



Africa's Independence Movements

South Africa, Kenya, & Nigeria

Standards

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

b. Explain how nationalism led to independence in South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria.

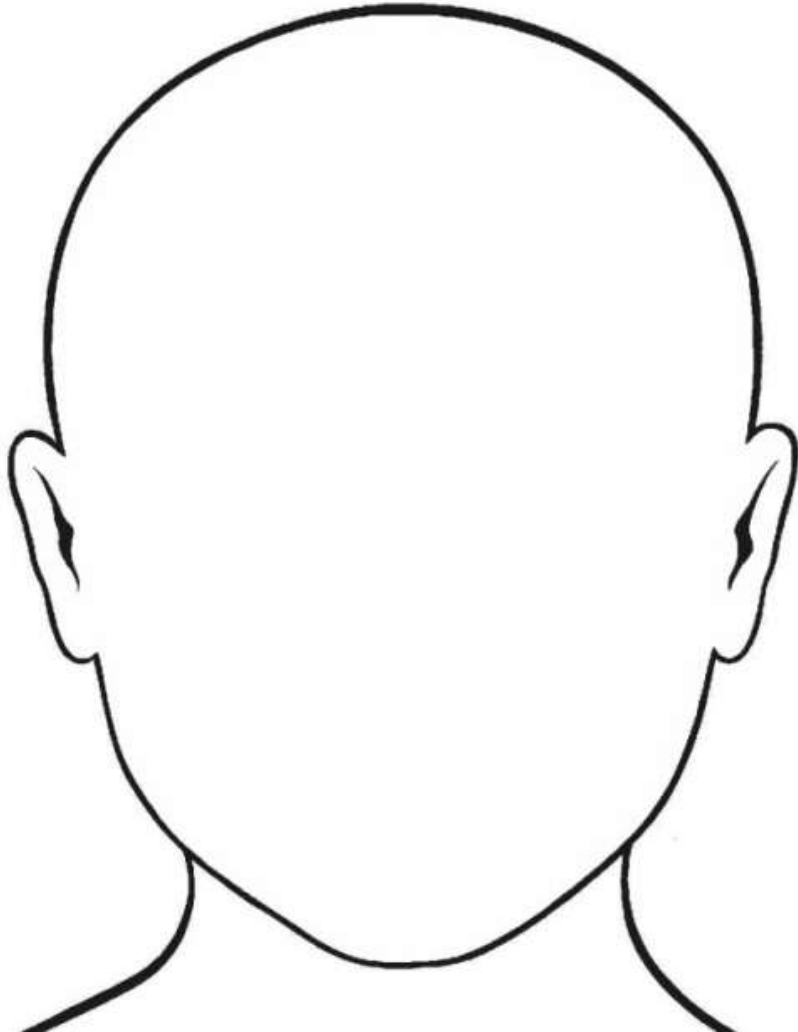
Teachers

- Print off the following page for each student.
- BEFORE the presentation, have the students write down things that they already know about each country.
- AFTER the presentation, give the students a few minutes to add things that they learned about each country's independence movement.

