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Answer in complete sentences
Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.
PRINCE HENRY THE NAVAGATOR

*1. Why was Prince Henry known as “the Navigator?”

*2. Write a paragraph that explains how Prince Henry’s actions allowed Portuguese sailors to reach India many years after his death.

*3. Describe something that would require you to use your visionary powers.

*4. Why was it important to find a water route from Portugal to India.

5. How did Bartholomeu Dias prove that Africa could be circumnavigated?

6. Who was the first sailor to travel from Portugal to India?

Label the Map

Use a world map and your study sheet to complete this exercise.

*7. Label the approximate locations of Portugal and India on the map below, then trace the approximate journey of Bartholomeu Dias and Vasco da Gama. Label both routes. [Note, you might want to complete this section in pencil because you will have to correct any errors before turning in your paper.]



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Answer in complete sentences

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

MAAFA

8. What does *Maafa* describe?

9. What is a colony?

10. What is imperialism?

*11. What was the triangle trade.

12. Why were Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy involved in the “scramble for Africa?”

*13. What is the dictionary definition of *annex*?

*14. Why do you think the people of Belgium took control of Congo and made reforms?

*15. Explain why the people of Algeria were united in demanding that the French leave?

*A higher order learning question. Any reasonable answer will be accepted.

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THE MISSIONARIES

*16. Why do you think David Livingstone was motivated to live in Africa?

*17. Why did Livingstone believe the best way to share his religious faith with the Africans was to teach them about the outside world?

*18. Why do you think the people of nineteenth century brought Livingstone's books?

*19. Why do you think Livingstone's heart is buried in Africa?

LIBERIA

*20. In your opinion, why did many Americans support the "repatriation" of American slaves more than thirty years before they America abolished slavery.

*21. Do you think the American slaves wanted to return to Africa or remain in America? Defend your answer.

22. What is unique among African nations about Liberia?

*23. Explain why Samuel K. Doe found support among many people in Liberia despite his brutal style of governing.

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THE END OF AFRICAN COLONIALISM

*24. Write a paragraph that explains why African colonialism ended. Your paragraph must have a topic sentence, at least three support sentences, and a conclusion that restates but does not repeat the topic sentence.

*25. Afrikaans is one of the official languages spoken in South Africa today. It is the language of the Boers and a pidgin, or mixture of two or more languages. What do you think are the two primary contributing languages to Afrikaans? Defend your answer.

*26. Write a paragraph that explains why the Boers were unhappy with British rule. Your paragraph must include a topic sentence, at least two support sentences, and a conclusion that restates but does not repeat the topic sentence.

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Fill in the Blanks

Use your study sheet to find the correct answers.

APARTHEID

The British granted i_____ to the *B_____ of S_____ A_____ in 19____, but life remained unchanged for the indigenous *B_____ people of the new nation. Thirty-eight years after the B_____ left S_____ A_____, the white *m_n_r_t_ government began a r_____ policy of s_____ known as a_____.

The people of S_____ A_____ were classified into four racial groups during the a_____ era. The largest group were the B_____. Next came the mixed race c_____ people. The smallest group controlled South Africa's government. They were the w_____ descendants of the B_____. A fourth group, A_____, was later added in order to codify discrimination against I_____ and P_____ immigrants in South Africa.

Apartheid forced South Africans into separate racial sections and forbade people of different races from l_____ together, or o_____ land in areas belonging to other races. Non-whites were not allowed in w_____ areas without a p_____. Eventually, South Africa created several small "n_____" within South Africa. All b_____ South Africans were assigned to a h_____ regardless of where the l_____. Since the black people were r_____ of the newly created homelands, they were not *c_____ of South Africa, the w_____ leaders of South Africa argued they did not have the right to *v_____ in S_____ A_____ elections. A_____ laws in South Africa forbade most s_____ contacts between the r_____, segregated p_____ facilities, established separate s_____ systems, and r_____ each r_____ to certain j_____.

Black South Africans began to rise up against a_____ in 1976, when the government attempted to force c_____ in the village of S_____ to learn A_____. Black r_____ and i_____ condemnation forced S_____ A_____ to r_____ most of the a_____ laws beginning in 1990. Four years later, all of the citizens of S_____ A_____ selected a former political prisoner named Nelson M_____ as their president.

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*27. Why do you think the British did not grant the same rights to all races when they granted independence to South Africa in 1910?

28. What was apartheid?

*29. Compare the treatment of the Bantu people of South Africa with the treatment of Native Americans by the people and government of the United States.

*30. How did the National Party of South Africa use the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act to deny voting rights to the Bantus?

31. Why did the Bantus of South Africa riot in 1976?

32. What two factors led to the repeal of apartheid laws in South Africa?

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Fill in the Blanks

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NELSON MANDELA

Nelson Mandela was the leader of the A_____ National C_____, an organization of b_____ South Africans that v_____ opposed a_____. The w_____ minority government of S_____ A_____ sent M_d_ to p_____ in 19__ for plotting the v_____ overthrow of South Africa's white m_____ government. Mandela soon became a s_____ of the resistance movement against a__a__t__e__d among both South Africa's b_____ population and many people around the *w_____. Many nations around the globe joined black South Africans in calling for M_____ 's release from p_____. The South African government offered to r_____ Mandela if he agreed to renounce v_____, but he r__f__s__d the g__v__r__m__n__'s offers.

Mandela was released from prison in 1990, shortly after the white m_____ government of S_____ A_____ yielded to i_____ pressure and i_____ violence by repealing their a_____ laws. In 1993, Mandela shared the N_____ Peace P_____ with F.W. d_____ for their combined e_____ to end a_____. In 1994, nearly *t___ thirds of all South Africans voted for M_____ in the first *d__m__c__a__ic presidential election in S_____ A_____ 's history. Mandela's g_____ was p_____ for its treatment of w_____ minorities in S_____ A_____, but many critics contended that c_____ increased during his tenure.

Mandela r_____ from the South African presidency in 19__, a year after he m__r__i__d for the t_____ time on this *e_____ birthday. Thabo Mbeki became the new p_____ of South Africa as the *pr__s__o__er turned *p__e__i__e__t left South Africa's political stage.

Answer in complete sentences

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33. Why did Nelson Mandela stop advocating non-violence in 1962?

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*34. South Africa's white minority government offered to release Nelson Mandela several times in the 1980s if he renounced violence. Why do you think the South African government wanted Mandela out of prison?

*35. The South African government offered to release Nelson Mandela from prison in the 1980s if he renounced violence, but Mandela refused and remained in prison until 1989. Why do you think Mandela refused to renounce violence?

*36. Nelson Mandela did not respect the laws of the white minority government of South Africa. What would you do to change a law that you believed was wrong?

*37. Explain the statement of one South African that Mandela has "treated us better than we treated him."

*38. Why do you think the former prison off the coast of South Africa on Robben Island is now a prison?

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