

## I. 20th Century Africa

### 1. WWI and its effects in Africa

- a. Allies targeted the four German colonies in Africa

### 2. The mandate system

- a. United States opposed direct colonization
- b. Allies divided up the Central Powers colonies in Africa and Asia
- c. League of Nations: territories would be assigned to advanced nations until they could self-govern
- d. Most important mandate was British control over Palestine

### 3. Africa and WWII

- a. WWI weakened Europe
- b. set the stage for decolonization
- c. European grip on colonies weakened because of Depression
- d. Rise of Germany and Italy lead to conquest of Northern Africa
- e. After WWII countries demand independence

### 4. Decolonizing Africa

#### a. African nationalism and independence

- African nationalism grew to protest against European imperialism
- Imperial powers stated Africa was not ready for self-government
- White settlers opposed black independence

#### b. Forcing the French out of North Africa

- 1950s and 1960s, French granted independence to all its African colonies except Algeria
- War in Algeria, 1954-1962
- Algerian nationalists used guerrilla warfare
- Atrocities on both sides; Algerian independence, 1962

#### c. Freedom and conflict in sub-Saharan Africa

- a. Ghana on the Gold Coast first to gain independence, 1957
- b. Kwame Nkrumah, nationalist leader, jailed and censored for political actions
- c. Nkrumah became Ghana's first president, 1957
- d. Anti-colonial rebellions in Kenya after 1947
- e. between native Kikuyu (Mau Mau) and European settlers
- f. Mau Mau leaders arrested many radical and political leaders
- g. Mau Mau uprising crushed in 1955
- h. Political prisoners released: most notably Jomo Kenyatta
- i. Kenya gained independence, 1963 with Kenyatta as its first president

d. Egypt

- Egypt became independent in 1922
- Egypt was still closely connected to Britain
- In the 1950s Gamal Nasser overthrew the king and established a republic in Egypt
- He nationalized industries, including the Suez Canal
- He was involved in many conflicts between the Western countries and the Middle East
- He ruled Egypt until his death in 1970
- He was replaced by Anwar Sadat
- Sadat's contribution was a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel at the Camp David Accords in the late 1970's

e. South Africa

- a. independent in 1901, but rights were denied to blacks
- b. Apartheid: 1948 legal system designed to keep races separate
- c. African National Congress, led by Nelson Mandela, launched campaign to protest apartheid
- d. Nationalism and international sanctions brought end to apartheid in 1989
- e. 1994, under new constitution, Mandela won free election as first black president

f. Crisis in Darfur

- a. Darfur region of Sudan is home to racially mixed Muslim tribes
- b. In 2003 two Darfurian rebel groups launched an uprising against the gov't
- c. The gov't responded with:
- d. a scorched-earth campaign
- e. arming and bankrolling militias that kill innocent civilians
- f. this tragedy is largely unsupported by the rest of the world
- g. to date the Darfur genocide has killed more than 400,000 civilians
- h. It has also displaced 2.5 million people