

## Chapter 5

# AFRICA IN TRANSITION



**Independence Day in Namibia** When Namibia became independent in 1990, its people celebrated their freedom from colonial rule. After a century of domination by Germany and then by South Africa, Namibians now control their nation and its government. **Change** What are some challenges that Namibia faces as a newly independent nation?

## CHAPTER OUTLINE

- 1 **Winning Independence**
- 2 **Steps Toward Development**
- 3 **Changing Patterns of Life**
- 4 **Nigeria**
- 5 **Zimbabwe**

**W**ith a flourish, the bandmaster raised his hand. The crowd rose to its feet. Trumpets and drums began to play “N’Kosi Sikelel’I Afrika” (“God Bless Africa”).

“ God bless Africa,  
Let her fame spread far and wide;  
Hear our prayer,  
May God bless us.  
Come, Spirit, come,  
Come, Holy Spirit,  
Come and bless us, her children. ”

As the stirring anthem drew to a close, thousands cheered. After years of struggle, Namibia finally won independence in 1990.

Mankayi Sontanga wrote “N’Kosi Sikelel’I Afrika” in 1897, when Europeans were extending their rule across Africa. Nationalists in Southern Africa soon adopted the song as their unofficial anthem. After independence, countries such

as Tanzania, Zambia, and Namibia made it their national anthem. In 1994, South Africa, too, adopted this anthem as its own. The words differ from nation to nation, but each version echoes a deep love for Africa.

## CHAPTER PERSPECTIVE

In the 1950s, African nations began to cast off colonial rule and take charge of their own destinies. Like emerging nations everywhere, they have faced many challenges.

As you read, look for these chapter themes:

- ▶ Since winning independence, African nations have taken different routes toward modernization.
- ▶ Patterns of colonial rule and the diversity of people on the continent have shaped developments there.
- ▶ Natural forces such as drought as well as rapid population growth pose problems for the developing nations of Africa.
- ▶ Urbanization and modern technology are changing African societies.

### Literature Connections

In this chapter, you will encounter passages from the following works.

- “God Bless Africa,” Mankayi Sontanga
- “Black Woman,” Léopold Sédar Senghor
- “My People,” Christy Essien-Igbokwe
- “Take Up Arms and Liberate Yourselves,” Zimbabwean folk song

For other selections, see Connections With Literature, pages 804–808.

1

## WINNING INDEPENDENCE

### FIND OUT

How did nationalism help shape modern Africa?

How did African nations win independence?

How does the colonial past affect modern African nations?

**Vocabulary** *bowen, gavrilla, warlan*

“Freedom for the Gold Coast will be the fountain of inspiration from which other African colonial territories can draw when the time comes for them to strike for their freedom.”

Kwame Nkrumah’s prediction came true. In 1957, Nkrumah (en KROO muh) led the Gold Coast to independence. The nation then changed its name to Ghana. With Nkrumah as prime minister, Ghana served as a model for many other African nations that wanted to shake off colonial rule.

### African Nationalism

By the early 1900s, nationalism had taken root in Africa. Nationalism, as you will recall, is a sense of pride in and devotion to one’s country. Gradually, it became a powerful force.

Nationalism grew out of European rule. Colonial powers had drawn boundaries that included diverse ethnic groups. In the Gold Coast (present-day Ghana), the British created a colony that put longtime rivals such as the Ashanti and Fante under the same government. The colony also included other groups, such as the Ewe, Dagomba, and Tallensi. African nationalists realized that they

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had to create a sense of unity among diverse groups if they were to win independence.

**Pan-Africanism.** Many nationalists embraced the idea of Pan-Africanism, which called for unifying all of Africa. Pan-Africanism began in the early 1900s with the slogan "Africa for the Africans."

Prominent African Americans supported the movement. Leaders such as W.E.B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey called for a sense of unity among all people of African descent.

**Léopold Sédar Senghor.** During the 1930s, a Senegalese poet, Léopold Sédar Senghor, took the lead in the *négritude* movement. The movement encouraged Africans to value their heritage, and it strengthened Pan-Africanism. Senghor rejected the negative view that colonial powers held about African cultures. Instead, he urged both Africans and Europeans to take a new look at African traditions. In poems such as "Black Woman," he praised the beauty and vitality of African culture:

“ . . . black woman,  
Clothed in your color which is life,  
your form which is beauty!  
I grew in your shadow, the sweetness  
of your hands bandaged my eyes,  
And here in the heart of summer and  
of noon, I discover you, promised  
land from the height of a burnt  
mountain,  
And your beauty strikes my heart, like  
the lightning of an eagle. ”

Like many nationalists, Senghor had completed his education in Europe. There he saw European strengths and weaknesses. He was horrified by the racism of German dictator Adolf Hitler, who attacked Jews and other minorities. Returning to Africa, Senghor became politically active. He served as Senegal's representative to the French National Assembly. After Senegal became independent in 1960, he served for 20 years as its president. Today Senghor ranks among the greatest leaders of Pan-Africanism.

## New Nations Emerge

As World War II ended, independence movements gained strength in both Africa and Asia. The war weakened colonial powers such as Britain and France. The Cold War also helped nationalists. The Soviet Union condemned imperialism and aided some nationalist movements. At the same time, the United States spoke out against colonialism. Slowly, some European nations saw that they must give up their colonial empires.

In 1950, Africa contained only four independent nations—Liberia, Ethiopia, Egypt, and South Africa. (In South Africa, a small white minority ruled over the black majority, who were denied the right to vote.) During the 1950s and 1960s, African demands for freedom led to the birth of many new nations.

**Ghana.** Most African nations won independence through largely peaceful means. In the Gold Coast, for example, Kwame Nkrumah organized strikes and boycotts to protest British rule. A *boycott* is a refusal to buy certain goods or services. Although the British jailed him for his actions, he achieved his goal. In 1957, Ghana became the first black African nation to win independence. Over the next decade, many former British and French colonies gained freedom. (See the map on page 110.)

**North Africa.** During the 1950s, the nations of Libya, Tunisia, and Morocco also won independence in a generally peaceful manner. By contrast, in 1954 a bitter war broke out in Algeria. Many French people had settled in Algeria. They considered Algeria to be a part of France. Algerian nationalists rejected this idea and fought hard for freedom. More than 100,000 Algerians and 10,000 French died in the eight-year struggle. In 1962, Algerians forced the French to withdraw.

**Kenya.** Fighting also broke out in other areas where large numbers of whites had settled. In Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta demanded political and economic reforms from the British. White settlers, however, wanted to protect their own rights. They opposed giving rights to blacks. Slowly, some Africans moved toward armed resistance, known as Mau Mau.



**A Presidential Visit** As the first president of Senegal, Léopold Sédar Senghor was one of the strongest supporters of African nationalism and independence. Here, citizens in the city of Abidjan, in Côte d'Ivoire, are welcoming President Senghor on a state visit. **Interdependence** Why are international relations important in Africa today?

The British accused Kenyatta of leading secret Mau Mau groups that attacked white settlers. Kenyatta was imprisoned, but bloody fighting continued. Both sides committed acts of brutal violence. Most of the 1,300 people killed were Kikuyu, whose ancestors had migrated to the region in the 1400s. In 1964, the British finally agreed to withdraw. Kenyatta became the first president of Kenya.

**Southern Africa.** In Southern Africa, Portugal refused to give up its colonies of Angola and Mozambique. Nationalist groups in both colonies waged guerrilla wars against the Portuguese. In *guerrilla warfare*, small bands of fighters stage hit-and-run attacks against a

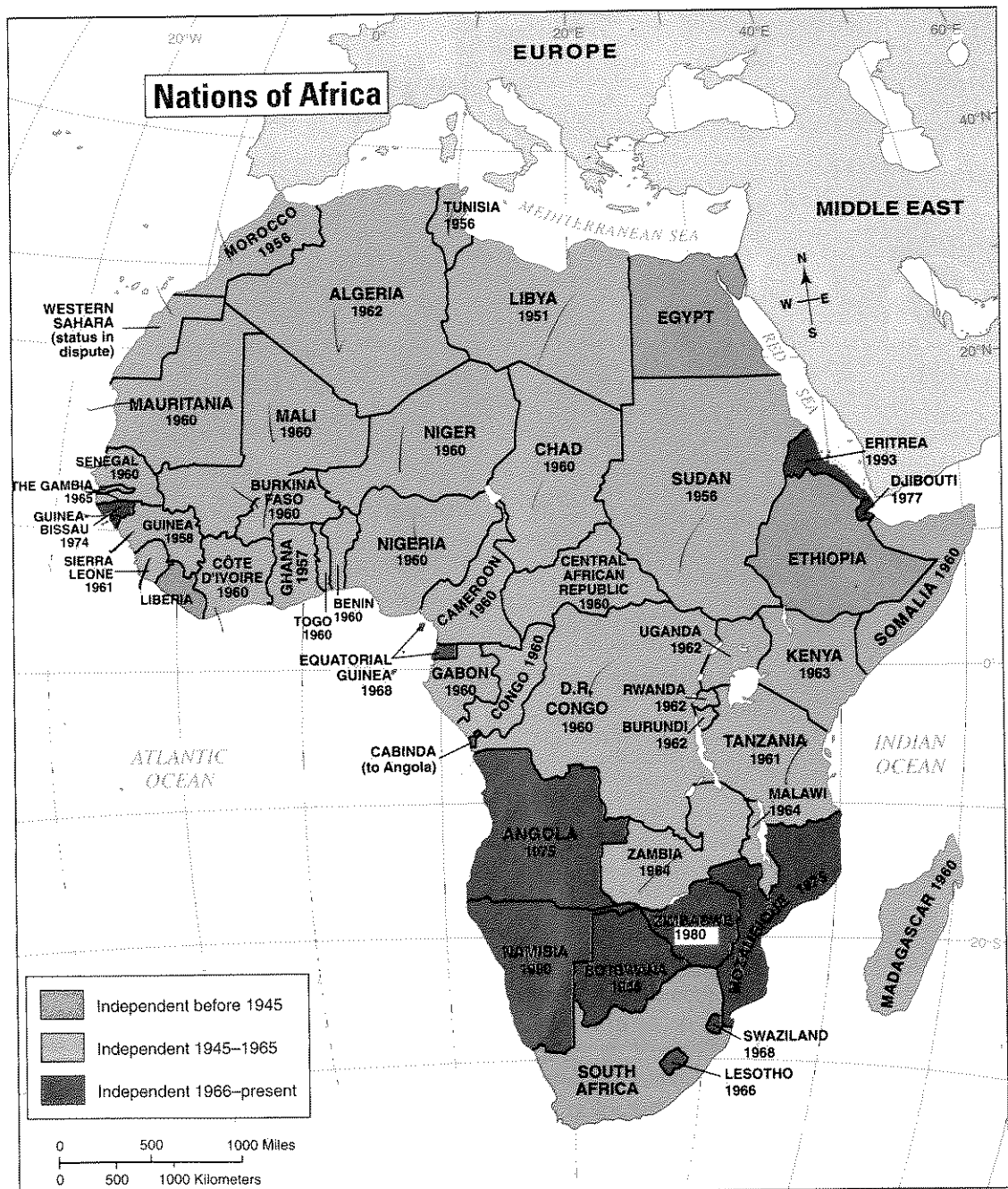
larger power. Angola and Mozambique finally won independence in 1975. In Chapter 6, you will read how blacks struggled for freedom in white-ruled South Africa.

