South Africa:

**History:**

What was the role of the African National Congress? To make South Africa more equitable for blacks, erase discrimination, and be the voice of the black South Africans.

What was apartheid? Laws created that forced segregation

Explain the significance of Nelson Mandela. One time leader of the ANC, spent 27 years of a life sentence in prison (mostly Robben Island) for sabotage and treason. Released and pardoned by de Klerk, helped write an inclusive constitution (received the Noble Peace Prize), and became the first black president of South Africa after the first inclusive election in the country’s history.

Explain the significance of F. W. de Klerk. Last white president under apartheid. Worked to end apartheid, release and pardon Mandela from prison, helped (with Mandela) create an inclusive constitution (with Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize).

Government:

What type of government do they have in South Africa? Parliamentary Democracy

How can citizens participate in South Africa’s government? All citizens (regardless of race) 18 and older can vote

What are some of the challenges faced TODAY by the South African Government? High Unemployment, corruption, struggles with racial divides, slow economic growth

Economics:  
What type of economy do they have in South Africa? Strong mixed economy (technologically advanced)

What are their main resources? Gold, Platinum, Diamonds

What often discourages citizens from becoming entrepreneurs? It is very expensive, a long process, and you must have all finances up front (no loans)

Who suffers the most from high unemployment rates in South Africa? Black south Africans suffering still from the aftermath of apartheid.

Kenya:

History:

Why was Kenya colonized? Shipping ports on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean.

What European country ruled Kenya? Great Britain

What impact did the Mau Mau have on Kenya’s independence? They began the uniting tribes that led to fear for the British, uprisings, and eventually independence.

Who ruled Kenya after independence? Jomo Kenyatta What political party? Kenyan African National Union

Government:

What type of government do they have in Kenya? Presidential Democracy

What rights do citizens have? All citizens age 18 and older can vote for the president/legislature

What struggles does the current government face? Tourism faces the most issues because of terrorism.

Economics:

What is a trade deficit? When a country imports more than it exports

Why are girls often disregarded when it comes to education? Traditional beliefs prevent families from feeling as though education is more important than preparing for marriage and motherhood.

What is Kenya’s most valuable resource? Fertile soil in the highlands

What prevents entrepreneurship in Kenya? It is very expensive to get a license and you must pay upfront.

Nigeria:  
History:

Who colonized Nigeria? Great Britain

What resources were Europeans looking for in Nigeria? Cocoa, rubber, palm oil, and expanding trade)

When did Nigeria gain its independence? 1960 What Happened immediately after? Civil War

What two groups consistently have the most conflict within Nigeria? Muslims/Christians

Government:

What type of government do they have in Nigeria? Presidential Democracy

How do citizens participate? Citizens can vote at 18

What is the bicameral legislative branch of the Nigerian Government Called? National Assembly

What are some current issues with the Nigerian government? Conflict between Christians and Muslims; overzealous government solutions to problems.

Economics:

What kind of economy do they have in Nigeria? Mixed How does it compare to other African countries? They are wealthy allowing them to be the largest economy in Africa

Other than oil, what are other factors of growth in Nigeria’s economy? Agriculture, telecommunications, services

What is an infrastructure? Transportation structure, hospitals, power sources