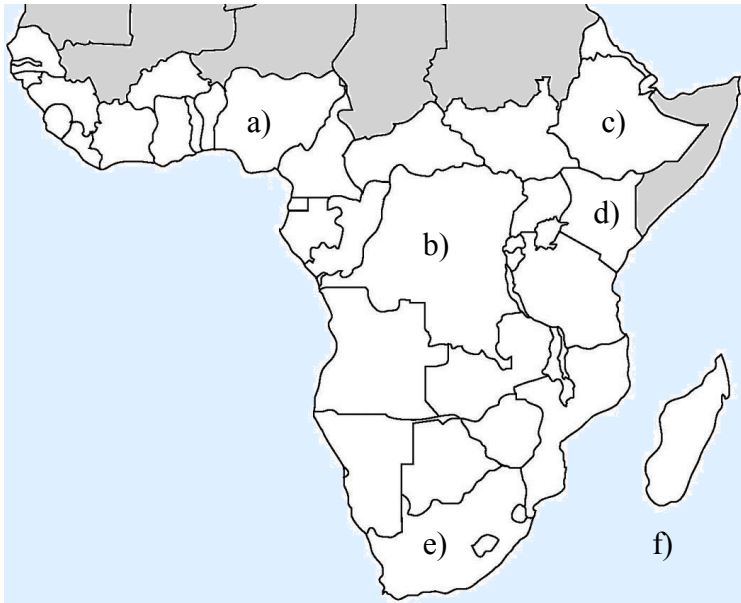


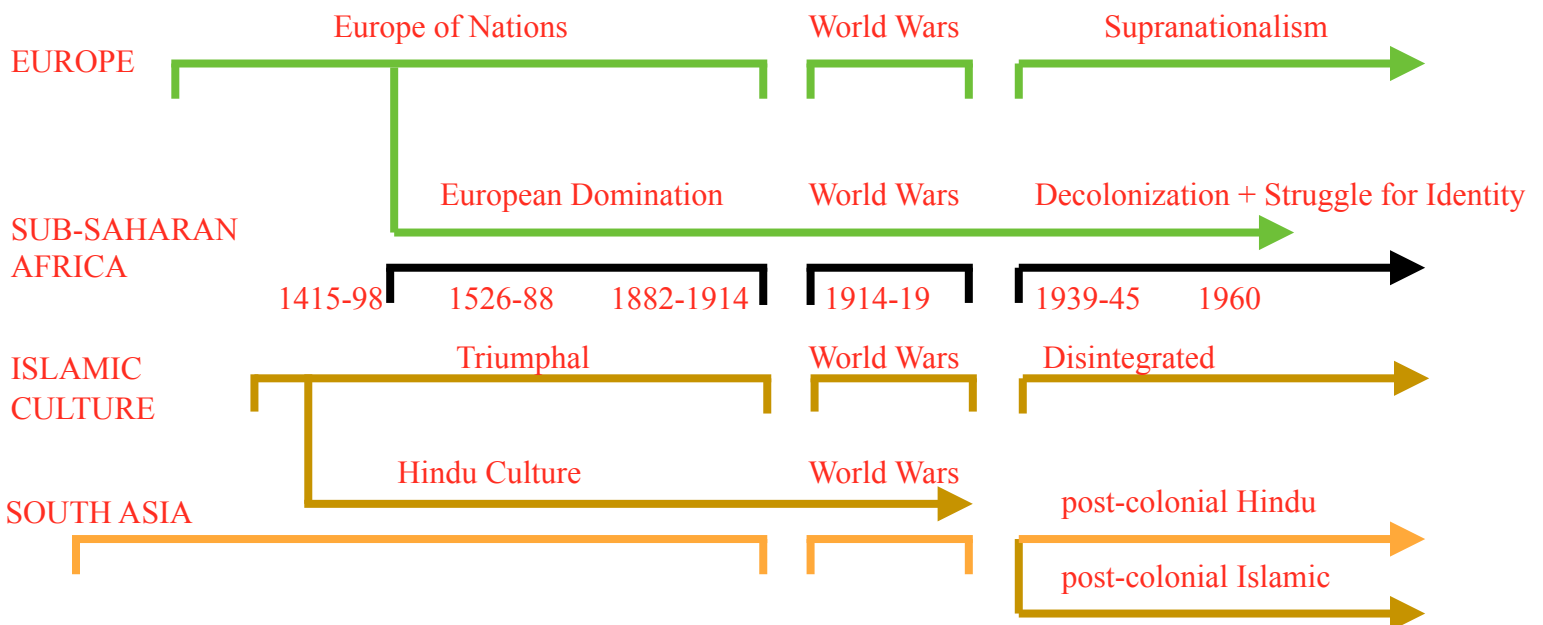
Part 1: Geography and World History

1. Label the countries indicated on the map below:



- a) Nigeria (1 pt)
- b) Democratic Republic of Congo (1 pt)
- c) Ethiopia (1 pt)
- d) Kenya (1 pt)
- e) South Africa (1 pt)
- f) Madagascar (1 pt)

2. Draw a timeline diagram of 1) Europe and Africa, and 2) Islamic Culture and South Asia. Label the periods with titles that clearly indicate the meaning of each period in history, **and label the anchor facts of African history**. Do not abbreviate as we do in our daily practice. Show the connections between Islamic culture and South Asia AND between Europe and Africa. Using a ruler could help you make it as neat as possible.



Period names and lines: 4 points Labeled Cultures: 2 points Anchor Facts: 6 pts **Total Points This Page: 18 pts**

Part 2: African History

3. What is post-colonialism? What about Africa's early culture contributes to it? What about its modern history is also key?

Post-colonialism means a that a culture is responding to previously being inside of someone else's empire, and they are struggling to create their own identity. Africa is post-colonial because it was tribal and a-historical before the European arrival. Decolonization by Europe is what set off this modern trend. **(4 pts: 1 pt for definition; 1 pt for a-historical; 1 pt for decolonization; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. What factor allow us to study the history of Sub-Saharan Africa as a block, despite its size and complexity?

The history of a large and complex cultural area (a spear-snake-fan-tree-wall-rop) like Sub-Saharan Africa is possible because it is a cultural block (an elephant) whose pieces have much that is distinctive and in common. Sub-Saharan Africa is "under" the Sahara, geographically. This is a geographical boundary between it and Islamic culture. Historically, this part of Africa is more connected to Europe, causing it to have a common post-colonial identity. **(3 pts: 1 pt for geography; 1 pt for history; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 3: European Domination

5. How did Columbus's discovery of America lead to the depopulation of Africa?

