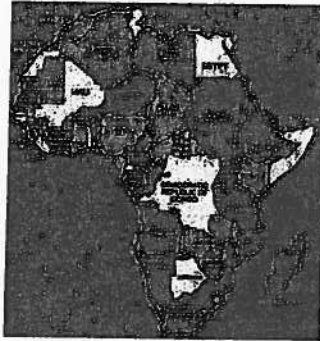


Africa



Geography

- Africa has a variety of geographic features. Rainforests (Congo Basin) and deserts (Sahara) limit the amount of contact between cultures – limit cultural diffusion.
- Lack of rainfall makes farming difficult in the Sahara region and has led to a growth of nomadic (herding) lifestyles. Desertification (increasing in size of the desert) is caused by overgrazing and the cutting down of trees.

History

- Ancient civilizations (Mali, Ghana, Songhai, Axum, Kush, etc...) had well developed cultural, political and social systems.
- The Nile River is considered a “cradle of civilization”.
- Many African cultures were traditional societies characterized by extended families, rite of passage rituals, arranged marriages and subsistence agriculture.
- Most of Africa was imperialized by European nations after the Berlin Conference in 1884-1885. Industrialized nations of Europe needed the vast raw materials of Africa for their factories. Many African nations received their independence following WWII.
- African nationalism was led by leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana) and Jomo Kenyatta (Kenya)
- Apartheid was the legal segregation of the races in South Africa. Blacks were not allowed to vote, had to live in separate areas, had limited employment opportunities and received little education. Nelson Mandela formed the African National Congress to protest apartheid. He was imprisoned for 25 years, but was released and eventually became the first black president of South Africa.
 - Bishop Desmond Tutu led a nonviolent effort to end apartheid by staging boycotts and protests. He won the Nobel Peace Prize.
 - F.W. deKlerk, President of South Africa, legalized the ANC and repealed segregation laws ending the apartheid era.

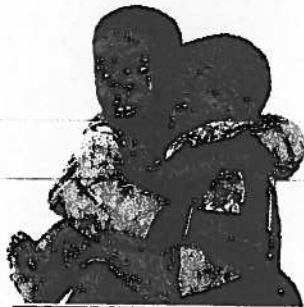


- In Rwanda (1994) the Hutu extremists began committing genocide against the Tutsi minority. Over 500,000 people were killed in a few months.



Contemporary Problems

- Industrialization and urbanization has contributed to a breakdown of traditional culture and caused adjustment problems with rural African groups.
- High birthrates have caused overpopulation concerns in some African nations.
- Ethnic-tensions, nationalism and tribalism has caused tension and war throughout much of Africa.
- Since 2003, in Darfur, Arabic militias have killed more than 200,000 black villagers, with the unofficial approval of the Sudanese government. More than 2 million villagers have become refugees.
- The spread of AIDS has devastated many communities in Africa.



Aids in Africa
The orphaned
continent

Africa

Geography

1. Rivers-
2. Coastline-
3. Desert-
4. Desertification-

Ancient Civilizations

1. What were the 3 main empires of Africa?
2. Why did they become important?
3. Why did the east coast of Africa develop into a center of trade?



Atlantic Slave Trade

Imperial Africa

1. Why did the Europeans come to Africa?
2. Why were they able to defeat the Africans so easily?
3. What is meant by White Man's Burden?
4. When did the African Colonies gain independence? Why?
5. What is tribalism?
6. How has this caused problems for Africa?

South Africa

1. Apartheid-
2. African National Congress-
3. Nelson Mandela-
4. Archbishop Desmond Tutu-
5. F.W. DeKlerk-
6. Elections of 1994-

