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

**African History Study Guide KEY**

***\* Answers must be accurate and thorough. Remember that the test will have questions that require you to think, not just memorize, so study your other materials as well.***

**Define and/or identify the following:**

**Imperialism:** a system where a strong country takes wealth and raw materials from another country. **Nationalism:** a desire of a group of people to have one’s own country **Berlin Conference:** To prevent war European leaders had a meeting to discuss Africa’s land and how it should be divided amongst themselves, no Africans were present at the meeting.

**ANC:** African National Congress worked to bring people of all races together and to fight for rights and freedoms.

**Jomo Kenyatta:** First president and “founding father” of Kenya after the country gained its independence in 1963.

**Mau Mau:** a secret society that believed force was the only way to win Kenyan rights and independence they led a rebellion against the British.

**Nelson Mandela:** leader of the African National Congress and first black President of South Africa – worked to end (abolish) apartheid

**F W de Klerk:** white President of South Africa during apartheid who freed Mandela from prison and worked to end (abolish) Apartheid

**Abubakar T. Balewa:** Nigeria’s first prime minister. He was overthrown and murdered in a military coup in 1966.

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

Artificial country lines were drawn by Europe, which combined ethnic groups and created conflict and war.

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

Nationalism is the idea that people can rule themselves. It grew among people in African countries that were controlled by Europe and made them work together for independence. It helped drive the independence of these African countries.

-**What is the Pan-African Movement, and what did it help cause?**

A common bond shared between all people with African heritage – Africans and people with African heritage working together for African independence. It helped to cause the independent movement within African countries.

**-How did Kenya gain independence?**

Through a violent rebellion involving the Mau Mau.

**-How did Nigeria gain independence?**

Through a peaceful and nonviolent movement

**-What is Apartheid? How did this system impact the people of South Africa? How did it eventually end?**

The legal segregation of the races in South Africa that favored white people and discriminated against non-white people.