After Columbus discovered America in 1492, Spain began to conquer the natives of that part of the world, and also to transmit diseases to that population to which it had never developed immunities, because it was completely separate from Europe, Asia, and Africa. So many natives died, that the Spanish were running low on slave labor and slave ships began transporting slaves from Africa to work in the Americas. This occurred from 1526 to 1888 and involves the deportation of millions of Africans from their homelands. Thus the depopulation of the Americas led to a depopulation of Africa. **(4 pts: 1 pt for conquest and disease; 1 pt for slave labor; 1 pt for long history of the slave trade; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 11 pts

6. Why did the *Scramble for Africa* occur, and what is its lasting significance for African history?

The Scramble for Africa happened because the European empires had already claimed every other part of the world that could not resist them. It also happened when and how it did because of the rise of the German Empire. Once Germany became powerful and tried to take over Africa, the other European powers needed to “scramble” to prevent Germany from taking it all! Its lasting significance for Africa is that because of the decades of European imperial control, Africa has only recently become independent, and its culture is still *post-colonial*, meaning it is still trying to define a path of its own after having been ruled. **(4 pts: 1 pt for last remaining area; 1 pt for Germany; 1 pt for post-colonial; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 4: Independence and Post-Colonial Africa

7. What is “detrribalization”? Why doesn’t any part of Africa have a German identity instead?

Detribalization is a process of change where people lose their tribal way of life. In Africa this meant being forced to have a European way of life, but Germany did not get to impose its own way because it lost World War I and its colonies were taken by France and England. **(3 pts: 1 pt for loss of tribalism; 1 pt for Germany losing WWI; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

8. What is Francization? Why did it fail in Algeria? What process was triggered throughout Sub-Saharan Africa because of that failure?

