**History of Africa**

**Independence**

* The idea that people can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves
* Gained strength after WWII
* Helped some African countries gain their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - The common bond shared by people of African descent
  + Africans around the world should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to achieve independence
  + Black leaders from around the world met in England in 1945 (Pan-African Congress)
  + Some of these leaders later became\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their newly independent African country (ex. Jomo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Kenya and Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Independence – 1960**

* + Former \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colony- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement for independence
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among ethnic groups (250) made independence difficult
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Biafra (East Nigeria) over control of oil
  + Rule by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resulted in multiple coups in the 60s, 70s, 80s, and 90s.
  + Abubakar Balewa – Became first \_\_\_\_\_ minister of Nigeria in 1957
    - Helped to achieve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Nigeria and create the Organization of African \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (OAU)
    - Killed in 1966 during a military coup

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Independence – 1963**

* Former \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colony
* Violent uprising in the 50s led to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of thousands of black Kenyans
* Jomo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Organizer of Pan African Congress
  + Imprisoned for “managing” the \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_—6 yrs. hard labor
  + Father of modern Kenya - President 1964-1978
  + Led Kenya to be a relatively stable, democratic government by held many political prisoners

**South Africa - A Nation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* Apartheid – Legal racial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and non-white discrimination
  + Became official policy in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for non-whites were limited
    2. Black people forced to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in separate areas, called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but most black South Africans had never actually lived there before.
    3. White people had better jobs, better education, better medical care, etc.
* African National Congress
  + Began in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (two years after independence)
  + Black African nationalists who opposed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Became aggressive group – often used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Nelson Mandela became ANC leader, but he was jailed for \_\_\_\_\_ years for his opposition.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Apartheid
  + South Africa pressured to end apartheid.
    - In 1973, the United Nations defined apartheid as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against humanity.
    - In 1985, U.S. and Great Britain called for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against S. Africa (cut off trade).
  + F.W. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - White South African who opposed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Elected president in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Helped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apartheid laws
    - Released political prisoners like Mandela from prison
    - Won \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Prize in 1993
  + Nelson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Anti-apartheid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Mandela protested \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against apartheid.
    - Became leader of the ANC’s armed wing in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Arrested on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5, 1962 and was imprisoned for \_\_\_\_\_ years
    - Released from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1990
    - Won Nobel Peace Prize in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - Elected as South Africa’s first black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1994 at the age of 75