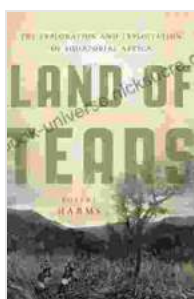


# The Exploration and Exploitation of Equatorial Africa

Equatorial Africa is a region of Africa that lies between the Sahara Desert in the north and the Kalahari Desert in the south. It is home to a diverse range of ecosystems, including rainforests, savannas, and deserts. The region is also home to a number of indigenous peoples, who have lived in the area for thousands of years.



## Land of Tears: The Exploration and Exploitation of Equatorial Africa by Robert Harms

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 41486 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
X-Ray : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 476 pages



The first Europeans to explore Equatorial Africa were the Portuguese, who arrived in the 15th century. They were followed by the Dutch, the British, and the French, who all established colonies in the region. The European powers exploited the region's natural resources, such as gold, ivory, and rubber, and they also enslaved the local population.

In the late 19th century, the European powers began to divide Equatorial Africa into colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 divided the region into spheres of influence, and the European powers began to establish their colonial administrations.

The colonial powers exploited the region's natural resources and they also introduced new crops and technologies. The colonial period had a profound impact on the region, and it left a legacy that can still be seen today.

### **The Impact of European Exploration and Exploitation**

The European exploration and exploitation of Equatorial Africa had a profound impact on the region. The European powers introduced new diseases, which decimated the local population. They also disrupted the local economy and they destroyed the environment.

The colonial powers also introduced new ideas and technologies, which had a lasting impact on the region. The of Western education and Christianity led to the development of new elites, who played a leading role in the region's post-colonial development.

The colonial powers also left a legacy of environmental degradation. The of new crops and technologies led to the deforestation of large areas of the region, and the exploitation of natural resources led to pollution and other environmental problems.

### **The Post-Colonial Era**

The colonial powers began to withdraw from Equatorial Africa in the mid-20th century. The region gained independence, and a number of new

nations were formed. However, the legacy of colonialism continues to shape the region today.

The post-colonial era has been marked by a number of challenges, including poverty, corruption, and ethnic conflict. The region has also been affected by the global economic crisis, which has led to a decline in living standards.

Despite the challenges, there are also a number of positive developments in the region. The region has seen a growing movement for democracy and human rights, and there has been a significant increase in access to education and healthcare.

The future of Equatorial Africa is uncertain. The region faces a number of challenges, but it also has a number of opportunities. The region is home to a wealth of natural resources, and it has a young and growing population. If the region can overcome its challenges, it has the potential to become a prosperous and stable region.

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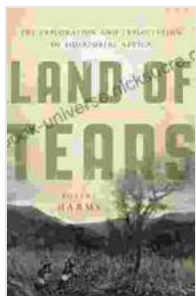
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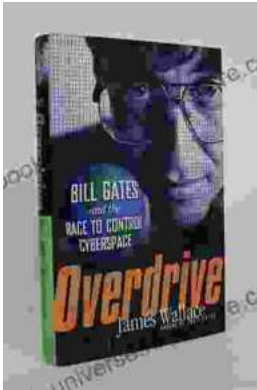
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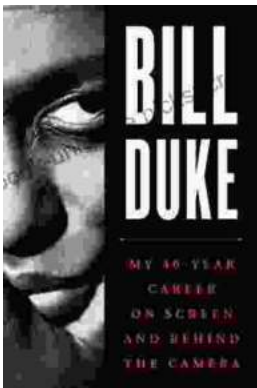
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