

AFRICA

Global History
and Geography

Directions: Take
notes in the right
column that help
answer the
question. Pay
attention to the
words that are hi-
lited!

Name three countries in the continent of Africa?

How has the geography of Africa impacted its development

- Northern Africa has the **Sahara Desert**. The Sahara Desert splits Africa into mostly Muslim northern Africa and mostly black southern Africa. South of the Sahara is known as **sub-sahara**.
- The middle part of Africa has heavy jungles. Eastern Africa has grasslands called **Savannahs**. The **Nile River** runs through Africa. Southern Africa was rich in diamonds.
- Africa's geography made it difficult for European nations to take over until the increase in technology after the Industrial Revolution.
- Africa's geography also led to the creation of thousands of different tribes with different religions and languages. This difference is called **tribalism**. It has been hard for them to unify.

Why were the Ancient African kingdoms wealthy?

- Ancient West African nations became rich through the trade of gold (found in the Savannahs) and salt (found in the Sahara).
- These kingdoms were rich and prosperous civilizations.
- **Ghana** became known for the gold trade
- **Mali** became a Muslim center for learning with a capital at Timbuktu
- **Songhai** expanded trade to Asia and Europe.

What are some examples of Cultural Diffusion in Africa?

- Islam spread from the Middle East throughout Africa and often replaced tribal religions, especially north of the Sahara Desert.
- African explorer **Ibn Battuta** traveled the world and spread African culture through Cultural diffusion.
- Mali emperor **Mansa Musa** traveled to Mecca and also brought ideas back and forth.

How did the slave trade affect Africa?

- Muslim traders began **slave trade** as early as the 12th century, but in the 16th century, slaves began to be transferred to the Americas as labor for new sugar and tobacco plantations.
- Millions of Slaves were transferred to the Americas causing a disruption and fighting among the tribes.
- The slave trade was ended during the Age of Enlightenment.

How did Imperialism affect Africa?

- Some tribes like the Zulu in South Africa tried to fight imperialist nations like Europe, but most were not strong enough.
- **Scramble for Africa** occurred when European nations rushed to get land for themselves.
- Solution to the Scramble occurred at the **Berlin Conference** where the land was divided peacefully , but without reason among European nations, but with no input from the Africans. This increased problems among the tribes.
- **Belgium Congo** was treated the worst. Some British colonies gained western medicines and education.
- British citizen **Cecil Rhodes** helped create Rhodesia

What happened to Africa after independence?

- Most African nations were controlled by Europe through 1945. Today, the continent of Africa is home to 53 independent countries
- After World War II, African nations began to push for independence. They were supported by the **United Nations Charter** that encouraged **self determination**.
- Some African nation , like the Algerians fought France for independence, others like Kenya got it peacefully.
- **Jomo Kenyatta** got independence for Kenya. Tried to promote Pan Africanism or a united Africa but he did not succeed.
- Africa became involved in Cold War conflict. Some nations like Angola adopted Soviet/Communist support and other nations like Zaire adopted US/Capitalist support. Others adopted a non-alignment policy and didn't take either side.

What racial issues affect the country of South Africa?

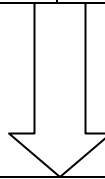
- The country of South Africa was founded by the Dutch but the discovery of gold in the late 1800's led to British victory in the **Boer Wars** and they took control. White South Africans were called **Afrikaners**
- White South Africans began a strict policy of racial segregation known as **Apartheid**. It eventually included separate schools, towns and jobs. Black south Africans had to carry passes and follow curfews. They had no right to vote or change laws.
- **Nelson Mandela** spent 28 years in jail as a symbol of the movement to end apartheid. It ended in 1993 and Nelson Mandela was elected the first black South African president.

What problems are facing Africa today?

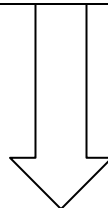
- Africa is continuing to have problems. The nations of Africa are very poor and live in **poverty**.
- Disease like **AIDS** have killed millions.
- Drought and overgrazing has led to **desertification** and farmland becomes desert.
- Some people still identify more strongly with their tribe and not with their nation. They still look to traditional ways and not toward modernization.
- Much of Africa relies on **subsistence** agriculture, growing only enough food to support their families with nothing left to sell.

REVIEW PACKET NUMBER ONE: AFRICA

	RELIGION
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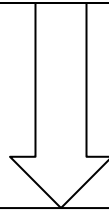
EARLY CIVILIZATIONS



