

Social Studies

Topic 22: Arrivals and Influence from Abroad

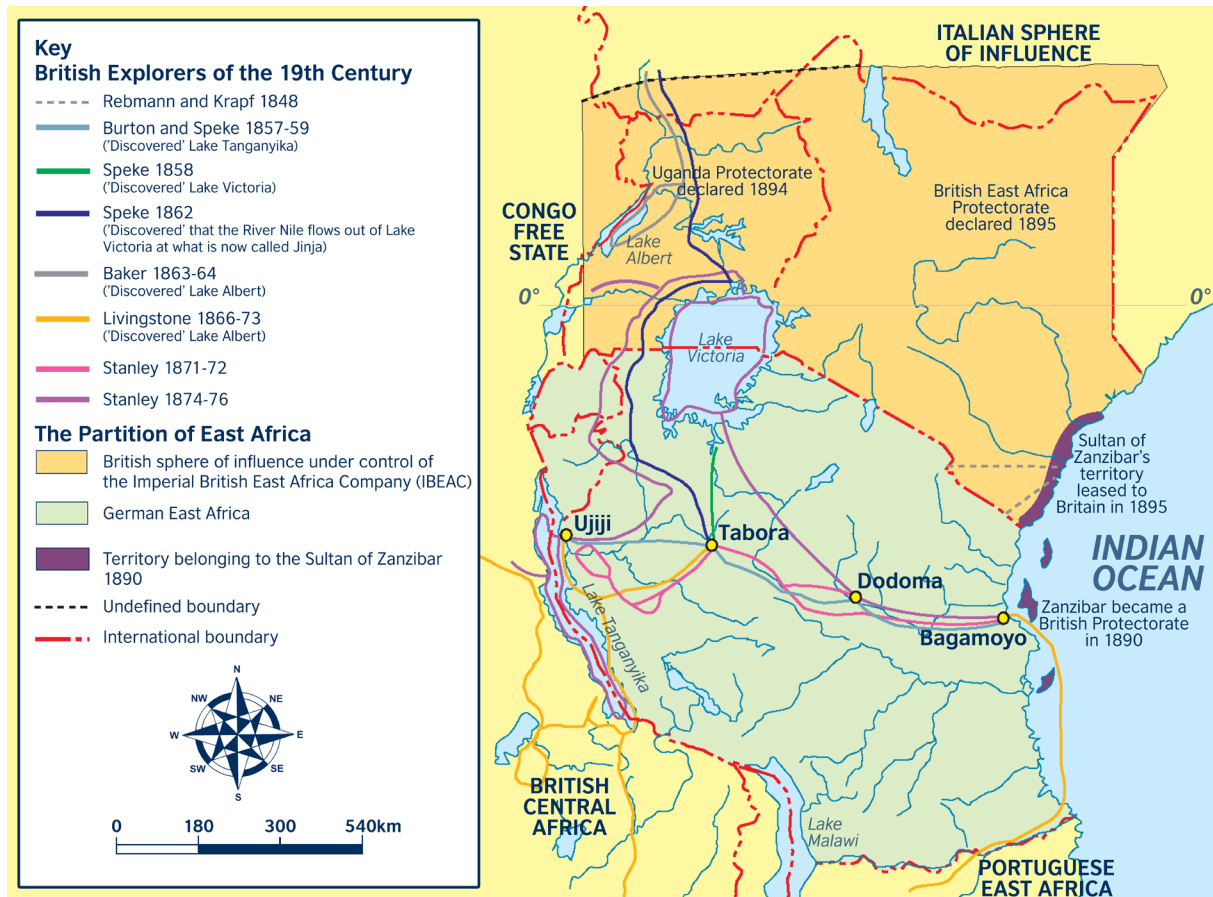
Topic 22: Arrivals and Influence from Abroad

1. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about **early colonial history**.

agreements	ruled	scramble	colony
protectorates	rivals	century	powerful
spheres	own	competed	conference
divided up	trading		

