

# Paths to Freedom

How shared ideas and local action challenged colonial rule.

**SS7H1.b** "Explain how the Pan-African movement and nationalism led to independence in Kenya and Nigeria."

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## 1 READ AND MARK \_\_\_\_\_ Read it twice

**YOUR JOB** Underline ideas or actions connected to Pan-Africanism, circle nationalist actions or demands in Kenya and Nigeria, and write 1 beside each sentence that tells an independence result.

### Ideas Become Independence

- ① Pan-Africanism connected people of African descent across the world. Its supporters argued that Africans should control their own governments and oppose colonial rule. Newspapers, meetings, and Pan-African congresses spread these ideas. In the 1940s, future Kenyan leader Jomo Kenyatta and Nigerian leaders took part in wider political discussions. The movement encouraged people to see colonialism as a shared problem, while respecting that each colony would seek its own path to self-government and independence in time.
- ② Nationalism focused people in one place on gaining political power for their own nation. In Kenya, many Africans protested land loss, racial inequality, and limits on political rights under British rule. The Kenya African Union, led by Jomo Kenyatta, demanded greater self-government. The Mau Mau uprising showed deep anger, though it brought harsh British repression. Later, Kenyan nationalists used political organizing and negotiations to press their demands. Britain agreed to transfer power, and Kenya became independent in 1963.
- ③ In Nigeria, nationalism grew through newspapers, student groups, labor unions, and political parties. Leaders such as Nnamdi Azikiwe supported Pan-African ideas and called for Nigerian self-government. The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the Action Group, and the Northern People's Congress competed for support in different regions. Despite regional differences, Nigerian leaders negotiated constitutional changes with Britain. Elections increased Nigerian control, and Nigeria gained independence in 1960. Nationalist pressure made self-rule a central demand across the colony.

**2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE** \_\_\_\_\_ Use the passage

**1** What belief did Pan-Africanism spread about colonial rule and government?

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**2** How did Kenyan nationalism turn complaints about British rule into a push for independence?

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**3** Name two ways Nigerian nationalists built support or gained more control before independence.

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**4** How were the paths to independence in Kenya and Nigeria alike, and how were they different?

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**3 YOUR TURN** \_\_\_\_\_ Your own words

Write exactly four sentences explaining how Pan-Africanism and nationalism helped lead to independence in Kenya and Nigeria. Include one Pan-African idea, one nationalist action from each country, and both independence years.

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**PART 1 • READ AND MARK**

Underline ideas or actions connected to Pan-Africanism, circle nationalist actions or demands in Kenya and Nigeria, and write 1 beside each sentence that tells an independence result. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

**PART 2 • ANSWERS**

| # | QUESTION                                                                                      | ANSWER                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | What belief did Pan-Africanism spread about colonial rule and government?                     | <b>It taught that Africans should oppose colonial rule and control their own governments.</b>                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 2 | How did Kenyan nationalism turn complaints about British rule into a push for independence?   | <b>Kenyans protested land loss, racial inequality, and limited rights. The Kenya African Union demanded self-government, and nationalists organized and negotiated until Britain transferred power.</b>                                                                  |
| 3 | Name two ways Nigerian nationalists built support or gained more control before independence. | <b>They used newspapers, student groups, labor unions, and political parties to build support. They also negotiated constitutional changes and used elections to increase Nigerian control.</b>                                                                          |
| 4 | How were the paths to independence in Kenya and Nigeria alike, and how were they different?   | <b>Both used nationalism to demand self-government and pressured Britain to transfer power. Kenya experienced the Mau Mau uprising and became independent in 1963, while Nigeria used political parties, negotiations, and elections and became independent in 1960.</b> |

**PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)**

Pan-Africanism taught Africans that colonial rule was a shared problem and that they could govern themselves. In Kenya, nationalists organized through the Kenya African Union and pushed Britain to transfer power. In Nigeria, political parties and negotiations helped Nigerians gain greater control. These movements helped Kenya become independent in 1963 and Nigeria in 1960.

Accept equivalent explanations that connect Pan-Africanism to shared opposition to colonialism and nationalism to local organizing for self-government. For the open response, check for four sentences, both countries, both years, and accurate links between ideas, actions, and independence.