

**Africa**

**A. Identifying Key Terms and People**

Match the descriptions in Column I with the correct terms and names in Column II.

II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (5 points each)

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Leader who supported nonviolent methods to gain independence for Kenya
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Economy with both private and state-run enterprises
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Corrupt ruler of Zaire
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Tanzanian leader who supported “African socialism”
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Mutual cooperation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Leader who symbolized the struggle against apartheid
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Guerrilla fighters in Namibia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Organization established to promote cooperation among African nations

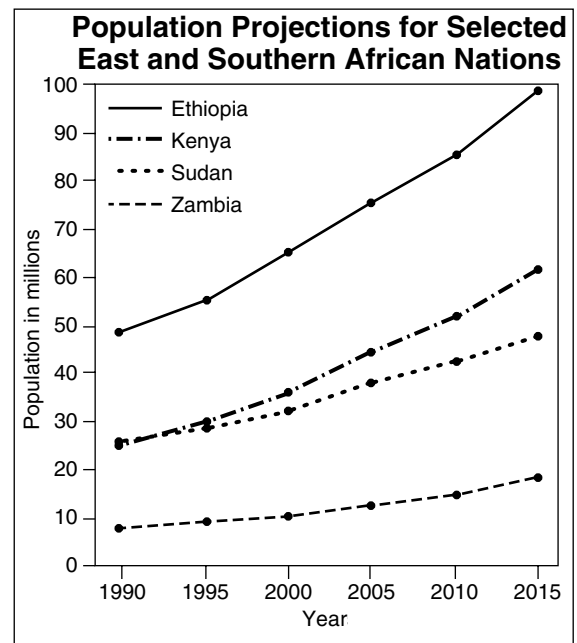
**Column II**

- a. Jomo Kenyatta
- b. Nelson Mandela
- c. mixed economy
- d. Julius Nyerere
- e. Organization of African Unity
- f. Mobutu Sese Seko
- g. SWAPO
- h. *ujamaa*

**B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. According to the graph, which country had the greatest population in 1995?
  - a. Ethiopia
  - b. Kenya
  - c. Sudan
  - d. Zambia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. According to the graph, approximately what was Kenya’s population in 2000?
  - a. 25 million
  - b. 50 million
  - c. 34 million
  - d. 40 million
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following countries fought a long, brutal war to gain its independence?
  - a. Algeria
  - b. Ghana
  - c. Zaire
  - d. South Africa
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Why did colonial borders cause problems for new African nations?
  - a. They cut them off from important resources.
  - b. They created countries that were too small for their populations.
  - c. They forced people together from different ethnic groups.
  - d. They stopped herders from migrating with their animals.



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- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Why did many new leaders adopt one-party political systems?
- for efficiency
  - to encourage unity
  - to enrich themselves
  - because they were democratic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following was an effect of growing cash crops in Africa?
- There was a food shortage.
  - Countries achieved economic independence.
  - Small farmers became rich.
  - Governments neglected industrial development.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Zimbabwe achieved majority rule
- through elections.
  - by using nonviolent resistance.
  - after a guerilla war.
  - through negotiations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following helped end apartheid in South Africa?
- an oil embargo
  - an international vote
  - economic sanctions
  - a civil war
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following statements is true regarding African nations in the United Nations?
- African nations are not allowed full membership.
  - African nations are a dividing force.
  - African nations are an important voice for developing countries.
  - African nations are underrepresented.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which of the following is an effect of urbanization in Africa?
- lower birthrates
  - higher literacy rates
  - weakened kinship ties
  - greater equality for women

### C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Comparing** Compare and contrast the lives of black South Africans under apartheid to the lives of black Americans in the 1950s before the passage of the major civil rights legislation. List two ways their lives were alike and two ways they were different.
20. **Synthesizing Information** How could Islam be a revolutionary force in Africa?

**Africa****A. Identifying Key Terms and People**

Complete each sentence in Column I by writing the letter of the correct term from Column II in the blank provided. (5 points each)

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_ used boycotts and strikes in his fight to win independence for Ghana.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ were Kenyan guerilla fighters.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A country with both private and state-run enterprises has a \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ destroyed the economy of Zaire.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. In Tanzania \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to build a classless society.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The South African leader who ended apartheid was \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a South African organization that opposed white domination.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The \_\_\_\_\_ was established to promote cooperation among new African nations.