Before it became a ^{a)} _____, Rwanda was one of the best-organised and most ^{b)} _____ kingdoms in the region. The king and his advisers ^{c)} _____ Rwanda as an independent kingdom. This changed near the end of the 19th ^{d)} _____. In the 19th century European countries ^{e)} _____ with each other for power and overseas markets for their goods. They were commercial ^{f)} _____. In 1884, the leader of Germany, Otto von Bismarck, invited European leaders to a ^{g)} _____ in Berlin to decide which countries in Africa they would ^{h)} _____. At the Berlin conference, European nations ⁱ⁾ _____ Africa between themselves. Historians call this the '^{j)} _____ for Africa' because they showed a lot of greed. They gave each other '^{k)} _____ of influence' in the parts of Africa where they had ^{l)} _____ posts or mission stations. They signed ^{m)} _____ with the kingdoms and chiefdoms there. In East Africa the British, Germans, and Belgians had territories that they called ⁿ⁾ _____.

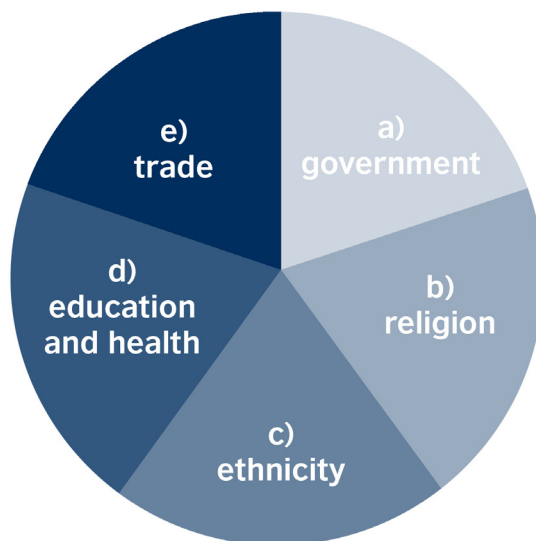
2. Use the map of **colonial East Africa** to identify the areas listed below.



Find:

- The British sphere of influence
- The German sphere of influence
- The territory now called Kenya
- The Ugandan protectorate
- Rwanda
- The protectorate now called Tanzania
- The territory that became Zanzibar

3. Put the **changes introduced to Rwanda by the Europeans** into the categories shown in the diagram. Write the numbers under the correct heading in the table below.



Europeans:

1. introduced currency – notes and coins
2. weakened the power of chiefs
3. introduced identity cards
4. sold primary products such as iron to Europe
5. introduced imports such as cotton cloth made in Europe
6. encouraged missionaries to evangelise the people
7. set up schools
8. changed the tripolar system of chiefs
9. encouraged people to think of themselves as belonging to ethnic groups
10. sold cash crops to Europe
11. changed people's religion to Christianity
12. set up hospitals and provided medical care

Write your answers here:

a) Government	b) Religion	c) Ethnicity	d) Education and Health	e) Trade

4. Put these events concerning **conflict in Rwanda** in the right historical sequence. Write your answers in the grid below.

- a) King Kigeri IV Rwabugiri died in 1894.
- b) The coup d'etat triggered rebellions in the north against the new monarch in 1897.
- c) In 1931 the Belgians exiled Musinga to Kamembe.
- d) German troops helped to put down these revolts.

- e) He died in Moba in 1944.
- f) The Belgians took control of Rwanda in 1916 when they beat the Germans at the battle of Shangi.
- g) Musinga refused to be baptised.
- h) In the coup d'état, the heir to the throne King Rutalindwa was murdered and his half brother Musinga was put on the throne.
- i) In 1919 the Belgians were made Trustees of Rwanda.
- j) Musinga opposed Belgian rule because they encouraged evangelisation.
- k) After Rwabugiri died, a coup d'état took place.
- l) Later they sent Musinga to Moba.

Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

5. Find the words about **the arrival of the colonists** in the word search.

<p>L E G E O H A E E M H I B S R X</p> <p>S S F N P P E A C E F U L E E D</p> <p>Z H M T R T J T H T T E R A H P</p> <p>I E E E E C U R R E N C Y G E K</p> <p>T E X P A N D O I N E B B E N A</p> <p>R E M L C U P O S S E S S F S Q</p> <p>Z O K T H R E P T T R A D E E B</p> <p>C Y N I F S R S I B I U U V A E</p> <p>U C D N L I U S A R V L L A F O</p> <p>Z E N E E L G A N E A I M E A W</p> <p>I A G H X G O H I V L O S K Y O</p> <p>O R E D E F E A T O O W X A A R</p> <p>O B A B G C F E Y L T U S E S P</p> <p>E S N E O N E L X T R S T E F S</p> <p>S O B X C I T H B Z Z E M H N A</p> <p>F O J A R K C R W E A N R S P A</p>	<p>Christianity</p> <p>compete</p> <p>currency</p> <p>defeat</p> <p>expand</p> <p>fight</p> <p>heir</p> <p>kill</p> <p>peaceful</p> <p>possess</p> <p>preach</p> <p>revolt</p> <p>rival</p> <p>rule</p> <p>tin</p> <p>trade</p> <p>troops</p> <p>values</p>
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6. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the sentences about **reasons for colonisation**. Then put the reasons into categories, by writing the letters under the correct heading in the table below.

converted	fertile	possessed	finished
goods	beliefs	united	expand
preached	market	manipulated	raw
values	tin	evangelised	explored

- The missionaries _____ local people to Catholicism.
- Rwanda _____ valuable minerals.
- They sold the finished _____ back to the Africans.
- Europeans wanted to _____ their empire.
- The Europeans _____ African chiefs and kings.
- The missionaries wanted the Africans to accept their _____.
- Minerals such as tungsten, gold, and _____ were valuable.
- The Rwandan soils were _____ and good for growing cash crops.
- The Catholic church _____ the Africans.
- The Europeans took African primary products and made them into _____ goods.
- Europeans _____ Africa looking for the source of the Nile.
- Europeans could sell African cash crops on the European _____.
- The Europeans had industries that could use _____ materials like iron ore.
- The Europeans thought it would be easy to rule a _____ kingdom like Rwanda.
- The church _____ the gospel to Africans.
- Missionaries forced the people to give up their traditional _____.

Empire	Minerals	Religion	Trade

7. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the sentences showing the timeline of **Rwandan history from 1900 to 1962**.

broke	identity	post	independence
war	governed	territory	battle
trustee	defeated		

1900	
1907	The Germans built a military ^{a)} _____ at Kigali.
1914	War ^{b)} _____ out in Europe.
1916	Belgian troops defeated German troops at the ^{c)} _____ of Shangi.
1918	Germany was ^{d)} _____; the war ended.
1919	The League of Nations named Belgium as ^{e)} _____ for Rwanda. Belgium ^{f)} _____ Rwanda.
1933	The Belgians introduced ^{g)} _____ cards.
1939	The second world ^{h)} _____ broke out.
1945	The second world war ended.
1946	Rwanda became part of the United Nations trustee ⁱ⁾ _____ Rwanda-Urundi.
1962	Belgium granted Rwanda total ^{j)} _____.

8. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **Rwandan colonial history**.