### The Colonial Legacy

The effects of colonial rule lasted long after African nations won independence. Europeans left behind a legacy of anti-colonialism. They had ruled their colonies in the belief that European cultures were superior. Colonial rule also created in Africans the desire for modern technology and the same standard of living that Europeans enjoyed.

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### MAP STUDY

Today, Africa is a continent of 55 independent nations, most of which gained their independence in 1960 or soon thereafter.

1. **Place** Which nation was the first to win its independence after 1945?
2. **Region** In which region of Africa did most nations become independent after 1965?
3. **Drawing Conclusions** What changes transformed Africa into a continent of free and independent nations?

While creating high expectations, colonial rulers did little to prepare Africans for independence. They had replaced or weakened local leaders and disrupted the traditional economy. Although colonial rulers helped Africans set up the outward forms of democratic government, most new African nations had few experienced leaders.

As you have read, the new national boundaries were artificial creations of colonial powers. They included many rival ethnic groups. Sometimes borders divided people belonging to the same ethnic group. The Ewe people, for example, were split between Ghana and Togo. In addition, many new nations were small, with fewer than 10 million people. These nations would have difficulty meeting the economic needs of their people.

Colonial rulers had made some positive changes. As you have read, they built roads, bridges, and railroads, and they dredged harbors for seagoing ships. They set up schools and introduced new crops and farming methods. Although these changes were made for the benefit of the colonial powers, they did give the new nations a framework on which to build.

## SECTION 1 REVIEW

- 1. Locate:** (a) Ghana, (b) Algeria, (c) Kenya, (d) Angola, (e) Mozambique.
- 2. Identify:** (a) Pan-Africanism, (b) Léopold Sédar Senghor, (c) négritude movement, (d) Kwame Nkrumah, (e) Jomo Kenyatta.
- 3. Define:** (a) boycott, (b) guerrilla warfare.
- 4.** What were the goals of African nationalist leaders?
- 5.** Why were many African nations able to win independence after World War II?
- 6.** Describe three effects of colonial rule on African nations.
- 7. Understanding Causes and Effects** How did the négritude movement encourage African independence?
- 8. Writing Across Cultures** Imagine that you are W.E.B. Du Bois, an African American fighting for civil rights. Write an editorial explaining your support for Pan-Africanism.

## 2

### STEPS TOWARD DEVELOPMENT

#### FIND OUT

What political challenges do African nations face?

How have African nations tried to solve their economic problems?

How has the population explosion strained Africa's resources?

**Vocabulary** secede, democratization, socialism, multinational corporation

“While the United States is trying to reach the moon, Tanzania is trying to reach its villages,” observed Julius Nyerere (nyuh RAIR ay) in the 1960s. Nyerere was Tanzania’s first president. Like other African leaders, he wanted to unite the people of his nation, provide basic services, and end foreign influence.

At independence, Africans looked forward to a bright future. In cities, workers expected wages to rise. They wanted to be able to buy the goods that westerners enjoyed. In farming villages, people hoped that freedom would mean lower taxes and the chance to improve their lives. In the next decades, however, a number of forces created major stumbling blocks to progress. Yet, African nations remained determined to make good on the promises made at independence.

### Building Governments

After independence, African governments faced the challenge of building national unity. By tradition, Africans valued ties to families, villages, and ethnic groups. They felt little loyalty to distant national governments. Economic differences created further divisions. Some Africans lived in areas rich in resources. Others struggled to survive in poor farming or

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herding regions. Such ethnic and economic divisions led to war in the Congo.

**Civil war.** In 1960, the Congo won independence from Belgium. The new nation included 14 million people from more than 200 separate groups. Under a hastily written constitution, six provinces of the former Belgian Congo were joined together. Each had its own economic interests, political parties, and leaders.

Regional and ethnic rivalries plunged the nation into civil war. Copper-rich Katanga province chose to secede, or break away, from the Congo. In 1965, military strongman Mobutu Sese Seko (moh BOO TOO SAY say SAY koh) seized power. He gave the country an African name, Zaire. In 1997, forces led by nationalist Laurent Kabila (luh RONH kah BEE lah) overthrew Mobutu's government. Kabila changed the nation's name to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Other African nations have suffered the effects of civil war. In Ethiopia and Somalia, fighting disrupted farming in the late 1980s and early 1990s. This in turn contributed to famine in both nations. When tensions between ethnic groups turned deadly in Rwanda in 1994, more than two million refugees fled to neighboring countries. Civil wars that continued through the early 1990s also destroyed most of Liberia's economy.

**One-party rule.** The need to build national unity led some African leaders to set up one-party rule. They felt that having many parties encouraged divisions and wastefulness. One-party rule also reflected traditional African values of discussion and consensus within a community. In Tanzania, for example, Julius Nyerere argued that one-party rule could achieve democracy. Nyerere set up a system of choice within a single party. In each election district, voters could choose between two or more very different candidates from the same party.

**Military rule.** In a number of African nations, the military has stepped in to restore order and get rid of corrupt civilian leaders. Such military rulers often silence dissent and use harsh measures to stay in power.

Many Africans have welcomed military rule. To them, the test of government is not its support for democracy. Rather, the test is the government's success in developing the nation's economy. Does the government help workers earn more? Has it improved health care, set up schools, and provided seeds on time to farmers?

**Stability and progress.** Countries that have made the most economic progress since independence are those with stable governments. Since 1960, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny (fay LEEKS OO FWAY bwah NYEE) has ruled the Côte d'Ivoire (KOHT dee VWAH) with a strong hand. During much of that time, the economy grew. Under tight political control, Gabon, Cameroon, and Kenya also made economic gains.

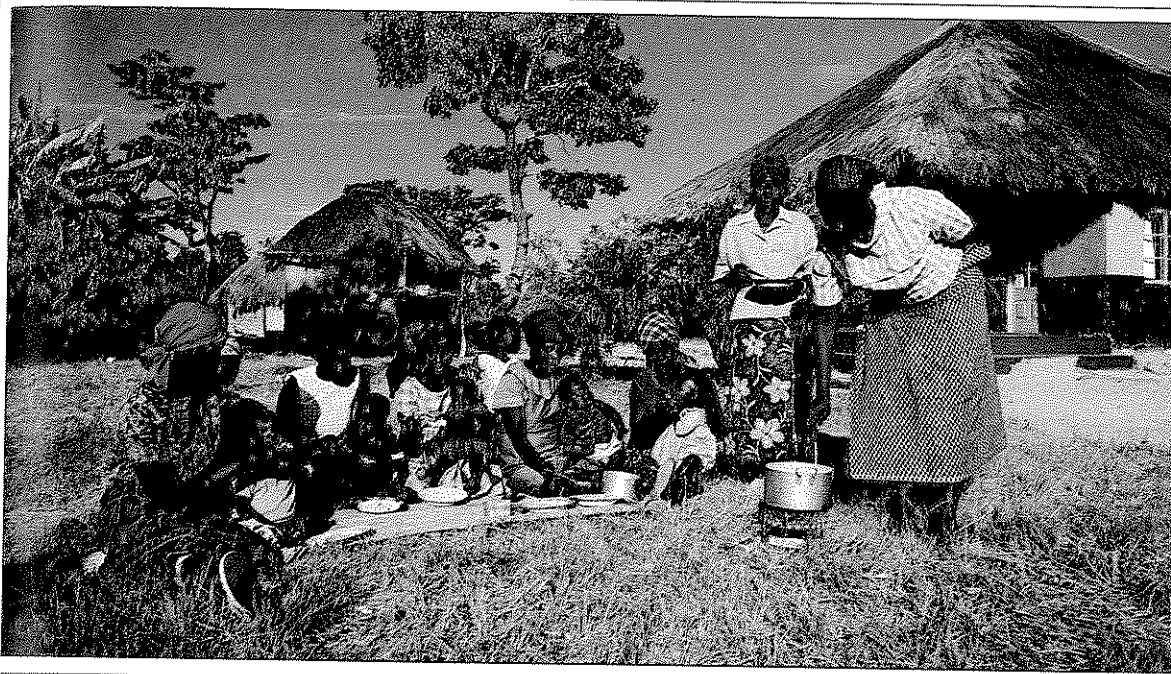
Beginning in the late 1980s, many African nations joined the worldwide trend toward democratization, or the move toward multi-party systems. Several nations held multiparty elections. In Benin, a civilian candidate defeated the general who had ruled for 19 years. Elsewhere, voters returned longtime leaders to power.

## Economic Systems

As they experimented with various forms of government, independent nations of Africa also experimented with various economic systems. One key issue has been how much control the government should have over the economy.

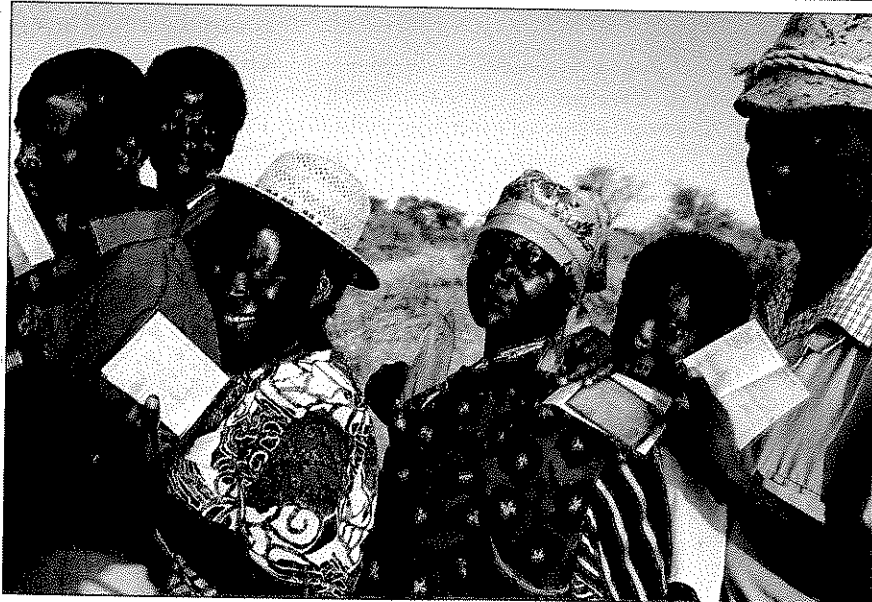
**African socialism.** Some African nations, such as Tanzania, set up socialist governments. Under socialism, the government owns and operates major businesses and controls other parts of the economy. Many Africans felt that the state could direct the economy to meet the basic needs of food, housing, and health care. They also saw socialism as a way to end special privileges and bring about equality. Just as important, socialism rejected colonialism.

