**Africa Unit 2 Study Guide**

Define each of the following words and know how the term relates to Africa:

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| Apartheid |
| Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade |
| Colonization |
| FW De Klerk |
| Genocide |
| Imperialism |
| Nationalist |
| Nelson Mandela |
| Pan-Africanism |
| African Union |
| Civil War |
| Kwame Nkrumah |

1. Why was Europe originally interested in Africa?

**The European powers were interested in expanding their empires, setting up military bases, and the vast wealth of natural resources that are in Africa.**

1. Explain how the European partitioning across Africa contributed to artificial political boundaries.

**The Boundaries were created based on the Berlin conference and the European powers, without any input from the African leaders.**

1. Explain how the European partitioning across Africa contributed to conflict.

**Because the boundaries split up families and tribes, forced some to live together in the same area.**

1. Explain how the European partitioning across Africa contributed to civil war.

**This lead to civil wars as people were split from some groups and forced to live with others, they were upset at losing their land to the Europeans.**

1. Who controlled South Africa? How did nationalism led to the people’s independence?

**The European powers controlled Africa, but feelings of nationalism started by the pan Africa movement lead to more and more people in Africa wanting their Independence.**

1. Who was in control of Kenya? How did nationalism led to the people’s independence?

* **Great Britain was in control. Nationalism lead to the Kenyans feeling that their land was taken unfairly. A group called the Mau Mau was a secret organization that believed the only way to win Kenyan rights and independence was through the use of force. Eventually, overwhelming Kenyan support for the Mau Mau led the British to grant Kenya its independence. In 1963 the British helped Kenyans hold democratic elections, they elected Jomo Kenyatta president**.

1. Who was in control of Nigeria? How did nationalism led to the people’s independence?

**These divisions between ethnic groups led to different treatment by Brits. By the 1940s, Nigerians started many organizations to fight British rule.**

**Many Nigerians admired the British because of their education in England. However, most believed that the only way for Nigerians to have rights was to be free of European rule.**

1. What role did Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk play in the evolution of Apartheid in South Africa?

**Mandela started the ANC youth league to encourage freedoms and rights to rising generations in the 1940’s. he became leader of the ANC in 1961 and actively protested the treatment of Africans by the Afrikaners. He was Jailed for 27 years. F.W. de Klerk was he Afrikaner leader in South Africa that helped to end Apartheid, and freed Mandela from Prison.**

1. What was the Middle Passage? How did this affect life in Africa? **This was the journey Africans took once they were captured including the long march to the coast, and the treatment-Slaves were taken from the holding forts,  Chained together in pairs with leg-irons and carried to the ships. Once aboard they were branded with a red-hot iron, like cattle, to show who owned them. The actual voyage could take from 6 weeks to three months. It has been estimated that between 9-11 million people were taken from Africa by European traders and landed alive on the other side of the Atlantic. But 1½ million Africans are buried in the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the Americas. It was reported that schools of sharks would follow the ships waiting for their next meal. People were selling one another, families were split up never to be seen again. Many people lived in fear.**
2. Compare how various factors, including gender, affect access to education in Kenya and Sudan.

**Since independence in 1963 Kenya has faced many hardships.In 1963 Jomo Kenyatta became president. Kenyatta opposed anyone who disagreed with him. Jomo Kenyatta ruled until his death in 1978.Kenyatta formed the (KANU) Kenya African National Union which has dominated the political arena. After Kenyatta’s death, Daniel arap Moi became president. Daniel arap Moi has also opposed anyone who threatens his position. In 1990 refused to allow opposition parties to develop, pro-democracy protestors were imprisoned and over 100 people were killed. In 1991 international organizations imposed sanctions on Kenya until political and economic reforms where put in place. In 1992 multiparty elections were held but the many outside organizations accused the KANU and Moi of rigging the elections. In 2007 Kenya erupted into violent protests when the president won re-election in an election suspected of fraud. Presently Kenya is more stable today than it has been in decades since independence.**

1. Explain how a government’s stability affects how they work to combat AIDS and famine across Africa.

**Many governments were not prepared for the new independence and the challenges created like the need to educate, provide for their people. Droughts and desertification have caused a reduced crop, and major increase in population has also contributed to large areas of widespread famine and diseases. HIV/AIDS is one of the leading causes of death in Africa. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. No known cure for the disease, the rate of infection is due largely to poverty and poor education. Malaria is a tropical disease spreading throughout the region carried by mosquitoes. Each year more than 1 million die from this disease. Children in Sub-Saharan Africa are most at risk. For instance malaria is the leading cause of death in children under five in Uganda.**

12. How did nationalism lead to independence in South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria?

**Nationalism is having strong pride in One’s country. It will be these feelings along with the desire to be rid of European rule that lead these countries to Independence.**

13. Explain the creation of and the end of apartheid in South Africa and the roles of Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk. **See question 8**

14. How did the European partitioning across Africa contribute to conflict and civil war across the continent?

**See questions 3-4**

15. What is the Pan-African movement and was has been its impact?

**This is the idea that there is a global African community made up of native Africans and the descendants of African slaves and migrants across the world. This movement will lead to Independence of many**

**Countries in Africa.**

16. Why has Africa been unstable since independence from Europe?

**Disease Poverty** **Drought**  **Poor Education**  **Civil War** **Ethnic Conflict** **Genocide Famine**

**Possible Long Answers – Make sure you are prepared to write at least 5 sentences.**

1. Describe the Triangular Slave Trade including the conditions of the Middle Passage.
2. Describe the cause and effect of colonialism in Africa. Give specific examples.
3. Describe the history of the slave trade in Africa from pre-European times to the mid-1800s.
4. Describe some of the problems African countries have had since independence. Give specific examples.