

## REVIEW PACKET



### AFRICA

#### Global History and Geography

Directions: Take notes in the right column that help answer the question. Pay attention to the words that are highlighted!

### How has the geography of Africa impacted its development

- Northern Africa has the **Sahara Desert**. The Sahara Desert splits Africa into mostly Muslim northern Africa and mostly black southern Africa. South of the Sahara is known as **sub-sahara**.
- The middle part of Africa has heavy jungles. Eastern Africa has grasslands called **Savannahs**. The **Nile River** runs through Africa. Southern Africa was rich in diamonds.
- Africa's geography made it difficult for European nations to take over until the increase in technology after the Industrial Revolution.
- Africa's geography also led to the creation of thousands of different tribes with different religions and languages. This difference is called **tribalism**. It has been hard for them to unify.

### Why were the Ancient African kingdoms wealthy?

- Ancient West African nations became rich through the trade of gold (found in the Savannahs) and salt (found in the Sahara).
- These kingdoms were rich and prosperous civilizations.
- **Ghana** became known for the gold trade
- **Mali** became a Muslim center for learning with a capital at Timbuktu
- **Songhai** expanded trade to Asia and Europe.

### What are some examples of Cultural Diffusion in Africa?

- Islam spread from the Middle East throughout Africa and often replaced tribal religions, especially north of the Sahara Desert.
- African explorer **Ibn Battuta** traveled the world and spread African culture through Cultural diffusion.
- Mali emperor **Mansa Musa** traveled to Mecca and also brought ideas back and forth.

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### How did the slave trade affect Africa?

- Muslim traders began **slave trade** as early as the 12<sup>th</sup> century, but in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, slaves began to be transferred to the Americas as labor for new sugar and tobacco plantations.
- Millions of Slaves were transferred to the Americas causing a disruption and fighting among the tribes.
- The slave trade was ended during the Age of Enlightenment.

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### How did Imperialism affect Africa?

- Some tribes like the Zulu in South Africa tried to fight imperialist nations like Europe, but most were not strong enough.
- **Scramble for Africa** occurred when European nations rushed to get land for themselves.
- Solution to the Scramble occurred at the **Berlin Conference** where the land was divided peacefully , but without reason among European nations, but with no input from the Africans. This increased problems among the tribes.
- **Belgium Congo** was treated the worst. Some British colonies gained western medicines and education.
- British citizen **Cecil Rhodes** helped create Rhodesia

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### What happened to Africa after independence?

- Most African nations were controlled by Europe through 1945. Today, the continent of Africa is home to 53 independent countries
- After World War II, African nations began to push for independence. They were supported by the **United Nations Charter** that encouraged **self determination**.
- Some African nation , like the Algerians fought France for independence, others like Kenya got it peacefully.
- **Jomo Kenyatta** got independence for Kenya. Tried to promote Pan Africanism or a united Africa but he did not succeed.
- Africa became involved in Cold War conflict. Some nations like Angola adopted Soviet/Communist support and other nations like Zaire adopted US/Capitalist support. Others adopted a non-alignment policy and didn't take either side.

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### What racial issues affect the country of South Africa?

- The country of South Africa was founded by the Dutch but the discovery of gold in the late 1800's led to British victory in the **Boer Wars** and they took control. White South Africans were called **Afrikaners**
- White South Africans began a strict policy of racial segregation known as **Apartheid**. It eventually included separate schools, towns and jobs. Black south Africans had to carry passes and follow curfews. They had no right to vote or change laws.
- **Nelson Mandela** spent 28 years in jail as a symbol of the movement to end apartheid. It ended in 1993 and Nelson Mandela was elected the first black South African president.

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### What problems are facing Africa today?

- Africa is continuing to have problems. The nations of Africa are very poor and live in **poverty**.
- Disease like **AIDS** have killed millions.
- Drought and overgrazing has led to **desertification** and farmland becomes desert.
- Some people still identify more strongly with their tribe and not with their nation. They still look to traditional ways and not toward modernization.
- Much of Africa relies on **subsistence** agriculture, growing only enough food to support their families with nothing left to sell.