The socialist experiment had few successes. In the 1970s, Nyerere set up a socialist system in Tanzania. He tried to achieve equality



**Building New Nations**

After independence, African countries had to establish national governments and set up schools, hospitals, and other services for their people. Villagers in Zambia (above) learn about nutrition. Voters in Namibia (right) take part in electing government leaders. **Choice** Why do political systems differ among the many nations of Africa?



and self-reliance through strict government control of the economy. Although Tanzania did avoid the corruption that plagued other nations, its economy suffered because world market prices for its exports dropped.

**Mixed economies.** Today, most African nations have mixed economies. The governments exercise control over many aspects of

business, but they also encourage private investment.

A major goal of African nations is to build factories and produce goods for their own use. In this way, they hope to reduce dependence on foreign imports. To obtain capital, they have turned to multinational corporations, huge enterprises with branches

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in many countries. Multinational corporations have invested in mining and large agricultural operations. Some people see them as simply replacing colonial powers in the economic system. They make profits from exporting African crops and commodities.

Most of those profits, however, flow out of Africa. Government leaders want to limit the amount of money leaving their countries. Therefore, some nations keep at least 51 percent of control over key industries.

### Economic Choices and Challenges

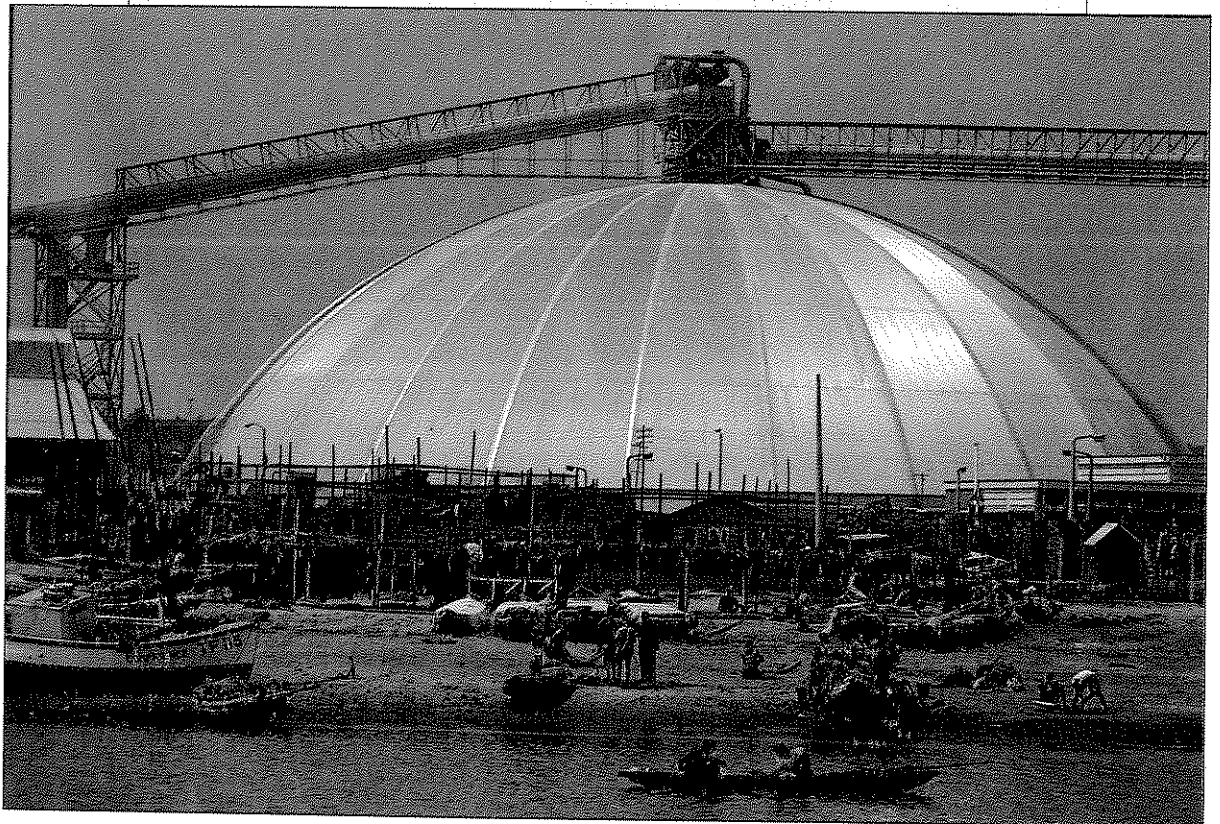
As you read in Chapter 2, developing nations everywhere share similar economic goals. They want to improve agriculture and build modern industrial economies. They also

want to become economically self-sufficient and to end foreign domination.

**Developing agriculture.** Although most Africans are subsistence farmers, government programs often neglect their needs. Instead, most programs focus on cash crops for export. As a result, farmers have stopped planting food crops and have grown crops for export. Governments also have kept prices for food crops low. This policy helps poorly paid city workers to buy food. Farmers, however, suffer from low prices. Many have left the land to join swelling city populations.

Rapid population growth and unpredictable rainfall also cause problems for farmers. In the past, farmers cleared and planted the same land for a number of years. They then moved on to other land, leaving the soil to renew itself. With a growing population, pressure on the land is constant. Land is

**Industrial Development** The developing nations of Africa have worked steadily to industrialize. Ghana built the huge Volta River Dam project to generate electricity. With that energy source, it could then develop industries like the aluminum-producing complex shown here. **Choice** How does a nation benefit by developing its industries?



quickly exhausted and there are fewer areas to plant.

After years of good rainfall, much of Africa was hit by a series of severe droughts beginning in the 1970s. Crops withered and herds died or were killed because there was no food for them. Millions of people faced starvation. In drought-stricken countries such as Ethiopia and Somalia, civil war further disrupted life.

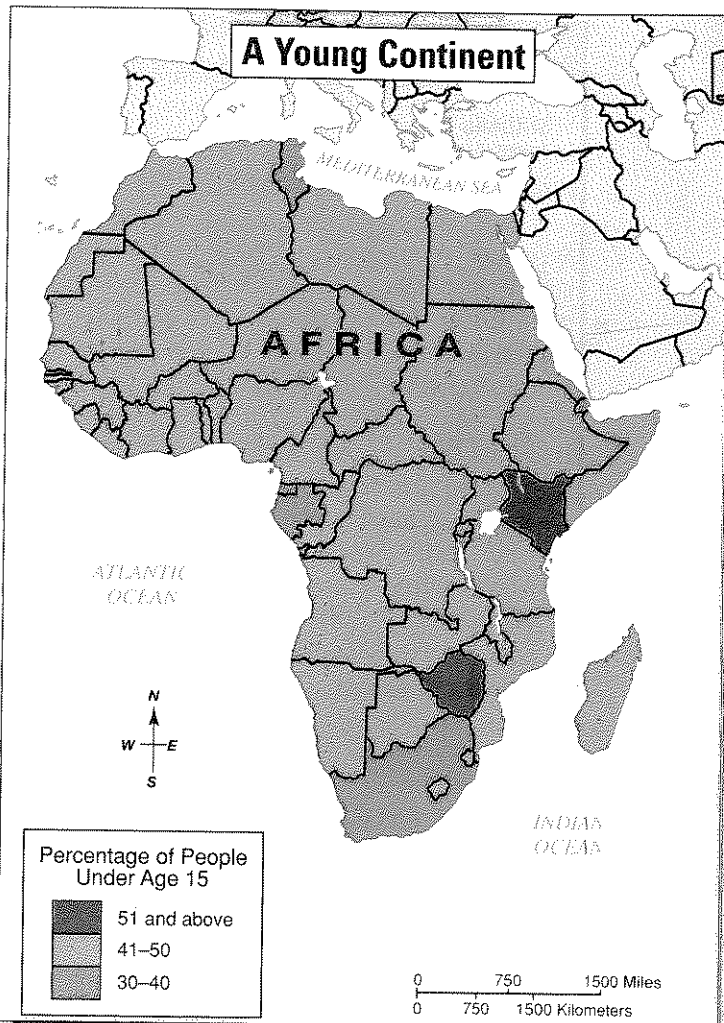
**Economic dependence.** A major goal of African nations is reducing economic dependence. Because they rely heavily on the export of a single crop or commodity, they are at the mercy of world market prices. African nations, such as Egypt and Kenya, have tried to diversify their exports, but they face stiff competition from developing nations in Asia and Latin America.

African nations have tried to limit costly imports, which cut into their national earnings. Only a few African nations produce enough oil for their factories and transportation systems. The other nations must spend large sums on imported oil. When world oil prices soared in the 1970s, most African nations had to pay huge sums for imported oil. At the same time, prices fell for many African exports. To make up the difference, African nations borrowed heavily. They expected to repay their debts once prices for their exports recovered, but prices remained low. Then in the 1980s interest rates rose, leading to a severe debt crisis. (See page 40.)

African consumers want western-made goods such as cars and televisions. Factories, too, need parts and machines made in industrial countries. In the 1990s, some African nations took steps to limit foreign imports and support local industries.

## The Population Explosion

Since independence, birth rates in Africa have risen. At the same time, better health care has slowed the death rate. The result is soaring populations in some countries. By the late 1990s, the population of Africa was about 763 million. At the current growth rate, it will double by the year 2025.

