

History of Africa Test Review

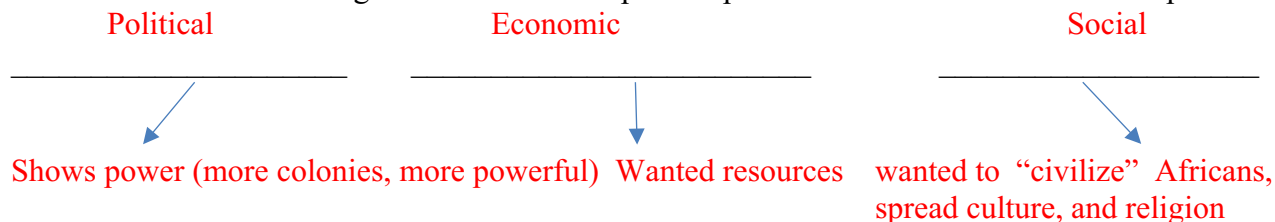
SS7H1 The student will analyze continuity and change in Africa leading to the 21st century.

Define the following terms:

- Imperialism: **system of acquiring colonies to provide raw materials for a stronger country**
- Colonialism: **when one country rules another**
- Berlin Conference: **Europeans met to divide (partition) Africa and create rules for the colonization of Africa.**
- Scramble for Africa & what countries participated: **Grab for colonies in Africa by Europeans for political, social, and economic reasons**
- Partition: **to divide (creates artificial political boundaries)**
- Civil war: **fighting within a country**
- Nationalism: **pride in one's country**
- Independence: **gaining freedom from colonization (able to rule/govern own country)**
- Apartheid & why it was started: **legal separation of races in South Africa; was started to keep white population in power**
- Nelson Mandela & his importance to history: **1st black president of South Africa; worked to end apartheid and bring attention to South Africa from the rest of the world.**
- F. W. de Klerk & his importance to history: **repealed Apartheid laws, freed Nelson Mandela from prison**
- Pan-African movement & what was the goal of the movement: **unite all Africans and African countries to work together for independence**

Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Why did the Europeans want to colonize Africa? **Protect trade and transportation routes, resources, cheap labor**
2. How did it affect the people of Africa? **Africans lose resources, land, and freedom. Europeans also created artificial political boundaries which groups together ethnic groups leading to conflict.**
3. What problems were caused by the boundaries drawn by the Europeans in Africa? **Conflict between ethnic groups**
4. In the standard it talks about artificial political boundaries. What does that mean and how does it relate to Africa? **At the Berlin Conference Europeans created new countries which grouped together ethnic groups leading to conflict.**
5. What were the three driving forces behind European imperialism of Africa? Give an example of each.



6. Explain the effects of the Berlin Conference. **Conflict**

7. Complete the chart below.

Country	Colony of...	Colonizers wanted	Leader of Nationalist Movement	Reason for Independence	How was Independence achieved?
Kenya	Great Britain	-Resources -Cheap labor	Jomo Kenyatta	-Want to govern their own country -want rights	-was violence, but did not work -peaceful movement led by Kenyatta who petitioned for independence - after independence,

					corruption and instability
South Africa	Great Britain	-Diamonds and gold -cheap labor	Minority white population	-Want to govern their own country -want rights	- all citizens voted for independence -after independence, Apartheid
Nigeria	Great Britain	-oil -cheap labor	The youth of Nigeria	-Want to govern their own country -want rights	-peaceful protests -after independence, violence/civil war between the ethnic groups.