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ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL ORGANIZATIONS OF UKRAINE (1985-2000)

Abstract.

The articles examine the influence of various factors on the development and formation of a mass environmental movement in Ukraine during the years of socio-political changes, public political residents of Mikhail Gorbachev and the first years of Ukraine's independence. Quantitative and qualitative indicators of environmental organizations, their relationship with political associations are analyzed.

Keywords: *ecological organization, Chernobyl disaster, Green world, informal organization, donor assistance.*

Formulation of the problem. Difficult ecological situation in Ukraine in the 80s of the twentieth century was the result of consumer recovery to nature, which under the leadership of the Communist Party was transformed into an environment with all the hallmarks of an ecological disaster. On the territory of the Ukraine (2.7 percent of the territory of the USSR) was concentrated 25 percent of the industrial and agricultural potential of the USSR. 92 percent of Ukraine's land fund was included in the economic department. The environment received 20 million tons of gas-forming and dust particles annually, 1 billion 150 million m³ of liquid waste flowed into rivers and reservoirs, 1/6 of which without any treatment. 10 billion tons of solid waste were accumulated in the dumps, and more than 230,000 hectares of native land were seized for their storage. Arable land erosion in Ukraine reached 43 percent. In 1984-1989, the incidence of malignant neoplasms in Ukraine increased by 15.7 percent, the number of patients with severe stomach by 30 percent. [1, p. 3]

The purpose of our article is to investigate the process of formation and development of ecological organizations of Ukraine in the years of socio-political transformations (1985-2000)

Historiography of the problem. Socio-ecological problems of Ukraine in the second half of the 80's - early 90's became the object of study of S. Vasyuta and

I. Pohribny. Scientists assess the environmental policy in Ukraine during the Soviet era as a state-imperial power, revealing the consequences of the Chernobyl tragedy for the reduction and health of the population, focusing on the social causes of the environmental crisis. According to researchers, the lack of effective agreement between government agencies and NGOs does not contribute to the greening of various lifestyles in our country. [2]

M. Aleksievets believes that the association "Green World" held the 90s of the twentieth century. was its sole coordinator of the efforts of environmental organizations and ensuring the impact on public opinion and the consciousness of citizens. [3] Thus, the confirmation is improvable, due to the peak popularity and influence on the public consciousness of the association "Green World", fell in the late 80's of the twentieth century. S. Fedorynchuk rightly emphasizes that he worked in the 90s of the twentieth century. the environmental movement did not have a clear leader and depended heavily on financial assistance from Western charitable foundations and organizations. At the same time, representatives of Western funds were poorly acquainted with the Ukrainian realities, due to which the efficiency of their use was low. [4]

Presenting main material. The Chernobyl disaster in April 1986 gave impetus to the development of

the informal environmental movement. In December 1987, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Leninist Communist Youth Union of Ukraine V. Tsybukh noted the growing interest of young environmental issues. In the official record addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, the Komsomol official states that he is interested in the emergence and formation of various associations and clubs of environmental protection. Student environmental groups were active. The environmental student movement was founded in the 1960s. Since 1983, the number of amateur student groups has tripled and in November 1987 was about 30 wives and 15 initiative groups operating in 22 regions of Ukraine. The number of active participants in the environmental movement has grown to 1.5 thousand people. [5, p. 18]

The fundamental difference between the newly formed associations and traditional environmental organizations, in particular, the Ukrainian Society for Nature Protection (UTOP), was that the groups were organized on the initiative of the students themselves, and not on the instructions of party and state structures. The "Regulations on the Student group for Nature Protection", which was adopted in December 1986 at a meeting of the Presidium of the Republican Council of UTOP, provoked a negative reaction among students. According to activists of the movement, the "Regulations" restrained the initiative, limited the rights and opportunities of group, over-regulated their work, did not comply with the principles of the democratic movement. The Komsomol, seeking to maintain its influence among the youth, tried to find a possible compromise by balancing between youth initiatives and the formalism of state-owned NGOs.

