WORLD HISTORY · 10TH GRADE · STUDENT PACKET

From Colony to Country: Ghana and Kenya

Name: Date: Period:

Today's goal: I can compare how Ghana and Kenya won independence and explain how imperialism made nationalism necessary.

WARM-UP · PREDICT

1914: only 2

Only **Ethiopia** and **Liberia** ruled themselves. European countries ruled the rest of Africa.

How many African countries were independent by 1975? What would have to happen?

Part 1: Why did nationalism grow?

Read what imperialism did. Then predict how people might respond.

Type	What imperialism did	How might people respond?
Political	Europeans ruled. Africans were shut out of government in their own lands.	
Economic	Colonies sent raw materials like cocoa, coffee, and minerals to Europe. Profits left Africa.	
Social	Borders split and combined peoples. Schools and churches often pushed European culture over African culture.	

Words we need today

Break the word, find the meaning.

imperial · ism

imperium = "rule" + -ism = "system" → one nation ruling others

nation · al · ism

-al = "relating to" → a people's push to govern their own nation

in · depend · ence

in- = "not" + depend = "hang from" → not relying on another country's rule

PART 2 · JIGSAW · PARTNERS · 5 MINUTES

Two paths to independence

Read your country. Then teach your partner, and fill in the chart together.

Ghana · 1957

Kwame Nkrumah

Nkrumah led **"Positive Action"**: strikes, boycotts, and nonviolent protest against British rule. The British jailed him, but his party won the 1951 election while he was in prison, and he was released to lead the government. On March 6, 1957, Ghana became one of the first African colonies to win independence.

"At long last, the battle has ended! And thus Ghana, your beloved country, is free forever!"
Nkrumah, Independence Day speech, March 6, 1957

Kenya · 1963

Jomo Kenyatta

Kenyatta led political organizing for Kenyan self-rule. At the same time, the **Mau Mau uprising** (1952–1960) fought British rule with armed resistance, and the British answered with force. The British jailed Kenyatta from 1953 to 1961. Kenya won independence on December 12, 1963, and Kenyatta became its first leader.

His national motto: **Harambee**, Swahili for "let's all pull together."

boycott: refusing to buy or use something as a protest · **uprising:** a fight against those in power

Compare the two paths

	Ghana: Nkrumah	Kenya: Kenyatta
Strategy *How did they push for independence?*		
Cost *What did it cost people?*		
After *What changed after independence?*		

Cause → Condition → Movement → Effect

Add one detail from Ghana or Kenya to each box.

Cause
Imperialism's effects

Condition
What life was like

Movement
Leaders and strategies

Effect
What changed

Think deeper: Why might one path to independence be peaceful and another violent? Who decided?

✂ CUT HERE · EXIT TICKET

Name: Period:

Exit ticket

1 **Name one leader and their country.**

2 **Describe one strategy they used to win independence.**

3 **Explain one lasting effect of independence.**

Sources: Nkrumah, Independence Day speech, March 6, 1957. Tenneh Freeman · From Colony to Country