

GIV: Apartheid & 20th Century Africa

- During the 1880's Africa was completely colonized by the European nations
- They were abused and stripped of natural resources
- They remained colonies until after WWII
- During the late 1940's and early 1950's many African nations became free and independent
- Kwame Nkrumah: nationalist and independence in Ghana
- Jomo Kenyatta: nationalist and independence leader in Kenya
- Nelson Mandela: fought against apartheid in South Africa
- Apartheid was a policy of racial segregation in South Africa
- ended in 1994 when Mandela became president

Sample Questions

1. One way in which Chiang Kai-shek of China, Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam, and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya were similar is that they all
 - (1) supported close ties with their former colonial powers
 - (2) opposed United Nations membership for their governments
 - (3) led nationalistic movements in their nation
 - (4) resisted attempts to modernize their nation's political and social institutions
2. A similarity of the goals of Nelson Mandela and Mohandas Gandhi is that both leaders wanted to
 - (1) secure political power for the majority of the people
 - (2) encourage a greater degree of industrialization
 - (3) improve the economy by expanding governmental control
 - (4) gain independence from the Soviet Union
3. Which situation existed under the policy of apartheid in South Africa?
 - (1) All people were guaranteed suffrage.
 - (2) The black majority held the most political power.
 - (3) Society was controlled by the white minority.
 - (4) Social inequality was eliminated.
4. One similarity in the actions of Ho Chi Minh and Jomo Kenyatta was that both leaders
 - (1) introduced Western ideas to their societies
 - (2) established democratic forms of government
 - (3) led nationalist movements
 - (4) supported separation of church and state