

**CHAPTER 19 Section 2 (pages 606–611)**

# The Challenge of Democracy in Africa

## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about challenges to democracy in South America and Mexico.

In this section, you will read about struggles for democracy in Africa.

## AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the struggles for democracy in Nigeria and South Africa. Record key events and changes in government.

### TERMS AND NAMES

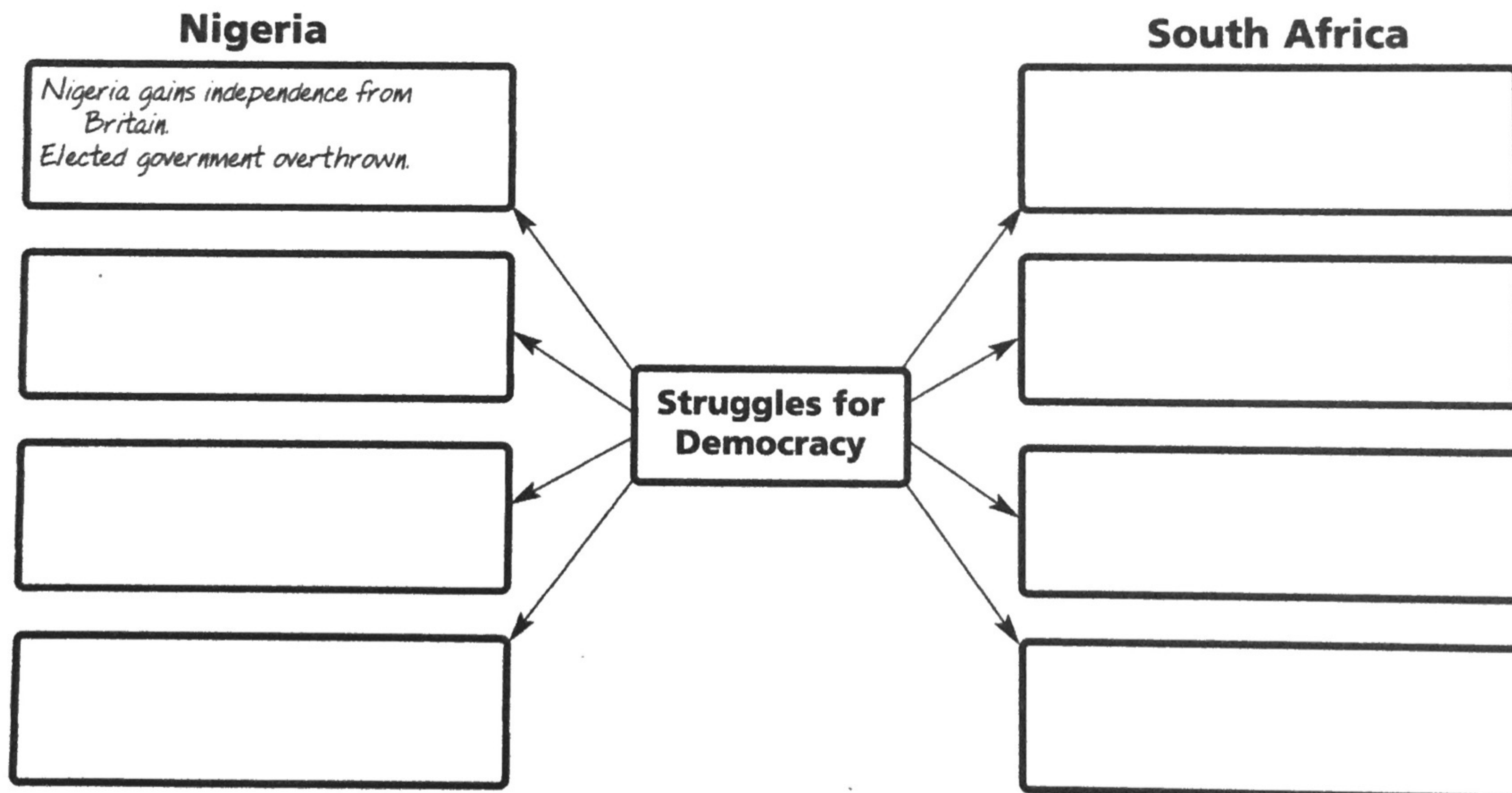
**federal system** System in which power is shared between state governments and a central authority

**martial law** Military rule

**dissident** Person against government policy

**apartheid** Strict separation of blacks and whites

**Nelson Mandela** Leader of the African National Congress who was imprisoned



## Colonial Rule Limits Democracy

(page 606)

**What** problems did colonial rule create?

African nations have had a hard time setting up democratic governments because of the effects of colonial rule. European powers made borders in Africa that paid no attention to ethnic groupings.

They put people who disliked each other in the same area. This practice caused conflict.

Also, the European nations never built up the economies of their colonies. Most of the colonies lacked a middle class or skilled workers. Both are needed for a strong democracy. When Britain and France gave their African colonies independence, they gave them democratic governments. But problems soon arose between rival groups.



1. Name three things that have slowed democracy in Africa.

Civil War in Nigeria; Nigeria's Nation-Building (pages 607-609)

What happened after Nigeria gained independence?

In 1960, Nigeria became independent from Britain. It adopted a federal system. In a **federal system**, power is shared between state governments and a central authority. But conflict broke out in just a few years. The people of one ethnic group—the Igbo—tried to break away from Nigeria in 1967. The Igbo lost in a three-year civil war.