In November 1987, the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Ukraine together with the Republican Council of UTOP held a republican meeting of commanders of student wives and representatives of initiative groups (70 people in total), inviting Komsomol activists and employees of regional councils of UTOP. A. Glazovyi, an employee of the "Soviet Ukraine" newspaper, spoke at the meeting. He introduced himself as a member of the initiative group of the Green World Association, which was registered with the Ukrainian Republican Committee for the Defense of Peace. The main tasks of the association were to create an information bank of "hot" ecological zones, to conduct public examination of environmentally dangerous projects, to organize ecological expeditions. [5, p. 19-20]

Attempts to limit the movement of the "greens" bureaucratic framework proved futile. 1988 was the year of organizational formation of the informal environmental movement in Ukraine. The "green" movement was closely linked to the development of civic activism and democracy in Ukraine. In order for the population to feel responsible for the state of the environment, a combination of two factors was needed - socio-political and purely environmental. The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant changed the attitude of Ukrainians to the "peaceful atom". The scale of the Chernobyl disaster and the policy of publicity

have forced the Communist Party bureaucracy to be relatively tolerant of informal activities.

Environmental organizations thanks to the mass support of the population managed to achieve significant results in some regions of Ukraine. In 1987 in Nikolayev the regional ecological association "Green world" which led a wave of public protest against development of the South Ukrainian power complex was created. The Greens opposed the construction of the 4th reactor of the South Ukrainian Nuclear Power Plant and the creation of channel reservoirs on the Southern Bug River. In 1988, activists of environmental organizations collected about 200 thousand signatures demanding environmental expertise of construction, which were later transferred to Moscow. [6, p. 14] In April 1989, the secretary of the Nikolayev regional committee of the Communist Party L. Sharayev in a letter to the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine V. Shcherbytsky, noted that the regional party committee and the regional executive committee, based on the situation in the region, repeatedly appealed to the USSR Council of Ministers on the inexpediency of further construction of Nuclear Power Plant and reservoirs. [7, p.38]

The Crimean Association of Public Environmental Organizations "Ecology and the World" emerged in 1988, in the midst of the struggle to build the Crimean Nuclear Power Plant. In 1988, activists of the organization collected 350 thousand signatures against the construction of nuclear power plants, organized thousands of pickets in the cities of Crimea and directly on the construction site. [8, p. 9] Under public pressure in 1989 the construction of the Crimean nuclear power plant, the 4th reactor of the South Ukrainian nuclear power plant and reservoirs on the Southern Bug River were stopped.

The formation of effective regional organizations contributed to the structuring of the environmental movement in the country. On the initiative of the Ukrainian Republican Committee for the Defense of Peace, a republican conference of the Green World Association was held in Kyiv on April 25-26, 1989, chaired by Yu. Shcherbak. 170 people took part in its work, including 54 delegates from 17 regions of Ukraine. The report was made by the Deputy Chairman of the Association, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR D. Hudzinsky. In it report, Kremenchug, Mykolayiv, Ivankiv, Slavutych, Shepetivka city executive committees and city party committees were sharply criticized for ignoring environmental problems. It was regretted the creation of artificial barriers to environmental rallies and gatherings in a number of cities (Poltava, Kalush, Truskavets, Slavuta, Shepetivka). The conference participants supported the demands to stop the construction of nuclear power plants in Ukraine, declassify information about the operation of nuclear power plants, radiation pollution, health of all residents of the affected areas and participants in the Chernobyl accident, the need to establish a society of victims. The conference spoke in support of the People's Movement of Ukraine for Perestroika (Ruh). But the proposal to join the Ruh as a collective member was not approved. [7, p. 41]

The growth of civic activity of the population of Ukraine contributed to the growth of the number of environmental rallies. Thus, on June 4, 1989, a rally was held in the village of Plyashevo, Krasnoarmeysky District, Rivne Region, calling for a halt to the construction of the Rivne nuclear power plant, which would lead to the flooding of the Cossack Graves Reserve. The decision to hold a meeting was made in Lviv on April 26, 1989 by the initiative group of the Ukrainian Language Society (TUM) name Taras Shevchenko and the local branch of the Ruh. [9, p.38]

August 27, 1989 in the city of Netishyn, Khmelnytsky region at the initiative of the local branch of TUM name Taras Shevchenko held a government-sanctioned meeting on environmental issues, which was attended by about 5 thousand people. Speakers criticized the feasibility of building new power units at the Khmelnytsky nuclear power plant. It was proposed to carry out ecological expertise at the station, and to hold a referendum on the use of nuclear energy in Ukraine. [9, p. 95]

Concerns about the unfavorable environmental situation were expressed not only by representatives of newly established public organizations. In July 1989 a meeting of residents of the village Pershotravneve Kamyanets-Podilsky district of Khmelnytsky region strongly protested against the commissioning of a local plant of reinforced concrete structures of the technological line with the use of polyurethane. [10, p. 14]

