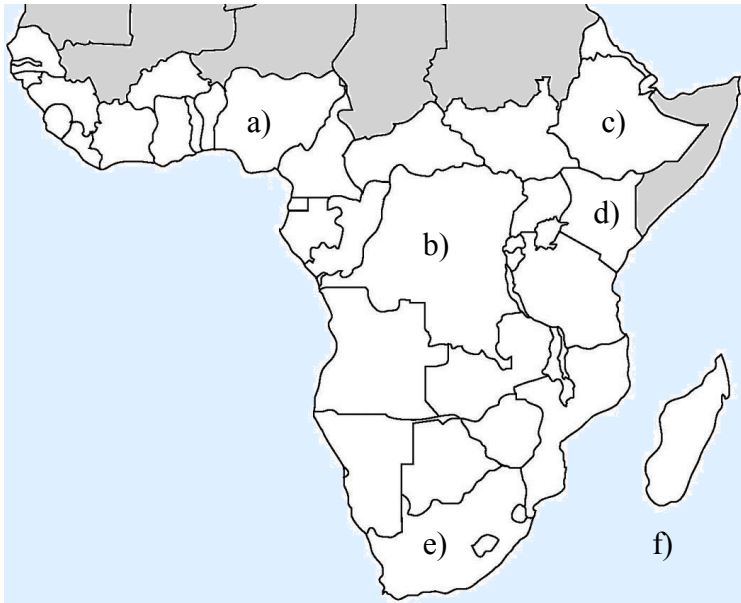


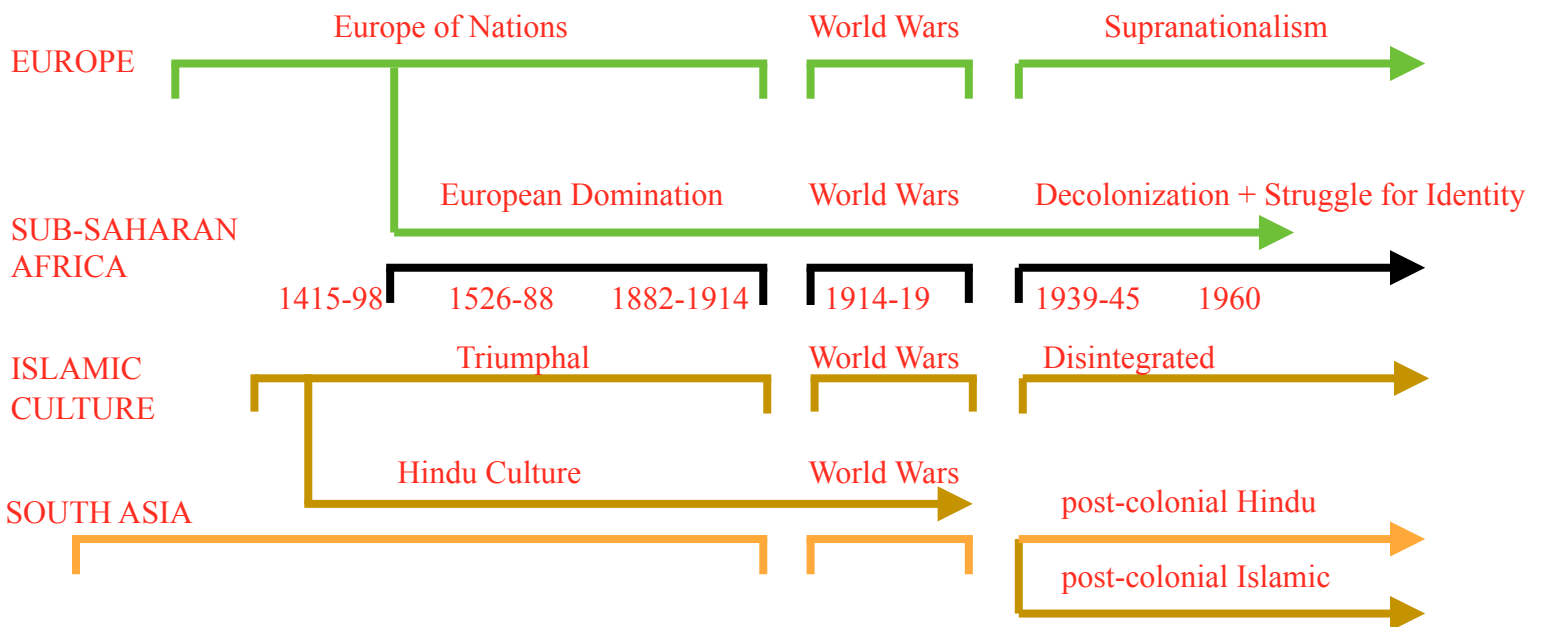
Part 1: Geography and World History

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 allows 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. Why didn't Portugal agree to Columbus's proposal to sail **east** to Asia?

Portugal's king rejected the plan of Christopher Columbus to sail WEST to Asia, because Bartolomeu Dias had already discovered the bottom of Africa, and the eastern route was thus assured. **(2 pts: 1 pt for success of Portuguese eastern route; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

6. What is the importance of the *Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade* to African history?

The Trans-Atlantic slave trade *depopulated and brutalized* Africa. This was a great setback. By losing many of its own people, Africa lost its greatest resource. It's still post-colonial, trying to build an identity, because it couldn't build one earlier. **(3 pts: 1 pt for depopulation; 1 pt for setback and post-colonial; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

