**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**African Geography & History Study Guide**

**Ethnic Groups:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Group** | **Religion** | **Location** | **Language** |
| Arab | Islam | North Africa & Middle East | Arabic |
| Ashanti | Traditional beliefs and Christianity | Ghana | Twi |
| Bantu | Traditional beliefs—very diverse | Sub-Saharan Africa | Hundreds of Bantu languages |
| Swahili | Islam with some traditional beliefs | Eastern coast (Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania) | Kiswahili |

-Which ethnic group is a blend of Arab and Bantu culture?

Swahili

-What caused the culture (religion & language) to be so diverse among the Bantu people?

They encountered other cultures as the migrated throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

**History:**

-How were the people of Africa affected by European colonization?

Europeans created artificial borders that ignored ethnic divisions, led to tension and civil wars.

-What is nationalism, and how did it affect independence movements in Africa?

Nationalism—when people want to govern themselves; it inspired people to fight for independence

-What is the Pan-African Movement?

A movement designed to create unity among all Africans; one goal was to gain independence for all African countries.

-How did Kenya gain independence?

The Mau Mau led a violent uprising, which eventually made the British give them more political freedom.

-How did Nigeria gain independence?

They gained it peacefully through political means rather than violence.

-What is Apartheid? What were some of the effects on non-white people living during Apartheid?

The legal separation of whites and non-whites and discrimination against non-whites in South Africa during the 20th century. Non-whites had to use separate restrooms, water fountains, beaches, etc., and the quality was much lower than places for white South Africans. They were forced to live in “homelands”—poor areas that were not their original homes—and had to carry passes if they traveled outside of their neighborhoods. They could not vote.

-What role did Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk play in ending Apartheid?

Nelson Mandela was a leader in the anti-Apartheid movement; F. W. de Klerk repealed (got rid of) the Apartheid laws when he became president.

-What was the African National Congress (ANC), and how was Nelson Mandela associated with it?

It was an organization that fought against racism and discrimination, particularly against Apartheid laws, in South Africa. Nelson Mandela was a leader of the ANC when he was arrested.

-What led to the independence of South Sudan?

There were ongoing civil wars between the north and south due to cultural (ethnic & religious), political, and economic disagreements. Both sides got tired of fighting, so peace was established with the separation of South Sudan.

-How are literacy rate and standard of living related?

Higher literacy rates usually lead to higher standard of living because better education leads to better jobs.