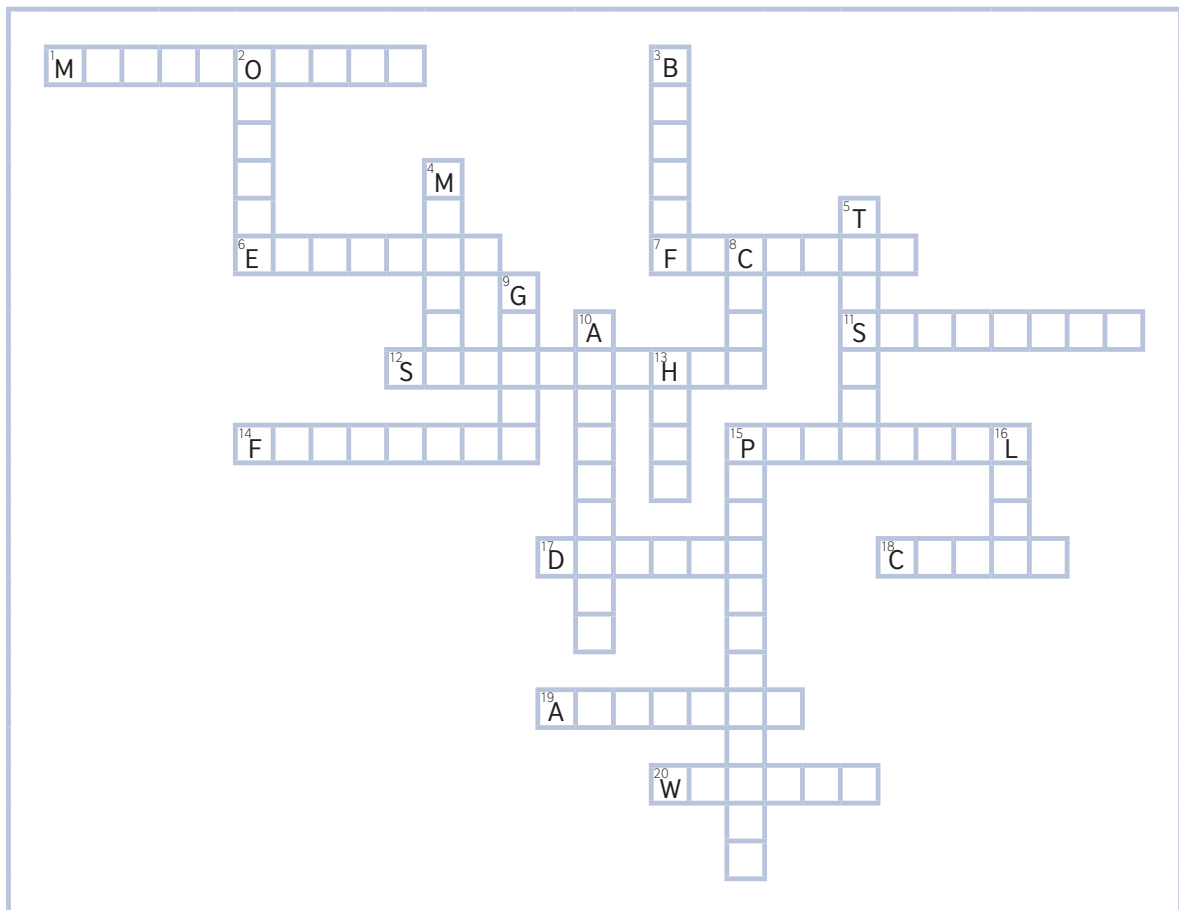
Across:

- Someone who is sent to a foreign country by a religious organization to teach people about a particular religion.
- To travel around an area in order to learn about it.
- A building where large quantities of goods are produced using machines.

11. A situation in which people all compete for the same thing.
12. To make someone or something stronger.
14. Something that has been completed.
15. Able to influence or control what people do or think.
17. To win against someone.
18. Material used for making things such as clothes.
19. Someone whose job is to give advice on subjects that they know a lot about.
20. To make someone less powerful.

Down:

2. To disagree with a plan or policy, and to try to stop it.
3. A set of ideas that you are certain are true.
4. A particular place or group of people that a product is sold to.
5. A country that is responsible for looking after another.
8. A flat round piece of metal used as money.
9. A strong wish to have more money, possessions, or power.
10. An arrangement or decision about what to do.
13. Someone who will receive money, property, or a title when another person dies.
15. A country that is defended and controlled by a more powerful country.
16. To continue happening for a particular period.