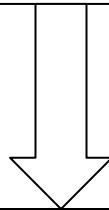
SLAVE TRADE

REVIEW PACKET NUMBER ONE: AFRICA

IMPERIALISM



AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE



MODERN AFRICA

REVIEW PACKET NUMBER ONE: AFRICA

<p>1. The West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai experienced economic prosperity because they all</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) controlled vast reserves of oil and gold (2) traded with many other nations (3) maintained highly structured feudal systems (4) solved tribal conflicts within their empires <p>2. Which cultures fought with the Zulus in the 19th century over the control of land in South Africa?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) German and French (2) Indian and Belgian (3) British and Boer (4) Ethiopian and Italian <p>3. Which problem is common to emerging nations in Africa?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) exhaustion of natural resources (2) Interference by the United Nations in internal affairs (3) continuing oppression by European colonial powers (4) growth of disease like AIDS <p>4. One major effect of the European slave trade on Africa was that the slave trade</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) strengthened the traditional African economic systems (2) led to a rapid decrease in tribal warfare (3) promoted the decline of African kingdom (4) increased the number of trade routes across the Sahara <p>5. Most African nations have foreign policies that favor non-alignment because they want to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) receive aid from only the communists world (2) enter entangling alliances (3) remain loyal to their former European colonizers (4) maintain a policy of neutrality <p>6. After World War II, the boundaries of newly independent African countries were most often based on</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) existing tribal settlement patterns (2) divisions imposed under European imperialism (3) mandates created under the United Nations (4) locations of oil resources 	<p>7. Which situation is most similar to the practice of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) establishment of official state religions in Europe (2) economic oppression bringing about the American Revolution (3) Government censorship of the press in communist nations (4) Segregation laws in southern states in the US (1860's – 1960's) <p>8. What was one factor that contributed to the downfall of apartheid in South Africa?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The African National Congress was outlawed. (2) Afrikaners demanded that only they should have ruling power. (3) Many foreign countries boycotted South African products. (4) President de Klerk and Desmond Tutu were imprisoned. <p>9. Since Nigeria's independence in 1960, its government has frequently shifted between democracy and military dictatorship. This situation suggests that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) some Nigerians support British colonialism (2) international problems are more easily solved by military governments (3) democracy is often difficult to establish in nations where little democratic tradition exists (4) economic prosperity is frequently achieved by military governments <p><i>"East Africa is changing. . . . When my children go . . . with us to visit my parents . . . they feel out of place. They see bare floor, the different food, and they cannot understand it as we can. . . . They have something better to look forward to."</i></p> <p>10. Which part of African life is described in this quotation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) political problems of developing nations (2) ethnic conflicts (3) conflict between tradition and modernization (4) prejudice against elderly family members <p>11. Which factor has contributed to the change discussed in this quotation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) boundaries drawn by Europeans in the colonial era (2) lack of natural resources in Africa (3) continued political control by European governments (4) increased urbanization and education in Africa 	<p>12. One conclusion that can be reached about Mansa Musa's rule of Mali is that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Christianity was a dominant religion in Africa in ancient time (2) complex civilizations existed in West Africa before the arrival of Europeans (3) trade was not necessary for a civilization to survive (4) the slave trade originated in West Africa <p>13. Which statement concerning how geography has influenced Africa is most accurate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The lack of natural barriers has made it easy to conquer Africa (2) The expanse of the Sahara Desert has encouraged trade to develop in this region. (3) The rainfall in the Sahel has provided Africa with most of its crops. (4) The topography of Africa has limited migration and economic development <p>14. The desire for self-determination in African nations became a powerful force for change immediately after</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) World War II (2) The Boer War (3) Revolutions in Russia and France (4) the end of the Cold War <p>15. The borders that were established for many African nations during the late 1800's were based primarily on</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) natural geographic barrier (2) easy access to natural resources (3) territorial claims of colonial rulers (4) cultural differences between ethnic groups <p>16. The United Nations charter helped promote nationhood for the former African colonies because it supported</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) self-determination (2) tribal religion (3) Colonialism (4) Imperialism <p>17. Since the end of apartheid in South Africa, what has been one of the major challenges to the current government?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) establishing diplomatic relations with Europe. (2) resolving regional and ethnic rivalries (3) guaranteeing religious freedom for all groups (4) improving transportation throughout the country.
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Word Bank:

Nomadic	Desertification	Cultural Diffusion	Pan Africanism
Indigenous	Domesticated	Archaeology	Nelson Mandela
Anthropology	Ibn Battuta	Mansa Musa	Jomo Kenyatta

Fill in the Blank	Draw a Picture
<p>1. _____ Kenya's first prime minister after the country gained its independence, and eventually became its first president.</p> <p>2. The member of a group that wanders from place to place in search of food and water is called a _____ person.</p> <p>3. _____ The spreading of ideas or products from one culture to another.</p> <p>4. _____ The study of the cultures of prehistoric and historic peoples through artifacts.</p> <p>5. _____ People, plants, or culture are those that originated or occur naturally in a certain region/area.</p> <p>6. _____ Emperor of the kingdom of Mali in Africa. He made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca and established trade routes to the Middle East.</p> <p>7. The process by which the land slowly dries out and turns to desert is called _____.</p> <p>8. A _____ animal is one that has been tamed for human use.</p> <p>9. _____ Traveled throughout most of the countries in the Islamic world.</p> <p>10. _____ The study of people, their culture, and their different ways of living and behavior.</p> <p>11. _____ a belief that African should unify as one country, like the United States</p> <p>12. _____ Fought against the policy of Apartheid and later became the first black president of South Africa.</p>	

