

Africa Human Geography Notes

Five Regions of Africa

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

East Africa

History and Government of East Africa

East Africa is called the “_____.”

A large number of _____ have been found in this region.

The _____, located in southern Tanzania has yielded _____ from 65 individual early humans.

Scientists believe that the world’s first _____ lived here.

East Africa is known as a _____ because of its geographic position near _____ and _____.

An important civilization was _____, which traded with Egypt and the eastern Roman Empire.

In the 19th century, _____’s industrialized nations became interested in Africa’s _____ and wanted to control parts of Africa to obtain those resources.

To avoid wars over Africa, 14 European nations convened the _____ to lay down rules for dividing Africa.

Economy of East Africa

_____ forms the economic foundation of East Africa.

African countries rely on _____ like _____, _____, and _____ which they can grow and sell directly.

Relying on cash crops for revenue can be risky because _____.

_____ makes up one of the main economic activities in East Africa.

The _____ in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania are world famous and generate millions of dollars each year from tourists.

Culture in East Africa

East Africa is a melting pot of more than _____ different _____ groups.

Two major ethnic groups are the _____ and the _____.

Masai –

Kikuyu –

North Africa

History and Government

North Africa is the _____ of the continent, a place where ideas and innovations come together in a region.

Egyptian ideas about _____, the building of their _____, their system of _____, _____, and _____ spread throughout Africa and other continents.

The Nile River made it possible to develop the great civilization of ancient _____.

Around 3100 B.C. a strong king united all of Egypt and established the first _____.

During this time, Egyptian god-kings called _____, ruled Egypt.

Egyptians believed that those kings ruled even after death, and built _____ to house the Pharaohs’ remains and possessions.

Religion and Government Today

_____ gained control of North Africa through military conquest.

_____ remains the major cultural and religious influence on Africa today.

Economy

North Africa began with an economy based on _____.

Today, the economy revolves around the discovery of _____.

Even though the oil industry is so profitable, _____ is still a problem in Northern Africa.

As a result, many of Africans have migrated to _____ in search of _____.

Culture

Souks –

These markets are known for _____ and fierce _____.

Rai –

After most of Africa was independent, the governments tried to _____.

Some rai music is still used as a form of _____, but usually against Islamic fundamentalist women.

The Role of Women

The North African household tends to be centered around _____.

Traditionally, men _____ and few women hold jobs after they marry.

Today, women are becoming _____.

1. Having more than one _____ is illegal.
2. The penalty for _____ has increased.
3. Either spouse can seek _____.
4. Arranged marriages are illegal for _____.
5. _____ is required for equal jobs.

West Africa

West Africa is also a cultural hearth whose ideas and practices have spread to _____ and _____.

Before Africa was colonized, people lived in _____.

Stateless societies –

Members of the society work together to cooperate and share _____.

The _____ of southeast Nigeria is an example of a stateless society.

Economies of West Africa range in strength from the solid economy of _____ to weak economies like _____.

Ghana

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Sierra Leone

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Central Africa

Central Africa is the region where _____ first began their colonization of Africa.

Bantu – _____

Around 2000 B.C., the Bantu began moving _____ throughout Africa.

On the way they spread their _____ and their _____.

This mass migration is known as the _____.

Why did the Bantu migrate south?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

These migrations are a key event in Africa's history because:

- 1.
- 2.

How is the migration linked to language?

The Slave Trade

In the 15th century, the Portuguese established the island of _____ as the base for trade of African captives.

European traders were invited to Africa by African merchants selling _____.

African slave traders would trade slaves for _____ and _____.

The Start of Colonialism

In 1870 King Leopold II of _____ became interested in the _____.

By 1884 he claimed this area for Belgium in the _____.

Leopold used forced labor to gather _____, _____, _____, and other resources.

He later opened the _____ to _____ trade.

Effects of Colonialism

_____ colonized Central Africa during the 19th and 20th century.

Effects of colonialism:

1. Borders imposed by Belgium disrupted African _____ from _____ to centralized _____.
2. Borders did not represent _____ and forced Africans to govern a diverse group of people.
3. Borders grouped traditional _____ together.

