South Africa Presentation Quiz   Name_____ Per._____

1. What type of imperialism was applied in South Africa?
   a. Colonies
   b. Economic imperialism
   c. Protectorate
   d. Sphere of influence

2. What were the first settlers in South Africa called?
   a. Kooplieden
   b. Voortrekkers
   c. Forschers
   d. Reizigers

3. Who was Jan van Riebeeck?
   a. The explorer that discovered South Africa
   b. A merchant who eventually became wealthy in Cape Town
   c. The navigator that founded Cape Town
   d. The military officer that defeated the Khoisan

4. What did Cape Town originally start as?
   a. A settler village of about 300 people
   b. A trading stop for ships traveling to South America
   c. A military outpost that served as a command centre
   d. A trading stop for ships traveling to the East Indies

5. What was the condition the Boers had to agree to in the Peace Treaty of Vereeniging?
   a. Loss of independence
   b. Loss of trading rights
   c. Loss of importing slaves
   d. None of the above

6. The Nine Frontier Wars were fought between which two groups?
   a. The French and the Boers
   b. The British and the Boers
   c. The British and the Dutch
   d. The Dutch and the French

7. In what way can the Dutch settlement of South Africa be compared to the British settlement of the United States?
   a. Slaves were a crucial import there
   b. There was a revolution to gain independence by the native people
   c. Thousands of native people were killed and forced into slavery

d. Both settlements started as military outposts

8. What was the most destructive armed conflict in South Africa's history?
   a. The Nine Frontier Wars
   b. Battle of Adwa
   c. Maritz rebellion
   d. The Second Boer War

9. Which country wanted to go to war to secure its dominance in South Africa?
   a. The British
   b. The Boers
   c. The French
   d. The Dutch

10. South Africa's current income inequality can best be explained by:
    a. Racial tensions
    b. Both A and C
    c. White citizens being able to keep their wealth after the apartheid ended
    d. None of the above

11. Nelson Mandela was the leader of which South African revolutionary group?
    a. Pan Africanist Congress
    b. African Youth for Change
    c. African National Congress Youth League
    d. African National Congress

12. What was the intended effect of separate development?
    a. Giving black citizens a political voice
    b. Making all living standards separate but equal
    c. To silence the nonwhite groups by plunging them into poverty
    d. To divide the black africans from each other and be able claim they were not a majority

13. How did the Mfecane negatively impact South Africa?
    a. Many groups went hungry and competed for food
    b. Many groups went hungry and revolted against the British
    c. The perception of the British became better due to their humanitarian aid
    d. The Dutch reclaimed the colony due to the British lack of control

14. What was the primary purpose of apartheid?
    a. To separate black citizens along tribal lines
    b. To separate black citizens from white citizens
    c. To separate farmers from administrators within the British government

d. To separate male facilities from female ones

15. What were the Bantustans?
   a. Areas similar to colonies from which black citizens moved
   b. Areas similar to reservations from which black citizens moved
   c. Areas similar to colonies to which black citizens were relocated
   d. Areas similar to reservations to which black citizens were relocated

16. What was the most impactful effect of Mandela's imprisonment?
   a. It depressed the people of South Africa and lowered morale
   b. It served as a rallying cry for British forces
   c. It took away his ability to direct the revolution
   d. It caught international attention and made clear what was really happening in South Africa
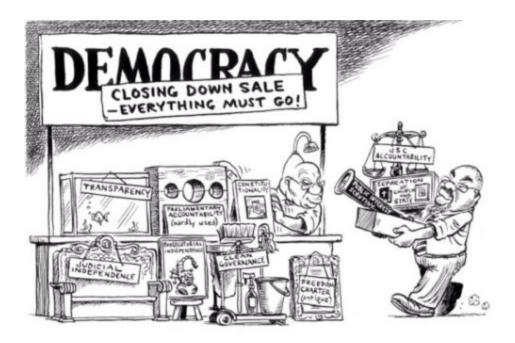
British philosopher Betran Russell wrote:
   "Each village was ordered by the authorities to collect and bring in a certain amount of rubber – as much as the men could bring in by neglecting all work for their own maintenance.If they failed to bring the required amount, their women were taken away and kept as hostages...in the harems of colonial government employees. If this method failed...troops were sent to the village to spread terror, if necessary by killing some of the men...they were ordered to bring one right hand amputated from an African victim for every cartridge used." (Introduction To African Civilisations, John G. Jackson 31O-311)

17. Which side did Betran Russell appear to favor from his writing?
   a. Africans
   b. Settlers
   c. Boers
   d. Zulus

   "[I]t would be wrong and unrealistic for African leaders to continue preaching peace and nonviolence at a time when the government met our peaceful demands with force. It was only when all else had failed, when all channels of peaceful protest had been barred to us, that the decision was made to embark on violent forms of political struggle." -Nelson Mandela, 1961

18. What do you think caused this shift in belief?
   e. The Anglo-Boer war
   f. When 69 people were shot during a massacre by police
   g. When 150 people were charged with high treason for burning their pass books
   h. His arrest in 1962

19. Which political state of affairs likely inspired this political cartoon?
    a. The election of Nelson Mandela
    b. Modern day, recent corruption in government
    c. The de Klerk administration negotiating for multiracial elections
    d. British refusal to allow multiracial elections

20. What is the most likely reason for why the Dutch settled in Cape Town to begin with?
    a. It was isolated, and far away from any native African tribes
    b. It was far away from any French or German colonies
    c. It was far away from any rivers, which helped prevent malaria
    d. It was closest to the coast and easier to get to for passing ships

KEY:
1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D