

Belgian Colonialism In Congo

Colonization of the Congo Basin By the end of the 19th century, the Basin had been carved up by European colonial powers into the Congo Free State, the French Congo and the Portuguese Congo (modern Cabinda Province of Angola). Belgian Congo French Congo Portuguese Congo Scramble for Africa Congo Reform Association Congo Free State Congo river steamers Stanley Colonization of the Congo Basin refers to the European colonization of the Congo Basin of tropical Africa. It was the last part of the continent to be colonized. British Army officer 17d065c7e1

Cinema of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of Belgian Congo. Development of a local film industry started after the Democratic Republic of the Congo gained its independence from Belgium in 1960 Cinema of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC; French: Cinéma de la République Démocratique du Congo) originated with educational and propaganda films during the colonial era of Belgian Congo. Development of a local film industry started after the Democratic Republic of the Congo gained its independence from Belgium in 1960, but was hampered by constant civil war 17d065c7e1

A nationalist movement in the Belgian Congo demanded the end of colonial rule: this led to the country's independence on 30 June 1960. Minimal preparations had been made and many issues, such as federalism, tribalism, and ethnic nationalism, remained unresolved. In the first week of July 1960, a mutiny broke out in the army and violence erupted between black and white civilians. Belgium sent troops to protect fleeing white citizens. Katanga and South Kasai seceded with Belgian support. Amid continuing unrest and violence, the United Nations deployed peacekeepers, but UN secretary-general... 17d065c7e1

Belgian colonial empire Kingdom of Belgium controlled several territories and concessions during the colonial era, principally the Belgian Congo (modern DR Congo) from 1908 to The Kingdom of Belgium controlled several territories and concessions during the colonial era, principally the Belgian Congo (modern DR Congo) from 1908 to 1960, Ruanda-Urundi (modern Rwanda and Burundi) from 1922 to 1962, and the Lado Enclave (modern Central Equatoria province in South Sudan) from 1894 to 1910. It also had small concessions in Guatemala (1843–1854) and Belgian concession of Tianjin in China (1902–1931) and was a co-administrator of the Tangier International Zone in Morocco 17d065c7e1

Belgian Congo Belgian rule in the Congo was based on The Belgian Congo (French: Congo belge, pronounced [kɔ̃ɡo bɛlʒ]; Dutch: Belgisch-Congo) was a Belgian colony in Central Africa from 1908 until independence in 1960. It is today the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). pressure on Belgium to take official control of the country, which it did by creating the Belgian Congo in 1908 17d065c7e1

== Colonial era (1908-1960) == 17d065c7e1 Belgian rule in the Congo was based on the "colonial trinity" (trinité coloniale) of state, missionary and private-company interests. The privileging of Belgian commercial interests meant that large amounts of capital flowed into the Congo and that individual regions became specialised... 17d065c7e1

History of the Democratic Republic of the Congo Following unrest, Belgium granted Congo independence in 1960. However, the Congo remained unstable, leading to the Congo Crisis The earliest known human settlements in what is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo date back to the Middle Stone Age, approximately 90,000 years ago. At its peak it had 500,000 people, and its capital was M'banza-Kongo. The first 'states', such as the Kongo, the Lunda, the Luba and Kuba, appeared south of the equatorial forest on the savannah, from the 14th century. The Kingdom of Kongo controlled much of western and central Africa, including what is now the west of the DR Congo, between the 14th and early 19th centuries. King Afonso I (1506–43) had raids carried out on neighboring districts, in response to Portuguese requests for slaves. After his death, the kingdom underwent a crisis. the Belgian Congo in 1908. In the late 15th century, Portuguese sailors arrived in the Kongo, and this led to prosperity and consolidation, with the king's power based on Portuguese trade 17d065c7e1

The increasing demands placed on the Congolese population by the colonial authorities during the war, however, provoked strikes, riots and other forms of resistance, particularly from the indigenous Congolese. These were... 17d065c7e1 == Description == 17d065c7e1 The Atlantic slave trade occurred from approximately 1500 to 1850, with the west coast of Africa targeted, and the region around the mouth of the Congo River suffered the most intensive enslavement. Along a strip of coast about 400 kilometres (250 mi) long, about 4 million people were enslaved and sent across the Atlantic to sugar plantations... 17d065c7e1

Congo Crisis Constituting a series of civil wars, the Congo Crisis was also a proxy conflict in the Cold War, in which the Soviet Union and the United States supported opposing factions. Around 100,000 people are believed to have been killed during the crisis. pressure on Belgium to take official control of the country, which it did in 1908, creating the Belgian Congo. Belgian rule in the Congo was based around The Congo Crisis (French: Crise congolaise) was a period of political upheaval and conflict between 1960 and 1965 in the Republic of the Congo (today the Democratic Republic of the Congo). The crisis began almost immediately after the Congo became independent from Belgium and ended, unofficially, with the entire country under the rule of Joseph-Désiré Mobutu 17d065c7e1

