

AIM 8.6: What issues and events have shaped Africa in the postwar era?

Directions: Answer the questions as we progress through the lesson. You do not need to copy the bullet points. The PowerPoint presentation will be posted on the class website for your reference.

1. There are 54 countries in Africa. The five with the highest populations are: _____.
2. A movement to unify Africans and help them gain independence from Europeans was known as _____.
3. Most African nations gained independence between _____ and _____ (insert years).
4. One reason why African nations finally gained independence after World War II was _____.
5. Another reason why African nations finally gained independence after World War II was _____.
6. A third reason why African nations finally gained independence after World War II was _____.
7. The first Prime Minister of Ghana, who also founded an organization for African unity, was _____.
8. The terrorist group that organized violent attacks on the British in Kenya was known as the _____.
9. Kenyan leader _____ spent years in prison but eventually became Kenya's first Prime Minister.
10. Some lingering political effects of colonialism on African nations were _____.
11. Some lingering economic effects of colonialism on African nations were _____.
12. Some lingering social effects of colonialism on African nations were _____.
13. Following independence, _____ faced ethnic conflict among 3 main groups leading to a Civil War (1967-1970).
14. Despite achieving democracy and economic growth, Nigeria still faces problems such as: _____.
15. The first Europeans to colonize South Africa were _____. They were later defeated by the _____.
16. South Africa gained independence from Britain, but the constitution gave all power to _____, not _____.
17. The policy of complete separation of the races begun in 1948 was known as _____.
18. Some examples of specific apartheid policies were: _____.

19. Under the _____, blacks received only 13% of the land even though they were 75% of the population.
20. A group called the _____ organized strikes and boycotts to protest white minority rule in South Africa.
21. In 1962, ANC leader _____ was captured and imprisoned by the government.
22. After the Soweto riots (1976), protest leader _____ was beaten to death in police custody in 1977.
23. In 1984, bishop _____ won the Nobel Peace prize for leading an economic campaign against apartheid.
24. In 1990, president _____ legalized the ANC and released Nelson Mandela after 28 years in prison.
25. Apartheid laws were repealed and Mandela was elected South Africa's first black president in _____. (year)
26. Rwanda, a small central African nation that was formerly a colony of _____, gained independence in 1960.
27. Between 1994 and 1996, over 1 million of the minority _____ people were killed by the majority _____.
28. In recent years, some leaders responsible for the killings have but put on trial for _____.