On October 28-29, 1989, the First Congress of the Ukrainian Ecological Association "Green World" took place in Kyiv. More than 300 delegates from all regions of the republic took part in the congress. The most popular were delegations from Kyiv (89 people), Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Poltava regions (15-22 people). According to the congressional mandate commission, the delegates included 79 people under the age of 30, 59 women, 237 people with higher education, and 62 with a degree. About 270 guests were invited to the congress, including representatives of foreign environmental organizations from Great Britain (Greenpeace), USA, the Netherlands, Sweden, Czechoslovakia. [7, p. 102]

In his report the chairman of the association Yu. Shcherbak noted that the "Green World" arose not as a result of someone's ambitious political intrigues, not to satisfy the ambitions of its leaders, but as the ultimate need for public self-defense in the conditions of alienation from its citizens, environmental, social and national crisis that engulfed the whole country. [11] Many speeches spoke of the need to create a Green Party, but the issue was postponed until the next congress. The association was to focus on preparations for the elections to the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR and local councils.

The congress completed the organizational registration of the association as a voluntary public organization. The Congress approved the Program and the Charter of the Association, adopted 17 appeals and resolutions, elected the governing bodies of the Association – Zelena Rada, secretariat, control and audit commission, a printed body was founded – the newspaper "Green World". [7, p. 104]

Views on the organizational structure of the Green World Association have changed. If the interim Charter adopted at the conference in April 1989 affirmed the club's principle of building an association, the organization was considered a voluntary association of equal environmental groups and collective members [12], the Charter approved in autumn 1989 recognized individual and collective membership. The main task of the association was to involve the general public in active work to solve environmental problems of Ukraine by implementing the ideas of survival, democracy, humanism. The Statute mentioned the founder of the organization, the Ukrainian Republican Committee for the Defense of Peace. [13] In our opinion, the introduction of individual membership has contributed to the further structuring of the environmental movement.

The active participation of the association's representatives in the 1990 election campaign and the further politicization of the informal movement led to the creation of the Green Party of Ukraine (GPU). The GPU manifesto was proclaimed on April 22, 1990 by Yu. Shcherbak on behalf of the GPU organizing committee. It stated: "From now on, we are entering the political arena of Ukraine to fight for the betterment of our people and our land. We offer honest cooperation to all constructive and democratic forces of Ukraine seeking the revival of our land." [14, p. 139] The program and the Charter were approved at the first congress (congress) of the GPU in September 1990. The Program emphasized that "The Green Party of Ukraine are associations of people who created a party to solve environmental and democratic problems by political methods." [14, p. 141] Yu. Shcherbak, in his report at the Second Congress of the GPU, which took place on June 1, 1991, noted: "We must deal with the environment, but not in the way that the Green World does." If the Green World Association pays more attention to purely environmental issues, then we must proceed from political considerations "[15, p. 216]

Thus, a clear line was drawn between the purpose of the public organization and the political party. The formation of the GPU is a typical example of the approach of leaders of political formations to public organizations as a basis for replenishing party ranks. Despite the creation of GPU, Green World continued to take an active part in the political life of Ukraine. Before the referendum on March 17, 1991, the Association Council adopted a decision expressing a negative position on the task of the All-Union referendum, and the primary centers and members of the "Green World" called for support for the Ukrainian issue. [15, p. 93] At the Second Congress of the Environmental Organization, which took place on March 30-31, 1991 in Ivano-Frankivsk, it was self-critically acknowledged that the Green World did little practical work, environmental expertise, paying considerable attention to participation in socio-political life. [15, p. 121]

The liquidation of the Chernobyl accident required the efforts of tens of thousands of Ukrainian citizens, who risked their lives to build the Shelter facility and decontaminate the area. In May 1989, an initiative group of workers of the Kombinat association, which liquidated the Chernobyl accident, held a constituent

conference to establish a society of participants in the liquidation of the Chernobyl accident. The society was working under the name "Chernobyl Echo" Union. The Charter defined the goals and objectives of the newly created organization: the creation of a community of people concerned about the medical, social, environmental and other consequences of accidents at nuclear power plants; protection of the interests of the participants in the liquidation of the consequences of the accident, other members of the association, their families and victims of the accident; providing all possible assistance in improving living conditions, household and medical services; participation in the global environmental movement for environmental protection. The opening of the conference was attended by about 400 people, of whom 70 percent received delegate seats. The social composition of the Provisional Council of the Union was typical: 14 engineers, a journalist, a writer, a psychologist, a major of the fire brigade. [16, c. 6-12]