Glossary

adviser	/əd'vaɪzə(r)/ noun [C] someone whose job is to give advice on subjects that they know a lot about: the Prime Minister's advisers.
agreement	/ə'gri:mənt/ noun [C] an arrangement or decision about what to do, made by two or more people, groups, or organizations: an agreement between political parties: an agreement on military cooperation.
baptise	/,bæp'taɪz/ verb [T] to administer baptism to someone
belief	/bɪ'li:f/noun [C] [plural] a set of ideas that you are certain are true: Christian beliefs.
break out	/breɪk aʊt/verb [I] if something bad such as a war, fire, or disease breaks out, it starts.
century	/'sentʃəri/ noun [C] a period of 100 years counted from a year ending in –00: His family has ruled Morocco since the 17th century.
Christianity	/'krɪsti'ænəti/noun [U] the religion that is based on the ideas of Jesus Christ.
cloth	/klɒθ/noun [C/U] material used for making things such as clothes and curtains: cotton cloth.
coin	/kɔɪn/noun [C] a flat round piece of metal used as money.
colonisation	/'kɒlənaɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/noun [C/U] The act of taking control of another country, making a country into a colony.
colony	/'kɒləni/noun [C]a country that is controlled by another country.
commercial	/kə'mɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)l/adj relating to the business of buying and selling goods and services.
compete	/kəm'pi:t/verb [I] to try to be more successful than other companies, countries or people in business: We're too small to compete with a company like that.
conference	/'kɒnf(ə)rəns/noun [C] a large meeting where people who are interested in a particular subject discuss ideas: an international conference on the control of illegal drugs.
conflict	/'kɒnflikt/noun [C/U] 1 angry disagreement between people or groups: a conflict between the press and the police. 2 fighting between countries or groups: a bloody border conflict.
convert	/kən'vɜ:(r)t/verb [I/T] to change your religious beliefs, or to persuade someone to change their beliefs.
cotton	/'kɒt(ə)n/noun [U] a plant grown in warm regions that has white fibres in its fruit that are used for making cotton cloth.
currency	/'kʌrənsi/noun [C/U] the money that is used in a particular country.
decade	/'dekeɪd/noun [C] a period of ten years.
defeat	/dɪ'fi:t/verb [T] to win against someone: Ghana defeated Senegal.
direct rule	/dɪ'rekt ru:l/ noun [U]a type of European colonial policy in which a territory is ruled by the government of the colonising country.
divide up	/dɪ'vaɪd ʌp/verb [T] to separate something into smaller parts and share the parts between people or things: Decide how you would like to divide up the money.

empire	/ˈempaɪə(r)/noun [C] a number of countries that are ruled by one person or government: the Roman empire.
encourage	/ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/verb [T] to try to persuade someone to do something that you believe would be.
ethnic group	/ˈeθnɪk gru:p/ noun [C] people of the same race or nationality who share a distinctive culture.
evangelise	/ɪˈvændʒəlaɪz/verb [T] encourage someone to adopt a different faith.
exile	/ˈeksɪl/noun [U] a situation in which someone is forced to live in a foreign country, usually for political reasons: He died in exile in 1986.
expand	/ɪkˈspænd/verb [I/T] to become larger, or to make something larger: The population is expanding rapidly.
explore	/ɪkˈsplɔ:(r)/verb [I/T] to travel around an area in order to learn about it, or in order to search for something valuable such as oil.
factory	/ˈfæktəri/noun [C] a building where large quantities of goods are produced using machines: a car factory.
fight	/faɪt/verb [I/T] to violently oppose and try to defeat someone, using weapons or physical strength: He fought in the last war.
finished	/ˈfɪnɪʃt/adj something that is finished, has been completed: the finished product.
give up	/ɡɪv ʌp/ verb [I/T] to allow someone to have something that was yours.
gospel	/ˈɡɒsp(ə)l/noun [singular] the things that Jesus Christ said and taught according to the Bible.
govern	/ˈɡʌvə(r)n/verb [I/T] to officially control and manage a country or area and its people: The region is now governed by Morocco.
greed	/ɡri:d/noun [U] a strong wish to have more money, possessions, or power than you need.
half brother	/hɑ:f ˈbrʌðə(r)/noun [C] a brother who has either the same mother or the same father as you.
heir	/eə(r)/noun [C] someone who will receive money, property, or a title when another person dies.
identity card	/aɪˈdentɪti kɑ:(r)d/noun [C] an official document that shows who you are.
independence	/ˌɪndɪˈpendəns/noun [U] freedom from control by another country or organization: Lithuania was the first of the Soviet republics to declare its independence.
indirect rule	/ˌɪndəˈrekt ru:l/ noun [U] a type of European colonial policy in which the traditional local power structure, or at least part of it, is incorporated into the colonial administrative structure
injure	/ˈɪndʒə(r)/verb [T] to hurt someone: Nine people died and 54 were injured in the accident.
Islam	/ˈɪzlɑ:m/noun [U] the religion based on the ideas of Muhammad.
kill	/kɪl/verb [I/T] to make a person or other living thing die: Each year thousands of people are killed and injured on the roads.
last	/lɑ:st/verb [I] to continue happening for a particular period or until a particular time: The game lasts 80 minutes.
manipulate	/məˈnɪpjəleɪt/verb [T] to influence someone, or to control something, in a clever or dishonest way.