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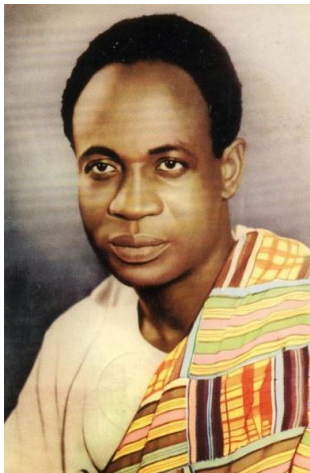
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## AFRICA IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

### Independence movements

- A movement called **Pan-Africanism** had been nourishing nationalist movements in Africa since the 1920s. Pan-Africanism emphasized the unity of Africans and people of African descent all over the world.
- Although a few African nations had achieved independence before 1945, most gained independence only after World War II. Many Africans had fought in the war. They resented returning home to second class citizenship. Some Africans had migrated to cities during the war to work in defense industries. There they were exposed to nationalist ideas. In addition, the Atlantic Charter, signed by FDR and Churchill in 1941, had set a goal of **self determination** for all nations.
- **Ghana:** The Gold Coast was a British Colony. American-educated leader Kwame Nkrumah, inspired by Pan-Africanism and the writings of Mohandas Gandhi, organized a political party. Nkrumah used strikes and boycotts to battle the British. In 1957, the British granted the Gold Coast independence, and Nkrumah became its Prime Minister. He renamed the country Ghana, a name that linked the new nation to its past. In 1963, Nkrumah created the **Organization for African Unity (OAU)**. This group promoted Pan-Africanism and the end of colonialism in Africa.
- **Kenya:** In the British colony of Kenya, the independence struggle was led by Jomo Kenyatta. He was a spokesman for the Kikuyu people, who had been driven off their land by European settlers. When some Kikuyu turned to violent means to gain liberation, the British jailed Kenyatta. He was released in 1963 and became the first prime minister of an independent Kenya.

Nkrumah:



Kenyatta:



## The Cold War

- As in Latin America, the Cold War between the USA and USSR was played out in some African countries.
- The **Congo**, a Belgian colony became independent in 1960. The new premier asked for help in dealing with a revolt. The Soviet Union supported him against the rebels. Five years later, a strongly anticommunist dictator named Mobutu Sese Seko took control of the country renaming it Zaire. Because of his anticommunist stance, he received the support of the West, allowing him to stay in power until the late 1990s.
- **Angola** was a Portuguese colony which gained independence in 1975 after a bloody civil war. After that, rival rebel groups continued to compete with each other. One group, the MPLA, was supported by the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Soviet Union sent advisors and equipment; Cuba sent troops. The MPLA established a communist dictatorship in Angola. The United States tried to undermine this government, and South Africa supported the opposing group, UNTA. This confrontation continued until 1991.
- **Egypt** had become independent of Great Britain in 1922. In 1956, Gamal Abdel Nasser installed a socialist government and economy. Nasser nationalized banks and businesses and instituted land reform. Peasant farmers were given land. With the help of the Soviet Union, Egypt built the Aswan Dam. It controlled the flow of the Nile River and provided 2 million acres of additional farmland. However, it also increased the saltiness of the Nile and caused soil of the Nile Delta to erode. Nasser's successor, Anwar Sadat, encouraged foreign investment as well as free market practices. Sadat was assassinated in 1981. Sadat's successor, Hosni Mubarak, faced economic problems and a rising population. He also faced criticism from Islamic fundamentalists.

Aswan Dam:



- Some nations have improved transportation and communication.

### **Ethnic Tensions and Nationalism**

- Most of the current boundaries in Africa were established during colonial times by Europeans. Unfortunately, the boundaries were made without consideration for the traditional territories of tribal and ethnic groups.
- As a result, some ethnic groups were separated into different nations. Other ethnic groups were united within nations. Today, loyalty to one's tribe is often stronger than loyalty to one's nation.
- **Nigeria** is one of the many nations where **tribalism** has led to civil war. More than 200 ethnic groups live within the borders of Nigeria. At independence, several of the larger groups fought for power. Among these groups were the Muslim Hausa and Fulani peoples in the north and the Christian Ibo and Yoruba peoples in the South. In 1966 a massacre of 20,000 Ibo took place. The next year, the Ibo declared their region independent, calling it Biafra. A war raged for several years. Nigeria imposed a blockade of Biafra that ended the war, but not before nearly a million people had been killed in the war or died of starvation.
- In **Rwanda**, ethnic conflict led to **genocide**. Before 1994, Rwanda was 85 per cent Hutu and 14 percent Tutsi. In 1994, Hutu extremists, supported by government officials, launched a murderous campaign against the Tutsis. According to estimates, more than 500,000 people were killed in just a few months. The genocide was stopped when a Tutsi-led rebel army seized control of the government.
- In 2002, 54 African countries formed a federation, the African Union (AU). Its goals include solving economic, social, political, and environmental problems in Africa. AU members deal with issues such as desertification, AIDS, and famine. Eventually, the AU plans to create an economic bloc, such as the European Union.
- The AU also works to control conflicts that spill refugees, violence, and economic destruction into neighboring countries. Such a conflict has been occurring in Darfur, a region of western Sudan, since 2003. Arabic militants have killed more than 200,000 villagers, with the quiet approval of the Sudanese government. More than two million villagers have become refugees. The UN is trying to get the Sudan to agree to allow a UN peacekeeping force in the country.