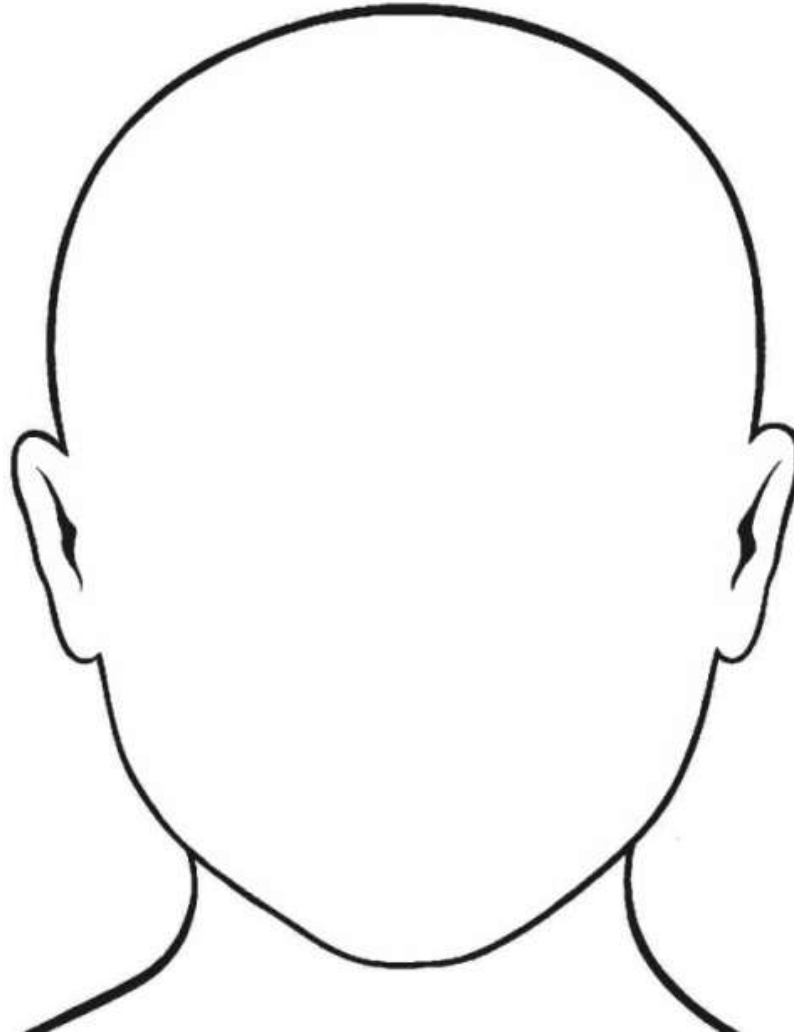
What's In My Head?

Directions: BEFORE the presentation, write down everything that you know about South Africa, Kenya, & Nigeria in the “heads” below. AFTER the presentation, add more facts that you learned about each country’s independence movements.