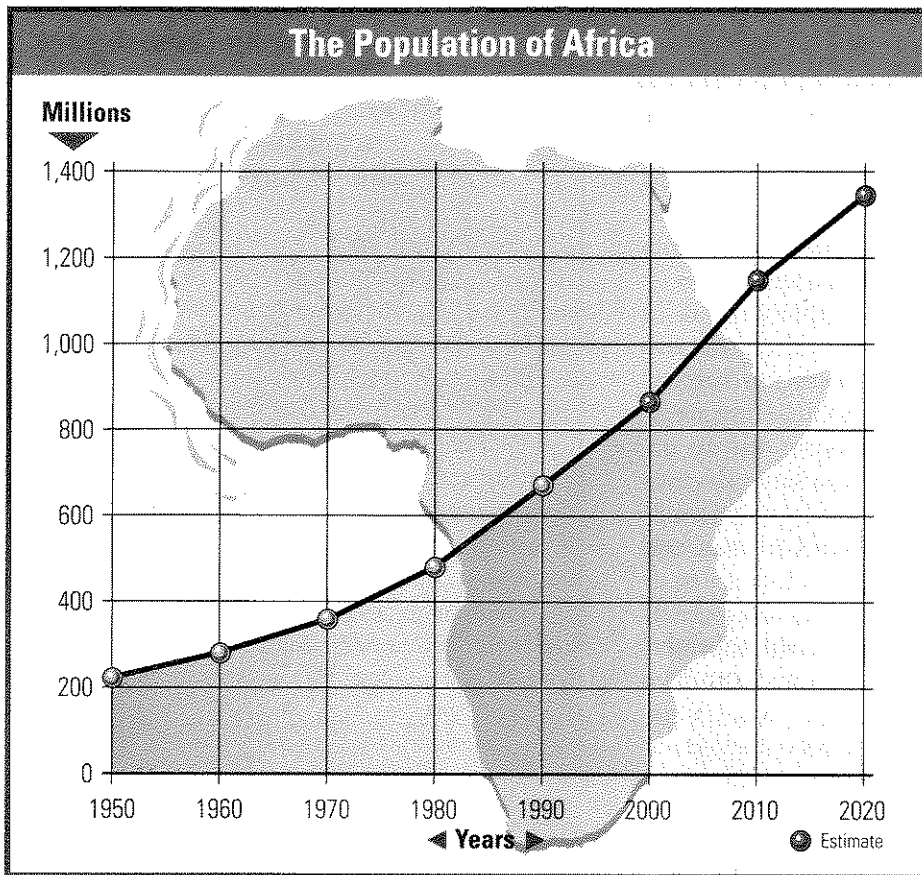


### MAP STUDY

The population of Africa numbers about 763 million and is expected to double in less than 30 years. Today, nearly half the people of Africa are under the age of 15.

- 1. Location** (a) What percentage of people are under the age of 15 in most of Africa? (b) In what regions of Africa are people generally older?
- 2. Place** (a) Using the map on page 57, in what two countries are more than 50 percent of the people under 15? (b) In what countries are 30-40 percent of the people under the age of 15?
- 3. Forecasting** (a) What challenges may face African nations because of the population explosion? (b) How do you think these nations might meet those challenges?

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**Graph Skills** Africa's population is increasing rapidly and now has one of the fastest growth rates in the world. Study the graph and make a generalization about population increase in Africa from 1950 to 1990. Make a generalization about the estimated future increase from 1990 to 2020. Why do you think these statistics are important to government planners?

Source: Population Reference Bureau

African traditions encourage large families. Children are seen as a valuable resource to the family. "Each extra mouth comes attached to two extra hands," notes a West African saying.

The population explosion in Africa has created many problems for government leaders and economic planners. Half of the people of Africa are under 15 years old. Governments have to find money for schools, housing, and jobs for these young people. Also, because good farmland is scarce in Africa, more and more people are crowding into cities.

The strains caused by the population boom are leading some people to change their ideas about family size. In cities, people may choose to have fewer children. Some governments are providing family planning information and health services. Economic hard times in the 1990s, however, have forced governments to spend less on such programs.

## SECTION REVIEW

- Locate:** (a) D.R. Congo, (b) Tanzania, (c) Côte d'Ivoire.
- Identify:** (a) Mobutu Sese Seko, (b) Julius Nyerere, (c) Félix Houphouët-Boigny.
- Define:** (a) secede, (b) democratization, (c) socialism, (d) multinational corporation.
- Describe two political problems facing African nations.
- Why did socialism appeal to many Africans?
- Describe how rapid population growth strains limited resources in Africa.
- Defending a Position** Would you agree that developing agriculture is as important as building industry? Why or why not?
- Writing Across Cultures** Reread the quotation at the beginning of this section. Write a paragraph explaining what Julius Nyerere meant.

## CHANGING PATTERNS OF LIFE

### FIND OUT

- How is urbanization affecting African societies?
- How are the lives of women and rural people changing?
- Why are schools a source for cultural change?

“At first I couldn’t keep the tractor going in a straight line,” recalled Gilda Mohlanga. “But each day I got a bit better.” Soon, Mohlanga was plowing fields. “I got very excited and I would think: ‘Goodness, I can drive a tractor! We women can do this kind of work!’”

Mohlanga works on a state-owned farm in Mozambique. Women have traditionally done most of the farm work in Africa. Under European rule, however, African men raised cash crops. Women still grew food for the family. After independence, men guarded their jobs in the cash economy. To encourage equality between men and women, Mozambique hired women to work on farms.

Modern technology, such as tractors, is bringing change to African societies. The greatest changes are occurring in the growing cities.

### Growth of Cities

The population explosion and the growth of industry have contributed to rapid urbanization. Although some African cities have existed for hundreds of years, they remained relatively small. Today, city populations are soaring. In 1990, only 22 percent of Africans lived in cities. By 2025, about 54 percent of Africans will live in urban areas.

Cairo, Egypt, had a population of 3.7 million in 1960. By 1995, the population topped 11 million. Dakar, Senegal, is expected to grow from 1 million people in 1990 to 5 million by 2000. During the same period, the population of Nairobi, Kenya, will grow from 2 million to 5 million.

Why do people migrate from farms to cities? Rural poverty is driving millions of people to give up farming. These displaced farmers want the benefits of urban life such as better jobs, improved housing, better schools, and more health care. Cities also offer a wide range of activities, from markets and stores to sporting events and discos. Young people enjoy greater freedom in cities than in villages.

Despite their attractions, cities have a bleak side. Jobs are scarce. Many people do not have money to buy the goods shown in stores or to see the movies advertised on billboards. They live in sprawling shantytowns that have grown up around the cities.

### Up Close

#### A Long Trek to Work

Six days a week, Mutombo Kinaoudi sets out on foot for work. Mutombo\* lives in a shantytown outside Kinshasa, Congo’s capital city. “I walk because I can’t afford 25 zaires [about 12 cents] to pay for the bus,” says Mutombo. With his weekly earnings of \$9, he must buy food, clothing, and other necessities for himself and his family.

For almost two hours, Mutombo treks along dirt roads. Government-owned buses stuffed to overflowing pass him by. Because the government cannot buy more buses, owners of private vehicles fill in. Trucks, called *fula-fulas*, load up with dozens of passengers. The last riders to squeeze onto the truck stand on the bumpers.

As Mutombo nears the city, the dirt roads become paved streets. Here, he walks by the heavily guarded homes of Kinshasa’s rich. As in cities everywhere, the wealthy people of

\* In some African societies, a person’s family name is given first. Mutombo is this man’s family name.





**Commuting Workers** Demand for public transportation has outstripped the government's ability to provide it. As a result, some workers must take the "fula-fulas," trucks converted into buses by private individuals. Many workers can barely afford the fare, which amounts to pennies a day.

**Change** What problems face workers newly arrived in the city from the countryside?

Kinshasa live in fine homes. They have green lawns, shade trees, and well-lighted streets.

Finally, Mutombo reaches the international hotel where he works as a car-park attendant. He has walked six miles.

Like all African cities, Kinshasa has grown rapidly. By the mid 1990s, its population topped 4 million people. The Congolese government cannot afford to pave roads or extend sewers, water, and electricity outside the city. In the shantytowns, people like Mutombo build homes out of scrap metal, cardboard, and dried clay bricks. A family may live in one or two rooms. They rent space to others, often relatives newly arrived from the country.

Like his neighbors, Mutombo dreams of moving into a better neighborhood. The next

step up might be a government-built bungalow with a water spigot outside. Such a home would be an improvement. Most shantytown residents get their untreated water from shallow wells. ■

### Effects of Urbanization

The growth of cities is helping to reshape African societies. A new urban elite has emerged. In colonial days, the elite were the white colonial officials and business owners. Today, the elite are Africans with top jobs in government and business. Wealth, education, and power set them apart from others.

Most cities have a small middle class that includes people with a high school education.

They might be clerks in government offices or factory supervisors. The great majority of city dwellers, however, are poor workers who earn barely enough to get by.

**Changes in the family.** Urbanization is changing family life. In cities, people tend to live in nuclear families rather than in extended families. Traditional bonds of lineage and kinship are weakening. The longer people live in cities, the less attached they feel to their ancestors and to the land.

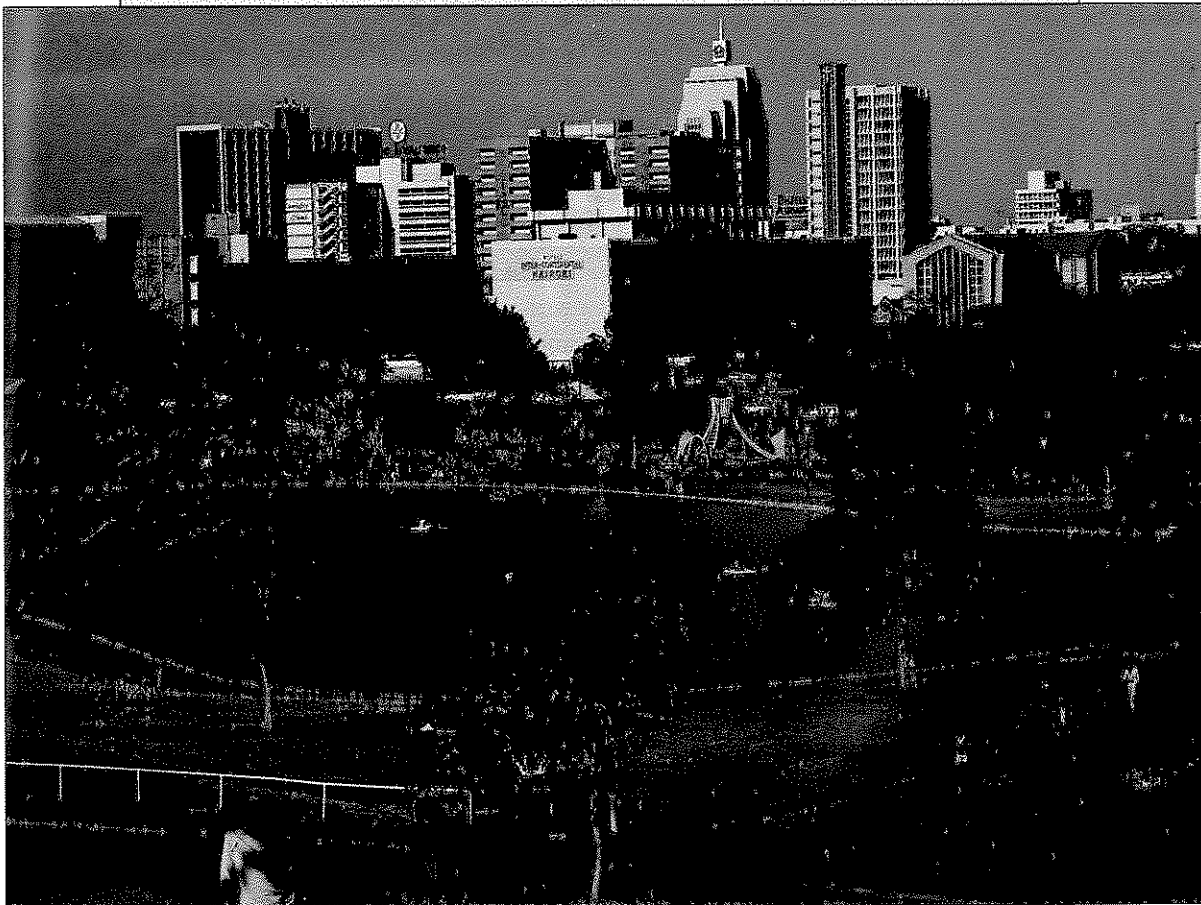
Despite changes, the old bonds remain strong. Often a family member goes to the city and finds a job. Soon, other family members follow. The newcomers add a strain

because they have no money or jobs, but their relatives feel responsible for helping them.

