

CHAPTER  
**32**  
SECTION 2

# Note Taking Study Guide

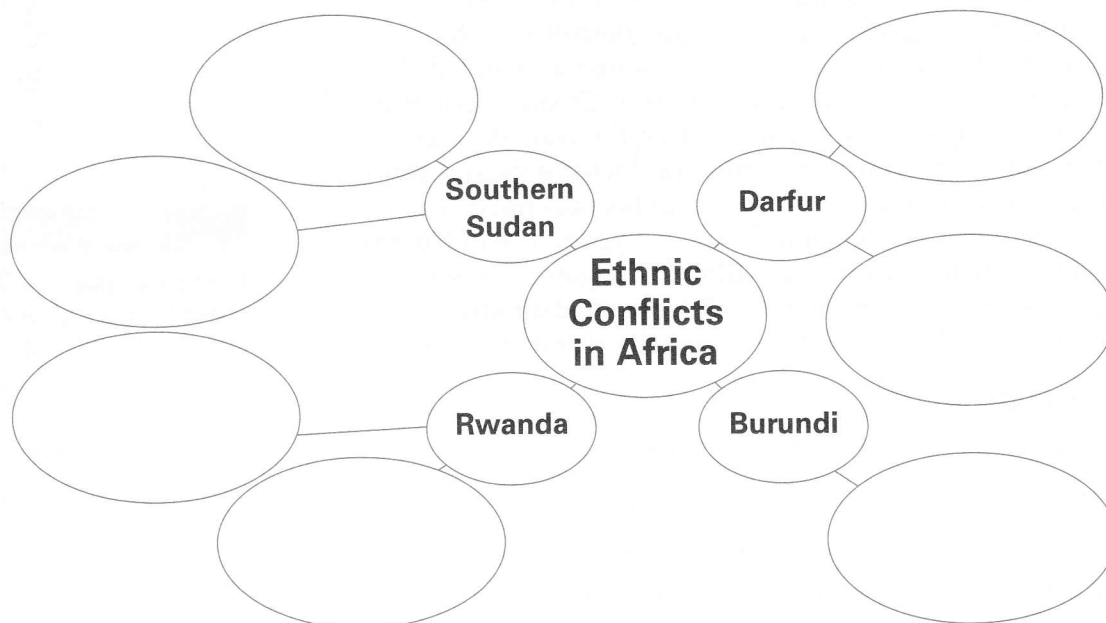
## STRUGGLES IN AFRICA

**Focus Question:** Why have conflicts plagued some African countries?

- A. As you read *"South Africa Struggles for Freedom," "South Africa's Neighbors Face Long Conflicts,"* and *"Ethnic Conflicts Kill Millions,"* record the sequence of events in the conflicts in South Africa and its neighbors.

1910: White minority controls government of independent South Africa.
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1948:
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- B. As you read *"Ethnic Conflicts Kill Millions,"* identify the causes and effects of the conflicts in Rwanda, Sudan, Burundi, and Darfur.



## CHAPTER

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## Section Summary

## STRUGGLES IN AFRICA

In the 1950s and 1960s, many new nations won independence in Africa. Several other African nations suffered internal conflicts and civil wars. In 1910, South Africa achieved self-rule from Britain. Most civil rights, however, were limited to white settlers. The black majority had few rights under a legal system of racial segregation called **apartheid**. Under apartheid, nonwhites faced many restrictions. For example, laws banned marriages between races and stipulated segregated restaurants, beaches, and schools.

The **African National Congress (ANC)** opposed apartheid and led the struggle for majority rule. In 1960 police gunned down 69 people during a protest in **Sharpeville**, a black township. The government then outlawed the ANC. **Nelson Mandela**, an ANC leader, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

In the 1980s, international demands for an end to apartheid and for Mandela's release increased. In 1984, Bishop **Desmond Tutu** won the Nobel Peace Prize for his nonviolent opposition to apartheid. In 1990, South African president **F.W. de Klerk** ended apartheid and freed Mandela, who was elected president in 1994.

South Africa's neighbors also experienced long conflicts to attain independence. Portugal granted independence to Angola and Mozambique in 1975. South Africa and the United States saw the new nations as threats because some liberation leaders had ties to the ANC or the Soviet Union.

After independence, ethnic conflicts plagued many nations. Historic resentments divided nations, and regional rivalries fed ethnic violence. In Rwanda, one of Africa's deadliest wars occurred. There, the **Hutus** were the majority, but the minority **Tutsis** dominated the country. In 1994, extremist Hutus slaughtered about 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus. Another 3 million Rwandans lost their homes. In response, world leaders pledged to stop genocide wherever it may occur. Their power to do this, however, was limited. In Sudan, non-Muslim, non-Arab rebels in the south battled Arab Muslims from the north. This war, drought, and famine caused millions of deaths. Finally, southern rebels signed a peace agreement in 2004. In the same year, however, ethnic conflict spread to Darfur in western Sudan. This conflict raised fears of a new genocide.

## Review Questions

1. Describe conditions under apartheid in South Africa.

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2. What led to deadly war in Rwanda?

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## READING CHECK

Which two African countries gained independence from Portugal?

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## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *stipulated* mean in the underlined sentence? Note that *stipulated* refers to laws. The previous sentence has a reference to restrictions that non-whites faced. Use these context clues to help you understand the meaning of the word *stipulated*.

## READING SKILL

**Recognize Sequence** Did the South African government outlaw the ANC before or after the protest in Sharpeville?

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