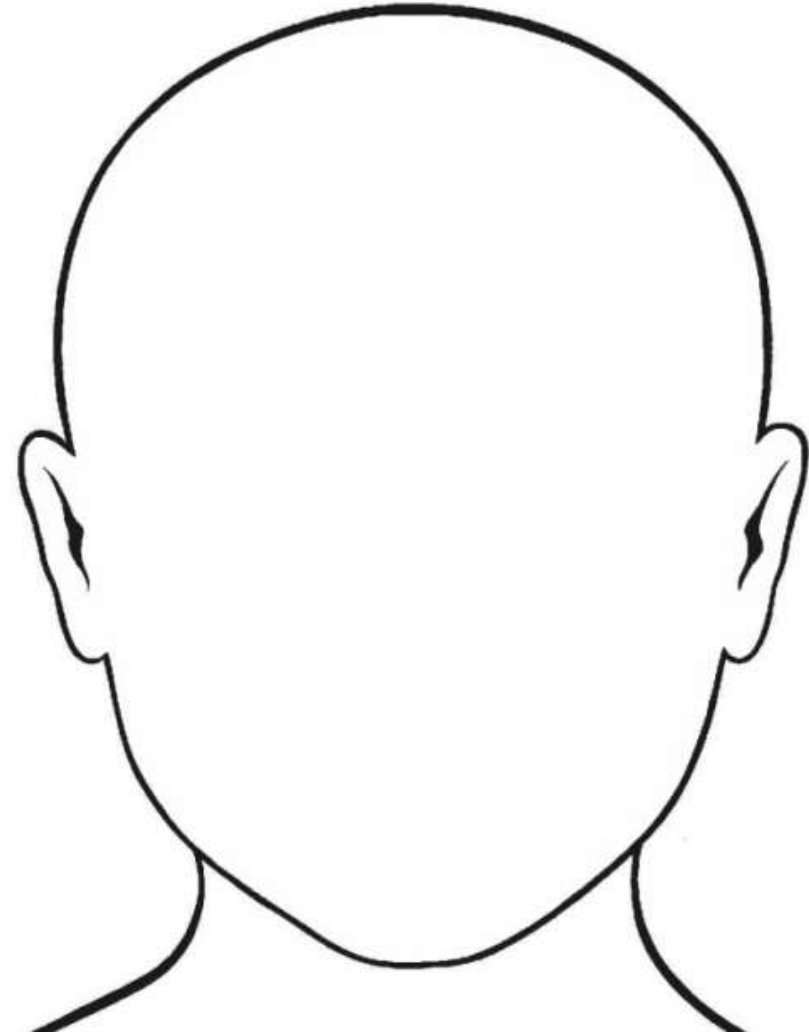
South Africa



Kenya



Nigeria






Teachers

- Print off the following page for each student.
- During the presentation, have the students write notes in the chart.
- After the presentation, discuss the notes as a class to be sure that everyone has sufficient information in each box.

Africa's Independence Movements

Directions: Complete the timeline chart below with information from the presentation. Please summarize the event that occurred on each date in your own words.

Date	Event
<div>South Africa</div> <div></div>	
1600s	
1910	
1948	
1951	
1960	
1961	
1994	
<div>Kenya</div> <div></div>	
1800s	
1900s	
1920s	
1956	
1963	
1978	
1990s	
<div>Nigeria</div> <div></div>	
1914	
1950s	
1957	
1960	
1966	
1999	

KEY

Date	Event
South Africa	
1600s	the British and the Dutch colonized South Africa
1910	Great Britain established the Union of South Africa, and power was only given to whites
1948	National Party enforced apartheid across South Africa
1951	European government officials created the Bantu Authorities Act, which limited where black South Africans could live
1960	White-only election; voters approved independence
1961	Great Britain granted South Africa independence
1994	Nelson Mandela was South Africa's first black chief executive, and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election
Kenya	
1800s	Arab traders took control of Kenya's coast
1900s	British remained in Kenya
1920s	opposition groups began to form
1956	Violent rebellion against the British
1963	Great Britain granted Kenya independence
1978	Kenyatta died; had helped Kenya become one of the most stable and economically dynamic countries in Africa
1990s	the KNAU ran unopposed in elections
Nigeria	
1914	Great Britain took over the area
1950s	Great Britain allowed Nigeria to elect its own government
1957	elected Abubakar Tafawa Balewa as their first prime minister
1960	Great Britain granted Nigeria independence
1966	Military coup overthrew government and killed prime minister
1999	Democratic government was established



Africa's Independence Movements

South Africa, Kenya, & Nigeria

Nationalism

- By the 20th century, European powers had colonized the majority of Africa.
 - The only independent countries were Liberia and Ethiopia.
 - Liberia was founded in 1822 by former American slaves.
- Nationalism, a feeling of strong pride for one's country, fed the desire for independence from foreign rule.
 - Africans wanted to take control of their own governments and natural resources.

Changes

- Africa began to change by the 1940s.
 - The rule of tribal chiefs had weakened because of their links with colonial governments, thus limiting their ability to control people.
 - An educated middle class that disliked colonial life began to grow in the cities.
 - The cost for European countries to maintain colonies was rising.
- By the second half of the century, unrest arose throughout the continent and African nations fought to free themselves from European control.



South
Africa

Colonization

- In the 1600s, the British and the Dutch colonized South Africa.
 - More European settlers came to South Africa than to anywhere else on the continent.
- In 1910, Great Britain established the Union of South Africa, and power was only given to whites.
- In 1948, a new political party, the National Party, came to power and enforced the policy of apartheid through legislation across South Africa.
 - Apartheid was a system of racial segregation.

The arrival of the first European settlers -- Jan van Riebeeck (Dutch East India Company) in Table Bay in April 1652.



Apartheid

- Apartheid allowed many Europeans to grow wealthy and powerful, while millions of South Africans suffered.
- In 1951, European government officials created the Bantu Authorities Act, which created “homelands” for black South Africans.
 - At this time, whites owned 80% of the land, although they only represented 10% of the population.
 - As a result of this law, 9 million South Africans were excluded from participating in the government.

Sign during
the
apartheid
era.