market	/ˈmɑː(r)kɪt/noun [C] a particular place or group of people that a product is sold to: overseas markets; Hong Kong is the main market for our shellfish.
medical care	/ˈmedɪk(ə)l keə(r)/ noun [U] the treatment and prevention of illness.
mineral	/ˈmɪn(ə)rəl/noun [C] a natural substance found in the earth, for example coal, clay, or gold.
mission station	/ˈmɪʃ(ə)n ˈsteɪʃ(ə)n/noun [C] a location for missionary work.
missionary	/ˈmɪʃ(ə)n(ə)ri/noun [C] someone who has been sent to a foreign country by a religious organization to teach people about a particular religion.
murder	/ˈmɜː(r)də(r)/verb [T] to commit the crime of deliberately killing someone.
oppose	/əˈpəʊz/verb [T] to disagree with a plan or policy, and to try to stop it: There was a campaign to oppose the building of a nuclear reactor.
peaceful	/ˈpiːsf(ə)l/adj not involving war or violence: talks aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the crisis.
possess	/pəˈzes/verb [T] to own or have something.
post	/pəʊst/noun [C] a place where a soldier or guard must remain in order to do their job.
powerful	/ˈpaʊə(r)f(ə)l/adj able to influence or control what people do or think.
practice	/ˈpræktɪs/noun [C/U] an activity connected with religion
preach	/priːtʃ/verb [I/T] to talk about a religious subject to a group of people, especially in a church.
primary product	/ˈpraɪməri ˈprɒdʌkt/noun [C] a product such as wood, milk, or fish that is a basic raw material.
protectorate	/prəˈtekt(ə)rət/ noun [C] a country that is defended and controlled by a more powerful country.
put down	/pʊt daʊn/verb [T] to use force to stop a protest or an attempt by people to take power away from a government or leader.
raw materials	noun [plural] substances that are in their natural state before being processed or made into something. Oil, wood, and iron are all raw materials.
rebellion	/rɪˈbeljən/noun [C/U] an attempt to remove a government or leader by using organized force.
revolt	/rɪˈvəʊlt/noun [C/U] an attempt to remove the government of a country by using force.
rival	/ˈraɪv(ə)l/noun [C] a person, team, or business that competes with another: She scored twice as many points as her rival.
rule	/ruːl/verb [I/T] to officially control a country or area: Portugal ruled East Timor for nearly four centuries.
scramble	/ˈskræmb(ə)l/noun [C] a situation in which people all compete for the same thing.
settle	/ˈset(ə)l/verb [I/T] 1 [T] to end an argument or legal disagreement: The two sides are holding talks to settle the dispute. 2 [I] to go to live permanently in a particular place: Her relatives had gone to America and settled in Boston.
side	/saɪd/noun [C] one of two or more groups of people who are opposing each other: The agreement has been signed by both sides.

sign	/saɪn/verb [I/T] to write your name on something in order to show that you have written it, or that you agree with what is written on it: A trade agreement was signed today by the US and China.
source	/sɔː(r)s/noun [C] the beginning of a river or stream.
sphere of influence	/sfɪə(r) əv 'ɪnfluəns/noun [C] an area or region over which a state or organization has significant cultural, economic, military or political influence.
strengthen	/'streŋθ(ə)n/verb [I/T] to make someone or something stronger, or to become stronger: Aerobic exercise strengthens the heart.
struggle	/'strʌɡ(ə)l/noun [C] an attempt to do something that takes a lot of effort over a period of time: the struggle for democracy.
territory	/'terət(ə)ri/noun [C/U] an area of land that is controlled by a particular country, leader, or army: Russian troops crossed into Austrian territory in February 1849.
throne	/θrəʊn/noun [C] the position of being a king or queen.
time line	/taɪm laɪn/noun [C] a line showing particular dates, for example dates of historical events.
tin	/tɪn/noun [U] a chemical element that is a soft light silver metal.
trading post	/'treɪdɪŋ pəʊst/noun [C] a place or establishment where the trading of goods takes place.
trigger	verb [T] to cause something to happen, especially something bad: The news of his death triggered more violence.
tripolar	/'traɪ'pɒlə(r)/ adj involving two completely opposing parts or groups.
troops	/truːps/ noun [plural] soldiers.
trustee	/'trʌ'stiː/noun [C] a person or country which is responsible for looking after money or property that belongs to someone else.
tungsten	/'tʌŋstən/ noun [U] a very hard metal element that is used for making steel.
united	/juː'naɪtɪd/adj if people are united, they agree with each other: Local people are united in their opposition to the site.
values	/'væljuːz/ noun [plural] the principles and beliefs that influence the behaviour and way of life of a particular group or community: Christian values.
violent	/'vaɪələnt/adj using physical force to cause harm or damage, or involving people who use physical force in this way: a violent film.
weaken	/'wi:kən/verb [I/T] to become less powerful, effective, or determined, or to make someone or something do this.

