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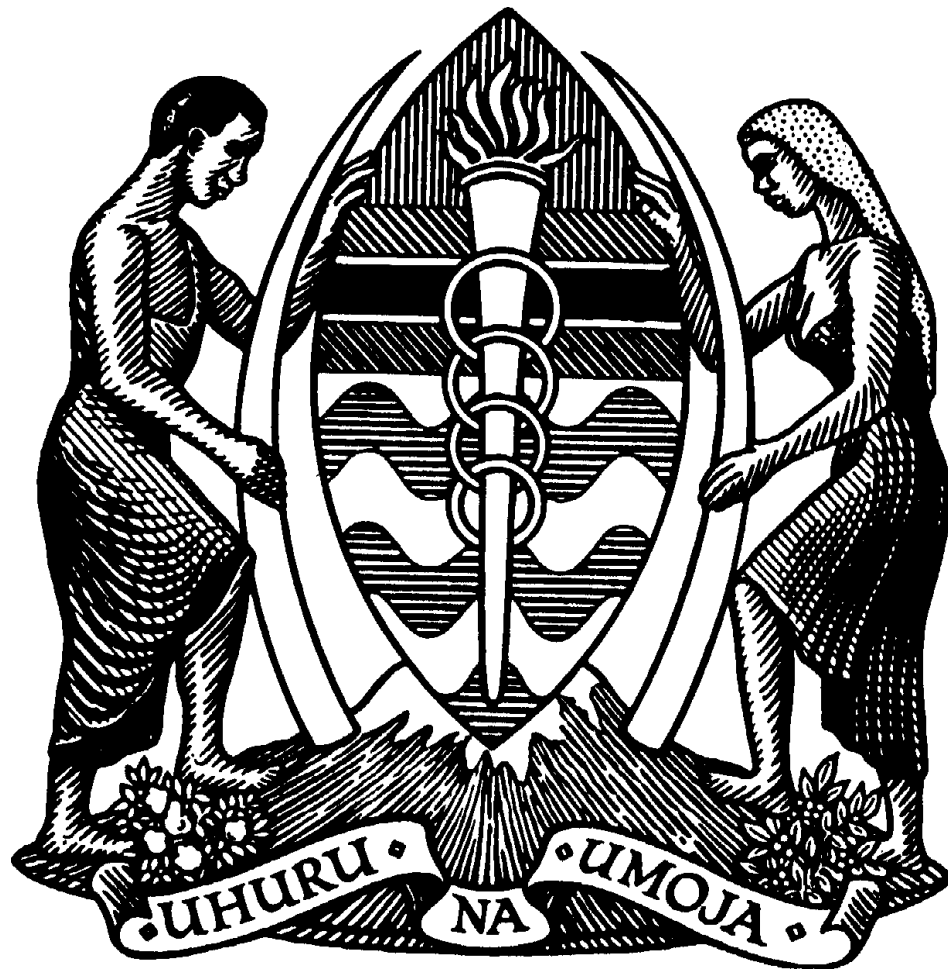
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A Short History of Africa

by Lawrence Stevens



Stevens & Shea Publishers

Introduction

SS406

This unit is designed to acquaint students with the history of Africa. It emphasizes vocabulary as well as historical content.

The unit is made up of 14 pages of text. Each page is supported by exercises in vocabulary, comprehension, writing and using evidence.

We recommend that the unit be copied with the exercise page facing the text page to form a small booklet.

There are two short tests on content and two crosswords.

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A Short History of Africa by Lawrence Stevens

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Phone: (209) 465-1880

Answers

Exercise 1

Vocabulary: 1. forged 2. ample 3. abundance 4. inhabit 5. remnants 6. dominated 7. flourished.

Fill In: Africa, Zinjanthropus, Leakey, 4000 B.C., Egypt, Nile, Ethiopia.

Exercise 2

Vocabulary: 1. founded 2. scholar 3. requisitioned 4. devoted 5. infuriated 6. depended 7. vicious 8. dispersed 9. paralyzed.

Scrambled Words: 1. vicious. 2. disperse.

Fill In: Romans, China, Indonesia, South America, corn, pumpkin, avocado.

Exercise 3

Vocabulary: 1. razed 2. deck 3. mast 4. theory 5. conquered 6. navigate 7. indelible 8. commercial.

Scrambled Words: 1. navigate 2. theory.

Fill In: Muhammad, northern, Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Timbuktu, Sunni Ali, Askia Muhammad.

Exercise 4

Vocabulary: 1. constructed 2. various 3. sacred 4. artifacts 5. apply 6. occupied 7. site 8. recent.

Scrambled Words: 1. sacred 2. apply 3. artifact 4. occupy.

Fill In: Zimbabwe, Monomotapa, China, Indonesia, Portugal.

Inferences: 1. 1 2.

Exercise 5

Vocabulary: 1. ambition 2. shrewd 3. lucrative 4. obtain 5. fascinated.

Scrambled Words: 1. obtain 2. ambition 3. shrewd 4. lucrative 5. fascinate.

Fill In: Portugal, Henry, da Gama, Hope, 1488, Dias, gold, ivory, spices.

Exercise 6

Vocabulary: 1. investigated 2. access 3. limited 4. perilous 5. source 6. expedition 7. interior.

Scrambled Words: 1. source 2. lack 3. perilous 4. access 5. investigate.

Fill In: Nile, Speke, Burton, Tanganyika, Victoria, Victoria.

Exercise 7

Vocabulary: 1. vast 2. dialects 3. migratory 4. derivation 5. genetically 6. appearance 7. custom 8. society 9. complex.

Fill In: many, Bantu, 600, Hamitic, Sudanic, farmers, herders.

Exercise 8

Vocabulary: 1. deteriorated 2. style 3. tradition 4. abstract 5. influence 6. stress 7. portrayal 8. stress.

Scrambled Words: 1. geometric 2. abstract 3. style 4. stress.

Fill In: abstract, rhythm, conga, bongo, banjo.

Exercise 9

Vocabulary: 1. unbridled 2. potential 3. subdue 4. hesitation 5. exploitation 6. adventurous 7. tyranny 8. impenetrable 9. incredible.

Fill In: lost, Zambezi River, Victoria Falls, Stanley, Belgium, the Congo, Leopold, roads, trading stations, 1908.

Exercise 10

Vocabulary: 1. resisted 2. disciplined 3. regiments 4. compulsory 5. protege 6. instituted 7. girded 8. trek.

Fill In: king, Dingiswayo, Umtetwas, 1818, impis, Boers, Holland, 18th Century, 1828, Dingane, Great Trek.

Exercise 11

Vocabulary: 1. elite 2. second class 3. frowned 4. avoid 5. conflict 6. indoctrinated 7. discriminated 8. relegated 9. frown 10. avoid.

Fill In: Berlin, French, British, Germany, Italy, Suez, French and English, democratic.

Exercise 12

Vocabulary: 1. segregate 2. segregation 3. policy 4. inevitable 5. prosperous 6. genius 7. fierce 8. descendants 9. discrimination 10. annex.

Fill In: Holland, Rhodes, Kruger, Afrikaners.

Exercise 13

Vocabulary: 1. bitter 2. terrorist 3. independent 4. declare 5. revolt.

Scrambled Words: 1. revolt 2. bitter 3. terrorist 4. declare 5. independent.

Fill In: Ethiopia, 1960's, 1970's, white, Kenya, Zimbabwe.

Exercise 14

Vocabulary: 1. drought 2. rivalry 3. ideological 4. vegetation 5. plagued 6. cyclical 7. rivalry 8. variety 9. massive 10. denies.

Fill In: civil, Marxist, drought, population, South Africa.

Vocabulary Crossword

Across: 1. vegetation 5. segregation 8. derivation 9. trek 10. infuriate 11. gird 14. raze 15. lucrative 18. incredible 19. stress 21. abstract.

Down: 2. ideological 3. indoctrinate 4. annex 6. elite 7. indelible 12. cyclical 13. perilous 16. vast 17. rivalry 20. site.

History Crossword

Across: 1. Boers 4. Richard Burton 7. China 11. Zimbabwe 12. Toure 15. Ghana 16. Mansa 18. Livingstone 22. Suez 23. Rhodes 24. Kenyatta.

Down: 2. Sundiata 3. Great Trek 5. Islam 6. Bantu 8. Henry Stanley 9. Zulu 10. Leopold 13. daGama 14. Carthage 17. Dias 19. Shaka 20. Ethiopia 21. Kruger.

Test 1

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. B | 11. A |
| 2. B | 12. B |
| 3. C | 13. B |
| 4. A | 14. C |
| 5. C | 15. B |
| 6. C | 16. C |
| 7. C | 17. B |
| 8. A | 18. A |
| 9. B | 19. B |
| 10. A | 20. C. |

Test 2

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. C | 11. C |
| 2. B | 12. B |
| 3. A | 13. A |
| 4. C | 14. A |
| 5. B | 15. C |
| 6. A | 16. C |
| 7. B | 17. B |
| 8. A | 18. A |
| 9. B | 19. C |
| 10. A | 20. C. |

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Ancient Africa

In July 1959 a scientific expedition led by Dr. L.S. B. Leakey found remnants of the oldest prehistoric person in the Great Rift Valley of east Africa. Scientists named him Zinjanthropus. Since that time other remains have been found that are even older. As far as we know the first men who used tools and fire lived on the continent of Africa.