FOR USE BY WHITE PERSONS

THESE PUBLIC PREMISES AND THE AMENITIES
THEREOF HAVE BEEN RESERVED FOR THE
EXCLUSIVE USE OF WHITE PERSONS.

By Order Provincial Secretary

VIR GEBRUIK DEUR BLANKES

HIERDIE OPENBARE PERSEEL EN DIE GERIEWE
DAARVAN IS VIR DIE UITSLUITLIKE GEBRUIK
VAN BLANKES AANGEWYS.

Op Las Provinsiale Sekretaris

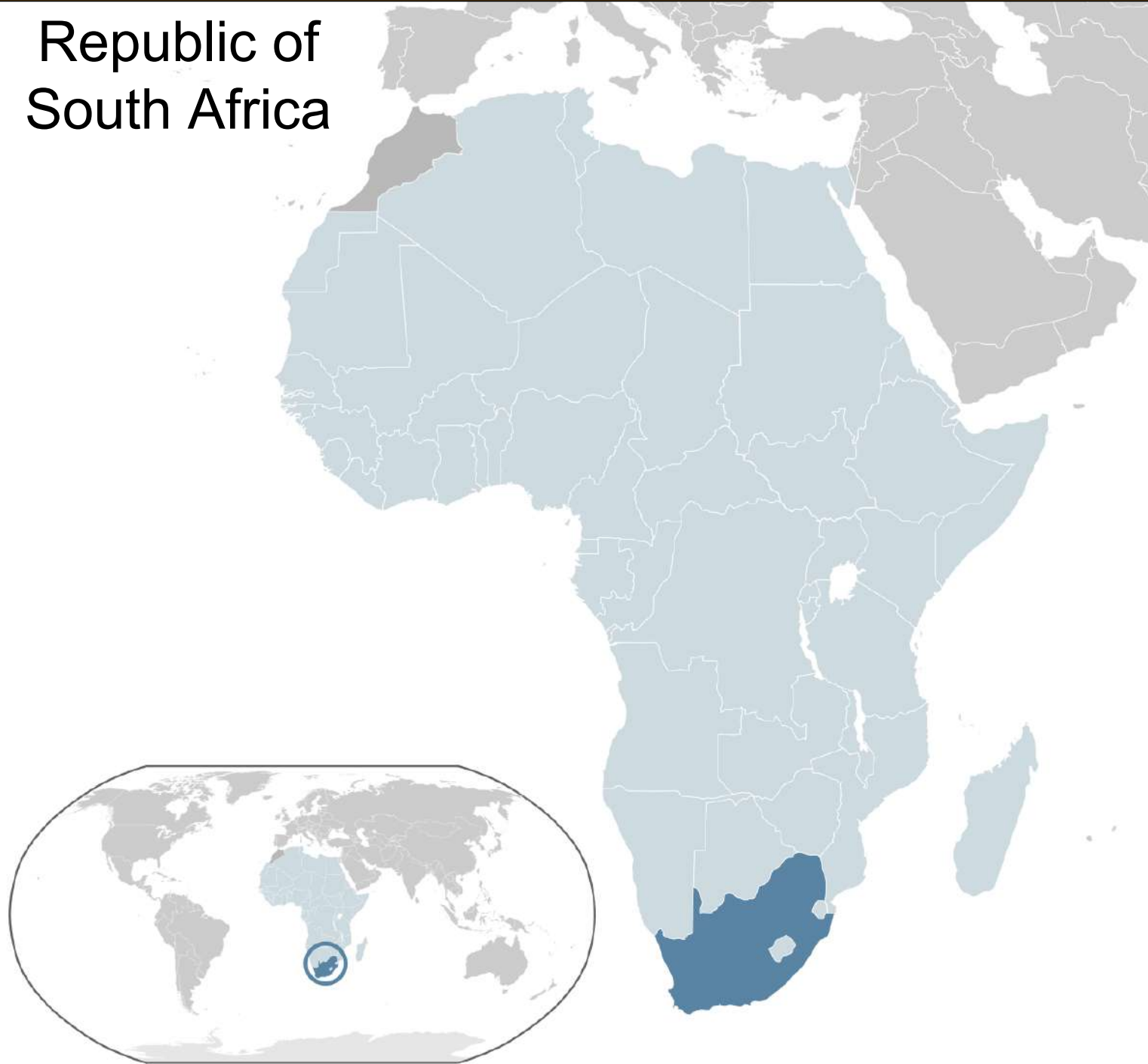
Independence

- South Africa's National Party, which was white-only and in favor of apartheid, had a goal to gain independence from Great Britain.
- In a white-only election in 1960, voters approved independence.
 - On May 31, 1961, the Republic of South Africa gained its independence from Britain.
- It took years of protests, several more decades, and a change of government leaders before blacks began to have a role in the government of South Africa.

Nelson Mandela was South Africa's first black chief executive, and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election (1994).



Republic of South Africa





Kenya

Colonization

- For hundreds of years, outsiders did not enter the region now known as Kenya because of the fierce warrior tribes that inhabited the area.
- Arab traders took control of Kenya's coast during the 1800s.
