1. Describe the role one nation played in winning World War II. Why did most African nations gain independence after World War II?

2. Graph Skills: When did most African nations gain independence?

The Great Liberation in Africa: The Review Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1945-1959</th>
<th>1955</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Independece Achieved</em></td>
<td><em>Independence Declared</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 nations</td>
<td>6 nations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Big Idea: Africa Rising

After World War II, colonial leaders in Africa called for independence. Many African leaders fought for freedom from British, French, Belgian, and South African rule. Most of Africa was under European rule. Only Ethiopia, Liberia, and South Africa were not under European rule. The Cold War ended, and most African nations gained independence.
The Big Idea

**Graphic Summary: Obstacles to Progress in Africa**

- New nation states
- Economic dependence
- Desert climate
- Poor soil
- Heavy dependence on staple crops
- Political problems
- Widely spread hunger
- Population growth
- Population and poverty
- Economic policies
- Jobless and indebted
- Economy stuck in the mud
- Development... Lack of funding for rural development
- Poor crops
- Estate crops instead of food
- Economic problems
- New nation states
- Mixed economic systems
- Growth of entrepreneurship and business

**Text Summary**

2. **Diagram Skills** What are the two main goals of the new African nations? 1. We will look at two goals of the new African nations. 2. Development

- High debts
- Equipped and goods needed for modern agri.
- Economic dependence
- Desert climate
- Poor soil
- Wide spread hunger
- Population and poverty

**Summary**

The free nations of Africa set goals. These goals would improve the economic conditions of the new nation states. The nations hoped to create stable governments. They hoped that the leaders would work to improve the people's lives and Q 2.

**Further Discussion**

- How can the new nations progress despite the obstacles?
## REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Why did black rebels create the new nation of Zimbabwe?

2. Chart Skills: What civil war occurred in Nigeria, Zaire, and Tanzania? Which nation faced years of struggle?

---

## TABLE: A Look at Four African Nations

| Country      | Independence Year | Major Events
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Military rule by General Murtala Muhammad, civil war, economic decline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Ethnic conflicts led to civil war, economic decline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Military rule by Julius Nyerere, economic decline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Military rule by Robert Mugabe, civil war, economic decline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## GRAPHIC SUMMARY

- **Nigeria**: Military rule by General Murtala Muhammad, civil war, economic decline
- **Zaire**: Ethnic conflicts led to civil war, economic decline
- **Tanzania**: Military rule by Julius Nyerere, economic decline
- **Zimbabwe**: Military rule by Robert Mugabe, civil war, economic decline

---

## TEXT SUMMARY

Olgica Nyerere, the first leader of Tanzania, hoped to improve rural life and do away with social classes. He wanted the country to meet all its needs, his African nation faced its own unique set of challenges. Each African nation, like Nigeria, Zaire, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, faced challenges such as economic decline, civil war, and ethnic conflicts. The table provided a brief overview of these events. For instance, in Nigeria, military rule by General Murtala Muhammad led to civil war and economic decline. In Zaire, ethnic conflicts caused civil war and economic decline. Tanzania faced military rule by Julius Nyerere and economic decline. Zimbabwe experienced military rule by Robert Mugabe, civil war, and economic decline.
Text Summary:

Southern Africa

Struggles in

1. What were two effects of apartheid?

2. Diagram skills: How long was Nelson Mandela in prison?

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Steps to the end of Apartheid

To rebuild and unite the war-torn nations of Africa, Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress (ANC), spent 27 years in prison. Mandela was released in 1990 and went on to lead the ANC to power in 1994.

Key Events:

- 1948: Policy of apartheid is imposed.
- 1960: Police initiate the Sharpeville Massacre.
- 1962: Nelson Mandela is arrested and sentenced to life in prison.
- 1989-1990: ANC begins to negotiate with the government.
- 1994: Mandela is released from prison and becomes the first black president of South Africa.

The Big Idea:

Mandela's release marked the end of apartheid, a policy of racial segregation and discrimination that had been in place in South Africa since 1948. The end of apartheid led to the dismantling of the racist laws and policies that had divided the country for decades.

Other Issues:

- Education:
  - Children were segregated in schools.
  - There were separate schools for black and white students.

- Economic:
  - Loans for black students were limited to a few years.
  - Black workers were paid less than white workers.

- Violence:
  - The police used violence against the resistance.
  - The government banned the ANC and other opposition groups.

The end of apartheid brought hope for the future, but challenges remained, including poverty, unemployment, and social inequality. The country continues to work towards reconciliation and a more just society.

NOTE: The content is an excerpt and may not represent the entirety of the document.