Among the wealthier and better educated, marriage customs are changing. Instead of accepting arranged marriages, as was common in the past, more young people choose their own mates. Such marriages further weaken family ties.

**Westernization.** Many young people in Africa dream of romantic marriages like those shown in western movies and soap operas. Western culture and technology are everywhere in the cities. Many Africans welcome the benefits of western technology but warn against the dangers of westernization. To

**Nairobi, Kenya** Urbanization is bringing many changes to African societies. Nairobi, shown here, is Kenya's capital and largest city. Its location and mild climate have contributed to its rapid growth. Today, the city has a population of 2 million people and is a hub of commerce and industry. **Change** Describe ways in which cities like Nairobi are transforming Africa.



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them, western culture glorifies individual desires and material goods at the expense of the community. They urge Africans to preserve traditional values of family and group loyalty.

**Religion.** Those who reject westernization include many Islamic leaders. In the 1980s, a religious revival swept across the Islamic areas of Africa as well as the Middle East. This revival called for strict obedience to the laws of the Koran. The Islamic revival has had a great impact on North African nations such as Libya, Sudan, and Egypt. It has not, however, gained much support in sub-Saharan Africa.

Since the early 1900s, numerous "independent" Christian churches have arisen in Africa. These churches blend Christian and local African religious beliefs. They have great appeal to many Africans. Religious groups have sometimes mobilized their followers to achieve important social reforms.

The growth of Christian churches has been rapid. By the next century, Africa may have more Christians than any other continent.

### Women's Lives

Throughout Africa, women are gaining legal rights. In Ethiopia and Kenya, new laws allow women to own and inherit property. Recent laws in the Côte d'Ivoire outlawed polygamy and payment of a bride price.

Governments are also beginning to support programs to help women obtain technical training and jobs. Women in cities have an opportunity to enter the money economy. A growing number are taking jobs as clerks, salespeople, and bankers. In Zimbabwe and several other African nations, a few women have risen to high-level government jobs.

Despite new laws, however, most women's lives have changed little. In rural areas, women are still the main food producers. In much of Africa, they raise two thirds of the food.

Today, as in the past, a woman rises at dawn and spends 10 to 15 hours completing basic tasks. She feeds her children, weeds the fields, chases off animals that raid crops, and

collects wood for fuel. Besides raising food for her family, she helps her husband grow cash crops.

Preparing food takes hours. Women must pound millet or sorghum into flour. Even though packaged foods are available, few rural women can afford them. Women must spend much time getting water. One man in Tanzania noted,

“Water is a big problem for women. We can sit here all day waiting for food because there is no woman at home. Always they are going to fetch water.”

As this quotation shows, attitudes about the role of women are very slow to change. African women today are organizing politically to change such attitudes.

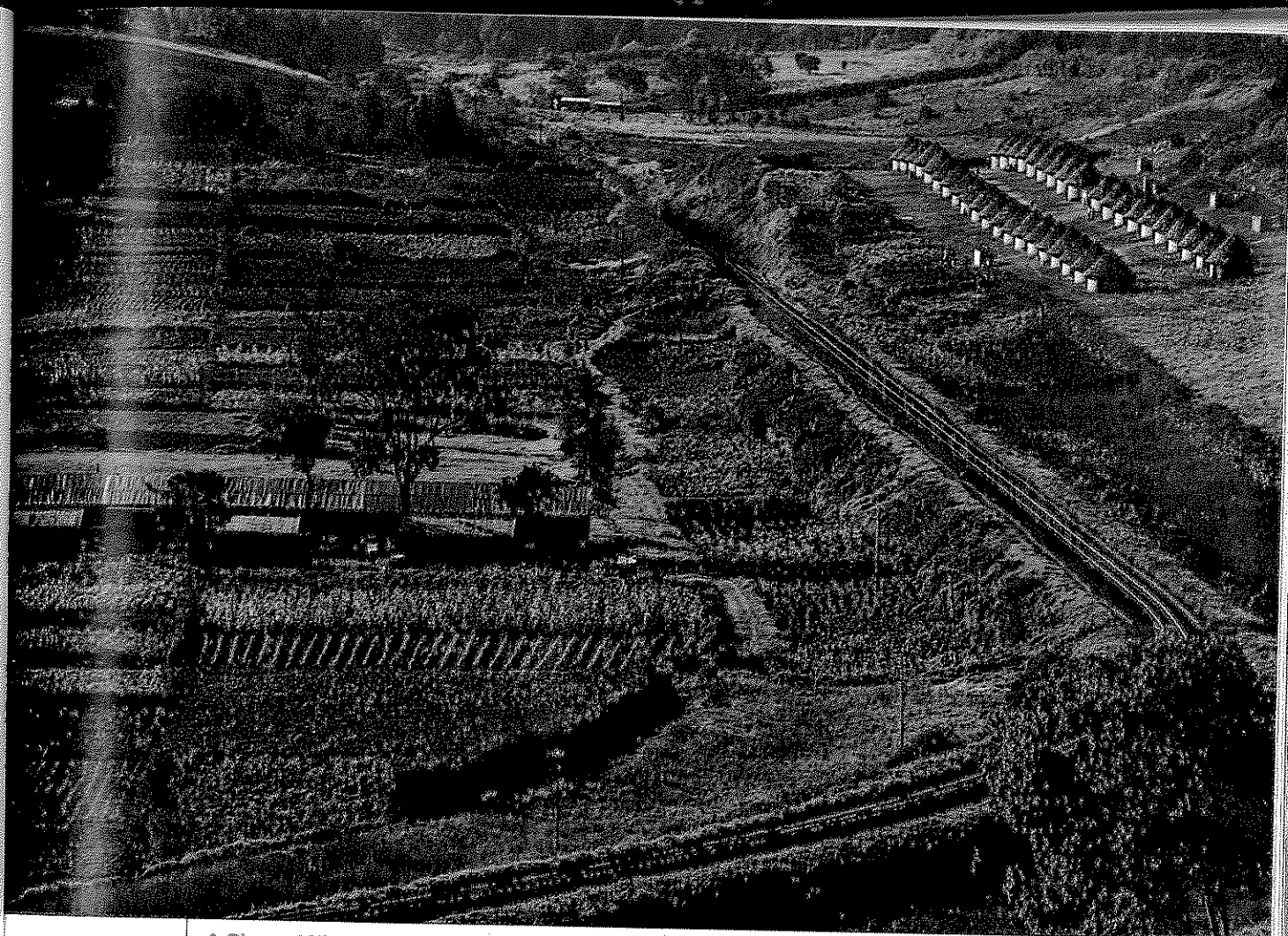
### Rural Patterns

Despite the migration to the cities, most Africans still live in rural areas. Many farmers continue to use non-mechanized farming tools such as hoes, but they want the benefits of technology. "My biggest desire is to acquire a seeding and weeding machine," remarked a man in Gambia. A Nigerian woman said, "If I could have modern implements to clear, till, and plant my farm, I would have more energy and time for house chores."

Technology is changing herding and fishing societies, too. Owners of meat-packing factories are trying to convince herders to sell more of their cattle for cash. Some herders have done so, but many refuse. They view cattle, not money, as a symbol of wealth. People in fishing societies are using motorized boats to fish on lakes and along seacoasts. With refrigeration, their catches can be sent to distant markets.

### Schools and Universities

Schools are another force for cultural change. All African governments support programs to increase literacy and to give people job skills. Through education, too, leaders



**A Planned Village** In most African villages, people follow traditional ways of life. Some governments created new forms of villages. In these, distribution of farmland, houses, roads, and railroads was designed to benefit the village as a whole.

**Culture** What goods and services did the government have to supply if planned villages were to be successful?

hope to encourage a sense of national unity. Before the 1960s, only a small percentage of African children went to school. By building schools and training teachers, governments have made progress toward increasing literacy.

Schools face many challenges, however. Many students drop out after a few years. Recently, economic hardships have forced governments to cut spending on schools. A teacher might have 100 students in a classroom without enough desks, chairs, books, or chalkboards. Many teachers themselves have little training beyond elementary school.

Only a few students attend high schools or universities. Most African governments, however, pay the cost for each student. These governments recognize the need to educate future leaders.

The number of universities in Africa has risen from 6 in 1960 to more than 500 in the late 1990s. Most universities lack adequate equipment, libraries, and supplies. Professors earn from \$15 to \$85 a week. Students live in crowded, tiny dormitory rooms since most cannot afford private housing off campus. Despite the difficulties, students share a sense of community and are determined to get an education.

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## SECTION 3 REVIEW

1. Describe three changes brought about by rapid urbanization.
2. Why do some Africans oppose westernization?
3. (a) How are women's lives changing?  
(b) How do traditional ways still shape their lives?
4. How can education lead to social change?
5. **Analyzing Information** An African saying states, "An old man is one who remembers when people were more important than machines." What does this saying show about the changes taking place in African societies?
6. **Writing Across Cultures** Write a paragraph describing the similarities between the effects of urbanization in the United States and in African countries.

## 4

### NIGERIA

#### FIND OUT

- How has geography affected Nigeria's economy?
- How have regionalism and nationalism affected Nigeria?
- Why did the military take power in Nigeria?
- What economic progress has Nigeria achieved?

**Vocabulary** ethnicity

Christy Essien-Igbokwe is Nigeria's most popular woman singer. On stage, she sometimes sings in French. Then she switches to one of the four Nigerian languages she speaks. (Like most Africans, she is fluent in several local languages.) At other times, she sings in a form of English used by some Nigerians. In her song "My People," she urges:

“No matter who you be  
Ooooh  
No matter your job  
Ooooh  
Come on everybody  
Let we build Nigeria now.”

Nigeria is one of the largest and richest nations in Africa. It is also the most populous. In fact, one out of every six Africans is Nigerian. Size, resources, and population combine to make Nigeria a powerful force in West Africa. By looking at Nigeria's experience since independence, you can see many of the challenges facing the nations of Africa.

### Geography and People

Nigeria lies in the tropics, just north of the Equator. The hot, wet climate of southern Nigeria supports large rain forests. This resource gives Nigeria an active lumber industry. Farther north, the forests give way to wooded savanna and grasslands. There, people have developed farming and herding societies.