- Next came Germany and Great Britain, but by the 1900s, the British were the only foreigners who remained.

Rebellion

- Most Kenyans were upset by their loss of rights as landowners to the British.
 - They believed that their land was taken unfairly and opposition groups began to form in the 1920s.
- For several decades, small bands of armed resistance forces (guerillas) fought to eliminate white settlers in Kenya, as well as any Africans who sided with them.
- In 1956, there was a violent rebellion that resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of Africans.
 - Although the British army mostly defeated the guerillas, this movement gained a great deal support among Kenyans.



The Mau Mau was a secret society that believed force was the only way to win Kenyan rights and independence.

Independence

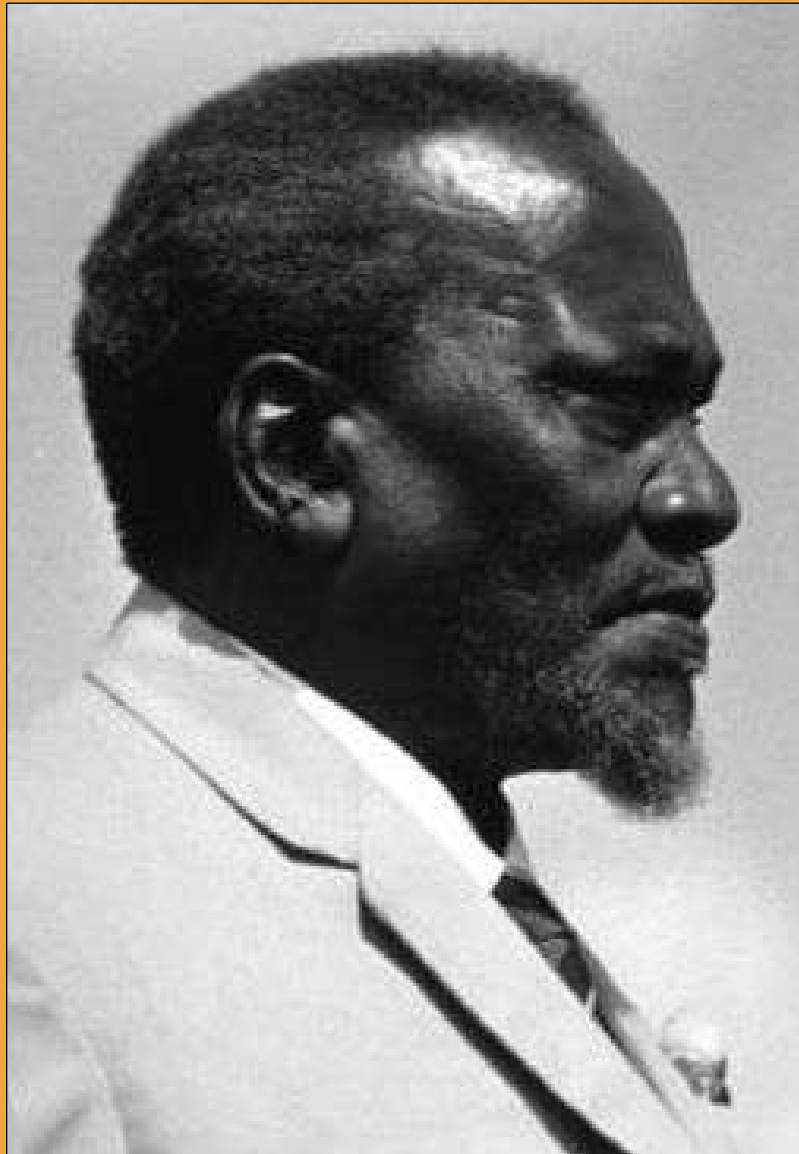
- Kenyans were tired of being treated unfairly, and it was time for a change.
- Great Britain began to rethinking its policy on colonization, and on December 12th, 1963, the British Empire granted Kenya its independence.
- Jomo Kenyatta was the most influential leader of the freedom movement in Kenya, and was appointed as the nation's first president.