Colonialism's Effects on the Economy

Many countries suffer from a lack of _____ and rely too much on export of _____.

Effects of Colonialism on the Economy:

1. Loss of _____
2. Disruption of _____
3. _____ and _____ oppression of its people
4. Underdeveloped _____
5. European colonizers only developed infrastructure that would help _____ and _____ raw materials out of Africa
6. European colonizers did not help develop _____, _____, _____, or an _____ system.

Congo's Political Chaos

The _____ is a good example of problems caused by colonization.

The country has huge amounts of _____, but the desire for _____ and _____ by postcolonial leaders has left the country in a state of disarray.

_____ seized control of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1965.

He was corrupt and began _____ from the country and used the _____ to maintain his own power while the people suffered.

Central African Art

Central African art expresses ideas of traditional _____ and the struggle against today's issues.

In the 1960's African countries wanted to establish _____ and banned _____ in their art.

Most art at this time expressed _____.

Today, artists from a new generation who did not experience colonialism are focusing on issues of _____ instability, _____, _____, and _____.

In 1907 famous Spanish artist _____ saw a display of _____ that he took back with him and spread throughout Europe.

Improving Education

Central African countries are placing their hopes in _____.

Improved education should:

1. Produce more _____
2. Produce citizens who are better able to participate in _____.

Barriers to good education in Africa:

1. Less than half of sub-Saharan Africa's _____ to _____ year olds attend school
2. High _____
3. Shortage of _____
4. Shortage of _____
5. _____ barrier – more than _____ languages

Health Care

The _____, named after the Ebola River, first emerged in 1976 in the northern _____.

The disease is _____ and _____.

An outbreak occurred in 2000 in a refugee camp with _____.

South Africa

The history of Southern Africa involves blending colonialism with African cultures and the development of _____ empires.

Ethnic Clash in Southern Africa

As Europeans migrated to Southern Africa, their presence led to _____.

The British controlled over most of Southern Africa and established the Union of South Africa in 1902, which is now known as _____.

Apartheid

In 1948, the white government of South Africa instituted a policy of _____.

Apartheid - _____

In 1912, blacks had founded the _____ to fight for their rights.

_____ emerged as one of the leaders of the ANC who led a long struggle to end apartheid. He was banned, arrested and imprisoned.

Nelson Mandela accepted the _____ on behalf of all South Africans who suffered and sacrificed to bring peace.

In 1994, Nelson Mandela was elected and became _____ of South Africa.

Economy

The economy of Southern Africa is the most _____ in Africa.

However, many countries are struggling to _____ for blacks, who get the worst jobs, own the least productive land, and attend the worst schools.

Apartheid's Effects on the Economy:

1. Because of apartheid, foreign nations imposed rules that prevented their countries from _____

2. Apartheid led to _____, creating an uneducated mass of young people.

Two Economies of South Africa:

1. _____ which is much like the United States.

2. _____ which is made up of Shantytowns.

Life in Southern Africa

Johannesburg, South Africa two different cultures:

- To the north – _____
- To the south – _____

Varied lifestyles such as:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Today's Issues

Economic Development

The economy of African nations is based on exporting _____.

Many countries in Africa rely on just _____ or _____ principal commodities.

Commodity – _____

These are called “_____” countries.

Countries that rely on more than one or two commodities _____ to achieve stability.

Economic diversity – _____

The Key to a Better Economy:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

In 1983, the _____ began a campaign to encourage professionals to _____.

Diseases that threaten Modern Africa

1. _____ caused by HIV

Pandemic - _____

In 2000, _____ people in Africa were living with HIV or AIDS.

Effects of AIDS on Africa:

- People who are sick _____ and are therefore pushed into poverty.
- By 2010, the _____ of South Africa is expected to be _____% lower.

UNAIDS – _____

2. Cholera – _____

- In 2000, _____ caused some cases of cholera in Mozambique.

3. Malaria – _____

4. Tuberculosis – _____

- Tuberculosis often accompanies _____.

Solutions to the health care problem:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Success Story:

In _____ the government began offering same day HIV tests and education programs which has lowered infection rates by 50% in 15 to 24 year olds.