Nigeria has mineral resources such as tin, iron, and coal. Its most valuable resource, though, is oil. Machines work night and day pumping oil from wells along the coastal lowlands and offshore. Oil has brought both wealth and troubles to Nigeria, as you will read.

Nigeria takes its name from the Niger River. Along with the Benue River, the Niger provides water for irrigation and serves as a transportation route. The rivers also divide the country into three regions, roughly matching its largest ethnic groups. Northern Nigeria is home to the Muslim Hausa and Fulani people. In the southwest are the Yoruba, and in the southeast live the Ibo. Many southerners are Christians or follow traditional religious beliefs.

Many smaller ethnic groups are scattered throughout the country. In all, Nigeria is home to more than 250 ethnic groups who speak 12 major languages. **Ethnicity**, or attachment to one's own ethnic group, and regional loyalties play an important role in shaping Nigeria today.

## Political Development

Before the Age of Imperialism, many diverse groups lived in what is today Nigeria. Some, such as the Yoruba, Hausa, and Fulani, created powerful states. As you read in Chapter 4, the forest kingdom of Benin flourished in this region. Other people, such as the Ibo, lived in small, self-governing villages.

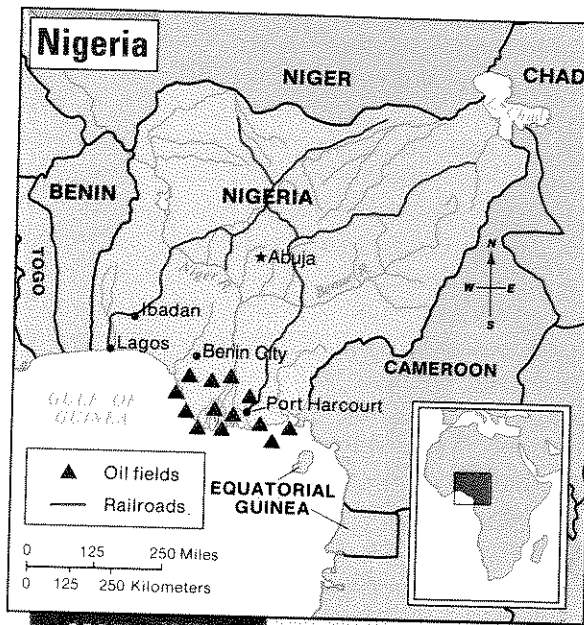
In the late 1800s, the British annexed lands in West Africa. Many local rulers strongly resisted British rule. Eventually, the British set up the colony of Nigeria. They carved out plantations to produce cash crops such as cocoa, cotton, palm oil, and peanuts.

**The road to independence.** Despite British domination, resistance continued. In 1929, market women in eastern Nigeria led violent protests against foreign rule. After World War II, Nigerian nationalism grew stronger. Each main region had its own political party, representing the region's major ethnic group. The nationalist leader Nnamdi Azikiwe (eh-nahm-dee-ah-zee-kay-way) called for regional parties to unite and form a national party. Slowly, Nigerians gained greater rights. In 1960, they finally achieved independence.

**Tragic divisions.** Religious, economic, and ethnic divisions flared after independence. These divisions led to a tragic civil war. The Ibo in the southeast felt that the Muslim Hausa-Fulani dominated Nigeria. The Ibo also wanted to keep control of the rich oil fields in their region. In 1967, the Ibo seceded. They set up the independent Republic of Biafra.

In the brutal war that followed, Nigeria's central government blockaded Biafra. More than 1 million Biafrans may have died of starvation. In 1970, a defeated Biafra rejoined Nigeria. Today, despite efforts to build national unity, regional loyalties remain strong. Nigerians do not, however, foresee another civil war. (See Connections With Literature, page 804, "Civil Peace.")

**Civilian and military rule.** A Nigerian saying, "Soldier go, soldier come," echoes the country's experience. Since independence, the government has moved back and forth between civilian and military rule. At times, the military won support by promis-



### MAP STUDY

Nigeria is one of Africa's largest nations and has the largest population, with about 125 million people. Nigeria also has rich natural resources of oil, coal, iron ore, and tin.

- 1. Location** (a) Where are most of Nigeria's main cities located? (b) Which two cities are less than 100 miles apart?
- 2. Interaction** Why have railroads been important in developing Nigeria's economy?
- 3. Applying Information** What advantages does Nigeria's location offer in developing its resources and promoting world trade?

ing to end corruption and mismanagement. Yet military rulers, too, were caught up in corruption.

In 1993, Nigeria's military ruler allowed elections but then canceled the results. As protests increased, the military cracked down on critics. It even executed a well-known author and environmentalist, Ken Saro-Wiwa. That action led to a world outcry and renewed demands for democracy.

After 15 years of military rule, Nigerians were finally allowed to elect a president in 1999. Olusegun Obasanjo, a former general with strong ties to the military, won. Still, supporters of democracy hoped for a peaceful return to civilian rule.

## Economic Development

Nigeria has had mixed success in developing its economy. Early on, civil war disrupted the economy. Then, the oil boom of the 1970s brought spectacular riches. The government borrowed heavily to develop industry and agriculture. It built schools and raised its literacy rate.

Oil wealth had a negative side, though. It contributed to corruption and greatly increased the gap between rich and poor. Massive borrowing also left Nigeria deeply in debt. When oil prices fell, the nation did not have money to repay its loans.

Nigeria's new civilian government faced severe economic problems. Low oil prices in the 1990s hurt government income. Unemployment sparked protests. Unrest was spreading in oil-producing areas. Residents there were angry about pollution. Also, few had seen any benefits from Nigeria's oil riches.

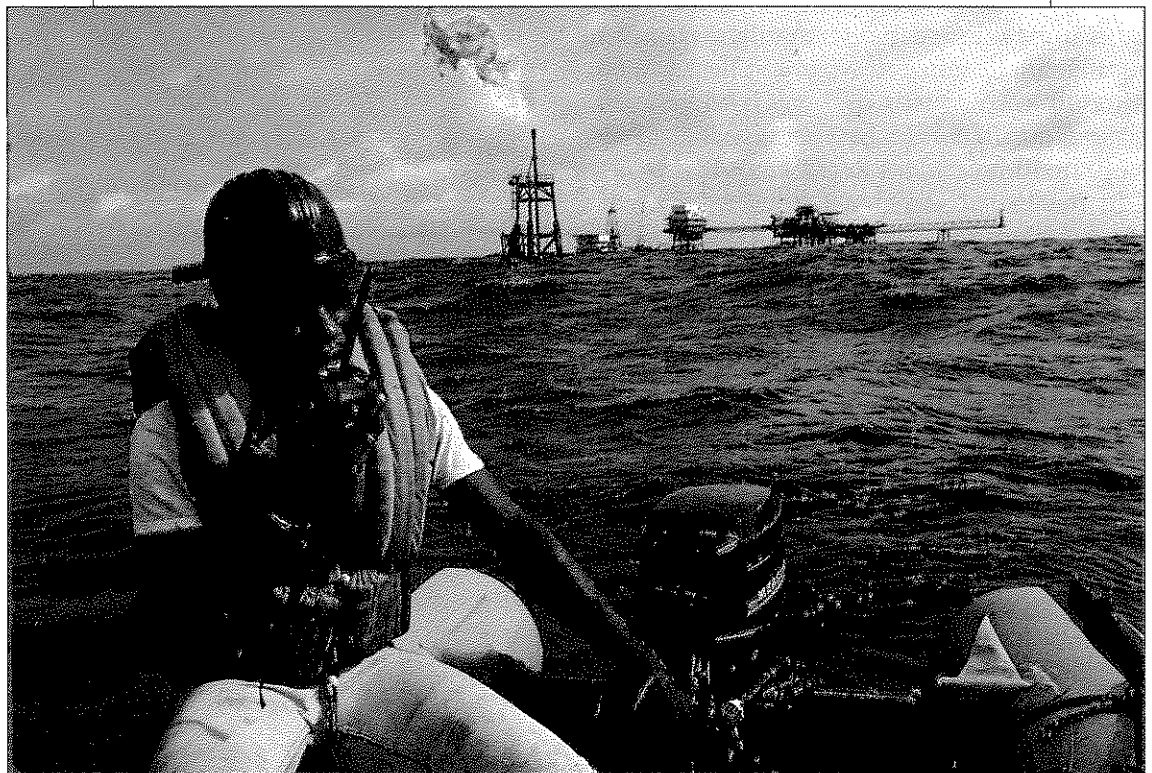
**Industry and agriculture.** The Nigerian government plays a large role in the economy because it owns many key industries. Private businesses also operate but are not very strong. During the oil boom years, Nigeria developed a range of industries, from automobile assembly plants to steel mills and petrochemical plants.

Despite the growth of industry, most Nigerians still make a living from the land. Farmers produce cash crops such as cotton, palm oil, coca, and kola nuts. Nigeria also exports rubber, coffee, and timber.

As more people moved to cities, Nigerians bought more imported wheat and rice instead of locally grown foods like millet and sorghum. Wheat and rice imports hurt local farmers who could not sell their food crops. Efforts to change this trend have had limited success.

Nigeria's future depends on making major economic reforms to end corruption

**Nigerian Oil Drilling** Nigeria has the largest oil deposits of any African nation. Oil produced from wells, like the one offshore shown here, accounts for more than 90 percent of the nation's exports. Nigeria has used its oil wealth to begin to industrialize its economy. **Choice** How might the people and the government disagree about how income from oil should be spent?



and waste. When the International Monetary Fund recently released loans to Nigeria, it pushed the government to focus on programs to relieve poverty, not just on highly visible building projects.

### Population Growth

Nigeria's population numbers about 125 million. Experts predict it may double by the year 2025. Like much of Africa, a large percentage of Nigeria's population is under 15 years old. In the years ahead, Nigeria must not only feed but also educate and provide jobs for these young people.

Many younger Nigerians prefer to live in cities such as Lagos. The government, however, is trying to encourage people to remain on farms. Michael Ibru, the son of a privileged family, is setting an example for others. He founded a fish business to provide a source of low-cost protein to city dwellers. He has also diversified his business into poultry.

### Music and Literature

The many traditions of Nigeria's diverse people are evident in the arts. Today, artisans in Benin City turn out fine bronze sculptures similar to those their ancestors made hundreds of years ago.

In dance halls and on street corners, bands play juju music based on the traditional "talking drums." A talking drum has special features that allow the drummer to vary the pitch. In that way, the drummer can imitate the tones of African languages.

Nigerian band leaders such as King Sunny Ade (AH day) and Fela Anikulapo Kuti have won international fame. Ade's music weaves together the sounds of steel guitars, rhythm guitars, synthesizers, maracas, and talking drums. Kuti's band blends traditional African rhythms and American jazz.

