

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST!

**Seventh Grade Social Studies**

**Africa History Quiz 2019**

[ss7H1a]

1. The modern day political boundaries, civil wars, and conflicts found in Africa can often be traced back to
  - A. European partitioning and colonization
  - B. Ancient African trading empires
  - C. European cooperation in the late 1800s
  - D. Asian invasions in the 1800s
  
2. None of the following are effects of European colonialism on Africa EXCEPT.
  - A. African cultures were maintained and strengthened
  - B. African culture was lost, countries weakened, and ethnic conflict increased
  - C. Ethnic rivalries lessened and families strengthened
  - D. African cultures prospered, and rich traditions were maintained
  
3. The Europeans were imperialists and wanted to claim as much land as possible for their country. What did the Europeans do to keep from fighting one another over the land in Africa?
  - A. held the Berlin conference in 1884 to partition the land
  - B. signed the “African Land Peace Treaty” and no one got land
  - C. went to the United Nations and debated over the land
  - D. had a war to see who got to claim the most
  
4. The way European countries partitioned Africa into colonies has had what modern day effect on Africa?
  - A. increased cooperation
  - B. improved infrastructure
  - C. improved use of resources
  - D. increased conflict
  
5. In the 19th century, European countries established colonies in Africa mainly as sources of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. soldiers	C. missionaries
B. exotic animals	D. raw materials
  
6. In 1946 British colonial authorities merged southern and northern Sudan into a single administrative region. The inhabitants of southern Sudan primarily practice Christianity and Traditional African religions. Northern Sudan is inhabited by Arab Muslims. Merging the citizens in the previously separate regions led to the first Sudanese civil war and subsequent political and ethnic strife. Based on the passage, what contributed to civil war in Sudan?

A. Apartheid.	C. Artificial political borders.
B. Pan-African Movement.	D. African Nationalist movement

[SSH1b]

7. The belief that a group of people should rule themselves.
  - A. Imperialism
  - B. Nationalism
  - C. Colonialism
  - D. Genocide

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8. Which of these was the result of the nationalist movements and Pan African movements in countries like Nigeria and Kenya?

- A. poverty
- B. illiteracy
- C. independence
- D. the spread of AIDS

9. What happened in many African nations soon after they won independence?

- A. Ethnic divisions led to civil wars.
- B. Drought produced widespread famine.
- C. Europeans seized control of the new governments.
- D. Democracy was established, and economic goals were reached.

[SS7H1B]

10. How has the Pan-African Movement had an impact on the world?

- A. Economies in African countries use it to trade with other countries
- B. It has led to more civil wars and political corruption in Africa
- C. Because it is so small, the movement has not had an effect outside of Africa
- D. It has helped unify citizens in African countries and African citizens around the world

11. How did the Pan-African movement lead to independence in Nigeria?

- A. It made people angry so they started violent protests across Africa.
- B. It made people accept colonization as fair, so the countries did not get independence.
- C. It unified a language so that African nations could to work together.
- D. It unified Africans and encouraged cooperation between nations to reach independence.

[ss7H1c]

12. Who is Nelson Mandela?

- A. the leader of the National Party
- B. the first European to arrive in South Africa
- C. a leader that protested and fought to end apartheid
- D. the last president during apartheid

13. What was the name of the official policy of racial segregation formerly practiced in South Africa?

- A. Segregation
- B. Apartheid
- C. Nelson Mandela
- D. Pan-African Movement

14. What role did Nelson Mandela and F.W. De Klerk play in the evolution of Apartheid in South Africa?

- A. They worked to end apartheid.
- B. They created apartheid.
- C. They worked to maintain apartheid.
- D. They enhanced apartheid.