Africa is second only to Asia in size. It is more than three times the size of the United States and is almost 5,000 miles long. It is inhabited by 642 million people who speak about 800 different languages.

Africa today is divided into over 40 countries. It has an abundance of vital resources such as gold, uranium, chromium, zinc, lead, copper, diamonds, bauxite, tin and petroleum.

Africa's civilizations have a long history. There is ample evidence that civilizations flourished in the Sahara and in Nigeria as long ago as 4,000 B.C. The most famous African civilization developed along the Nile River in Egypt. Egypt long dominated the areas to its south. However, in 575 B.C. Ethiopia emerged as the strongest nation in the world. Ethiopia had learned to forge weapons from iron. Ethiopia held Egypt as a colony for one hundred years.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: remnant, prehistory, inhabit, abundance, ample, flourish, dominate, emerge, forge, colony.



Above: Zinjanthropus was about four feet tall and weighed about seventy pounds.



Above: A Queen of Kush, modern day Ethiopia and Sudan greeting ambassadors from Egypt.



Left: Iron-making made Kush a strong military power.

Comprehension

1. Where were the remains of the world's oldest humans found?
2. How many languages are spoken in Africa?
3. What is Africa's oldest civilization?
4. How large is Africa?
5. How many countries are in Africa?

Connections

The Romans began to conquer North Africa when they defeated and razed the city of Carthage which was located on the coast of North Africa. It is now the city of Tunis. Later the Romans conquered Egypt.

The Romans left an indelible mark on North Africa. The roads, aqueducts and walls they built are still used today.

About the same time that the Romans were consolidating their control of North Africa, the Chinese began commercial trade on Africa's east coast. The trade continued for 1,300 years. The Chinese had the most advanced ships in the world. Chinese ships were large with five decks and as many as four to seven masts. They also invented the compass which they used to navigate out of sight of land.

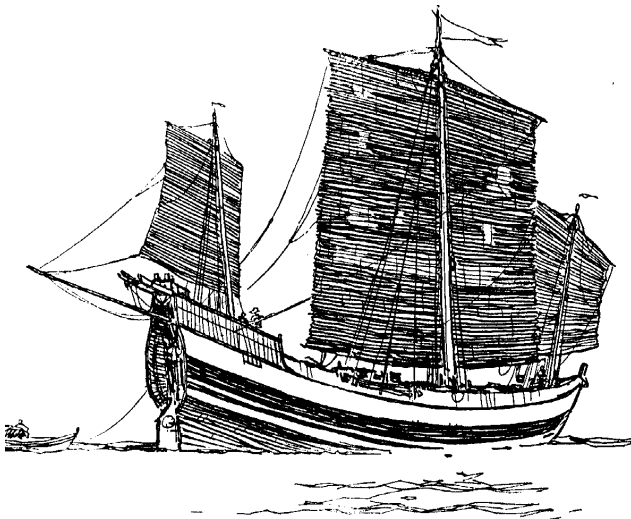
There is a theory that the Chinese or the Arabs reached as far as South America. The theory is based upon African foods being found in South America. Some of these are corn, pumpkin, avocado, guava, papaya and pineapple.

Also Indonesians, paddling large outrigger canoes, reached the east coast of Africa. They navigated by the stars.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: conquer, raze, indelible, commercial, deck, mast, navigate, theory.



Above: Ancient pyramids of Kush. These were tombs for the Kushite rulers.



Above: A pepper plant. Pepper was an important item in trade with Africa.

Left: A Chinese ship. Chinese ships were called "junks" and could sail the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Comprehension

1. What remains of Roman civilization in Africa?
2. With what countries did ancient Africa trade?

Great Empires

Mohammed was born in Arabia about 570 A.D. He founded the Moslem (also called Islam) religion. Today over 250 million Africans are devoted to the Moslem religion. There are about 280 million Christians, and about 70 million still follow tribal religions. Islam dispersed rapidly across the top half of Africa.

In western Africa there was a kingdom ruled by the black Soninke people. Their leader was called the *ghana*, or war chief. The kingdom was famous for its gold. It existed from 200 A.D. to 1075 A.D. when it was destroyed by invaders. Today there is a country called Ghana.

A vicious king eventually took over. He infuriated the people by taxing them heavily and by requisitioning beautiful women. The son of a Mandinke king, Sundiata, was spared by the harsh king because Sundiata was paralyzed and could not walk. Through sheer force of will Sundiata learned to walk and prepared an army to overthrow the king. The decisive battle took place in 1235 and a new empire was created. It was called Mali. The Mandinkes were Moslem.

Another king, Mansa Musa built the Mali empire into one of the greatest in the world. It covered an area almost as large as the United States. He brought Moslem scholars to the country and began universities. The most famous was in Timbuktu, which is now located in the Mali Republic.

Mali reached its height in the 14th Century under the leadership of Sunni Ali and Askia Mohammed. They had taken control of the Mali empire and it became the Songhay empire. They created an efficient, well-run state.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: founded, devote, disperse, depend, vicious, infuriate, requisition, paralyze, decisive, scholar.

Comprehension

1. What king encouraged learning and universities in West Africa?



Above: A mounted warrior of the great west Africa empires. Note that the face is covered to protect against sand.

Below: Foot soldiers.



Great Zimbabwe

In southern Africa there is an ancient stone city called Great Zimbabwe. The earliest construction took place 1,500 years ago. The most recent building activity took place in the 18th Century. Great Zimbabwe was the center of an empire in southern Africa. Today, there is a country called Zimbabwe in southern Africa. The name Zimbabwe comes from the Bantu language. It means “stone houses.”

Various groups occupied the site of Great Zimbabwe over hundreds of years. The last group was called the Monomotapa. The word is Bantu and means “lord of the hippopotamus” which is a sacred animal in the area. It was the name of the ruler but the Portuguese applied it to all of the people.

Great Zimbabwe traded with many other cities. Chinese and Indonesian artifacts have been found at the site. There are many gold mines in the area.

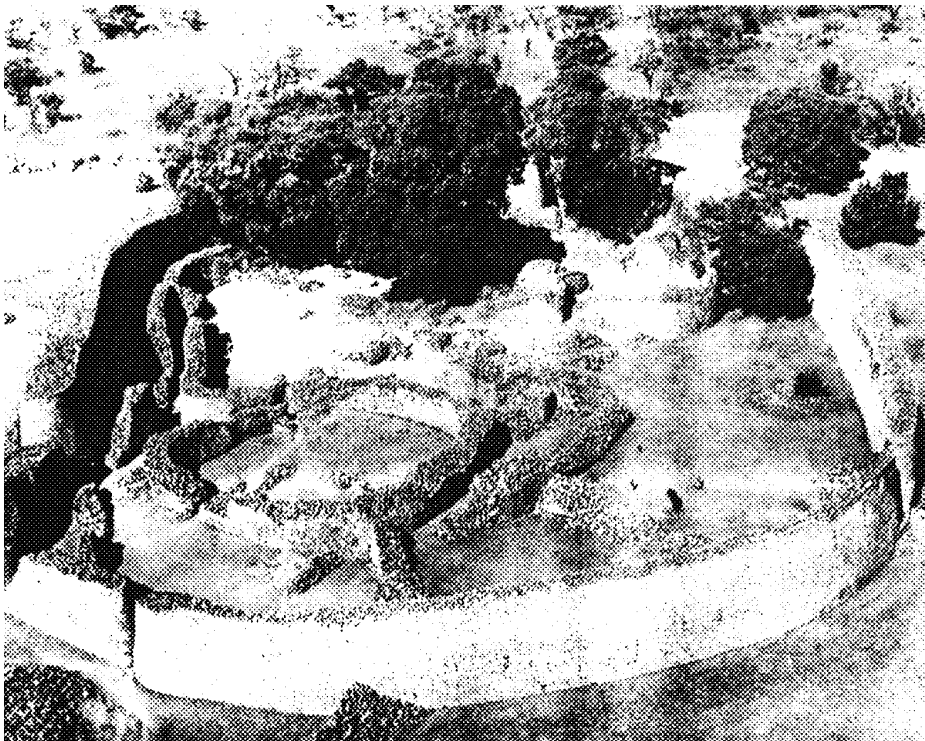
Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: construct, recent, various, occupy, site, sacred, apply, artifacts.



Above: A detail of the construction of one of the walls in Great Zimbabwe. A variety of decorative styles were used in laying the stones. No mortar was used.



Left: An aerial view of the king's kraal. A kraal is where the family lived. It may have also included a pen for cattle.