Novelists and playwrights have also found inspiration in traditional cultures. *Things Fall Apart*, a novel by Chinua Achebe (CHIH wah ah CHEE bee), reveals the tragic effects of European rule on a Nigerian village. (See page 144.) In 1986, Nigeria's leading playwright,



**Contemporary African Music** Music has always been a vital part of Africa's heritage. Today, African musicians play for a worldwide audience. Nigerian band leader King Sunny Ade, shown here, combines the music of traditional instruments like "talking drums" and maracas with the sounds of high-tech synthesizers and steel guitars.

**Culture** How can music bring better understanding among peoples?

Wole Soyinka, became the first African to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. His play *A Dance of the Forests* tells of the relationship between spirits, ghosts, and Ogun, one of the powerful gods of the Yoruba people. ( See Connections With Literature, page 804, "Civilian and Soldier.")



## SECTION 4 REVIEW

1. **Locate:** (a) Nigeria, (b) Niger River, (c) Benue River, (d) Lagos.
2. **Identify:** (a) Nnamdi Azikiwe, (b) Biafra, (c) Ken Saro-Wiwa, (d) Chinua Achebe.
3. **Define:** ethnicity.
4. How have natural resources played a role in Nigeria's development?
5. Why have some Nigerians supported military rule?
6. What success has Nigeria had in developing its economy?
7. **Linking Past and Present** Why do you think Nigerians feel more loyalty to ethnic groups than to the national government?
8. **Writing Across Cultures** Write a paragraph explaining a similarity or difference between a cause of civil war in Nigeria and a cause of the American Civil War.

## 5

### ZIMBABWE

#### FIND OUT

What geographic features have shaped Zimbabwe?

How did Zimbabwe achieve independence?

How has Zimbabwe promoted tolerance?

**Vocabulary** economic sanctions

“**O**ur ancestor Nehanda died with these words on her lips, ‘I’m dying for this country.’ She left us one word of advice, ‘Take up arms and liberate yourselves.’ ”

In the 1890s, Nehanda and her husband were captured and executed for resisting British rule. Her courage inspired young

freedom fighters in the 1970s. Like Nehanda, they wanted to end white rule over what is today Zimbabwe. The poem “Take Up Arms and Liberate Yourselves” became their anthem. As you will read, modern-day Zimbabweans succeeded in winning independence in 1980.

Compared to Nigeria, Zimbabwe is a small country. Its population numbers about 11 million. In area, it is less than half the size of Nigeria. Yet today Zimbabwe is as important to Southern Africa as Nigeria is to West Africa.

### Geography and People

Zimbabwe is a landlocked nation. Goods must be sent overland through neighboring countries. In colonial days, most trade passed through white-ruled South Africa. Since independence, Zimbabwe has tried to reopen rail and road routes through Mozambique. It has also sent troops to help Mozambique defeat rebels who have damaged roads and railroads.

**Resources.** Geography has influenced Zimbabwe in many ways. The country is mostly high plateau with a mild climate and regular wet and dry seasons. In level areas, Zimbabweans grow cash crops such as tobacco and cotton. They also produce food crops such as corn. Unlike other African nations, Zimbabwe has faced the threat of drought only once. In the early 1980s, drought greatly reduced food output for two seasons.

Zimbabwe has rich mineral deposits, including chromium, coal, copper, nickel, and gold. Those resources have helped the country to develop economically. An excellent system of roads and railroads links different parts of the country. In addition, Zimbabwe uses the Kariba Dam to harness the energy of the Zambezi River.

**Ethnic groups.** Zimbabwe has fewer ethnic divisions than Nigeria. About 80 percent of the people are Shona. Another 19 percent are Ndebele (ehn duh BEH leh). Each group has its own language. Whites, Asians, and people of mixed race make up a small portion of the population.

Although ethnic rivalries exist, Zimbabwe's leaders have limited their effects. The goal of the independence struggle was to force the minority white rulers to turn over the government to the majority black population.

## The Road to Independence

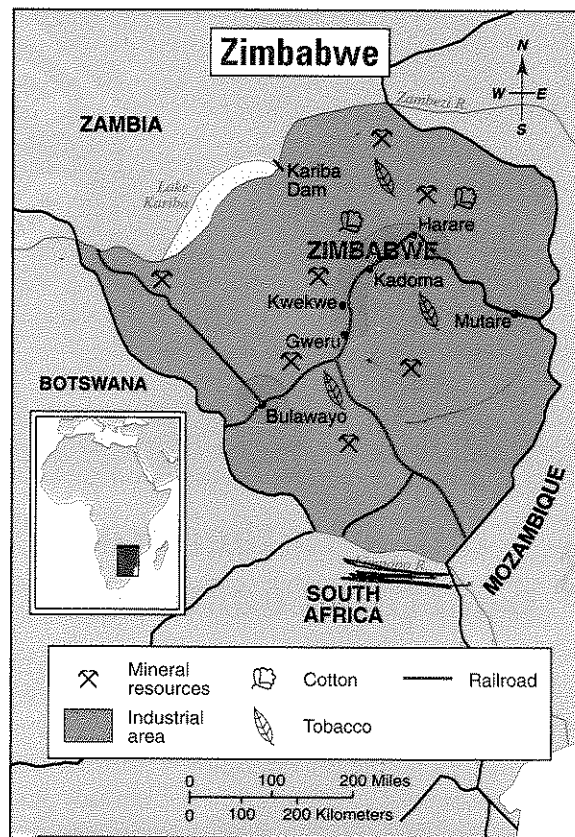
Zimbabwe was the center of an ancient gold-trading kingdom. In the period between 800 and 1300, local people traded with the cities of East Africa. (See page 84.) In the 1500s, the Portuguese tried unsuccessfully to set up a colony and mine gold in the region. Not until the late 1890s did the British manage to build a colony in what is today Zimbabwe.

**Rhodesia.** The British called their colony Rhodesia, after Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes was a businessman who promoted imperialism in Africa. Thousands of white settlers migrated to Rhodesia. They took over the best land and set up large plantations to grow cash crops. The British also used African labor to develop the mineral resources of Rhodesia.

In the 1960s, independent nations were emerging across Africa. Britain took steps to move Rhodesia toward black majority rule. White Rhodesians objected to these moves. They were determined to hold onto power even though they made up less than 5 percent of the population. In 1965, they issued their own declaration of independence.

**Taking action.** Other nations did not recognize the independence of Rhodesia. The United Nations condemned the actions of the white-led government. The UN also imposed economic sanctions. That is, they called on member nations to stop trading with Rhodesia. Although the sanctions hurt the economy, the minority government clung to power.

By the 1970s, several black nationalist groups had launched a guerrilla war to win freedom. The fighting continued through the decade, taking more than 20,000 lives. Finally, all sides agreed to negotiation. In 1980, the nationalists achieved their goal. Rhodesia was renamed Zimbabwe.



### MAP STUDY

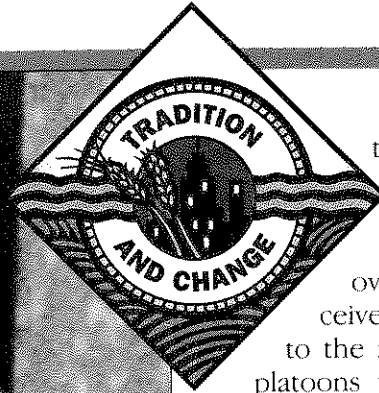
Zimbabwe is a small nation in Southern Africa, with a population of about 11 million. It has abundant mineral resources of chromium, copper, gold, nickel, and coal, as well as fertile farmland.

- 1. Location** Describe the relative location of Harare.
- 2. Interaction** (a) What cash crops are grown in Zimbabwe? (b) How are crops and mineral resources transported to the industrial areas?
- 3. Drawing Conclusions** (a) Why is Zimbabwe described as a "landlocked country"? (b) What are the disadvantages of such a location?

## Rebuilding the Nation

A leader of the independence struggle was Robert Mugabe (moo GAH beh). After his party won a majority in the national elections, he formed a government. Mugabe urged blacks and whites to set aside differences and

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## Linda Mutondoro, Guerrilla Commander

Many women took an active part in the struggle to win independence for Zimbabwe. Linda Mutondoro, a guerrilla leader, rose to become a skillful company commander. Commitment to her country's freedom propelled her far beyond the traditional role of a woman in Africa.

In 1976, thousands of Zimbabweans traveled to neighboring Mozambique. There, men and women were trained in guerrilla warfare to fight the army of Rhodesia. Although she was only 15 years old, Mutondoro left school to join the struggle. She walked for days to reach the military camps in Mozambique. Twice during her training, Mutondoro survived massacres by Rhodesian forces. Artillery and aircraft fire killed thousands of Zimbabwean soldiers and refugees.

At the time, traditional attitudes kept women in jobs such as carrying supplies and cooking. Only the most outstanding and bold women could overcome discrimination and receive promotions. Mutondoro rose to the rank of commander, with three platoons under her command. She successfully led her company against the enemy within Rhodesian territory. In 1979, just as the war was ending, she was captured and beaten in prison.

After independence in 1980, Mutondoro was released. She joined Zimbabwe's ministry of foreign affairs, working in embassies in Sweden, Germany, and Senegal. Linda Mutondoro's plans include earning a doctorate in political science. Someday, she will teach a new generation of Zimbabweans about the struggle for freedom.

Leaders such as Linda Mutondoro help change women's role in society. Traditionally, women were seen as inferior to men politically, although they were respected as mothers and teachers. During the colonial period, the status of women fell. Today, women in Zimbabwe are gaining access to jobs and positions formerly reserved for men.

1. What risks did Linda Mutondoro face in becoming a guerrilla commander?
2. **Drawing Conclusions** How did the contributions of Zimbabwean women to the struggle for independence help them win greater political rights?

work together to rebuild the nation. He spoke out strongly against racism in any form:

“The wrongs of the past must now stand forgiven and forgotten. . . . If ever we look to the past, let us do so for the lesson the past has taught us, namely that oppression and racism are [injustices] that must never again

find scope in our political and social system. ”

**Restoring unity.** Zimbabwe's constitution included a number of protections for the white minority. Leaders of the former white government held seats in Zimbabwe's parliament. Mugabe also appointed two whites to positions in his cabinet.

At the same time, Mugabe tried to ease political tensions among Zimbabwe's ethnic groups. His own party was made up largely of Shona. The rival party was dominated by the Ndebele. In 1987, these two parties merged. Nonetheless, Zimbabwe remains a multiparty democracy.

**Improving services.** Mugabe's goals included providing basic services to all citizens. Before independence, the Rhodesian government had favored whites. White children attended better schools and white farmers received more aid. Whites also received better health care. At independence, Mugabe set out to improve services to blacks.

The number of children in elementary school more than tripled in the last decade. The government has pledged to provide eight years of schooling to all children. Although education is costly, people in local communities give their time and work to setting up schools.