Key:

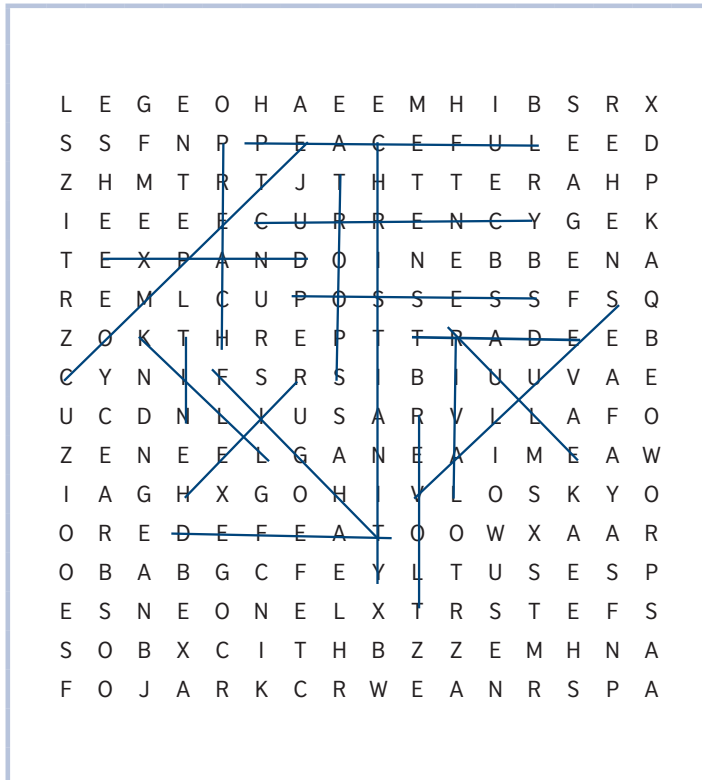
1. a) colony, b) powerful, c) ruled, d) century, e) competed, f) rivals, g) conference, h) own, i) divided up, j) scramble, k) spheres, l) trading, m) agreements, n) protectorates

2. N/A

3. a) 2, 8; b) 6, 11; c) 3, 9; d) 7, 12; e) 1, 4, 5, 10

4. 1 a), 2 k), 3 h), 4 b), 5 d), 6 f), 7 i), 8 j), 9 g), 10 c), 11 l), 12 e)

5.



6. a) converted, b) possessed, c) goods, d) expand, e) manipulated, f) values, g) tin, h) fertile, i) evangelised, j) finished, k) explored, l) market, m) raw, n) united, o) preached, p) beliefs

Empire	Minerals	Religion	Trade
d), e), k), n)	b), g), m),	a), f), i), o), p)	c), h), j), l)

7. a) post, b) broke, c) battle, d) defeated, e) trustee, f) governed, g) identity, h) war, i) territory, j) independence

8. **Across:** 1. missionary, 6. explore, 7. factory, 11. scramble, 12. strengthen, 14. finished, 15. powerful, 17. defeat, 18. cloth, 19. advisor, 20. weaken; **Down:** 2. oppose, 3. belief, 4. market, 5. trustee, 8. coin, 9. greed, 10. agreement, 13. heir, 15. protectorate, 16. last