Comprehension

1. How old is Zimbabwe?
2. With what countries did Zimbabwe trade?
3. What did the Zimbabwe people probably use for trading?

Portuguese Arrival

The Portuguese had great ambitions. Portugal was a small European country. Prince Henry the Navigator wanted to build a Portuguese empire. He was fascinated by Africa. He wanted to claim the riches of Africa and find a way to India.

Portuguese explorers sailed down the coast of Africa. Along the way they set up trading posts and began a lucrative trade with African kingdoms.

Finally, in 1488 Bartholomeu Dias rounded the southern tip of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope. Ten years later Vasco da Gama sailed all the way to India. Another Portuguese explorer, Pedro Alvares Cabral, was blown off course and landed in Brazil which he claimed for Portugal.

The Portuguese were shrewd traders and obtained gold, ivory, and spices. They also began to trade in human slaves.



Above: Prince Henry the Navigator.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: ambition, fascinate, lucrative, shrewd, obtain.

Comprehension

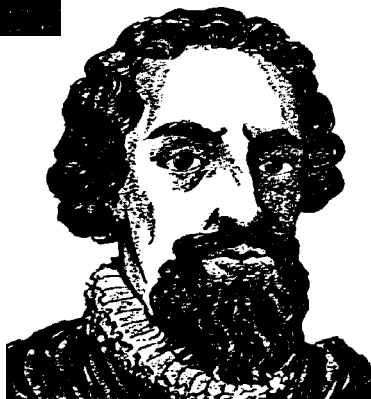
1. Why were the Portuguese interested in Africa?
2. What did the Africans trade with the Portuguese?

Below: The Portuguese arrive in Africa.



Above:
Vasco da Gama.

Right:
Bartholomeu Dias



Explorers

European contacts with Africa were limited to the coastal areas. Access to the interior was difficult because of the lack of rivers. European explorers began to investigate the source of the most famous river of all, the Nile.

Two of the most fearless explorers were Richard Burton and John Speke. Burton and Speke led several perilous expeditions into the interior of Africa. They found Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria Nyanza, which turned out to be the source of the 4,000 mile long Nile River.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: limit, access, interior, lack, investigate, source, perilous, expedition.

Below: Lieutenant V. L. Cameron with part of his exploration party. Cameron was the first white man to cross Africa from east to west.



Above: Richard Burton who searched for the source of the Nile river.

Comprehension

1. Why were European explorers interested in Africa?
2. What did Burton and Speke discover?



Above: A Zulu warrior. Many African tribes helped European explorers while others opposed them.

Many Africas

European explorers found a vastly complex society in Africa. There is no single group that could be called African. There are many different types of Africans. There are thousands of different tribes or groups, each with slightly different customs and different appearances and languages.

Modern anthropologists divide people by the languages they speak. In Africa there are four major language groups. In the southern half of Africa there are the Bantu languages. There are at least 600 dialects of Bantu. Across the widest part of Africa there are Sudanic languages. Across the northern top of Africa there are the Semitic languages including Arabic and its derivations. In the northeast, including Ethiopia, Hamitic languages are spoken.

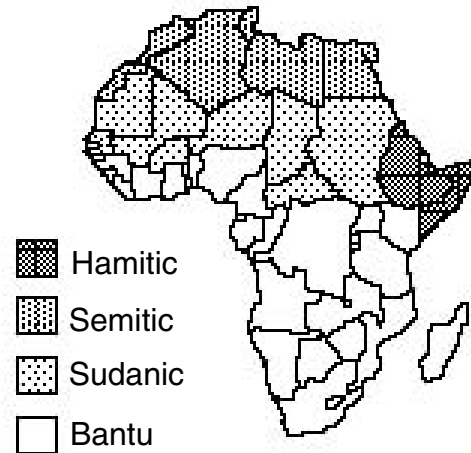
Another way of looking at people is by their economies. Most Africans are small farmers, but a number are migratory herders. This is particularly true of people who live along the Nile. Genetically, these people tend to be tall. Among them are the Masai, Tusi and Dinka.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: vast, complex, society, custom, appearance, anthropologist, dialect, derivation, migratory, genetic.

Language Groups



Comprehension

1. How many major language groups are shown on the map above?
2. How many dialects of Bantu are spoken?
3. What do most Africans do for a living?
4. How do people along the Nile make a living?

Masai warriors. They rest by standing on one foot.



An African mask. Masks were very important in ceremonies.

African Art

African art has had a great influence on European and American art. The school of art called “cubism” borrowed heavily from Africa. Much traditional African art stresses the geometric form of the object rather than a realistic portrayal. Cubism began the trend towards abstract art in western culture.

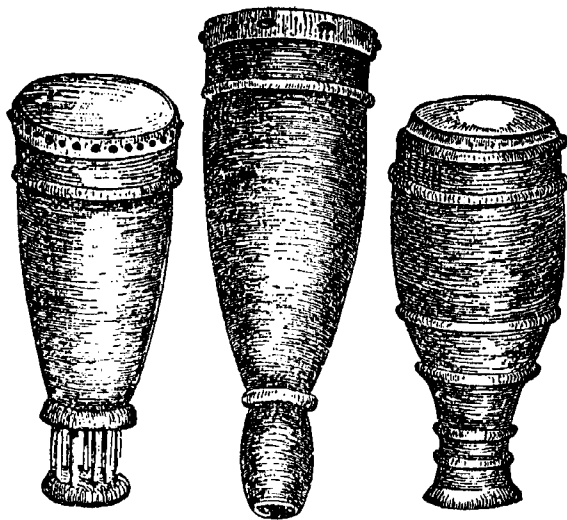
Much African art has been lost because it was carved from wood and wood deteriorates in a tropical climate. However, some art is made from terra cotta and bronze. The Benin people of west Africa were expert at casting bronze figures. Much of the art made from clay and bronze is realistic in its portrayal of the human form.

African music emphasizes rhythm which is provided by a variety of drums. This style has had a great influence on popular American music forms such as soul, rock, rhythm-and- blues, and of course, jazz. African instruments such as the conga, bongo and banjo have been incorporated into American music.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: influence, tradition, stress, geometric, abstract, portrayal, deteriorate, style, form, incorporate.



Above: Drums which were used to accompany dances and to send messages.

Above: A bronze head from Benin, West Africa.



Comprehension

1. How has African art influenced European and American art?
2. How has African music influenced American music?



Above: An African statue which shows the geometric quality of some African art.

Stanley & Livingstone

Many missionaries have gone to Africa. The most famous was Dr. David Livingstone. He was a medical missionary who explored southern and eastern Africa. He was the first white man to find the Zambezi River and Victoria Falls. He became famous in 1866 when he disappeared into the bush and was never heard from again.

A New York newspaper publisher believed that he might still be alive and sent an adventurous journalist to find him. Henry Stanley was only 30 but had already been to Asia, Abyssinia and Crete and had fought on both sides during the American Civil War.

In 1871 Stanley overcame incredible hardships as he hacked his way through impenetrable jungle. He found Livingstone alive near Lake Tanganyika. Stanley became interested in the commercial potential of Africa in his search for Livingstone. He interested King Leopold of Belgium who without hesitation grabbed the entire Congo area for himself. From 1879 to 1884 Stanley built roads, subdued natives, and established trading stations for the Belgian king. The area became known as the Congo Free State.

The Belgian king ruled the area with such unbridled tyranny and exploitation that the Belgian people took it away from the king in 1908. However, the wealth that King Leopold took from the Congo inspired other European countries to invade Africa.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: adventurous, journalist, incredible, impenetrable, potential, hesitation, subdue, unbridle, tyranny, exploitation.

Comprehension

1. What did Livingstone "discover?"
2. Why did Henry Stanley go to Africa?
3. How did the Belgian king rule over the Congo?



Stanley found the machine gun very effective in convincing Africans to accept European rule.



Henry Stanley on the march. Note the U.S. flag. Stanley was a reporter for a New York newspaper.

Zulu Resistance

Many European explorers met friendly African tribes who helped them in their explorations. Other Africans girded to resist the encroachment of the Europeans. In southeast Africa the Zulu tribe built a powerful army. Under the leadership of Shaka the Zulus were able to stop the advance of the Europeans.

Shaka was born in 1773 and became a protégé of Dingiswayo, chief of the bellicose Umtetwas tribe who dominated the Zulus. Dingiswayo organized his army into regiments called impis. In 1818 Shaka replaced Dingiswayo and the Zulus became the dominant tribe. Shaka built a trained, disciplined army. Compulsory military service for all young men was instituted.

A group of Dutch from Holland had settled on the Cape of Good Hope in the 17th Century. When the English took control of the area they moved inland to escape English rule. As they moved northward they encountered the Zulu. Shaka wanted to repulse the European invasion. In 1828 Shaka was assassinated and he was replaced by Dingane.