### **Apartheid**

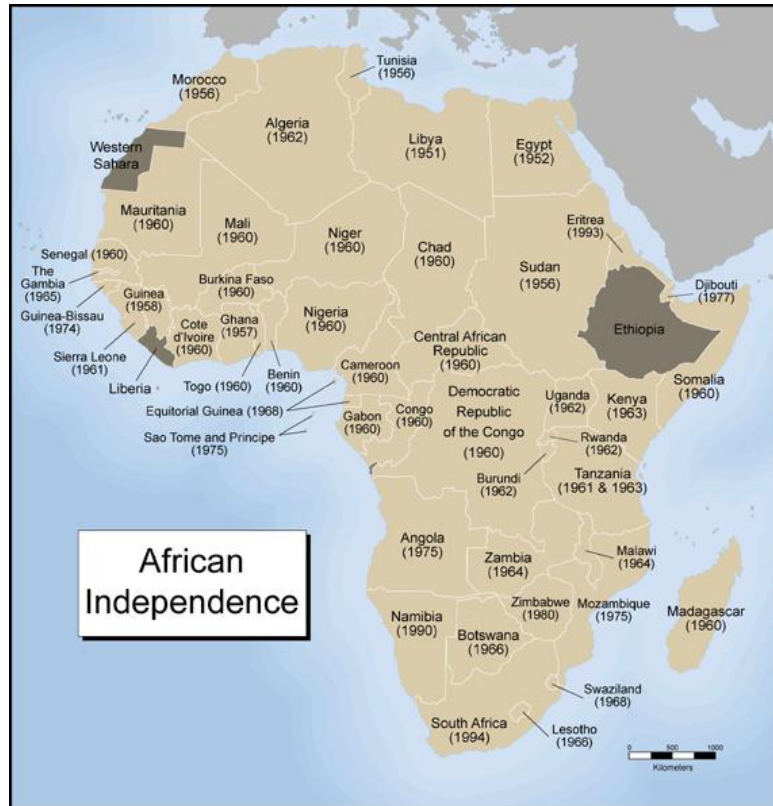
- For nearly 350 years, Europeans ruled South Africa. Although South Africa won independence from Great Britain in 1910, its white citizens alone held political power. To control the nation's government and economy, whites in 1948 made official a system of **apartheid**, or separation of the races. Apartheid required black Africans and other nonwhites to live in certain zones, segregated public facilities and transportation, and forbade interracial marriage.
- **The Anti-apartheid Movement** began in 1912 when a political party, the African National Congress (ANC), was organized in South Africa. The ANC used violence as well as boycotts and nonviolent civil disobedience to oppose apartheid.

- In 1960, the police killed 69 people and wounded 180 at a demonstration in Sharpeville. The South African government reacted by outlawing the ANC. In 1964, **Nelson Mandela**, an important ANC leader, was sentenced to life in prison. He became a powerful symbol of the struggle for freedom.
- **Desmond Tutu**, a black Anglican bishop, and civil rights leader, along with other activists convinced foreign nations and businesses to limit trade and investment in segregated South Africa. Over time, these nonviolent means of protest had a strong effect.
- **F.W. de Klerk** became President of South Africa in 1989. Knowing reform was necessary, he legalized the ANC, repealed segregation laws, and released Mandela in 1990. In 1994, South Africa held an election in which people of all races could vote. Mandela was elected President. He was succeeded in 1999 by Thabo Mbeki.
- **The South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)** was set up by the government to allow people to testify about abuses that occurred under apartheid. Victims were encouraged to come forward. Perpetrators of violence could also be given immunity in return for testimony.