Lancaster House Conference for Kenya's Independence in 1963.



Kenyatta

- Kenyatta was a leader of the Kenyan African National Union, and during his presidency, began a campaign called *harambee*, which is Swahili for “let’s pull together.”
- Under Kenyatta and his successor, Daniel arap Moi, the KNAU ran unopposed in elections until the 1990s.
 - The country remains a multi-party state, but the reality is that the KNAU is in control of the government.
- By the time of his death in 1978, Kenyatta had helped Kenya become one of the most stable and economically dynamic countries in Africa.
 - Even though there has been improvement in the political rights of Kenya’s people, more is still needed.



Jomo Kenyatta -- The first president and “founding father” of Kenya.



Republic of Kenya

A large orange oval with a black outline is centered on a background of horizontal stripes in orange, blue, and brown. The word "Nigeria" is written in a blue, stylized font with a black outline inside the oval.

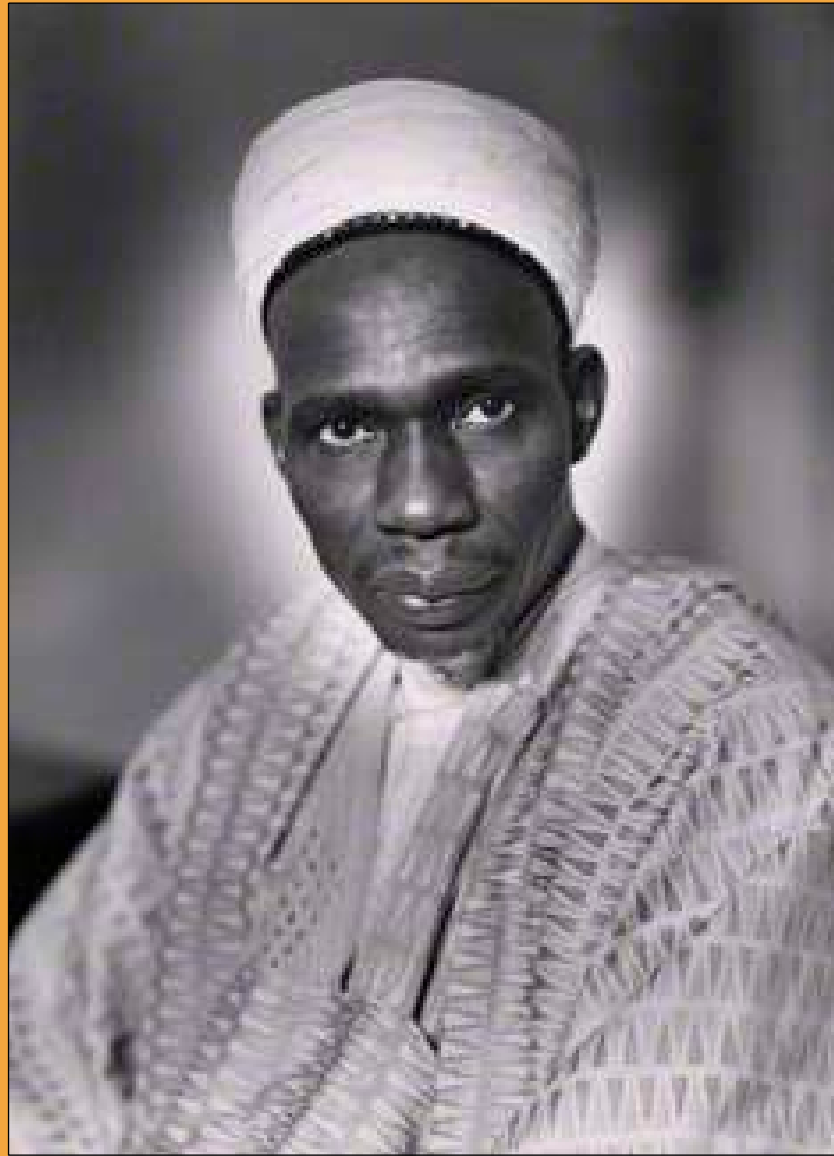
Nigeria

Nigeria

- The country now known as Nigeria was a diverse region with more than 250 ethnic groups.
 - Nigeria had maintained its independence until 1914 when Great Britain took over the area.