The organization later tried to register under the name Chernobyl Union, but was denied due to the existence of a similar organization established in Moscow. Nevertheless, on February 14, 1990, the Charter of the All-Union Society "Chernobyl Union" was registered in Ukraine. At the beginning of 2000, 593 organizations were registered in Ukraine to protect the population from the Chernobyl accident. [17, p.4] However, these organizations, despite a certain interest in environmental issues, consider the main focus of their work to be social protection from the Chernobyl accident and the population and liquidators. They act as a kind of trade union, trying to protect the rights of victims not only by consulting with the government on the status of the liquidator, but also by holding mass protests against the restriction of Chernobyl legislation. During the 10 years of independence, 75 such actions were held. Yu. Andreev, who was an ordinary liquidator of the Chernobyl accident and later became the head of the Chernobyl Union of Ukraine, considered the position of the then government affected by only two figures: 32 people died and 220 were irradiated. Since it was pointless to stand up for one's rights alone, the idea arose to unite. [18]

A poll conducted in April-May 1990 in the country showed that among the priority problems that need to be addressed, 78.22 percent of Ukrainians surveyed saw the environment in the first place. It should be noted the answer to the question "Who do you think can get the republic out of a tense situation?" Only 1.74 percent of respondents believed that the environmental organization "Green World" could do it. [19, p. 34-44]

The second stage of development of ecological associations of Ukraine begins in 1991. The rapid deterioration of living standards during the first half of the 1990s led to a sharp decline in public interest in the activities of public organizations. In June 1993, only one percent of Ukrainian citizens considered themselves activists of environmental organizations. [4, p. 27] Some psychological factors, weakness, underdevelopment of civil society institutions became apparent. In our opinion, the social activity of the population of Ukraine has decreased due to the achievement of the goal declared

by the newly created organizations - gaining the independence of Ukraine. For the majority of supporters of public organizations, participation in their work consisted of attending rallies, pickets, and collecting signatures on the need to ban environmentally unsafe projects. A significant part of citizens were simply not ready for constructive, responsible, often unpaid work. In the public consciousness, environmental organizations often began to be perceived not as a form of civic activism, but, by analogy with Soviet-controlled movements, as formal structures in which membership was not mandatory. The newly created organizations did not have the necessary practical experience in the new environment. Insufficient awareness of the population about the directions and goals of environmental organizations narrowed the social base of the environmental movement. There was a lack of coordination in the actions of activists and the media. The problem of staffing and financial support of organizations remained unresolved.

International donor organizations and foundations have started working to provide financial, technical, and educational assistance to public organizations in Ukraine. In 1993, with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Information Center for Public Cooperation in Eurasia began operating in Kyiv. He implemented the program "Seeds of Democracy. Financing of environmental protection projects on the territory of the New Independent States". The purpose of the program was to strengthen and disseminate the environmental movement by enhancing the role of public environmental organizations in the formation of civil society, as well as to support activities aimed at solving environmental problems. The program provides technical, informational and financial assistance to environmental organizations.

The right to receive grants have specific projects for environmental protection, in particular: preservation of wildlife and natural landscapes, as well as natural and cultural heritage; prevention of environmental pollution; environmental monitoring; legal aspects of ecology; conducting an independent environmental review; ecological education; environmental propaganda in the media, publication and dissemination of information materials; development of information networks, activity of information centers; formation and development of environmental organizations. [20, p.1-2]

In order to receive a grant in the resource center, the organization must participate in the competition, prove the environmental effectiveness of the project, make a plan for the use of funds received. Thus, environmental organizations began to focus on solving specific environmental problems. The Information Center for Public Cooperation in Eurasia in the 90s of the twentieth century supported a number of environmental projects in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova. In particular, organizational support was provided to the activities of the Dnieper Regional Center of the Green World Environmental Association. Thanks to this support, the development of the environmental movement in the region has acquired new features, the main of which are:

the formation of a strategy based on scientific principles; specialization of group activities while maintaining their effective interaction; transition to solving larger environmental problems. The center coordinated the activities of territorial organizations of the "Green World", cooperated with the youth environmental league of the Dnieper, children's environmental organizations "Bell", "Green Lanterns", "Snowdrops". [21, p.55]