### Current Issues

- **AIDS:** Between 1999 and 2000 more people died of AIDS in Africa than in all the wars on the continent. The death toll is expected to have a severe impact on many economies in the region. It has also produced millions of orphans who fall prey to human traffickers. In some nations, life expectancies are already decreasing rapidly, while mortality rates are increasing. In 2000, 24 million Africans were infected with the virus. Each day, 6,000 Africans die from AIDS and an additional 11,000 are infected.
- **Overpopulation:** Many regions in Africa have a high birthrate causing overpopulation. This is caused by cultural and religious influences.
- **Urbanization:** Many Africans are moving to cities in search of jobs. This has resulted in crowded cities, shantytowns, and a loss of traditional cultural values.
- **Women:** In most African nations, women won the right to vote when countries gained independence. Their social status remains low, however. In rural areas, women traditionally work both at home and in the fields beside men. As men migrated to cities to find work in recent years, women have been left with more responsibilities.
- **Desertification:** Desertification is the changeover from arable land (land that can be farmed) into desert. Desertification is caused mostly by human activity. **Overgrazing** by livestock such as sheep and cattle eliminates the grasses that hold the soil together to prevent erosion. **Cutting down forests** robs the land of another barrier to soil erosion. The Sahara in Africa is expanding at a rate of 50 miles per year. This expansion causes famine. Desertification can be controlled by limiting livestock, planting new trees, and improving irrigation.

## Independent African Nations



## Obstacles to Progress

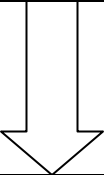
Economic Policies	Population and Poverty	Political Problems	Land and Climate	Economic Dependence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Failed socialist and mixed economy problems</li> <li>-Cash crops instead of food crops</li> <li>-Lack of funding for rural development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Population Explosion</li> <li>-Widespread hunger</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Power-hungry greedy leaders</li> <li>- Military takeovers</li> <li>-Harsh dictators</li> <li>-Ethnic and regional conflicts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Too much or too little rain</li> <li>- Poor soil</li> <li>-Tropical diseases</li> <li>-Desert climate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Need for foreign aid</li> <li>-Need for imported equipment and goods</li> <li>-High debts</li> </ul>

## Positive Signs

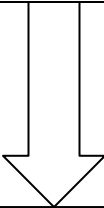
- Many African nations have moved from a socialist model to a free market economy experiencing growth as a result.
- Other nations have expanded mining and manufacturing and built factories to process agricultural products.



	RELIGION
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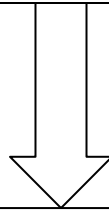
EARLY CIVILIZATIONS
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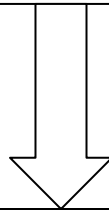
SLAVE TRADE
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REVIEW PACKET NUMBER ONE: AFRICA