- By the end of World War II, Nigerians had started political parties to work for Nigerian independence.
 - Most Nigerians believed that the only way to have rights was to be completely free of European rule.

Independence

- During the 1950s, Great Britain allowed Nigeria to elect its own government.
 - In 1957, Nigerians elected Abubakar Tafawa Balewa as their first prime minister.
- On October 1st, 1960, Great Britain granted Nigeria independence and an independent government was established.
- At first, it was one of the most stable governments of the new African countries.



Abubakar Tafawa Balewa – Nigeria's first prime minister. He was overthrown and murdered in a military coup in 1966.

Nigeria Today

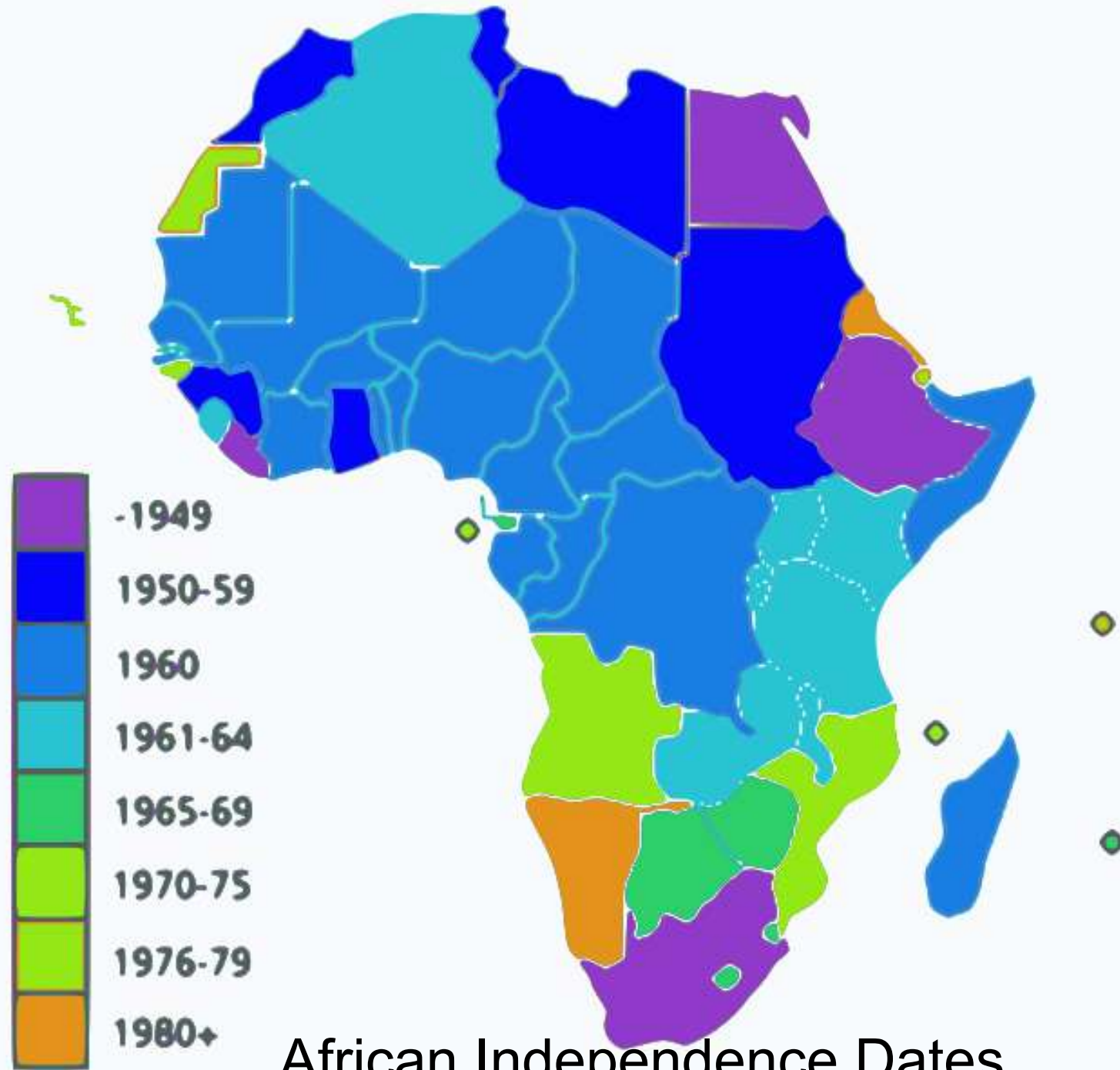
- At first, Nigeria was one of the more stable governments in Africa.
 - Unfortunately, struggles for power have resulted in many military coups in the country.
- Nigeria suffered from violence and military rule from 1966 until 1999, when a democratic government was established.
- In recent years, political instability, religious competition, ethnic differences and the need to become more modern continue to plague Nigeria.