The Boers began a Great Trek inland in 1835. Because of tribal infighting the Boers were able to establish the republics of Transvaal and the Orange Free State in South Africa.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: gird, resist, encroachment, protégé, regiment, discipline, compulsory, institute, repulse, trek, bellicose.



Above: Dingane. It is said that he liked to eat.



Above: Shaka



Left: A Zulu regiment on the attack.

Imperialism

During the 19th Century European countries began to divide up Africa. Great Britain, France, Germany and Portugal laid claim to various parts of Africa. There were conflicts among these countries. To avoid war, a conference was called.

The European countries met in Berlin in 1884 to decide what the boundaries of Africa would be. The lines they drew on a map became the boundaries of modern African countries. France and England came out the winners. Germany lost its African colonies when it lost World War I. They were turned over to Britain and France. Italy and Spain also claimed parts of Africa.

European countries ruled much of Africa for 70 years. They built highways and railroads. The British built the Suez Canal shortening the route from Asia to Europe. Ships no longer had to sail around the Cape of Good Hope.

The Europeans also introduced schools. They trained Africans to help run the colonies, but Africans had no real power.

Africans were relegated to the role of second-class citizens. They suffered from discrimination. Traditional customs were often frowned upon.

English and French became the languages of educated Africans. Some Africans went to colleges in Britain and France. An educated African elite was created. The educated Africans were indoctrinated in democratic values. These people became the leaders in the fight for independence from European rule.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: conflict, avoid, relegate, second class, discriminate, frown, elite, indoctrinate.

Comprehension

1. Who were the major colonial powers in Africa?
2. What did European countries build in Africa?
3. Why was the Suez Canal important?



Above: King Yohannes of Ethiopia. Ethiopia was able to prevent a takeover by the Italians. They defeated the Italians at the Battle of Adowa in 1894.



Above: Machine guns and cannon proved to be too much for the Zulus and other tribes that resisted the British.

Boer War

Dutch colonists in Africa were called Boers. The Boers were a fiercely independent people. They wanted to be free from British control. They also did not like the native Africans. They managed to create an independent republic in the middle of South Africa. Paul Kruger became the first president of the Transvaal in 1883.

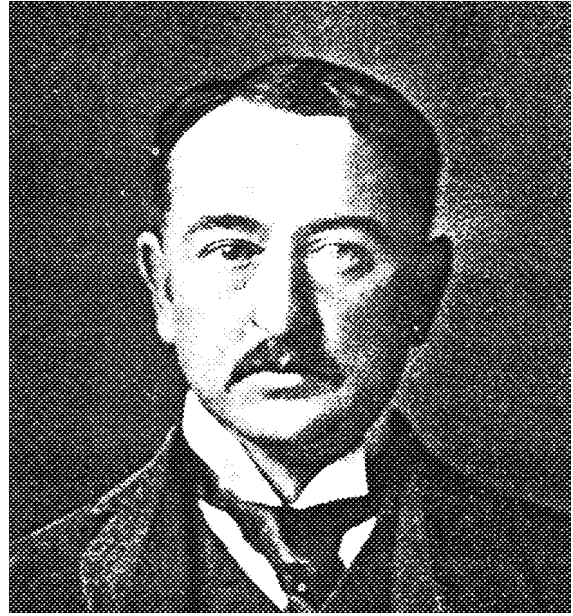
Kruger had to reckon with another man, Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes was an organizational genius. Diamonds had already been discovered in the Kimberley fields by the time Rhodes arrived. He organized the various diamond mines into the DeBeers Company which still controls much of the diamond trade today.

The Boer War was inevitable. The diamonds and gold fields of southern Africa stretched into Boer territory. Rhodes wanted to control all of the gold and diamonds. The Boer Republics had been surrounded by British controlled territory. They had no outlet to the sea. Britains living under Boer rule complained of mistreatment.

The Boer War began in 1899. The British won in 1902. The Boer republics were annexed to the British-run Cape Colony and a new country, South Africa, was created. South Africa became an independent country in 1910 and was the most prosperous area in Africa because of the gold and diamonds.

The descendants of the Boers, now called Afrikaners, came to control South Africa in 1948. They began to pass laws to control the majority black population. They created a policy of segregation called *apartheid* which excluded black Africans from the government.

Black Africans have struggled for their freedom in South Africa. The African National Congress (ANC) has led the fight for equal rights. In 1990 Nelson Mandela, a leader of the ANC who had been in jail 27 years, was released by the South African government. A new constitution was created which gave blacks the right to vote. Nelson Mandela was elected as the president of the country of South Africa.



Above: Cecil Rhodes.

Below: Paul Kruger.



Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: fierce, genius, inevitable, mistreat, annex, prosperous, descendant, policy, segregation, exclude.

Comprehension

1. Why did the British fight the Boers?
2. What is apartheid?
3. What is the ANC?
4. On what is the wealth of South Africa based?

Independence

At the end of World War II only four African countries were independent. Liberia (1847), Union of South Africa (1910), Egypt (1922) and Ethiopia which had been an independent kingdom for thousands of years. In the 1950's and 60's African colonies began to fight for their independence.

Sometimes the struggle for independence came peacefully. Sometimes bitter wars were fought. In west Africa where few whites settled France and Britain granted independence peacefully.

In colonies where a large number of Europeans settled and owned land, the struggle resulted in fierce battles. Algerians fought a nasty war against the French who did not want to give up control. Many French had settled in the country and enjoyed a comfortable lifestyle. The Algerians won their freedom in 1962.

A similar struggle took place in Kenya where many white settlers had taken land away from the native Africans in the 1920's. Mau Mau terrorists revolted against British rule. Kenya achieved independence in 1962. A similar war took place in Southern Rhodesia where local whites ruled. White leaders of Southern Rhodesia declared independence from Great Britain in 1975. Blacks continued to fight against the government and a settlement was reached in 1978. Blacks voted for the first time in 1979. The country changed its name to Zimbabwe. It was the last of the European colonies to achieve independence.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: independent, bitter, terrorist, revolt, declare.

Comprehension

1. Which countries were independent at the end of World War II?
2. Which country was the last to gain its independence?



Above: Kwame Nkrumah, first president of Ghana.



Above: Kenneth Kuanda, leader in the Zambian independence movement.



Left: Sekou Toure, leader in the independence movement in Senegal.

Modern Africa

The countries of Africa have had a variety of problems. Some countries have been torn by civil wars usually fought by various tribes. The boundaries of African countries were drawn by the Europeans without regard for tribal differences. Nigeria had a terrible civil war when the Ibo tribe tried to break away and set up its own country of Biafra.

Some countries have been caught up in the Cold War conflict between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. These ideological differences have been mixed with tribal rivalries. There have been civil wars in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Angola where pro-communist Marxist governments are in power.

Nature has also been unkind to Africa. Drought has plagued parts of Africa causing massive starvation. Scientists are uncertain if the droughts are cyclical, man-made or a combination of the two. With the introduction of modern health methods Africa has a high population growth rate. Unfortunately, in some parts of Africa this has meant the destruction of forests and vegetation, which in turn helps turn the land into desert.

South Africa is the wealthiest country in Africa. It is also a shining example of democracy. For many decades a minority of whites ran the country. Black Africans had no say in the government. The country was able to make a peaceful transition to democracy with black Africans having equal rights.

Some countries, such as Ghana and Zaire (Congo), have become military dictatorships in order to provide unity.

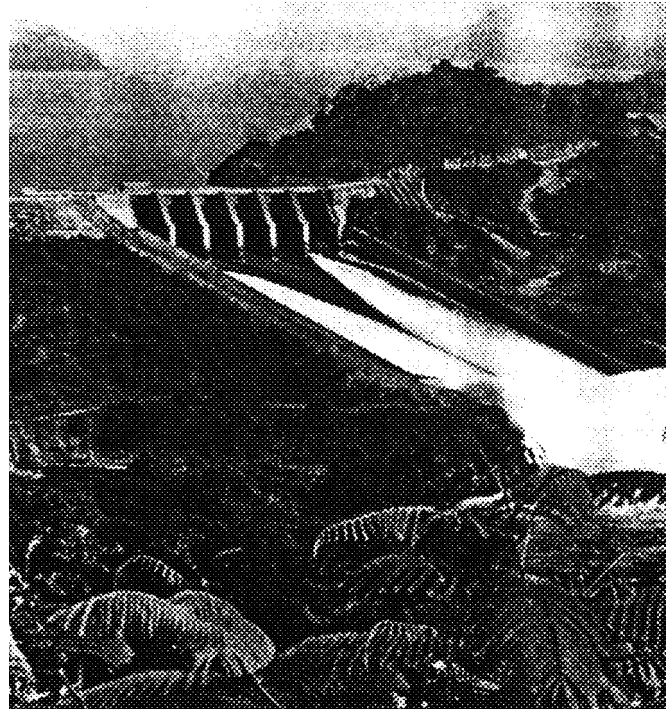
Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Words: variety, regard, ideological, rivalry, drought, plague, massive, cyclical, vegetation, deny.

