**Pan-Africanism**

1. Define *movement*, like “nationalist *movement*” An organized effort to make something happen/change something.
2. Define *independence.* When you rule yourself; freedom from foreign power
3. What was the Pan-African movement?

The movement had 2 primary goals:

1. To unite people of African descent (still in Africa and around the world), reminding them that they have a common culture and history, so they should work to the same goals.
2. To end European Colonization in Africa (get all African nations their own political freedom.)
3. Are Pan-Africanism and the Pan-African movementthe same thing? Yes
4. Who started Pan-Africanism? Young educated Africans (on the continent and around the world)
5. When did people first start *thinking* about Pan-African ideas? Late 1800s, early 1900s
6. When did Pan-African ideas begin to spread across the continent of Africa? 1900s – 1970s
7. How many countries were a part of the Pan-African movement? lots of countries (on the continent and around the world)
8. Was Pan-Africanism a *Nationalist movement*? How do you know? It was MULTI-national (because more than one nation supported the same movement).
9. What was one really important effect of the Pan-African movement? It encouraged African countries to fight against European powers and END colonization.
10. Did the Pan-African movement ever really end? How do you know? No, the African Union still works to unite Africans toward solving shared problems.
11. What does “people of African descent” mean? Give an example. People that had African ancestors (great, great grandma). They might live in Africa or elsewhere in the world.
12. Where did the people who “were invited” into the movement live? Africans all over the world.
13. Name two African-American authors that supported Pan-Africanism. Langston Hughes & W.E.B. duBois
14. Name the 1960s singer that supported the ongoing Pan-African movement. Bob Marley
15. What does “multi-national” mean? Involving more than one nation (more than one country).
16. What was “c*ontinental* Pan-Africanism”? The Pan-African movement issues that really affected the African CONTINENT. (Mainly, the push to end European rule over African nations.)
17. One goal of the Pan-African movement was to unite all \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. Black Africans
18. Did the Pan-African movement ever want to make all of Africa one big country? NO!
19. What type of music, made popular by Bob Marley, is associated with Pan-Africanism? Reggae
20. The colors of the Pan-African banner are red, green, and black. The "red" stands for the blood that unites all people of African ancestry and "green" stands for the rich land of Africa. What does the “black” stand for? The skin color of the Black African descendants
21. What is the African Union? An organization made of many African countries that work to solve problems shared by all cultures.
22. The African Union was formed during the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ . Pan-African Movement
23. What does the African Union work to do, even today? The African Union still works to unite Africans toward solving shared problems.
24. The Africans wanted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from European Colonialism. Independence

**European Colonization**

1. Define *imperialism.*

**When a country controls the government of another**

1. Define *colonialism.*

**When a country claims “colonies” outside of its borders**

1. Define *colony*.

**Territory outside of a country’s borders,** usually used to build wealth for the Colonizing power.

1. Define *partition.*

**To divide up territory**

1. Define *colonized.*

**To claim land as a colony** used to benefit the Colonial power.

1. Define *conflict*.

**Disagreement** between two/more people, groups, or countries.

1. Define *ethnic group.*

**Group of people that share genetics, culture, language, etc.**

1. Define *artificial boundaries.*

**Borders that are created by politicians who aren’t thinking about traditional borders, groups, or conflicts.**

1. What was the “Scramble for Africa”?

**When European colonizing powers were hurrying to divide up African territory.**

1. What were some results of European partitioning?

**Ethnic conflict, religious conflict, unstable governments**

1. What did Africa have that Europeans wanted?

**Land, natural resources, population used for slavery**

1. How did the Europeans “partition” Africa? Why were these divisions “artificial”?

**At the Berlin Conference in 1884, European powers divided up territory in Africa. They didn’t think about the Africans who already lived there. They ignored traditional groups and conflicts.**

1. Did European colonialism cause fighting in Africa? Why?

**Yes, because Europeans didn’t think about the Africans who already lived there. They ignored traditional groups and conflicts.**

1. Which countries had the most territory in Africa?

**Britain and France**

1. Who colonized both Kenya and Nigeria until the 1960s?

**Britain**

1. What word means “to divide territory”?

**partition**

1. What word means “to have colonies outside of your country”?

**Colonialism or Colonization**

1. Competing over the amount of land they owned is an example of: Gold, Gospel, or Glory?

**Glory**

1. Wanting the natural resources of a colony is an example of: Gold, Gospel, or Glory?

**Gold**

1. “White Man’s Burden” is an example of: Gold, Gospel, or Glory?

**Gospel**

1. Missionary work in the colonies is an example of: Gold, Gospel, or Glory?

**Gospel**

1. Which European power was the 1st to colonize Africa?

**Portugal**

1. What 2 African countries were the ONLY ones never colonized by Europeans?

**Ethiopia & Liberia**

1. What happened at the Berlin Conference in 1884?

**European colonizing powers partitioned (split up) African territory. These politicians ignored traditional groups, boundaries, and conflicts.**

**African Nationalism**

1. Define *nationalism*. Nationalism is “strong pride in one’s country”; “fighting for one’s country”; “fighting to have your own nation”
2. Define *independence*. When you rule yourself; freedom from foreign power
3. How many countries are involved in a nationalist movement? Two. The one fighting for independence and the one it is fighting against.
4. Is a nationalist movement “multinational”? How do you know? Not really, because there are only two countries (not “multi”, many) involved. The one fighting for independence and the one it is fighting against.
5. How did nationalism lead to independence in Nigeria? Nigeria wanted to have independence so they “fought with words” (using political negotiations, not violent ones) against Britain so that they could be free from them.
6. How did nationalism lead to independence in Kenya? Kenya did have a war. The Mau Mau wanted their country to be free so they fought with Britain to gain their independence.
7. Which country gained its independence from Britain in 1960? Nigeria
8. Which country gained its independence from Britain in 1963? Kenya
9. Define *civil war*. Fighting between opposing (opposite) groups within a country in hope to gain control.
10. Which country has experienced fighting between ethnic groups *since* itsplit from British rule? Nigeria
11. *This country* had a PEACEFULsplit from British rule. Nigeria
12. *This country* had a VIOLENTsplit from British rule. Kenya
13. What word means “strong belief/pride in one’s country”? Nationalism
14. Britain finally allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to put their own people into the government. Nigerians
15. What word means “fighting with another group *inside* your own country”? Civil War/Civil Conflict

**South African Apartheid**

1. The *Apartheid* laws affected which African nation?

**South Africa**

1. This word means “to separate by race or ethnicity.”

**Segregate**

1. In \_\_\_\_\_ *Apartheid* means “seperateness”.

**Afrikaans**

1. When did *Apartheid* begin?

**1948**

1. Nelson Mandela won this award in 1993 for helping to end *Apartheid*.

**Nobel Peace Prize**

1. This group fought for equal rights in South Africa during *Apartheid*; Nelson Mandela was once their leader.

**African National Congress**

1. Who became South Africa’s president in 1994?

**Nelson Mandela**

1. This man started to repeal the *Apartheid* laws in the early 1990s.

**F.W. de Klerk**

1. This racial group was the minority in South Africa during *Apartheid*.

**White Europeans**

1. This racial group was the majority in South Africa during *Apartheid*.

**Black Africans**

1. These were the areas of cities where the black South Africans were forced to live.

**Homelands**

1. How long was Nelson Mandela in jail?

**27 years**

1. This politician released Nelson Mandela from prison.

**F.W. de Klerk**

1. The name for the set of laws in South Africa that enforced segregation.

**Apartheid**

1. When did *Apartheid* end?

**1993**

1. How long did the laws of *Apartheid* govern South Africa?

 **45 years**