African History Quiz Review

1. Origin of slave trade (NOT Africa) - Europe
2. Triangular Trade—trading of raw materials to Europe, manufactured products to Africa, and slaves to the Americas
3. Why colonize Africa? Natural resources
4. Pan-Africanism—the idea that there is a global African community made up of native Africans and the descendants of African slaves
5. African National Congress—a group of black South Africans who joined together to fight Apartheid
6. Ethnic groups in Nigeria--250
7. Scramble for Africa—the fight to gain possession of African lands
8. Berlin Conference—the meeting in 1884 where Europeans divided Africa; no Africans were invited
9. Results of European Partitioning—tribal conflicts, civil war, desire for independence, genocide
10. Nationalism—Love and devotion for you country
11. Mau Mau—the secret guerilla group that used force to fight for Kenya’s independence
12. Jomo Kenyatta—the most influential leader in Kenya’s independence movement
13. Apartheid—legal separation of blacks and whites in South Africa
14. Nelson Mandela—arrested and imprisoned 27 years for resisting Apartheid; first black South African to be president of South Africa
15. Afrikaners—the white minority who established Apartheid in South Africa
16. F.W. de Klerk—South African president who ended Apartheid and freed Mandela
17. Sharpeville Massacre—place where a peaceful protest by black South Africans ended in them being shot down by police
18. Homelands—slum areas created by the Bantu Authorities Act where black South African were forced to live
19. 1994—South Africa held its first election where everyone could vote, and Nelson Mandela was elected the first black South African president
20. HIV/AIDS—HIV is the virus that causes AIDS; AIDS is an auto-immune disease spread through blood and other bodily fluids. Things that have contributed to the rapid spread in Africa are the poor healthcare systems, poverty, and ignorance about the disease
21. Famine—a wide-spread lack of food for a long period of time
22. Genocide—the deliberate, systematic extermination of a national, racial, political, or cultural group
23. Hutus and Tutsis—ethnic groups found in Rwanda; Hutus committed genocide of Tutsis
24. Janjaweed—“Devils on horseback”; Omar al Bashir’s private militia in Darfur, Sudan