**Unit 12: Independence Movements**

**Lesson 2**

1. Introduction
2. Objective: Independence in Africa
3. SOL WHII.14b
4. Do Now: Locate and label the following countries: Algeria, Ivory Coast, Ghana, South Africa, Kenya

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| II. Independence Movements   1. Right to self-determination (UN Charter)   *“All peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development.”*   1. After WWII   III. British Colonies   1. Ghana (Gold Coast) 2. Kenya 3. South Africa 4. French Colonies 5. Ivory Coast (West Africa) 6. Algeria 7. Conclusion 8. The Charter of the United Nations guaranteed colonial populations the right to self-determination. 9. Independence movements in Africa challenged European imperialism. 10. Loss of colonies by Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal; influence of superpower rivalry during the Cold War. | \\w-sch-staff-12\UserDesktops\hahecht\Desktop\Capture.PNG |

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| **Key Terms, Concepts, Events, People, and Places:** | | | |
| Pan-Africanism | Ghana (Gold Coast) | Kwame Nkrumah | Kenya |
| Kikuyu | Jomo Kenyatta | Mau Mau | South Africa |
| Apartheid | ANC | Nelson Mandela | E.W, Klerk |
| Ivory Coast | French Community | Charles de Gaulle | Algeria |
| **Questions to Consider:** | | | |
| 1. Why did independence movements in African gain success after WWII? 2. What was Jomo Kenyatta’s leadership role in Kenya? 3. What was Nelson Mandela’s leadership role in South Africa? 4. How was independence achieved by British colonies? French colonies? | | | |