

The Berlin Conference GAME:

Where everyone (in Europe) is a winner.

The game begins in Berlin, Germany on November 15, 1884. The new chancellor of the unified Germany, Otto von Bismarck, has called this meeting to discuss the future of the current, and future, European colonies. Intending to use diplomacy, when government officials conduct negotiations and form relations with nations, in place of warfare to get what they want, the attendees are looking to expand their empires with the swift swipe of the pen.

Rules:

- Each team has answered questions about your country, what it needs, and its goals. Your objective is to make sure those goals become a reality.
 - It is to your advantage to keep your information a secret. You may only share your information - for free - with countries with which you are in an alliance, which you should know from your research. Sharing information with your allies should happen prior to your turn.
 - Each team has a different resource map.
- In each turn, your country may make ONE move: ask a country a question, conquer land, or look at a country's map.
 - If the land you want to conquer is owned by another country you must play Rock, Paper, Scissors—best 2 out of 3.
 - Rock > scissors
 - Scissors > paper
 - Paper > rock
 - You may only choose to ask a question of ONE country at a time. The country is only forced to answer if they choose Rock, Paper, Scissors
 - If you wish to look at another country's map, you must beat them in Rock, Paper, Scissors
- NO CREATING NEW ALLIANCES

Directions:

1. Germany will begin the first round. Play continues with the country to the right.
2. Use your country's assigned marker/identifier on the map of Africa to mark your territory.
3. In case of a dispute, the moderator, Mr. Remsen, will have the final say.
4. BE RESPECTFUL OF THE GAME AND ITS RULES.

Name:

The Berlin Conference GAME: Reflection

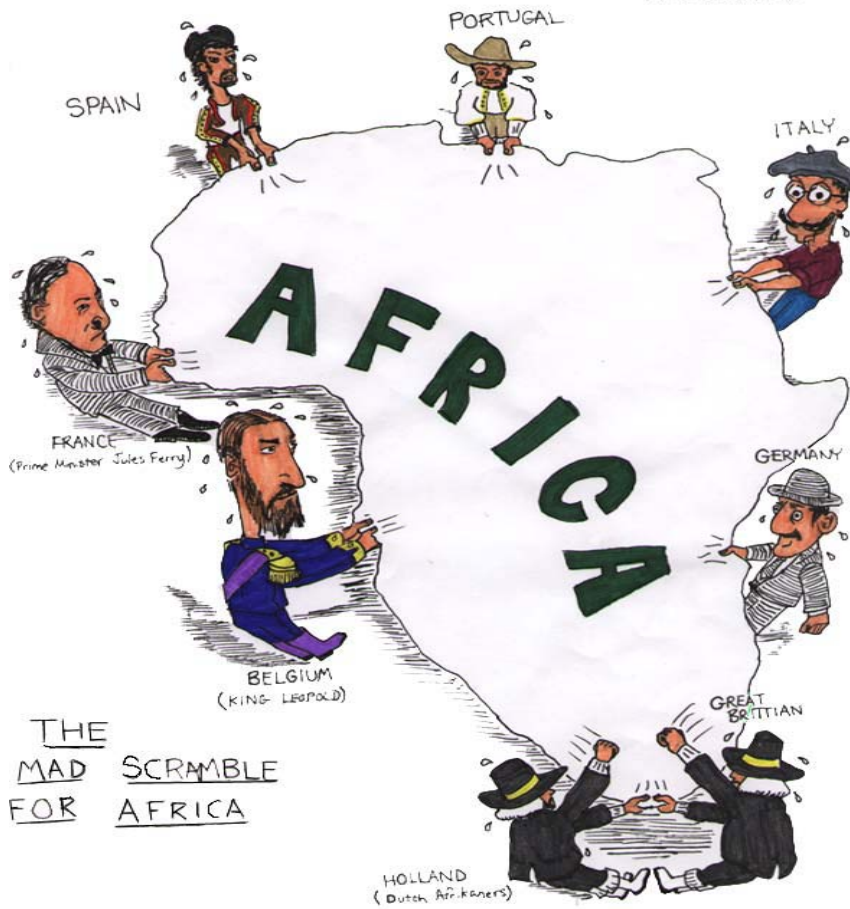
1. What is your reaction to the Berlin Conference? Was it fair? Did some countries benefit more than others? Explain.

2. Based on your country's goals, how did you do?

R - Visual/Auditory Media Analysis	I have some success.	I can compare and contrast the representation of a subject with the historical person or event. I can also recall specific vocabulary.	I can analyze non-text media, identify the context in which the media was created, and identify the creator's perspective.	Additionally, I can explain how the creator's perspective influences the product.
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3. After participating in the Berlin Conference, how can you connect your experience to the images on the back of the paper? What is the author trying to say in the images? Use specific examples to support your answer.

DAVID BAINBRIDGE



THE
MAD SCRAMBLE
FOR AFRICA