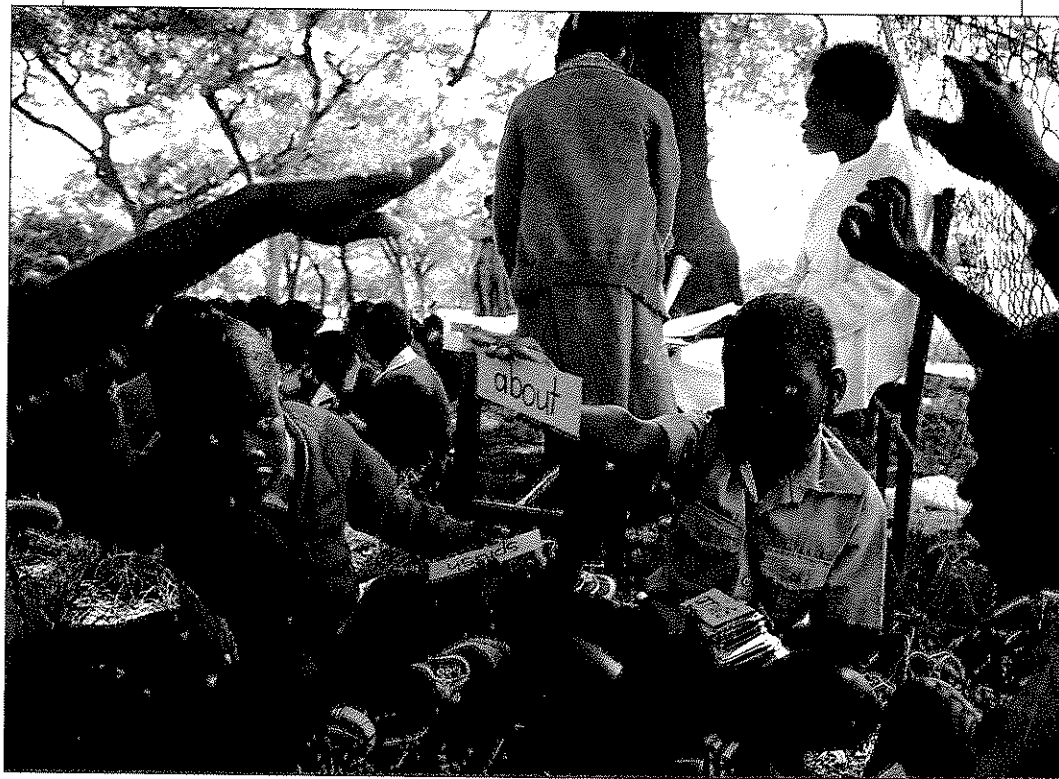
Schools are not segregated officially, although most students are black. Textbooks promote unity by discussing the contributions of all ethnic groups, not just Europeans as they did in the past.

### Economic Development

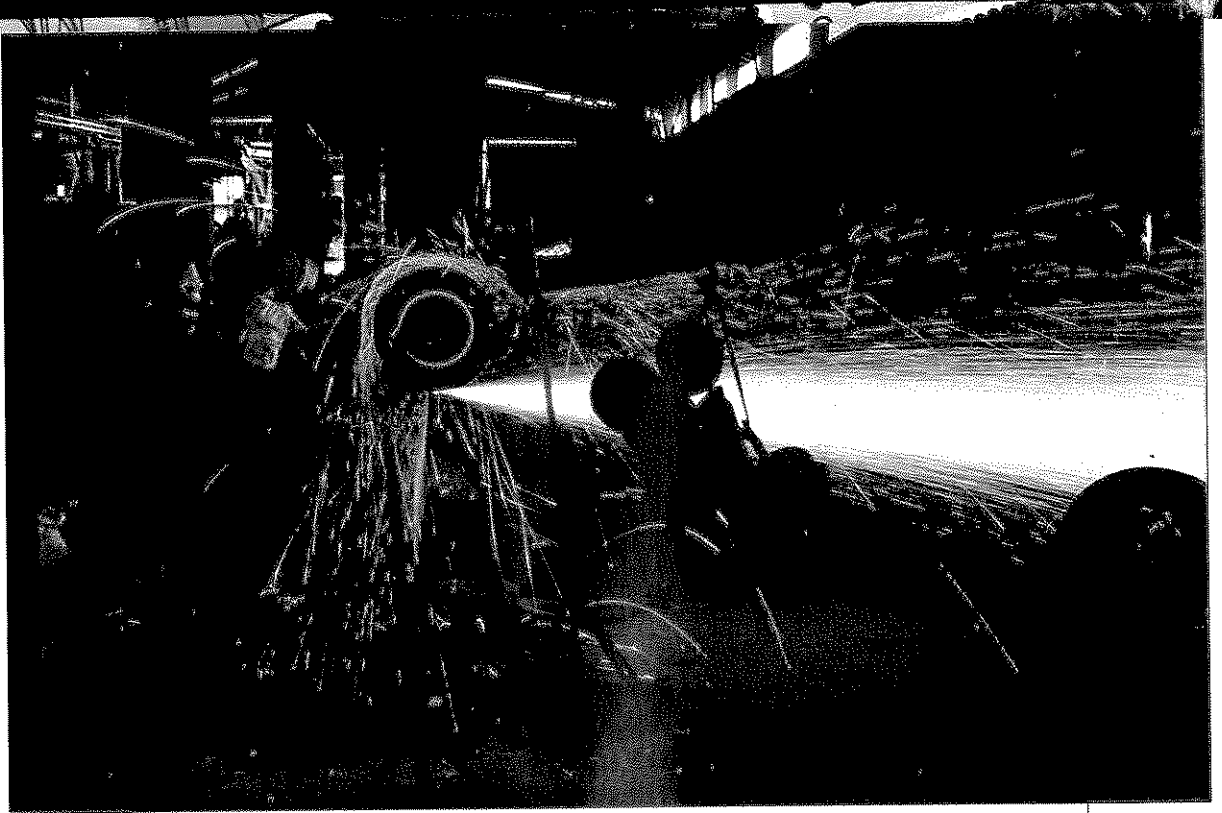
Besides working toward national unity, Mugabe sought to reform landholding patterns and develop agriculture. In Zimbabwe, the best land belongs to about 4,000 big farmers, most of them white. About 7 million black farmers are crowded onto rocky, dry land.

Under a 1992 law, the government started buying land to transfer to peasants. Tensions rose because white landowners objected to having to sell their land at prices set by the government. Another problem emerged when reports suggested that the government had sold some lands to powerful supporters.

**Education in Zimbabwe** Public schools are the key to a better future everywhere. They provide skilled workers needed for a productive society. These Zimbabwean students are learning English, the official language of their country. **Diversity** In what ways can Zimbabwe's schools strengthen its diverse society?







**Zimbabwe Industry** Zimbabwe has used its hydroelectric power, iron ore, coal, and other resources to become one of the most industrialized nations of Africa. These skilled foundry workers produce machine parts. About one fourth of the population works in manufacturing. **Choice** Why does the government control some of the economy but also allow private enterprise?

Both large plantations and small family farms are common in Zimbabwe. In the 1980s, the small farms outproduced large plantations. The government has set up programs to provide seed, fertilizer, and technological help to farmers. As a result, food output has increased.

Unlike many African nations that have to import manufactured goods, Zimbabwe has a number of industries. During the years of UN sanctions, Rhodesians built factories to produce goods that had once been imported. Today, those factories produce steel and heavy industrial equipment along with textiles and consumer goods.

As in most developing nations, the government of Zimbabwe maintains a large degree of control over the economy. Mugabe has, however, encouraged private investors to develop new businesses. Multinational corporations operate many mines as well as other industries. Private companies compete with government-run enterprises, encouraging diversity.

## SECTION 5 REVIEW

- 1. Locate:** (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Zambezi River.
- 2. Identify:** (a) Rhodesia, (b) Robert Mugabe.
- 3. Define:** economic sanctions.
- Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of Zimbabwe's geography.
- Why did Zimbabweans have to fight for independence?
- What economic successes has Zimbabwe had?
- 7. Applying Information** "An evil remains an evil whether practiced by white against black or by black against white," said Robert Mugabe at Zimbabwe's independence. How has Mugabe tried to end the evil of racism?
- 8. Writing Across Cultures** The civil rights movement in the United States occurred at about the same time as nations in Africa were gaining their independence. Write a paragraph explaining how the movements might be connected.

# CHAPTER 5 REVIEW

## Understanding Vocabulary

Match each term at left with the correct definition at right.

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. guerrilla warfare         | a. move toward multiparty system of government     |
| 2. democratization           | b. huge enterprise with branches in many countries |
| 3. multinational corporation | c. refusal to buy certain goods or services        |
| 4. boycott                   | d. attachment to one's own group                   |
| 5. ethnicity                 | e. hit-and-run attacks by small bands of fighters  |

## Reviewing the Main Ideas

1. What means did Kwame Nkrumah use to help Ghana win its independence?
2. (a) Why is economic dependence a problem for African nations? (b) What steps have leaders taken to end economic dependence?
3. Describe three changes that are taking place in family life in Africa.
4. How has technology affected the lives of rural people in African nations?
5. Describe the achievements of Nigerians in (a) art, (b) music, (c) literature.
6. What steps did Robert Mugabe take to ease political tensions in Zimbabwe?

## Reviewing Chapter Themes

1. At independence, African nations moved to modernize their economies. Explain how each of the following has affected economic development: (a) socialism, (b) multinational corporations, (c) development projects.
2. Colonial rule and ethnic diversity have shaped African nations. Explain how these two forces have affected Nigeria and Zimbabwe.
3. Many African nations have faced severe challenges to development. Describe how the population explosion and drought hinder economic progress.
4. Various forces are bringing change to African life. Choose three of the following and describe how each has affected life in Africa: (a) urbanization, (b) education, (c) westernization, (d) technology.

## Thinking Critically

1. **Analyzing Ideas** Kwame Nkrumah said of Ghana in 1957, "Our independence is meaningless unless it is linked up with the total liberation of the African continent." (a) How does Nkrumah's statement reflect the idea of Pan-Africanism? (b) How did Ghana pave the way for other African nations?
2. **Making Global Connections** Why do you think many African students study in American universities?
3. **Defending a Position** Some African nations have adopted one-party rule or military rule. Give arguments to support or oppose these forms of government in Africa.

## Applying Your Skills

1. **Analyzing Literature** Reread the lines from Senghor's poem "Black Woman" on page 108. (a) How does Senghor show pride in Africa? (b) How does this poem reflect the goals of the négritude movement?
2. **Constructing a Time Line** Use the map on page 110 to construct a time line showing when African nations won independence. Then answer these questions: (a) When did Guinea win independence? Botswana? (b) When did the greatest number of African nations win independence? (c) Which nations did not achieve independence until after the 1960s?
3. **Ranking** List six political, economic, and cultural challenges facing African nations. (a) Which two do you think are the most important? (b) Give reasons for your answer.