Congo Free State absolutist rule; the Belgian Parliament annexed the Congo Free State as a colony of Belgium. In addition, a number The Congo Free State (CFS), also known as the Independent State of the Congo (French: État indépendant du Congo), was a large state and absolute monarchy in Central Africa from 1885 to 1908. The Free State was privately controlled by Leopold from Brussels; he never visited it. On 29 May 1885, after the closure of the Berlin Conference, the king announced that he planned to name his possessions "the Congo Free State", an appellation which was not yet used at the Berlin Conference and which officially replaced "International Association of the Congo" on 1 August 1885. It became known thereafter as the Belgian Congo. The Congo Free State was not a part of, nor did it

belong to, Belgium. In legal terms, the two separate countries were in a personal union. It was privately owned by King Leopold II, the constitutional monarch of the Kingdom of Belgium. Leopold was able to seize the region by convincing other European states at the Berlin Conference on Africa that he was involved in humanitarian and philanthropic work and would not tax trade. Via the International Association of the Congo, he was able to lay claim to most of the Congo Basin 17d065c7e1

Colonial rule in the Congo began in the late 19th century. King Leopold II of Belgium attempted to persuade the Belgian government to support colonial expansion around the then-largely unexploited Congo Basin. Their ambivalence resulted in Leopold establishing a colony himself. With support from a number of Western countries, Leopold achieved international recognition of the Congo Free State in 1885. By the end of the 19th century, the violence used by Free State officials against indigenous Congolese and a ruthless system of economic exploitation led to intense diplomatic pressure on Belgium to take official control of the country, which it did by creating the Belgian Congo in 1908. 17d065c7e1 At the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, the European powers recognized the claims of a supposedly philanthropic organisation run by Leopold II, to most of the Congo Basin region. Leopold had long-held ambitions for colonial expansion. The territory under Leopold's control exceeded 2,600,000 km² (1,000,000 mi²), more than 85 times the territory of Belgium; amid financial problems, it was directed by a tiny cadre of administrators drawn from across Europe. Initially... 17d065c7e1 Roughly 98% of Belgium's overseas territory was just one colony (about 76 times larger than Belgium itself) - known as the Belgian Congo. The colony was founded in 1908 following the transfer of sovereignty from the Congo Free State, which was the personal property of Belgium's king, Leopold II. The violence used by Free State officials against indigenous Congolese and the ruthless system of economic extraction had led to intense diplomatic pressure on Belgium to take official control of the country. Belgian rule in the Congo was based on the "colonial trinity" (trinité coloniale) of state, missionary and private company interests. During the 1940s and 1950s, the Congo experienced extensive urbanization... 17d065c7e1 Economically, the Congo provided much-needed raw materials such as copper and rubber to the United Kingdom and the United States. Uranium from the colony was used to produce the first atomic bombs. At the same time, a large supply of the territory's industrial diamonds were smuggled to Nazi Germany with the complicity of Belgian business executives. The Congo also financially supported the Belgian government in exile. Militarily, Congolese troops of the Force Publique fought alongside British forces in the East African campaign, and a Congolese medical unit served in Madagascar and in the Burma campaign. Congolese formations also acted as garrisons in Egypt, Nigeria and Palestine. 17d065c7e1 == Early European exploration == 17d065c7e1

Democratic Republic of the Congo–South Sudan border Anglo-Belgian treaty of 14 May 1910, and the area was thereafter annexed to Sudan. Sudan gained independence in 1956, followed by the Belgian Congo (as The Democratic Republic of the Congo–South Sudan border is 714 km (444 m) in length and runs from the tripoint with the Central African Republic in the west to the tripoint with the Uganda in the east 17d065c7e1

The state included the entire area of the present Democratic Republic of the Congo and existed from... 17d065c7e1

Atrocities in the Congo Free State These atrocities were particularly associated with the labour policies, enforced by colonial administrators, used to collect natural rubber for export. These atrocities From 1885 to 1908, many atrocities were committed in the Congo Free State (today the Democratic Republic of the Congo) under the absolute rule of King Leopold II of Belgium. 2 million to 10 million people. Combined with epidemic disease, famine, mass population displacement, and falling birth rates caused by these disruptions, the atrocities contributed to a sharp decline in the Congolese population. were committed in the Congo Free State (today the Democratic Republic of the Congo) under the absolute rule of King Leopold II of Belgium. Modern estimates of the magnitude of the population decline ranges from 1. These atrocities have sometimes been described as a genocide, though this characterization is disputed 17d065c7e1

The border starts in the west at the CAR tripoint, proceeding overland in a broadly south-eastwards direction, and then eastwards directions via series of irregular lines, terminating at the tripoint with Uganda. The boundary roughly follows the division between the Nile and Congo drainage divide. 17d065c7e1

Belgian Congo in World War II involvement of the Belgian Congo (the modern-day Democratic Republic of the Congo) in World War II began with the German invasion of Belgium in May 1940. Despite The involvement of the Belgian Congo (the modern-day Democratic Republic of the Congo) in World War II began with the German invasion of Belgium in May 1940. Despite Belgium's surrender, the Congo remained in the conflict on the Allied side, administered by the Belgian government in exile 17d065c7e1

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