Modern Africa

1. Jomo Kenyatta-
2. Kwame Nkrumah-
3. Pan-Africanism-
4. Organization of African Unity-

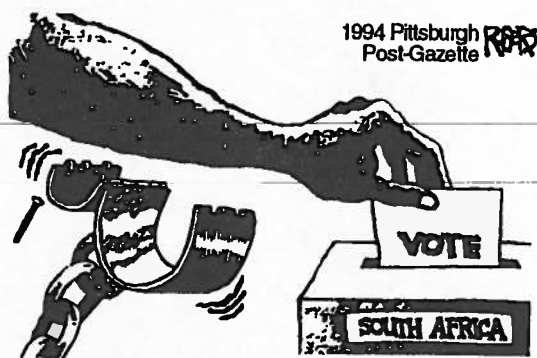
Problems Facing Modern Africa

1. AIDS-
2. Civil War-
3. Human Rights Violations-
4. Urbanization-
5. Hunger and Famine-

Name: _____

- 1) In Africa, an effect of topography and climate has been to
- promote large-scale trade between Africa and Asia
 - promote the growth of diverse societies
 - encourage rapid industrialization of the interior
 - prevent the development of kingdoms
- 2) The geographic features of the African Continent are partly responsible for the
- diversity of cultures found in Africa
 - use of French or English as the official language of many African nations
 - recent advances in technology in African nations
 - decline of the slave trade in the 19th century
- 3) Africa's rivers are often of little help in transporting large quantities of goods and people because they
- run only north and south
 - flow toward the mountains
 - are not long enough
 - have many falls and rapids
- 4) Some African nations borrow money from European banks for investment in their agriculture. The agricultural products are then sold to European nations. This is an example of
- diversity
 - socialism
 - interdependence
 - feudalism
- The caste system in India and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa are similar in that they
- provide economic equality
 - reflect democratic ideals
 - encourage social mobility
 - promote discrimination
- 6) A study of early African and Asian civilizations shows that
- societies usually developed along river valleys
 - large cities were not established until contacts were made with Europe
 - men and women had equal employment opportunities
 - religion had little influence on these societies
- 7) Which religious belief is shared by the followers of Shinto in Japan and of animism in Africa?
- Waging holy wars is an appropriate way to spread religious beliefs.
 - Social status in a subsequent life depends on behavior in this life.
 - Only one universal, all-powerful God exists.
 - Spirits are found in all natural things.
- 8) One similarity between Axum, Kush, and Nubia was that they were
- military leaders in the Neolithic Age
 - writers of epic poems about Greek cities
 - early civilizations in Africa
 - rivers along which early trade developed
- 9) Which produced the *greatest* upheaval in African societies in the 17th and 18th centuries?
- the slave trade
 - European exploitation
 - exploitation of mineral resources by Europeans
 - intertribal warfare
- 10) Which was a direct result of European slave trade in Africa?
- It promoted a feeling of racial superiority among Europeans.
 - West African kingdoms prospered.
 - African military forces ended the slave trade.
 - Africans moved in large numbers to rural areas.
- 11) During the 19th century, the African continent was affected most by
- the Commercial Revolution
 - European imperialism
 - the Crusades
 - the introduction of socialism
- 12) Why were European nations able to conquer large sections of Africa in the 19th and early 20th centuries?
- Europeans easily adapted to African climate and topography.
 - Africans wanted to trade with European nations.
 - Europeans wanted to learn about African cultures.
 - Europeans possessed more advanced military technology.
- 13) The location of seaports and the abundance of natural resources such as hardwoods, rubber, and spices were factors that led to
- European imperialism in Southeast Asia
 - the use of trans-Saharan trade routes by early African empires
 - the invasion of Korea and Manchuria by Japan
 - Russian expansion into Siberia
- 14) Which is an accurate statement regarding modern African nations?
- For economic reasons, many African nations have maintained ties with their former colonial powers.
 - Most African nations are military allies of Russia.
 - Most African nations have rejected membership in the United Nations.
 - Most African nations are experiencing a decrease in urbanization.
- 15) Which statement is accurate concerning the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa?
- It resulted in separate but equal treatment for whites and blacks.
 - It was encouraged by other nations.
 - It had its roots in European imperialism in Africa.
 - It was result of attempts to improve the conditions of blacks living in homeland areas.

- 16) As it was practiced in the Republic of South Africa, apartheid is an example of
- A) racism
B) integration
C) acculturation
D) nativism
- 17) A major result of increasing urbanization in African nations has been the
- A) rejection of Western technology
B) increase in cultural opportunities
C) elimination of ethnic ties
D) strengthening of the extended family
- 18) Which environmental problem affects large areas in *both* the Amazon Basin and Central Africa?
- A) nuclear waste
B) air pollution
C) acid rain
D) deforestation
- 19) What was the *main* idea of this 1994 cartoon?



- A) Blacks controlled elections in South Africa by casting multiple votes.
- B) White South Africans could no longer vote in their own country.
- C) People who failed to vote in South Africa's elections could be arrested.
- D) Free elections were the key to true democracy in South Africa.
- 20) In 1990, the Republic of South Africa released Nelson Mandela from prison. This action symbolized the
- A) failure of the United Nations to influence international policy
B) effectiveness of international sanctions
C) effect of urbanization on traditional values
D) rejection of the civil rights movement in South Africa
- 21) In some African nations today, ethnic rivalries erupt when
- A) trading companies hire nonunion workers
B) scarce funds halt the exploration for mineral resources
C) political differences are motivated by ancient resentments
D) groups share a common heritage

- 22) In most of the nations of Africa, an important economic problem has been
- A) a shortage of unskilled labor
B) excessive industrialization
C) a lack of capital for investment
D) an increase in agricultural surpluses
- 23) The 19th-century term "white man's burden" reflects the idea that
- A) Asians and Africans would be grateful for European help
B) Asians and Africans were equal to Europeans
C) Europeans had a responsibility to improve the lives of their colonial peoples
D) imperialism was opposed by most Europeans
- 24) Which was a major effect of European rule in Africa?
- A) improved transportation and communication systems
B) increased use of barter
C) decreased dependence of African nations on imports
D) development of subsistence agriculture
- 25) The boundaries of modern African nations do *not* usually follow tribal boundaries *mainly* because
- A) modern national boundaries tend to follow former colonial boundaries
B) most tribes are unwilling to cooperate with the new national governments
C) African nations are trying to decrease tribal influence
D) tribes have lost their importance in the lives of modern Africans
- 26) Which was a major effect of World War II on Africa and Asia?
- A) The power of the military leaders declined.
B) Communist governments were banned.
C) Nationalist independence movements developed.
D) The extended family and kinship bonds were strengthened.
- 27) One way in which Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, and Kenneth Kaunda are similar is that they *all*
- A) opposed the Pan-African movement
B) supported the United Nations military action in the Persian Gulf War
C) played a major role in independence movements in Africa
D) rejected financial aid from the World Bank