The Bucovina branch of the National Ecological Center of Ukraine "Krona" was registered in the spring of 1992. According to the decision of the conference, which was attended by representatives of Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine, Krona has been coordinating programs to unite the efforts of environmental organizations in the Carpathian region since 1995. On the basis of the Krona office, the material and functional support of which was taken over by the International Renaissance Foundation and other charitable foundations in different years, a center for the needs of environmental organizations in the Carpathian region was established. On the initiative of "Krona" the association of public organizations "Green movement of the Carpathian region" is created. It included 12 public organizations of Chernivtsi and Ivano-Frankivsk regions. [21, p.73-75] Thus, "Krona" has acquired the characteristics of a donor organization that can independently solve organizational and financial problems for local environmental organizations.

A number of environmental organizations, using legal levers, demonstrate the possibility of pressure on government and commercial structures that violate the environmental rights of citizens. In 1992, the public organization "Eco law - Kyiv" was founded. Later, Eco law - Kharkiv and Eco law - Lviv began operations. The purpose of the organization is the use of legal instruments for violators of environmental legislation, promotion of environmental law, advisory assistance to citizens and organizations. In 1994, the Center for Public Environmental Advocacy was established. In 1996, for the first time in Ukraine, a collection of "Environmental Legislation of Ukraine" was published, and the issue of the journal "Ecological and Legal Bulletin" was launched. Thanks to the support of qualified lawyers of the organization "Eco law" the construction of the Nikolayev potash terminal was stopped, the project of burial in the fulfilled salt mines near Artemivsk of radioactive industrial waste was rejected. [22, p.6-12]

Considerable attention is paid to the environmental education of students and pupils. The All-Ukrainian Ecological League, headed by Academician K. Sytnyk, carried out multifaceted work among students and schoolchildren. It carried out activities to explain the environmental problems that exist in Ukraine among pupils and students, and helped to raise the level of environmental education and culture of young men and women. The League cooperated with public authorities, public organizations, and international foundations. Representatives of the league took part in the work of the public council at the Ministry of Ecological Security of Ukraine. The All-Ukrainian Ecological League united its own efforts to protect the environment with

youth and women's organizations of Ukraine, in particular the women's association "Action", the Youth League of the People's Democratic Party of Ukraine, the association "New Ukraine". [23]

The Lviv Regional Youth Ecological Association was established on the initiative of Lviv Polytechnic University students. The main activity of the organization was to create socio-economic conditions for talented and talented young people to meet scientific and educational needs in environmental activities. The organization has concentrated its efforts in the field of environmental education of youth, involvement of youth in environmental activities, extensive cooperation with other environmental organizations, conducting independent public research and conferences. The organization was headed by young people who are certified specialists in the field of management, marketing, energy. [24, p.5-6]

A number of environmental children's associations have been established since independence. In 1993, the Children's Ecological Center was established in Horlivka. The team of educators on a voluntary basis joined forces to attract children with a "green" idea, to instill in their souls a love for their homeland. Over the years, hundreds of students gathered at the Center, made bird feeders, studied the history and nature of their native land. In January 1996, the staff of the Center, with the help of the city environmental association "Green Movement" and the regional environmental association "Green Movement of Donbass" began work on the creation of a regional center of environmental education "Ekodonbass". In April 1996, the regional center began operations. A seminar was held for primary school teachers, leaders of environmental groups and other organizations dealing with children's environmental education. [21, p.41-42]

Since 1989, the EcoCenter, an ecological public organization for children and youth, has been operating in the Kharkiv region. It brought together students from city schools and vocational schools, technical schools, out-of-school groups, university students, and researchers. Since 1990, the "Kharkivkvod" territorial production association has been cooperating with the EcoCenter, which has been interested in researching the sanitary and hygienic condition of the Seversky Donets River. Annual environmental expeditions help to obtain objective information about the suitability of water for consumption and sources of pollution. Since 1993, the expedition has been supported by grants from the Kyiv office of the American non-profit organization ISAR. [21, p. 128-129].