Comprehension

1. What are the problems of Africa?
2. How has the Cold War affected Africa?



Above: A hydroelectric project on the Volta River in Ghana, West Africa.

Below: Three key leaders in the independence movement in East Africa. From left to right Julius Nyerere, Milton Obote, and Jomo Kenyatta.



Exercise 1 (page 4)

Vocabulary List

Word	Meaning
1. remnant	(n.) something leftover
2. prehistory	(n.) before written history
3. inhabit	(v.) to live in a place
4. abundance	(n.) plenty
5. ample	(adj.) enough
6. flourish	(v.) to thrive
7. dominate	(v.) to control
8. emerge	(v.) to come out slowly
9. forge	(v.) to make
10. colony	(n.) area controlled by people who don't live there

Generalizations

For each group write generalizations that are supported by the facts.

1. _____
 - Civilizations existed in the Sahara in 4000 B.C.
 - Egypt had an ancient civilization.
 - Ethiopia conquered Egypt in 575 B.C.
2. _____
 - Africa has 642 million people.
 - Africa is 5,000 miles long.
 - The U.S. has 240 million people.
 - The U.S. is 3,000 miles wide.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. Africa had very old civilizations.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. He _____ a new empire.
2. There was _____ water.
3. There was an _____ of water.
4. They _____ the land next to the river.
5. There were many _____ of an early civilization scattered about.
6. The area was _____ by the strongest tribe.
7. Art _____ in Africa.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below with the information found on page 4.

As far as scientists know today the earliest known people lived in _____. The remains of _____ were found in 1959 by an expedition led by _____.

Civilizations existed in Africa as early as _____. The best known African civilization was _____, which grew up along the _____ River. It was eventually conquered by another civilization to its south. _____ became strong because of its ability to make iron weapons.

Exercise 2 (page 5)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
11. founded	(v.) started, established
12. devote	(v.) to concentrate
13. disperse	(v.) to spread out
14. depend	(v.) to rely upon
15. vicious	(adv.) violent, mean
16. infuriate	(v.) to make angry
17. requisition	(v.) to ask for
18. paralyze	(v.) to prevent action
19. decisive	(adj.) make decisions quickly
20. scholar	(n.) a researcher

Generalization

For each group write generalizations that are supported by the facts.

1. _____
 - China traded with Africa for 1,300 years.
 - Indonesians visited Africa.
 - Some think that Africans visited South America before Columbus.
2. _____
 - The Chinese used the compass.
 - The Indonesians navigated by the stars.
 - Europeans could not sail out of sight of land.

Evidence

Write two facts that support the generalization.

1. Africa had contact with other civilizations for a long period of time.

A. _____

B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. He _____ a new empire.
2. The _____ conducted new research.
3. The government _____ all horses in the country.
4. They _____ their efforts to improving agriculture.
5. He was _____ at the insult.
6. They _____ on trade to provide them with manufactured goods.
7. He was a brutal, _____ ruler.
8. He _____ his soldiers over a wide area.
9. He couldn't move. He was _____.

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the words below.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below with the information found on page 5.

North Africa was controlled by the _____ for many years. Africa also carried on trade with _____ for hundreds of years. People from _____ also visited Africa. Some scientists think that there was contact between Africa and _____ based upon foods found in both countries. Some of the foods found on both continents are _____, _____ and _____.

Exercise 3 (page 6)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
21. conquer	(v.) to defeat
22. raze	(v.) to destroy completely
23. indelible	(adj.) cannot be removed
24. commercial	(adj.) business; for profit
25. deck	(n.) the floor of a ship
26. mast	(n.) a pole for a ship's sails
27. navigate	(v.) to guide
28. theory	(n.) an idea

Generalizations

For each group write generalizations that are supported by the facts.

1. _____
 - Sundiata created the kingdom of Mali in 1235.
 - Mansa Musa brought scholars to Mali.
 - Askia ran an efficient government in Mali.
2. _____
 - Mansu Musa brought scholars to Africa.
 - Timbuktu was a famous university city.
 - Mali was very rich.

Evidence

Write two facts that support each generalization below.

1. Africa had powerful kingdoms.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
2. Sundiata was a strong-willed person.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. The company _____ the old building.
2. The _____ of the ship was under water.
3. The _____ was broken.
4. She had a _____ that people are the same everywhere.
5. The king _____ the neighboring country.
6. The sailors had to _____ by the stars.
7. The Romans left an _____ mark on North Africa.
8. _____ trade was the bread and butter of the country.

Scrambled Words

Unscramble the words below.

1. VAAETING _____.
2. EYROTH _____.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below with the information found on page 6.

The founder of Islam was _____. Islam is a popular religion in _____ Africa. The Great kingdoms of West Africa were called _____, _____, and _____. Their wealth was based upon a trade in _____. The Mali empire was created by _____. _____ started universities. _____ became a great center for learning. The Songhay empire was created by _____ and _____.

Exercise 4 (page 7)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
29. construct	(v.) to build
30. recent	(adj.) not long ago
31. various	(adj.) different; assorted
32. occupy	(v.) to take over; to move in
33. site	(n.) a place
34. sacred	(adj.) holy
35. apply	(v.) to put to use
36. artifacts	(n.) ancient things

Generalizations

For each group write generalizations that are supported by the facts.

1. _____
 - Monomotapa traded with the Portuguese.
 - Indonesians traded with Monomotapa.
 - Chinese visited Zimbabwe.
2. _____
 - Many different groups lived in Zimbabwe.
 - Zimbabwe is 1,500 years old.
 - Zimbabwe is made of stone.

Inferences

Based on the information on page 4 of the text what conclusions can be drawn? Indicate which conclusions are valid, (that is, supported by the facts), and which are invalid, (not supported by the facts.) Use (V) for valid, (I) for invalid and (CT) for can't tell.

1. ____ The people of Zimbabwe called themselves the Monomotapa.
2. ____ The people who lived in Zimbabwe did not have a written language.
3. ____ The Portuguese wanted to conquer all of Africa.

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. She _____ a new palace.
2. There were _____ foods on the table.
3. They considered the place to be _____.
4. There were many _____ lying about on the ground.
5. She wanted to _____ what she had learned in school.
6. The army _____ the enemy territory.
7. They were looking for a good building _____.
8. The most _____ event took place just last week.

Scrambled Words

Unscramble the words below.

1. CRDESA _____.
2. PLPAY _____.
3. RAACCTTFIS _____.
4. CPCYOU _____.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below with the information found on page 7.

In southern Africa there was a great stone city called _____. The last group to live in Zimbabwe was called the _____. Zimbabwe traded with the _____, _____, and _____.

Exercise 5 (page 8)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
37. ambition	(n.) desire for better things
38. fascinate	(v.) to interest someone
39. lucrative	(adj.) produces a lot of money
40. shrewd	(adj.) clever
41. obtain	(v.) to get

Generalizations

For each group write generalizations that are supported by the facts.

1. _____
 - Vasco da Gama was the first to sail around Africa to India.
 - Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope.
 - Cabral claimed Brazil for Portugal.
2. _____
 - Africa had ivory.
 - Africa had pepper.
 - Africa had gold.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations:

1. The Portuguese were important explorers.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
2. The Portuguese were interested in trade.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. He lacked _____.
2. She was very _____ in her approach to the problem.
3. She found it to be a _____ business.
4. They needed to _____ new supplies or they would starve.
5. Burton and Speke were _____ by the mysterious source of the Nile River.

Scrambled Words

Unscramble the words below.

1. BANIOT _____.
2. IIONTMBA _____.
3. DHSERW _____.
4. UAIEVTRCL _____.
5. EAIAFTNSC _____.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below with the information found on page 8.

The first European country to explore Africa was _____. Prince _____ wanted to find a way to India. The first Portuguese to sail around Africa to India was _____. The southern tip of Africa is called the Cape of _____. _____ discovered Brazil when his ship blew off course. In _____, _____ was the first to sail around the southern tip of Africa. The Portuguese traded for _____, _____ and _____.

Exercise 6 (page 9)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
42. limit	(v.) to restrict
43. access	(v.) to get into
44. interior	(n.) inside
45. lack	(v.) to not have
46. investigate	(v.) to examine
47. source	(n.) the beginning
48. perilous	(adj.) dangerous
49. expedition	(n.) an organized trip

Fact and Opinion

Tell which statements are facts (F), which are opinions (O) and which are a mixture of fact and opinion (M). A fact is a provable statement and an opinion is not.

- _____ African art is very beautiful.
- _____ African music influenced American music.
- _____ The Portuguese were cruel and ambitious.
- _____ West African empires were very wealthy.
- _____ Egypt was a great civilization.
- _____ Egypt was an old and very powerful civilization.
- _____ Ethiopia dominated Egypt for a time.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalization:

- Europeans were interested in finding the source of the Nile River.

A. _____

B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

- The detective _____ the crime.
- He tried to _____ the computer files.
- They _____ the amount of baggage that you could bring along.
- It was a _____ trip down the rushing rapids of the river.
- He tried to track down the _____ of the rumor.
- They took an abundance of supplies; it was going to be a long _____.
- He looked into the dark _____.