A period of **martial law**, or military rule, followed the war. In 1979 Nigeria got an elected government. Some army officers said the government was corrupt. The officers overthrew the government in 1983. Once in power, they treated the people from other ethnic groups harshly. They jailed **dissidents**, opponents of government policy. The military rulers allowed elections in 1993. But they did not accept the results of the elections and continued to rule the land.

2. What happened after Nigeria's civil war?

South Africa Under Apartheid (page 609)

What was apartheid?

In South Africa, the conflict was between races. A white minority ruled a black majority. In 1948, the whites put in place a policy called **apartheid**—the

strict separation of blacks and whites. Black South Africans were denied many basic rights. Some joined together in a group called the *African National Congress* (ANC) to fight for their rights. The white government cracked down on the ANC. They put many ANC leaders in prison. **Nelson Mandela**, the leader of the ANC, was one of the people imprisoned.

3. Why was the African National Congress formed?

Struggle for Democracy

(pages 610-611)

How did apartheid end?

By the late 1980s, several riots had taken place. Blacks angrily struck back against apartheid. People in other nations also opposed apartheid. They *boycotted*, or would not buy, goods produced in South Africa. They hoped the boycott would persuade the South African government to end apartheid.

In 1990, President F. W. de Klerk took that step. He made the ANC legal and released ANC leader Nelson Mandela from prison. The South African parliament passed a law ending apartheid. In April 1994, all South Africans—even blacks—were able to vote in an election for a new leader. The ANC and Mandela won easily. In 1996, the new government approved a new constitution. It gave equal rights to all South Africans.

4. Why did F. W. de Klerk end apartheid?



**CHAPTER 18** Section 3 (pages 578–582)

# New Nations in Africa

**BEFORE YOU READ**

In the last section, you read about the struggle for self-rule in Southeast Asian colonies.

In this section, you will read about new nations in Africa.

**AS YOU READ**

Use the web below to take notes on challenges facing each nation after independence.

**TERMS AND NAMES**

**Negritude movement** African movement after World War II to celebrate African culture, heritage, and values

**Kwame Nkrumah** Leader in the Gold Coast independence movement

**Jomo Kenyatta** Nationalist who helped lead Kenya to independence

**Mobutu Sese Seko** Ruler who took control of the Congo in 1965 and renamed it Zaire

**Ahmed Ben Bella** Leader of the FLN who became the first president and prime minister of Algeria

COUNTRY	CHALLENGES
Ghana	Military rule since 1981
Kenya	
Congo	
Algeria	
Angola	

**Achieving Independence**

(pages 578–579)

**Why** did independence movements increase after World War II?

During World War II, Africans fought as soldiers along with Europeans. After the war, Africans wanted independence. Many Africans took part in the **Negritude movement**. The purpose of this movement was to celebrate African culture, *heritage*, and values.

**1. What was the Negritude movement?**


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**Ghana Leads the Way; Fighting for Freedom**

(pages 579–581)

**What** challenges did newly independent nations face?

The British gave Africans a greater part in the colonial government of its Gold Coast colony. **Kwame Nkrumah** led a movement to push Britain to act more quickly. The effort succeeded. In 1957 the Gold Coast colony became independent. The new nation took the name Ghana.

Nkrumah had big plans for building the economy of Ghana. But these plans were very expensive. Opposition grew. Finally, the army seized power in 1966. Ghana has been ruled by a military dictator since 1981.



The strong leadership of nationalist **Jomo Kenyatta** helped Kenya achieve independence in 1963. An uprising of Africans called Mau Mau also helped. Mau Mau aimed at frightening the British settlers to leave. Kenyatta became president of the new nation. He tried to unite the many different people in his country. Kenya has faced violence and a weak economy in the 1990s.

A bloody conflict for independence took place in Algeria. About 1 million French settlers lived there. They were unwilling to give up their property or their control of the colonial government.

Violence broke out in 1945 and continued for many years. In 1954, the Algerian National Liberation Front, or FLN, announced its intention to fight for independence. In 1962, the French finally granted independence to Algeria.

**Ahmed Ben Bella**, a leader of the FLN, was the first prime minister and then the first president of Algeria. From 1965 until 1988, Algerians tried to *modernize* their country. These efforts failed.

An Islamic party won elections in 1991. But the government rejected the vote. Fighting between Islamic *militants* and the government continued through the 1990s.

**2. What problems did the new nations of Ghana and Kenya face?**

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## Civil War in Congo and Angola

(pages 581–582)

### **What** *happened in the Congo after independence?*

The Congo won its independence from Belgium in 1960. But the new nation was not well-prepared for self-rule. The Congo quickly fell into civil war.

In 1965, **Mobutu Sese Seko** took control. He renamed the country Zaire and ruled until 1997. Zaire had rich mineral resources. But Mobutu's harsh and corrupt rule made the country poor. He was overthrown in a coup in 1997. The country's name was changed back to the Congo.

The colonies of Portugal were the last to gain their independence. Portugal did nothing to prepare the people of Angola for self-rule. Three Angolan groups emerged in the 1960s that were determined to control the new government.

In the 1970s, the army of Portugal revolted against its government over the war in Angola. The troops left Angola without putting any group in charge. Angolans fought a long civil war. The war ended in 1989. But no strong government has formed yet.

**3. How did Mobutu rule the Congo?**

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