

**EFFINGHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE: HISTORY**

**TERM 3- THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA**

**ACTIVITY 1**

1.1. Fill in the missing word by choosing the correct word in the word box and write in the space provided.

Fact	France
secondary	opinion
	Germany
Liberia	Britain

The country that colonised most of the African land was 1.1.1. \_\_\_\_\_ whereas 1.1.2. \_\_\_\_\_ has taken over the second most land.

1.1.3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the example of a country that remained independent during the colonisation of Africa. "The Berlin Conference is the greatest robbery that the world has ever known" is a/an

1.1.4. \_\_\_\_\_ The colonisation of Africa is a/an example of a 1.1.5. \_\_\_\_\_

**ACTIVITY 2**

The Ashanti and their early contact with the European traders and explorers:

2.2. Read the next sources and answer the following questions.

**Source A:**

The first people to settle in the West coast, is cattle herders. That changes with the arrival of Europeans in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Portuguese navigators, working their way down the west coast, reach this area in 1471 and build a fortress at Elmina in 1482. But others follow fast. As early as 1492 a French buccaneer, marauding off the coast, deprives a Portuguese ship of its precious cargo.

[http://www.histoword.net/wrldhis/plain\\_text\\_histories](http://www.histoword.net/wrldhis/plain_text_histories)

**Source B:**

The long contact between European and African merchants near the coastal trade castles produced a network of personal relationships and cultural interchange. Western education, at least to the level of literacy and commercial arithmetic, was important for traders, and many Africans were able to use their business connections to secure hospitality for a few years' residence in Europe.... The process as a whole was not so much "Westernisation" as the creation of a culturally mixed community that could mediate between the two parent societies.

**Source C:**

The first Ashanti king was Osei Tutu. He joined a number of Akan states together to form a strong union. He ruled it from the Ashanti capital at Kumasi. The most important symbol of the king's power was the Golden stool. The Ashanti believed that this stool represented the soul of the nation and brought good fortune to it.

J.Bottaro (et.al). (2013) oxford successful review copy 2nd ed.

Use Source A - C to answer the following questions:

2.2.1. According to Source B, what did Africans on the west coast of Africa gain from the interaction with Europeans?

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2.2.2. Using Source B and previous lessons, explain whether or not the relationship between the African people and the traders was equal.

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2.2.3. Using source C, name the first Ashanti king.

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2.2.4. What was the capital of Ashanti called?

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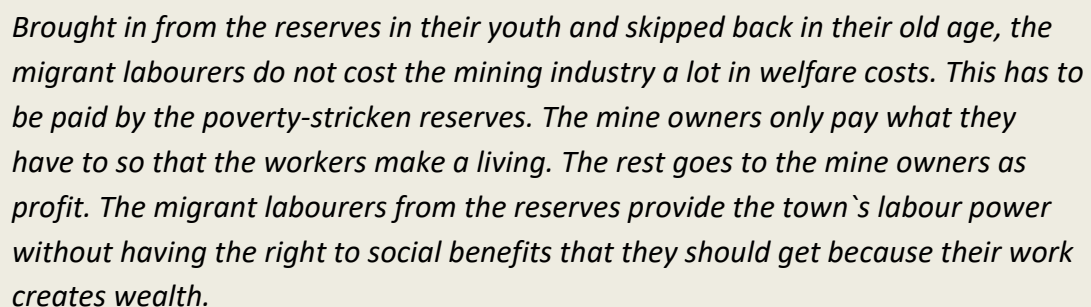
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### ACTIVITY 3

3.1 Read the source and answer the questions that follow it. You will also need to think about information you know that is not in the source. Write your answers on the space provided.

In this extract, a historian talks about how the migrant labour system had no benefits for the migrant workers.

(Source: Adapted from Magubane .B.M. (1990). *The Political Economy of race and class in South Africa*. New York: new Monthly Review Press. Pages 95-96)



*Brought in from the reserves in their youth and skipped back in their old age, the migrant labourers do not cost the mining industry a lot in welfare costs. This has to be paid by the poverty-stricken reserves. The mine owners only pay what they have to so that the workers make a living. The rest goes to the mine owners as profit. The migrant labourers from the reserves provide the town`s labour power without having the right to social benefits that they should get because their work creates wealth.*

3.1.1. Explain the term “migrant labour” in your own words.

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3.1.2. What costs do the mine owners have to pay?

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3.1.3. Discuss the conditions under which the miners lived.

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**ACTIVITY 4**

1.4. Study source C and answer the questions that will follow. Write the answers in the space provided.

**Source C**

Colonialism is the process whereby a country or territory is captured by another and is held under political and economic control. In general, colonialism enable the colonizer to make a profit by suppressing and exploiting the local people and natural resources of the colonized country. In some colonies, colonialism was violent and brutal. In others, it was about African culture, traditions and way of life as inferior or wrong. Although people from the colonizing country settled in the colonies, they remained nationals or citizens of the colonial ruler.

South Africa was colonized by Great Britain, this colonial legacy has had a big influence in directing the course of the country's history.

4.4.1 What is Colonialism?

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4.4.2 Why did it take so long for the European Countries to explore Africa?

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