince the rulers to use these weapons to fight their enemies. This often led to wars and conflicts that destabilized African countries and made them more vulnerable to European colonization.

The conmen who operated during the scramble for Africa were often able to get away with their crimes because of the corruption and chaos of the period. In many cases, the European powers were willing to turn a blind eye to the conmen's activities because they were helping to advance their own colonial ambitions.

The Impact of Shady Contracts on Africa

The shady contracts that were signed between European powers and African rulers during the scramble for Africa had a devastating impact on the continent. These contracts gave the European powers exclusive rights to exploit Africa's resources, and they often included provisions that allowed the Europeans to use force to maintain their control.

The exploitation of Africa's resources by European powers led to the impoverishment of many African countries. The European powers took away Africa's wealth, leaving the continent poor and underdeveloped. In

addition, the forced labor and other abuses that were perpetrated by European companies in Africa led to the deaths of millions of Africans.

The shady contracts of the scramble for Africa also had a lasting impact on the political development of the continent. The European powers used these contracts to divide Africa into colonies, and they often drew borders that did not reflect the ethnic or cultural makeup of the region. This led to conflicts and tensions that continue to plague Africa today.

The Legacy of the Scramble for Africa

The scramble for Africa was a dark chapter in African history. The conmen and shady contracts of this period played a significant role in the exploitation of Africa and its people. The legacy of the scramble for Africa can still be seen today in the poverty and inequality that plagues many African countries.

However, the scramble for Africa also had a positive impact on the continent. The European powers introduced new technologies and ideas to Africa, and they helped to modernize the continent's infrastructure. In addition, the scramble for Africa led to the creation of new African states, which eventually gained their independence from European rule.

The legacy of the scramble for Africa is complex and multifaceted. It is a story of exploitation and oppression, but it is also a story of progress and development. The scramble for Africa is a reminder of the dark side of human nature, but it is also a reminder of the indomitable spirit of the African people.



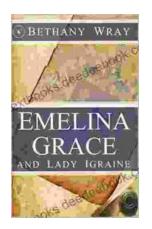
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