**Column II**

- a. ANC
- b. F. W. de Klerk
- c. Mau Mau
- d. Kwame Nkrumah
- e. Julius Nyerere
- f. mixed economy
- g. Organization of African Unity
- h. Mobutu Sese Seko

**B. Identifying Main Ideas and Interpreting Graphics**

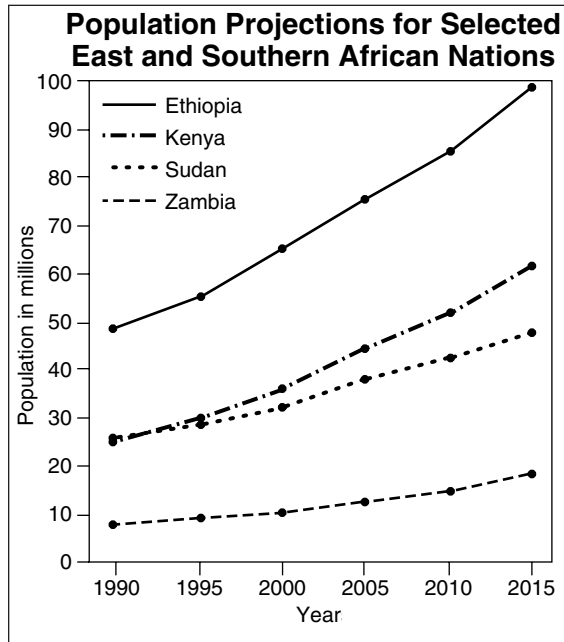
Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. (4 points each)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following generalizations regarding the way African nations won their independence is true?
- Most but not all nations were able to win their independence peacefully.
  - All nations were forced to fight for their independence.
  - Economic sanctions helped many nations win their independence.
  - Most nations won their independence at the voting polls.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Why were the cash economies introduced by the Europeans unsuitable for African countries?
- African countries did not favor international trade.
  - Most people were subsistence farmers.
  - Africans were not comfortable with interdependency.
  - Africans had no paper money.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which of the following was an obstacle to unity in new African nations?
- geographic barriers
  - weak economies
  - ethnic differences
  - class differences
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. In Nigeria, conflict between ethnic groups led to
- permanent partition.
  - a new democratic constitution.
  - foreign military intervention.
  - civil war.

**Chapter 36 Test Form B** **Chapter 23**  
**MODERN ERA EDITION**

(continued)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The white minority government in Rhodesia gave up power to the black majority after
- the British demanded that they do so.
  - a long guerrilla war.
  - they lost in the elections.
  - they were forced by the OAS.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following countries became a battleground for the Cold War in Africa?
- Tanzania and Zaire
  - Kenya and Ghana
  - Angola and Mozambique
  - South Africa and Zimbabwe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Urbanization weakened traditional cultures, but it contributed to
- a national identity.
  - a stronger economy.
  - larger families.
  - stronger ethnic ties.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Why are African Muslims attracted to the Islamic revival?
- It calls for political reform and social justice.
  - It encourages reliance on imports.
  - It encourages Africans to return to their old ways.
  - It supports western values.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. According to the graph, approximately what was Ethiopia's population in 1990?
- 53 million
  - 8 million
  - 49 million
  - 100 million
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. According to the graph, which country will have the smallest increase in population between the years 1990 and 2015?
- Ethiopia
  - Kenya
  - Sudan
  - Zambia



**C. Critical Thinking**

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper. (20 points)

19. **Defending a Position** Would you agree that developing agriculture in Africa is as important as developing industry? Why or why not?
20. **Applying Information** Former South African president F. W. de Klerk once said, "One cannot build security on injustice." To what group in South Africa was he referring and why?

## Africa

### A. Analyzing Main Ideas

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Describe three ways colonial rule affected the development of new African nations.
2. Identify each of the following leaders and describe how they contributed to their nation's drive for independence: Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta.
3. Identify the two main challenges of newly independent African nations.
4. List five obstacles that hinder economic development in Africa.
5. Compare the goals of Mobutu in Zaire and Nyerere in Tanzania in the development of their countries.
6. List three ways urbanization and modernization have affected the lives of women in Africa.
7. Describe how Islam is a revolutionary force in Africa.

### B. Interpreting Primary Sources

Read the following excerpt from the Freedom Charter, a document written in 1955 by South Africans. Then answer the questions that follow.

We, the people of South Africa, black and white, together—equals, countrymen and brothers—adopt this FREEDOM CHARTER. And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing nothing of our strength and courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won. . . .

Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and stand as a candidate for all bodies which make laws. . . .

All people shall have equal rights to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions. . . .

Restriction of land ownership on a racial basis shall be ended, and all the land redivided amongst those who work it, to banish famine and land hunger. . . .

No one shall be imprisoned, deported or restricted without a fair trial. . . .

All shall be free to travel without restriction from countryside to town, from province to province, and from South Africa abroad.

8. According to this excerpt, who should have the right to vote in South Africa?
9. Based on this document, how were the lives of black South Africans affected by conditions in South Africa?
10. List three demands in this document that were designed to improve the economic status of black South Africans.

### C. Critical Thinking

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

11. **Defending a Position** Would you agree that developing agriculture in Africa is as important as developing industry? Why or why not?
12. **Synthesizing Information** Why have some historians referred to Nelson Mandela as the “Father of South Africa”?