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the words below.

- EUOSRC _____.
- CKLA _____.
- UOIESLRP _____.
- SSCCEA _____.
- EAIEINVTGTS _____.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below with the information found on page 9.

Europeans were interested in discovering the source of the _____. _____ and _____ discovered lakes _____ and _____. Lake _____ is the source of the Nile.

Exercise 7 (page 10)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
50. vast	(adj.) very large
51. complex	(adj.) complicated
52. society	(n.) those people sharing a common culture
53. custom	(n.) a habit
54. appearance looks like	(n.) what something
55. anthropologist people	(n.) one who studies
56. dialect	(n.) a version of a lan- guage
57. derivation	(n.) where something comes from
58. migratory	(adj.) moving from place to place
59. genetic	(adj.) inherited

Generalizations

For each group write generalizations that are supported by the facts.

- _____
 - Semitic languages are spoken in northern Africa.
 - Bantu languages are spoken in southern Africa.
 - Hamitic languages are spoken in Ethiopia.
- _____
 - Masai, Dinka, Tusi.
 - Some Africans are migratory herders.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalization:

- Africa has many languages.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

- The West African empires were _____; they were about the size of the United States.
- The people spoke several different _____.
- Most of the people were _____ herders.
- The _____ of the language was probably Latin.
- _____, the people were very similar.
- Their _____ was very unusual. They wore huge earrings.
- It was their _____ to pray before dinner.
- Their _____ was very simple. They had no rulers and everyone seemed equal.
- The machinery was very _____. It was difficult to repair.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below with the information found on page 10.

There are _____ different types of Africans. In the southern part of Africa the _____ language is spoken. There are _____ dialects of Bantu. In northern Africa the _____ language is spoken. In the northeast _____ languages are spoken. Across the widest part of Africa _____ languages are spoken.

Most Africans are _____.
Some are migratory _____.

Exercise 8 (page 11)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
60. influence	(v.) to have an effect on
61. tradition	(n.) old customs
62. stress	(v.) to emphasize
63. geometric	(adj.) basic shapes
64. abstract art	(adj.) simplified; not realistic looking
65. portrayal	(n.) an interpretation
66. deteriorate	(v.) to fall apart
67. style	(n.) design
68. form	(n.) the shape of something
69. incorporate	(v.) to include

Generalizations

For each group write generalizations that are supported by the facts.

1. _____
 - Much African art is abstract.
 - Africans like to use rhythm instruments.
 - Africans made statues of clay and bronze.
2. _____
 - Americans use the conga drum.
 - Rhythm is important in popular music.
 - The banjo is used in Dixieland jazz.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. African music had an influence upon American music.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
2. African art is abstract.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. The roads quickly _____ in the tropical climate.
2. I didn't like the _____ of her art.
3. They had a _____ of making quality crafts.
4. The painting was very _____.
5. African music had a strong _____ on American popular music.
6. He wished to _____ some elements of her style in his art.

7. Her _____ of the events was fascinating.

8. He wished to _____ the important aspects of their lives in his paintings.

Scrambled Words

Unscramble the words below.

1. OMEEICRTG _____.
2. TRTBSAAC _____.
3. YSTLE _____.
4. SSSRET _____.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below with the information found on page 11.

African art influenced the development of western _____ art. African music emphasizes _____. Several African instruments are used in American music. Some are _____, _____, and _____.

Exercise 9 (page 12)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
70. adventurous	(adj.) exciting
71. journalist	(n.) a reporter
72. incredible	(adj.) unbelievable
73. impenetrable	(adj.) cannot be entered
74. potential	(n.) possibilities
75. hesitate	(v.) to stop for a moment
76. subdue control of	(v.) to defeat; to get
77. unbridled	(adj.) uncontrolled
78. tyranny	(n.) a dictatorship
79. exploit	(v.) to take advantage of

Generalizations

For each group write generalizations that are supported by the facts.

1. _____
 - Livingstone was a medical missionary.
 - Livingstone explored East Africa.
 - Stanley was sent to find Livingstone.
2. _____
 - Stanley was 30 when he searched for Livingstone.
 - Stanley fought on both sides of the U.S. Civil War.
 - Stanley was a journalist.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. Stanley helped the King of Belgium control the Congo.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
2. Stanley liked adventure.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. The Belgian king ruled the Congo with _____ tyranny.
2. Africa has many mineral resources and much _____.
3. Stanley used machine guns to _____ the natives.
4. Without _____ the King of Belgium grabbed the Congo.
5. The natives of the Congo suffered from _____ by the Belgians.
6. Stanley led an _____ life.
7. Unhappy with the _____ with which the king ruled, the Belgians took control of the area in 1908.
8. Some jungles in Africa were _____.
9. Exploring Africa was an _____ experience.

Fill-in

Using the text on page 12 fill in the blanks below.

David Livingstone became famous because he was _____. Livingstone was the first white to find _____ and _____. _____ was sent to find Livingstone. Stanley found Livingstone near _____. Stanley convinced the King of _____ to take over _____. King _____ exploited the natives. Stanley built _____ and _____. The Belgian people took the Congo away from the king in _____.

Exercise 10 (page 13)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
80. gird	(v.) to prepare
81. resist	(v.) to fight back
82. encroach	(v.) to trespass
83. protégé	(n.) a chosen successor
84. regiment	(n.) an army unit
85. disciplined	(adj.) under control
86. compulsory	(adj.) required
87. institute	(v.) to start
88. repulse	(v.) to keep back or turn away something
89. trek	(n.) a long trip

Generalizations

For each group write generalizations that are supported by the facts.

1. _____
- Zulus had an army organized into regiments.
 - Zulus had compulsory military service.
 - The army was well-trained.

2. _____
- The Dutch came from Holland in the 17th Century.
 - The Dutch did not like English rule.
 - The Dutch settled on the Cape of Good Hope.
 - The English took control of the area.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. Shaka was a powerful chief.
- A. _____
- B. _____
2. The whites defeated the Zulus.
- A. _____
- B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. Many Africans _____ the Europeans.
2. Shaka had a very _____ army.
3. The Zulu army was divided into _____.
4. Some countries today have _____ military service.
5. Shaka was the _____ of Dingiswayo.
6. The Europeans _____ their own form of government in Africa.
7. The defenders _____ themselves to resist the attack.
8. The explorers prepared for a long _____ into the jungles.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below using the text on page 13.

Shaka was a _____. He was a protégé of _____, king of the _____. In _____ Shaka became king. The Zulu army was organized into regiments called _____. Shaka fought the _____. The Boers came from _____ in the _____. They were escaping from the _____. Shaka was killed in _____ and was replaced by _____. The Boers began a _____ in 1835.

Exercise 11 (page 14)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
90. conflict	(n.) a disagreement
91. avoid	(v.) to keep away from
92. relegate	(v.) to assign to a place
93. second class	(adj.) not as good as first class
94. discriminate	(v.) to choose one over another
95. frown	(n.) a facial expression of displeasure
96. elite	(n.) the powerful few
97. indoctrinate	(v.) to educate people to believe in a certain way

Generalizations

For each group write generalizations that are supported by the facts.

1. _____
 - Europeans started schools.
 - English and French became common languages.
 - Europeans ruled Africa for 70 years.
2. _____
 - Europeans taught Africans democracy.
 - Europeans taught Africans French and English.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. Most of Africa was controlled by Europeans.
A. _____
B. _____
2. Europeans discriminated against Africans.
A. _____
B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. The _____ took all of the best jobs.
2. If you did not speak English or French you were a _____ citizen.
3. When she saw that she had lost she _____.
4. They wanted to _____ any conflicts with the other tribe.
5. The _____ turned into a heated battle.
6. The school system _____ students with the ideals of the country.
7. Africans were _____ against.
8. He knew that if he failed the test he would be _____ to the back of the class.
9. The _____ on her face turned to a smile.
10. There was no way he could _____ the crash.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks with the information on page 14.

European countries divided Africa up at a conference in _____. The _____ and _____ wound up controlling most of Africa.

_____ and _____ also controlled parts of Africa. To the British the _____ Canal was an important point to control.

Educated Africans spoke _____ and _____. They were indoctrinated in _____ values.

Exercise 12 (page 15)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
98. fierce	(adj.) violent
99. genius	(n.) a very smart person
100. inevitable	(adj.) cannot be avoided
101. mistreatment	(n.) bad treatment
102. annex	(v.) to add onto
103. prosperous	(adj.) wealthy, successful
104. descendant	(n.) the offspring of an older generation
105. policy	(n.) a set of guidelines
106. segregate	(v.) to keep apart
107. exclude	(v.) to keep out

Generalizations

Write a generalization that is supported by the facts.

