

Chapter 12:

SS7H1

Europe had been involved in slave trade. 14 European countries met in Berlin, Germany in Nov. 1884 to establish trade/rules/claims for Africa (no Africans represented)

Countries gaining independence but tribal conflicts, civil wars, artificial political boundaries put opposing tribes together, split ethnic groups.

European division of Africa caused conflict/destroyed traditions. Political boundaries drawn disregarding internal boundaries/societies. Modern African governments have difficulty with stability. In early 1900 all Africa owned by European countries except Ethiopia and Liberia. Africans wanted independence.

1. What was the main goal of European countries when divided Africa? Desired to profit from Africa's riches.
2. Did European countries care about maintaining African societies? No.
3. Why did Africans want independence? Did not like European rule.
4. Why has it been difficult for African nations to establish stable governments? Few countries prepared to government based on European boundaries.

New countries solved problems with force.

Belgian created Rwanda - merged Tutsi and Hutus. Civil war in 1994 Hutu killed 500K-1 million Tutsi. 1/4 of population dead or fled.

Nigeria 1960s civil wars hundreds of ethnic groups as country divided into regions/states

Republic of Congo received independence from Belgium 1960 after violent rule. Conflict has continued since then. "Conflict Diamonds" caused brutal wars in Angola,

Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone.

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1. Wars in Angola, the Dem. Rep. of Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone were caused by interest in:
a. petroleum b. gold c. diamonds
2. The Hutu and Tutsi were forced together in Rwanda because: a. artificial boundaries b. religious beliefs
c interest in gold
3. The major reason for civil wars in Nigeria:
a. many ethnic groups b. high taxes c. little housing

Unrest in Africa because of European control leads to nationalism - a strong belief in one's country

Kenya: People always lived there but foreigners never entered because of fierce tribes until 19th century.

1800s - controlled by Arab traders. Britain takes control in 1900s. Guerrillas - usually a small, independent military force, swore to remove whites. Rebellions crushed by whites. 1963 Kenya gains independence.

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- a. The British and Germans both colonize Kenya.
- b. Arab traders control Kenya
- c. Military forces crush a rebellion
- d. Opposition groups form.
- e. Kenya achieves independence.

Nigeria: Maintained independence until late 19th century when Britain took control. 250 ethnic groups. 1923 One group wanted to be British Commonwealth, another complete freedom, both struggled for independence. 1959 federal elections, 1960 independent government established, 1970s - 1999 violence and military rule. Finally democratic government was established.

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1. It has been peaceful in Nigeria since it became independent.
2. There are very few ethnic groups in Nigeria.
3. Nigeria finally became independent from French rule.
4. A democratic government was formed in Nigeria in 1999.

South Africa: Colonized by British/Dutch 17th century. 1685 law passed forbidding white/black marriages in Cape Colony (first example of white supremacy) 1910 British take control.

1948 Apartheid separated country in whites/non-whites. 80 percent of land owned by whites (but only 10 percent of population.)

1951 Bantu Authorities Act created artificial homelands for blacks, frequently inaccurate, 9 million excluded from any role in governing nation.

1961 - vote for independence.

Nelson Mandela - leader in the African National Congress arrested in 1962/sentenced to prison in 1964 for treason and sabotage. Became international symbol for resistance to apartheid.

1976 students protested learning white language (Afrikaans). Police shot into crowd of student throwing rocks.

Rebellion grew for decades. President F.W. de Klerk released Mandela and won nobel prize with him in 1993.

Repealed apartheid laws. Mandela president from 1994-99.

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A Mandela sent to prison

B Bantu homelands created

C Mandela elected president of South Africa

D de Klerk releases political prisoners

E Law forbids marriage between whites and Africans

Pan-Africanism the multi-national movement to unite all Africans.

Pan-African Movement: effort to end slavery begun in 19th century. Idea that all Africans and descendants share common heritage and should work together for freedom.

First Pan-African Congress held 1900. Quit meeting after World War II. Never succeeded in uniting people as had hoped.

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1. The Pan-African movement helped lead to _____ for African nations.

a. better schools b. independence c. health care

Primary Sources: Made by people who witnessed event - letters, journals, maps, photos, artifacts.

Secondary Sources: Written by someone who was not there - encyclopedia, newspaper articles, books, Internet articles.