From 1993 to 1998 ISAR provided methodological, technical, financial assistance in the activities of 15 children's environmental organizations of Ukraine - student eco-club "Vodogray" (Chernivtsi), children's environmental association "Gay" (Sevastopol), club "Compass" (Kiev), children's charity fund "Anthill". The development of children's environmental movement is facilitated by government agencies. In 1999, the Ukrainian State Ecological and Naturalistic Center (UDENC) held the First All-Ukrainian Forum of Chil-

dren's Public Ecological Associations, which expressed a desire to establish a Coordinating Committee - the Children's Ecological Parliament. [24, p. 2]

The ecological movement has a real social base, as the state of the environment in independent Ukraine has not significantly improved. A public opinion poll in Ukraine conducted in June 1999 by SOCIS-Gallup shows that 17 percent of respondents tend to join environmental public activities. [25, p.62]

Conclusion. Thus, the immediate cause of the mass environmental movement was the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the silence of the disaster, the difficult environmental situation in the industrial regions of Ukraine. Caring for your life and your loved ones has united millions of people. According to sociological research, in January 1991, six percent of Ukraine's population considered themselves members of environmental movements. Distrust of the government, which did not tell the whole truth about the state of the environment, was transformed into a critique of the existing system. Environmental slogans were used not only by representatives of environmental organizations. Ruh, TUM name Taras Shevchenko, the newly formed democratic parties saw the main culprit of environmental catastrophes in the republic in the party-bureaucratic system. The most active social force leading the environmental movement was the intelligentsia - people with higher education and degrees, writers and engineers. and students. In 1989, the environmental movement reached its apogee, and although in the 90s of the twentieth century. it remained a significant social force, but its influence on solving social problems diminished significantly.

Environmental organizations in Ukraine are going through a difficult path of formation. Obstacles that hinder the development of environmental activities include underestimation by government agencies and business circles of the role and importance of the environmental movement for sustainable and productive development of Ukraine. At the beginning of the XXI century, environmental organizations in their activities mostly relied on donor assistance from international funds and Western government organizations.

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THE STRUGGLE OF EUROPEANS FOR THE COLONIZATION OF AFRICA

Abstract.

The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the European conquest of African territories. It is noted that in the beginning Africa was of interest to Europeans as a source of slavery. In fact, the colonial division of the world in the nineteenth century. First of all, the division of Africa.

Keywords: *colonialism, Africa, European countries, economic development.*

The essence, nature and direction of the processes of colonial transformation

African societies invariably attract the attention of scholars. Their study is constantly accompanied by an analysis of the development of African countries in the postcolonial era, which provides a clearer idea of the nature of the changes that took place during colonialism.

The aim of the article is to elucidate the peculiarities of the conquest of African territories by European colonizers, to study the mutual influence of European and African peoples on each other's cultural and socio-economic development.

Traditionally, approaches to the study of this issue, both in Soviet and Western historiography, have been characterized by Eurocentrism, a secondary attitude to the peculiarities of African societies [1,2,3,4,5,6]. The emphasis was on studying the activities of the European colonial administration and its implications for Africans. Thus, the active role was recognized only by one of the parties. Modern scientists, Vinogradov K. [7], Kobishchanov Yu., [8] Krylov A. [9], Nikin M. [10], believe that the colonial version of intercivilizational interaction is a typical example of interaction of different levels of society: African civilization was more lower level of development than European.

The search for a way to India began with the colonial conquest of Africa. Parking lots, which were built along this long road on African soil, eventually became strongholds of independent significance, ie starting points for the development of colonial trade, especially the slave trade in tropical Africa.

At the initial stage, in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, the colonizers did not seek to penetrate deep into the continent. It was much easier to set up in coastal factors primitive exchange trade and thus create economic incentives to involve Africans, especially from among the social elite - elders, leaders, in this system of trade relations. However, in the XIX century. the situation began to change. Trade colonialism was transformed into industrial colonization, and the Portuguese and other slave traders were replaced by European capitalists interested in selling industrial goods and exploiting Africa's natural resources.

The nineteenth century, and especially the last third, were in the history of Africa a period of active colonial conquests, as well as a period of fierce rivalry between the great powers, especially England and France [3, p.56].

Colonial conquests took place in several directions, always from the coast to the depths of the continent. One of the directions was the movement from the west coast to the central areas of the northern savannah, where the leader was France. Another that crossed it was the movement of the British, who conquered the territory of southern Africa, to the north. The third direction was the development of Arabic and Arabic-speaking Africa, ie the territory from Mauritania and Morocco to Somalia and Zanzibar.

At the initial stage of colonialism, Africa was of interest to Europeans primarily as a source of the slave trade. At the time of the discovery of the Atlantic by the Portuguese and Spaniards, a developed slave trade existed in the Mediterranean. However, the Western Mediterranean was soon cut off from slave supplies in the