7. What are two reasons for the *Scramble for Africa*?

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! **(3 pts: 1 pt for last remaining area; 1 pt for Germany; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 4: Independence and Post-Colonial Africa

8. 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)**

9. 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. It failed in Algeria because of the refusal of 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)**

10. What cardinal culture is most important in Africa today, and why?

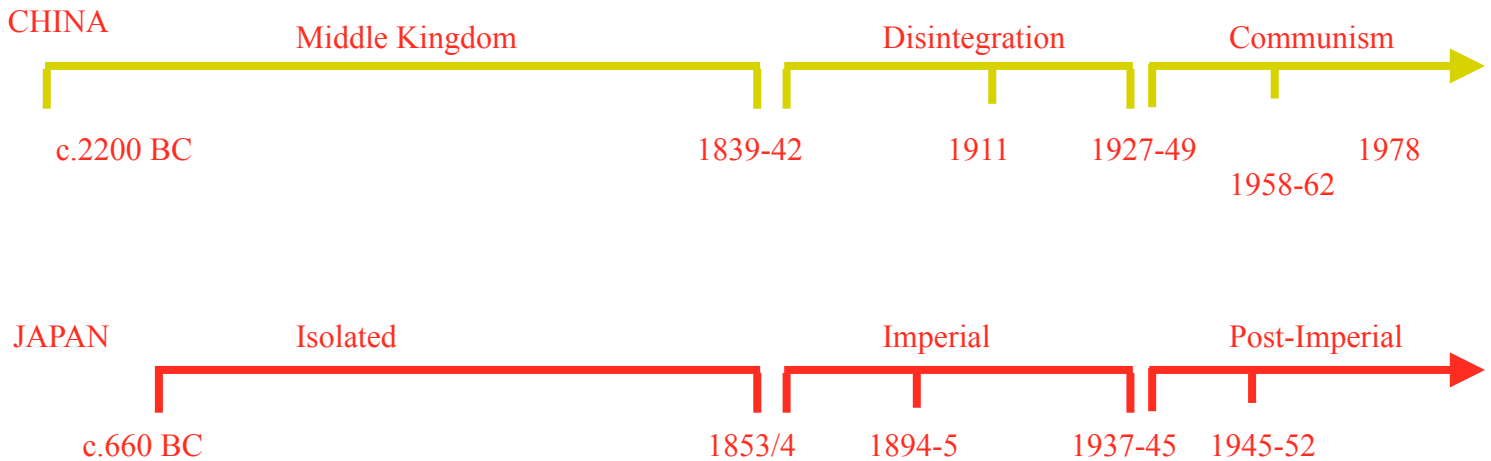
The most important cardinal culture in Africa is China. Europe and America are rejected because of the history of slavery. Russia doesn’t matter. Islamic Culture is an aggressor. China is a culture that also suffered because of Europe, and now seems successful, so Africa is hopeful that a China will 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: 13 pts

Part 5: Bonus

11. 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