35.2 Questions (15 points)

1. What effect did old colonial boundaries have on newly independent

African states? (2 points)

A sense of national identity was hard to develop bc new borders divided people or combined ppl who were rivals=ethnic and cultural conflicts remained

1. What were the main negative effects of the economic policies of

European colonizers? (2 points)

Europeans just used colonies for wealth, so they encouraged export of 1-2 cash crops instead of producing range of goods. Also developed few factories so manufactured goods had to be imported=unbalanced economies, small middle class=less stability for democracies

Did not emphasize education so lacked skilled, literate work force

1. What is apartheid and which party instituted the policy? (2 points)

Complete separation of the races; The National Party

1. What were the homelands in South Africa? (1 point)

The government set up reserves, called homelands, for the blacks; they weren’t allowed to live in white areas unless they were servants. Homelands policy was unbalanced: Blacks were 75% of pop but land for them was only 13%.

1. How did blacks resist white control? (2 points)

they formed the African National Congress (ANC) to fight for their rights. They organized strikes and boycotts, so the gov’t banned the ANC and imprisoned many members including Nelson Mandela

1. How did foreign nations pressure South Africa to end apartheid? (2 points)

Trade restrictions and banned from olympics

1. How did apartheid end? (2 points)

1989 elected new president F.W. de Klerk, goal was to end isolation; Feb 1990 he legalized the ANC and released Mandela from prison. Over next 18 months, parliament repealed apartheid laws=world leaders eased restrictions. De Klerk agreed to hold S Africa’s first universal elections in which all could vote in April 1994, mandela wins president.

1. What are some of the important issues facing South Africa today? (2 points)

high crime rate, AIDS epidemic, and unemployment