1. _____
 - Boers were independent people.
 - Cecil Rhodes wanted to control the minerals in Boer territory.
 - The English and the Boers fought a war.
 - Boer territory contained diamonds and gold.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. Some Afrikaners do not like Africans.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
2. It was inevitable that the Boers and British would fight.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. The Boers attempted to _____ Africans from white areas.
2. Afrikaners follow a policy of _____.
3. Most people are opposed to South Africa's _____ of racial separation.
4. Conflict between the Africans and Boers is _____.
5. South Africa is the most _____ country in Africa.
6. Cecil Rhodes was _____.
7. The Boers put up _____ resistance to English rule.
8. The Afrikaners are _____ of the Boers.
9. Africans suffer _____ at the hands of the Afrikaners.
10. The English wanted to _____ the Boer-controlled areas of South Africa.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below with the information found on page 15.

The Boers came from _____.
_____ wanted to organize all the diamond and gold mines under his control.
_____ wanted to keep the Boers free from English control. Boers are now called _____. The Boers have segregated black Africans under a policy called _____.

Exercise 13 (page 16)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
108. independent	(adj.) not controlled by someone else
109. bitter	(adj.) holding anger
110. terrorist	(n.) a person who uses violence
111. revolt	(v.) to fight back
revolt	(n.) an uprising
112. declare	(v.) to say emphatically; to announce

Generalizations

Write a generalization that is supported by the facts.

1. _____
 - A Mau Mau revolt took place in Kenya.
 - Algerians fought a war for Independence.
 - Africans fought for independence in Zimbabwe.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. African countries achieved independence in the 1950's and 1960's.

A. _____

B. _____

2. Kenyans revolted against British rule.

A. _____

B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. There was a _____ argument.
2. The _____ killed many people.
3. African countries were not _____.
4. The country decided to _____ war against its neighbor.
5. The Africans began to _____ against European rule.

Word Scramble

Unscramble the words below.

1. VLOERT _____
2. TTIBRE _____
3. RRERISOTT _____
4. REAELDC _____
5. DDEEEPNNNTI _____

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below with the information found on page 16.

Only one African country, _____, managed to escape control of the Europeans. Most African countries became independent in the _____ and _____. Countries that had large _____ populations had fierce wars for independence. The most famous are _____ and _____. The last country to escape white control was _____.

Exercise 14 (page 17)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
113. variety	(n.) many different kinds
114. regard	(v.) to look at
115. ideological	(adj.) based upon ideas
116. rivalry	(n.) a competition
117. drought	(n.) long period without rain
118. plague	(v.) to bother someone
119. massive	(adj.) large and heavy
120. cyclical	(adj.) repeating a pattern
121. vegetation	(n.) plants
122. deny	(v.) to turn down

Generalizations

For each group write generalizations that are supported by the facts.

1. _____
 - Ethiopia has had a civil war.
 - Angola has had a civil war.
 - The governments of Ethiopia and Angola are pro-Marxist.
2. _____
 - Some countries suffer from drought.
 - Some countries have had civil wars.
 - South Africa discriminates against black Africans.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. Africa has some serious problems.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
2. Africa has been an area of conflict between the U.S. and Soviet Union.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

Vocabulary

Decide which words from the list should be used in the blanks below. Use the proper form.

1. Certain parts of Africa have had long _____ which resulted in starvation.
2. Communist and democratic countries have a _____ in Africa.
3. There is an _____ difference between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
4. There is a lack of _____ in desert areas.
5. Civil war has _____ many African countries.
6. Droughts are usually _____.
7. Many countries in Africa have tribal _____.
8. Africa has a _____ of problems.
9. Many of the problems of Africa are _____.
10. South Africa _____ rights to black Africans.

Fill in

Fill in the blanks below with the information found on page 17.

Some African countries have had _____ wars. _____ governments have taken control in Ethiopia and Mozambique. African countries have also had problems with a long _____. Africa has a problem with a high _____ growth rate. A big political problem is white control of _____.

Directions

Select the correct answers. These are questions about pages 4 to 10 of the text.

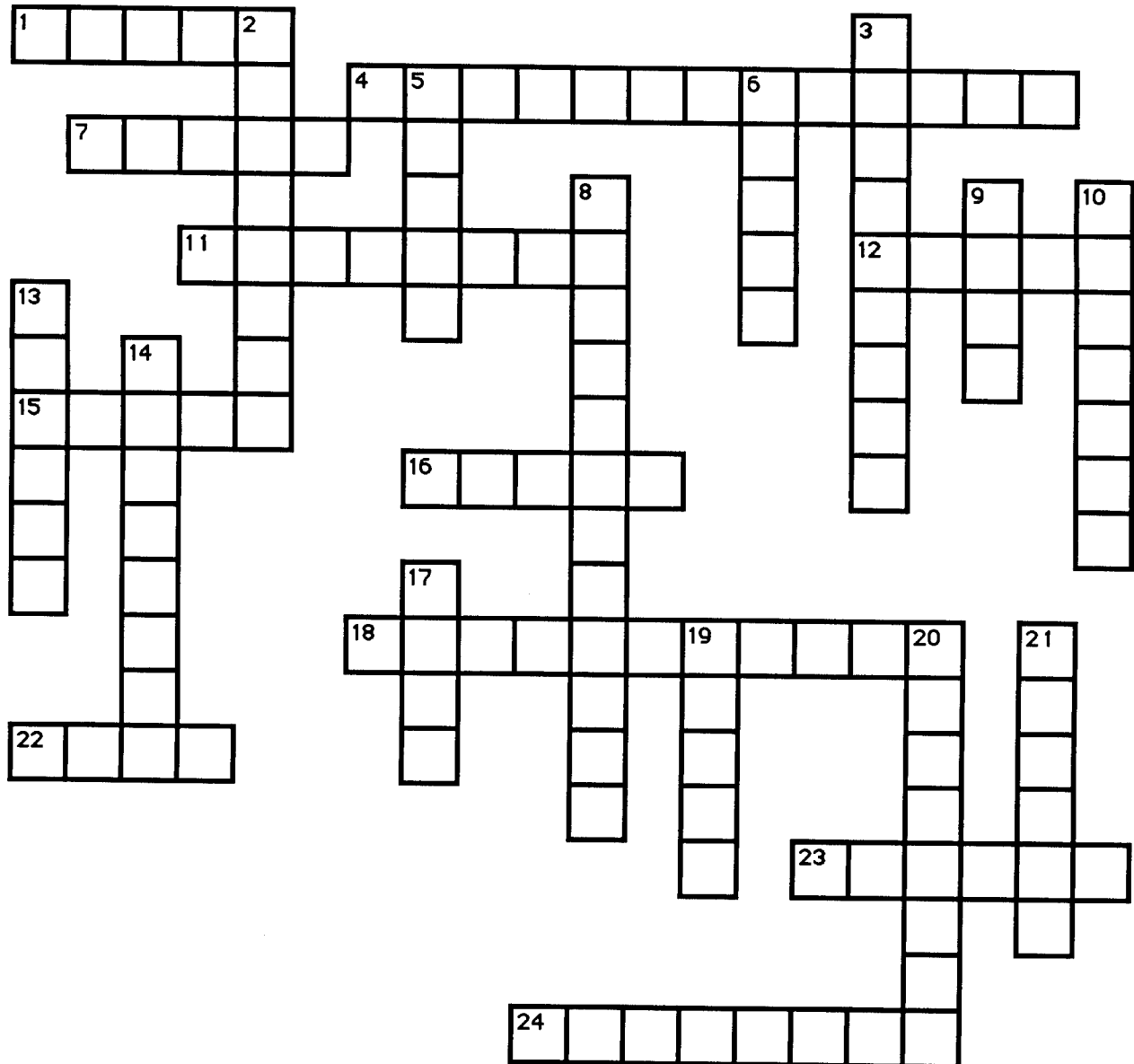
1. The early man that was found in 1959 was called _____.
 - A. Piltdown
 - B. Zinjanthropus
 - C. Peking
2. The best known African civilization is _____.
 - A. Ethiopia
 - B. Egypt
 - C. Zimbabwe
3. Egypt was conquered by _____.
 - A. Mali
 - B. Zimbabwe
 - C. Ethiopia
4. The _____ controlled North Africa for many years.
 - A. Romans
 - B. Egypt
 - C. Mali
5. Africa traded with _____ for hundreds of years.
 - A. Britain
 - B. France
 - C. China
6. One theory holds that people from Africa reached _____ long before Columbus.
 - A. Japan
 - B. Europe
 - C. South America
7. Some foods are found in both South America and Africa. One of those foods is _____.
 - A. wheat
 - B. rice
 - C. corn
8. The founder of Islam was _____.
 - A. Mohammed
 - B. Sunni Ali
 - C. Mansa Musa
9. One of the great kingdoms in West Africa was _____.
 - A. Zimbabwe
 - B. Ghana
 - C. Ethiopia
10. An important center of learning in West Africa was _____.
 - A. Timbuktu
 - B. Pretoria
 - C. Dar es Salaam
11. The king who made West Africa a center of learning was _____.
 - A. Mansa Musa
 - B. Sundiata
 - C. Muhammad
12. The cripple who created the Mali empire was _____.
 - A. Mohammed
 - B. Sundiata
 - C. Mansa Musa
13. The leading ancient civilization in South Africa was _____.
 - A. Ghana
 - B. Zimbabwe
 - C. Ethiopia
14. The Portuguese called the people of Zimbabwe the _____.
 - A. Ghanaians
 - B. Ethiopians
 - C. Monomatapans
15. Zimbabwe traded with _____.
 - A. France
 - B. China
 - C. South America
16. The first modern European country to trade with Africa was _____.
 - A. France
 - B. Spain
 - C. Portugal
17. The first European to sail around the Cape of Good Hope was _____.
 - A. Vasco da Gama
 - B. Bartholomeu Dias.
 - C. Pedro Alvares Cabral
18. The first European to sail to India was _____.
 - A. Vasco da Gama
 - B. Bartholomeu Dias.
 - C. Pedro Alvares Cabral
19. The leader of Portugal who encouraged exploration was _____.
 - A. Vasco da Gama
 - B. Prince Henry
 - C. Pedro Cabral
20. Speke and Burton wanted to discover the source of the _____.
 - A. Congo River
 - B. Zambezi River
 - C. Nile River