Francization is the process of transformation a colony into a French culture—basically, to make people French and make their land a part of France. It failed in Algeria because of the refusal of the people in Islamic culture to be part of France. When Algeria fought its war of independence that triggered decolonization in Sub-Saharan Africa—the “year of Africa” (1960). **(4 pts: 1 pt for France; 1pt Islamic resistance; 1 pt for decolonization; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 11 pts

9. Why does Post-Maoist China seem to be playing a disproportionately important role in post-colonial Africa among all the cardinal cultures?

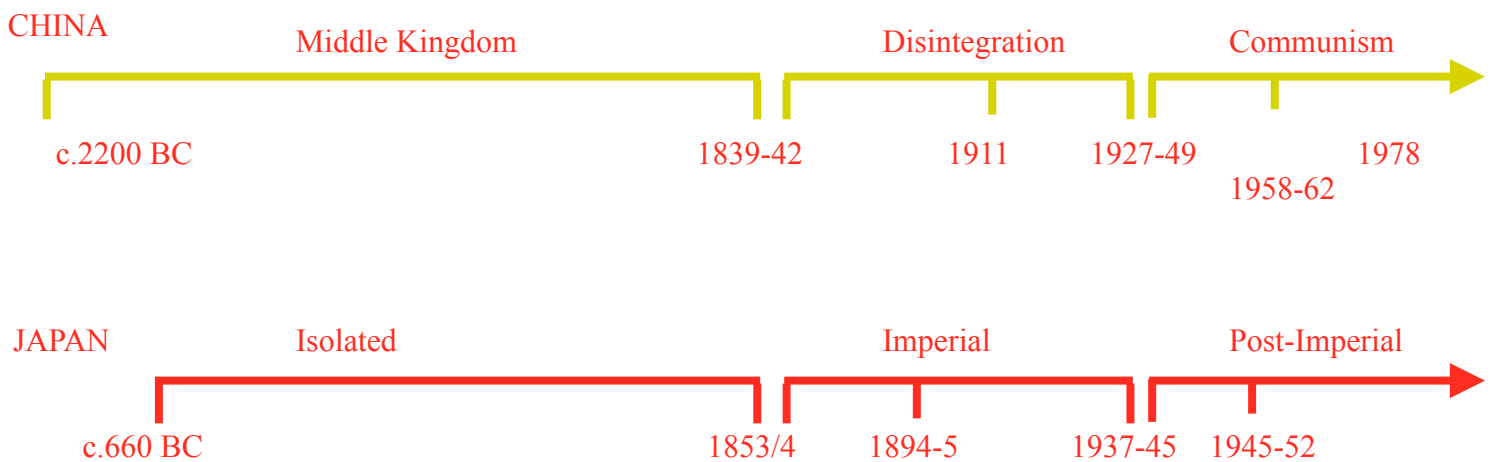
The most important cardinal culture in Africa is Post-Maoist China. European and American influence are rejected in Africa because of the history of African slavery in their cultures. Russia doesn't matter to Africa. It doesn't seem to have anything to offer. Islamic Culture, for its part, is an aggressor, with Jihadists attacking many people in Africa. China is a culture that also suffered because of Europe, and now seems successful, so Africa is hopeful that a China will help it succeed as well.

(3 pts: 1 pt for China; 1 pt for common history and China's success; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 3 pts

Part 5: Bonus

10. Draw and label Chinese and Japanese anchor fact timelines *with period names and anchor fact dates*.



Maximum Bonus Points: 4 pts

TOTAL POINTS ON TEST: 43 pts