IMPERIALISM



AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE



MODERN AFRICA

<p>1. The West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai experienced economic prosperity because they all</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) controlled vast reserves of oil and gold</li> <li>(2) traded with many other nations</li> <li>(3) maintained highly structured feudal systems</li> <li>(4) solved tribal conflicts within their empires</li> </ol> <p>2. Which cultures fought with the Zulus in the 19<sup>th</sup> century over the control of land in South Africa?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) German and French</li> <li>(2) Indian and Belgian</li> <li>(3) British and Boer</li> <li>(4) Ethiopian and Italian</li> </ol> <p>3. Which problem is common to emerging nations in Africa?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) exhaustion of natural resources</li> <li>(2) Interference by the United Nations in internal affairs</li> <li>(3) continuing oppression by European colonial powers</li> <li>(4) growth of disease like AIDS</li> </ol> <p>4. One major effect of the European slave trade on Africa was that the slave trade</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) strengthened the traditional African economic systems</li> <li>(2) led to a rapid decrease in tribal warfare</li> <li>(3) promoted the decline of African kingdom</li> <li>(4) increased the number of trade routes across the Sahara</li> </ol> <p>5. Most African nations have foreign policies that favor non-alignment because they want to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) receive aid from only the communists world</li> <li>(2) enter entangling alliances</li> <li>(3) remain loyal to their former European colonizers</li> <li>(4) maintain a policy of neutrality</li> </ol> <p>6. After World War II, the boundaries of newly independent African countries were most often based on</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) existing tribal settlement patterns</li> <li>(2) divisions imposed under European imperialism</li> <li>(3) mandates created under the United Nations</li> <li>(4) locations of oil resources</li> </ol>	<p>7. Which situation is most similar to the practice of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) establishment of official state religions in Europe</li> <li>(2) economic oppression bringing about the American Revolution</li> <li>(3) Government censorship of the press in communist nations</li> <li>(4) Segregation laws in southern states in the US (1860's – 1960's)</li> </ol> <p>8. What was one factor that contributed to the downfall of apartheid in South Africa?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The African National Congress was outlawed.</li> <li>(2) Afrikaners demanded that only they should have ruling power.</li> </ol> <p>9. Since Nigeria's independence in 1960, is government has frequently shifted between democracy and military dictatorship. This situation suggests that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) some Nigerians support British colonialism</li> <li>(2) international problems are more easily solved by military governments</li> <li>(3) democracy is often difficult to establish in nations where little democratic tradition exists</li> <li>(4) economic prosperity is frequently achieved by military governments</li> </ol> <p><i>"East Africa is changing. . . . When my children go . . . with us to visit my parents . . . they feel out of place. They see bare floor, the different food, and they cannot understand it as we can. . . . They have something better to look forward to."</i></p> <p>10. Which part of African life is described in this quotation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) political problems of developing nations</li> <li>(2) ethnic conflicts</li> <li>(3) conflict between tradition and modernization</li> <li>(4) prejudice against elderly family members</li> </ol> <p>11. Which factor has contributed to the change discussed in this quotation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) boundaries drawn by Europeans in the colonial era</li> <li>(2) lack of natural resources in Africa</li> <li>(3) continued political control by European governments</li> <li>(4) increased urbanization and education in Africa</li> </ol>	<p>12. One conclusion that can be reached about Mansa Musa's rule of Mali is that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Christianity was a dominant religion in Africa in ancient time</li> <li>(2) complex civilizations existed in West Africa before the arrival of Europeans</li> <li>(3) trade was not necessary for a civilization to survive</li> <li>(4) the slave trade originated in West Africa</li> </ol> <p>13. Which statement concerning how geography has influenced Africa is most accurate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The lack of natural barriers has made it easy to conquer Africa</li> <li>(2) The expanse of the Sahara Desert has encouraged trade to develop in this region.</li> <li>(3) The rainfall in the Sahel has provided Africa with most of its crops.</li> <li>(4) The topography of Africa has limited migration and economic development</li> </ol> <p>14. The desire for self-determination in African nations became a powerful force for change immediately after</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) World War II</li> <li>(2) The Boer War</li> <li>(3) Revolutions in Russia and France</li> <li>(4) the end of the Cold War</li> </ol> <p>15. The borders that were established for many African nations during the late 1800's were based primarily on</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) natural geographic barrier</li> <li>(2) easy access to natural resources</li> <li>(3) territorial claims of colonial rulers</li> <li>(4) cultural differences between ethnic groups</li> </ol> <p>16. The United Nations charter helped promote nationhood for the former African colonies because it supported</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) self-determination</li> <li>(2) tribal religion</li> <li>(3) Colonialism</li> <li>(4) Imperialism</li> </ol> <p>17. Since the end of apartheid in South Africa, what has been one of the major challenges to the current government?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) establishing diplomatic relations with Europe.</li> <li>(2) resolving regional and ethnic rivalries</li> <li>(3) guaranteeing religious freedom for all groups</li> <li>(4) improving transportation throughout the country.</li> </ol>
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**Word Bank:**

Nomadic Indigenous Anthropology	Desertification Domesticated Ibn Battuta	Cultural Diffusion Archaeology Mansa Musa	Pan Africanism Nelson Mandela Jomo Kenyatta
Fill in the Blank		Draw a Picture ( 5)	
<p>1. _____ Kenya's first prime minister after the country gained its independence, and eventually became its first president.</p> <p>2. The member of a group that wanders from place to place in search of food and water is called a _____ person.</p> <p>3. _____ The spreading of ideas or products from one culture to another.</p> <p>4. _____ The study of the cultures of prehistoric and historic peoples through artifacts.</p> <p>5. _____ People, plants, or culture are those that originated or occur naturally in a certain region/area.</p> <p>6. _____ Emperor of the kingdom of Mali in Africa. He made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca and established trade routes to the Middle East.</p> <p>7. The process by which the land slowly dries out and turns to desert is called _____.</p> <p>8. A _____ animal is one that has been tamed for human use.</p> <p>9. _____ Traveled throughout most of the countries in the Islamic world.</p> <p>10. _____ The study of people, their culture, and their different ways of living and behavior.</p> <p>11. _____ a belief that African should unify as one country, like the United States</p> <p>12. _____ Fought against the policy of Apartheid and later became the first black president of South Africa.</p>		<p>A.</p> <p>B.</p> <p>C.</p> <p>D.</p> <p>E.</p>	