Directions

Select the correct answers. These are questions to pages 11 to 17 of the text.

1. African art influenced European _____ art.
 - A. Rococco
 - B. Romantic
 - C. abstract
2. African music emphasizes _____.
 - A. melody
 - B. rhythm
 - C. harmony
3. David Livingstone was a _____.
 - A. medical missionary
 - B. explorer
 - C. trader
4. Livingstone, who was supposedly lost, was found by _____.
 - A. Richard Burton
 - B. John Speke
 - C. Henry Stanley
5. King Leopold took personal control of _____.
 - A. South Africa
 - B. Congo
 - C. Tanganyika
6. Leopold was king of _____.
 - A. Belgium
 - B. France
 - C. Britain
7. King Leopold was _____ to the native people.
 - A. kind
 - B. tyrannical
 - C. indifferent
8. Shaka was king of the _____.
 - A. Zulus
 - B. Umetwas
 - C. Kongo
9. Shaka fought the _____.
 - A. Portuguese
 - B. Boers
 - C. French
10. The Boers originally came from _____.
 - A. Holland
 - B. Britain
 - C. France
11. European powers divided up Africa at a Conference in _____.
 - A. Paris
 - B. London
 - C. Berlin
12. The two countries that controlled most of Africa were _____ and _____.
 - A. Germany and Britain
 - B. France and Britain
 - C. Britain and Portugal
13. The British wanted to protect the _____ Canal.
 - A. Suez
 - B. Panama
 - C. Good Hope
14. _____ wanted to control the gold and diamonds of South Africa.
 - A. Cecil Rhodes
 - B. Arthur Jameson
 - C. David Livingstone
15. The leader of the Boers was _____.
 - A. Cecil Rhodes
 - B. Richard Burton
 - C. Paul Kruger
16. The Boers are now called _____.
 - A. Africans
 - B. Dutch
 - C. Afrikaners
17. The Boers treat Africans as _____.
 - A. equals
 - B. inferiors
 - C. superiors
18. The Boer policy towards Africans is called _____.
 - A. apartheid
 - B. integration
 - C. passive resistance
19. The one African country that escaped European control was _____.
 - A. South Africa
 - B. Congo
 - C. Ethiopia
20. Most African countries became independent in the _____.
 - A. 1920's
 - B. 1940's
 - C. 1960's

History Crossword



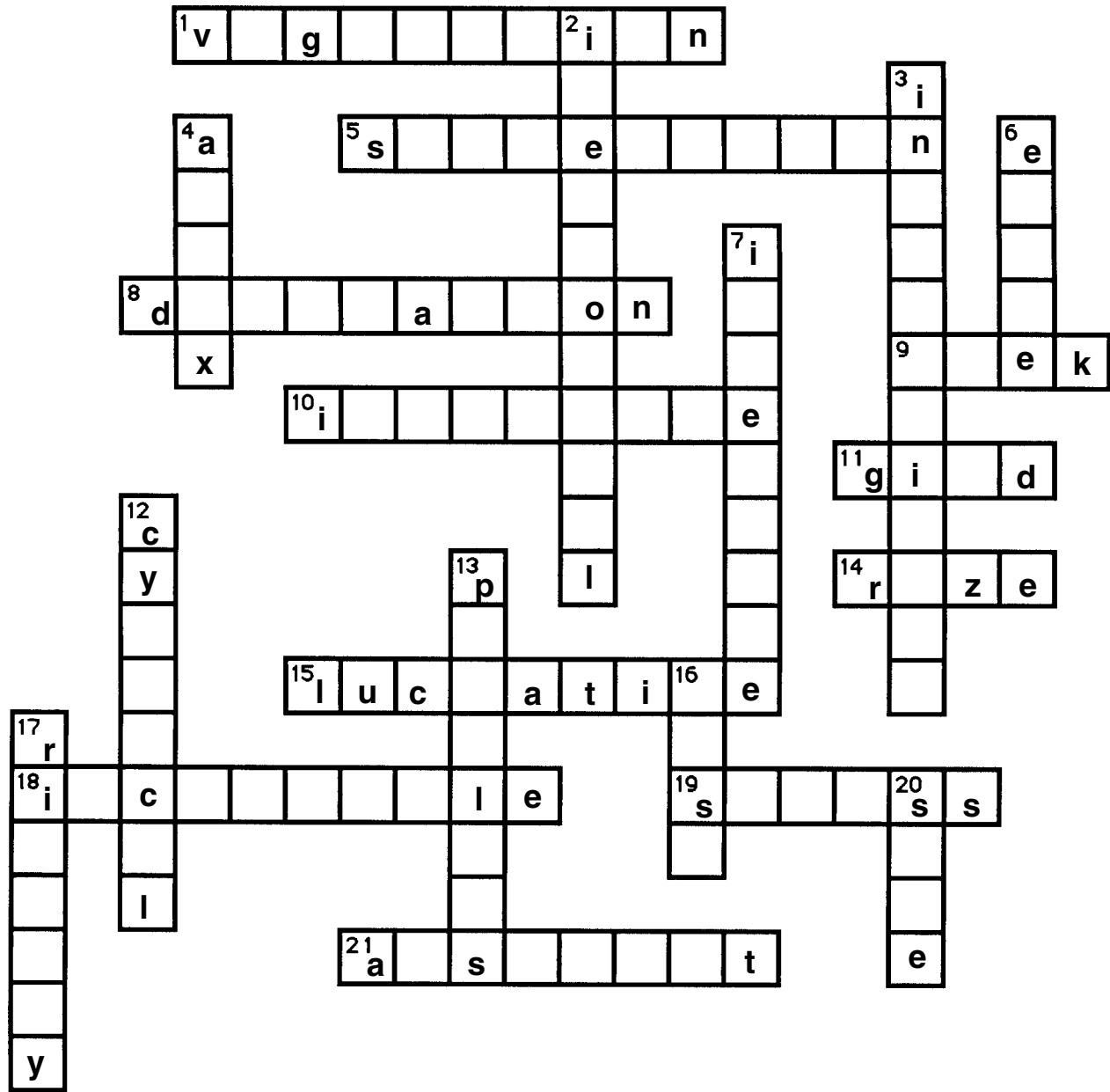
Across

1. People of Dutch descent in South Africa.
4. Englishman who explored for the source of the Nile (2 words).
7. Ancient Africa traded with this Asian country.
11. Ancient city in South Africa.
12. Independence leader in Senegal.
15. Ancient kingdom in West Africa.
16. _____ Musa.
18. English missionary who discovered Victoria Falls.
22. _____ Canal.
23. Englishman who wanted to control diamonds and gold in South Africa.
24. Independence leader in Kenya.

Down

2. King of Mali.
3. The Boers made this to escape the English (2 words).
5. Religion of North Africa.
6. Language of Central Africa.
8. Colonized the Congo (2 words).
9. Tribe famous for its military organization.
10. Belgian king who owned the Congo.
13. Portuguese explorer who sailed to India.
14. Ancient North Africa kingdom defeated by Rome.
17. Portuguese explorer who found Cape of Good Hope.
19. Zulu king.
20. The only African country to defeat European conquest of Africa.
21. Leader of Boers.

Vocabulary Crossword



Across

1. Plant life.
5. Separation.
8. Coming from something else.
9. A long trip.
10. To anger.
11. To prepare.
14. To destroy.
15. Money making.
18. Unbelievable.
19. To emphasize.
21. To reduce to the simple.

Down

2. Having to do with ideas.
3. To educate in a set of beliefs.
4. To add on to.
6. The best members of a group.
7. Cannot be removed.
12. Goes around and around.
13. Dangerous.
16. Large.
17. Competition.
20. A place.