Federal Republic of Nigeria



The End

- By 1966, all but six African countries were independent nation-states.
- Unfortunately, once the countries were independent of European rule, they still faced many challenges.
 - Many of the new governments were politically unstable.
 - European powers did not teach new leaders how to govern.
 - In some African countries, military dictators took over the governments.



African Independence Dates

Africa's Independence Movements:

Comprehension Check

Directions: Answer the questions below after discussing the "Africa's Independence Movements" presentation.

1. Which African country was founded by former American slaves?
2. What is nationalism?
3. What was the policy called that separated blacks and whites in South Africa?
4. Who was the first black president of South Africa (1994)?
5. Why did it take so long for foreigners to enter the area now known as Kenya?
6. A huge rebellion was staged in which country in 1956?
7. Who was the most influential leader in Kenya's independence movement?
8. About how many ethnic groups made up the area now known as Nigeria?
9. What type of government did Nigeria have from 1966 to 1999?
10. Which European power granted all three countries their independence?

KEY

1. Liberia
2. a feeling of strong pride for one's country
3. apartheid
4. Nelson Mandela
5. fierce warrior tribes that inhabited the area
6. Kenya
7. Jomo Kenyatta
8. 250
9. Military rule (opposite of democracies)
10. Great Britain

Commemorative Can

Directions: Choose one of the countries that we have studied today: South Africa, Kenya, or Nigeria. Create a commemorative soda can to honor the country's independence movement. You may include symbols, people, dates, etc., on your can—just be sure that it represents the country's independence. On the back, write a persuasive paragraph that explains why you chose this design for your can.



Teacher Directions – Who Am I? Ticket Out the Door

- Have students write 3-5 “clues” about one of the country’s independence movements.
- The next day, begin class by having students share their clues and have their peers guess the country. You can do this in partners, groups, or with the entire class.

Who Am I?

On the name tag below, write 3-5 clues about one of the country's independence movements. Don't write the country's name because your classmates are going to guess the country based on your description!

HELLO

my name is

Who Am I?

On the name tag below, write 3-5 clues about one of the country's independence movements. Don't write the country's name because your classmates are going to guess the country based on your description!

HELLO

my name is

Teachers:

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