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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



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1 GEOGRAPHY

In this section you will read about the major geographic features of sub-Saharan Africa, and how these features have affected its people and its history.

THINK ABOUT IT

Look at the map of Africa on page 12. What do you think it shows us about Africa's major geographic features? _____

Important Terms: As you read this section, look for the following terms:

◆ Sub-Saharan Africa
◆ Nile River

◆ Sahara Desert
◆ Savanna

To help you find these terms, the ◆ symbol appears in the margin where the term is explained.

SIZE AND LOCATION

Africa is the second largest **continent** (*large land mass*), and contains more than 50 different nations. In the north, Africa is separated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea. To Africa's east lies the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. On the west, Africa is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean.

- ◆ Many geographers classify Africa into two regions, North Africa and **sub-Saharan Africa** (*Africa south of the Sahara*). They consider sub-Saharan Africa — with its different climate, land features and life styles — as a separate region.

MAJOR GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND THEIR EFFECTS

Global studies examinations often contain several kinds of data-based questions. Knowing the different types of data and learning how to interpret them will be a regular feature found in every chapter of this book. This section contains a map of the physical features of Africa. Learning how to read this and other maps is the focus of the following **Skill Builder**.

SKILL BUILDER: READING A MAP

WHAT IS A MAP?

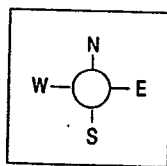
A map is a small diagram of an area of land. Many maps show the political divisions between countries, or the major geographic features of an area, but there is almost no limit to the different kinds of information that can be shown on a map. Different types of maps can be found in a special reference book called an atlas.

KEYS TO UNDERSTANDING A MAP

First, look at its major parts:

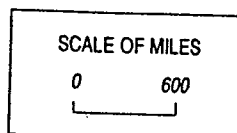
Title. The title will usually tell you what information is found on the map. For example, the title of the map on page 12 is "GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA." It shows the main physical features — deserts, mountains, rivers — of Africa.

Direction. A direction indicator that often looks like a small compass shows the four basic directions: **north, south, east** and **west**:



Most maps show north at the top and south at the bottom. On our map of Africa, the direction indicator is in the upper right corner.

Scale. The scale — usually a marked line — tells the size of an area shown on a map. For example, at the very bottom of our map you will see a line marked **Scale of Miles**:



This line is about $\frac{1}{2}$ " (half an inch) long. Notice also that the scale indicates that $\frac{1}{2}$ " is equal to **600 miles**. Here the mapmaker is telling you that the distance between two points $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart on this map would be 600 miles. If two points are 2 inches apart in the map, then they are $(600 \times 4) = 2400$ miles apart in the real place.

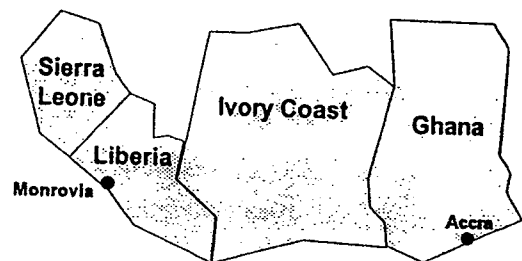
Legend or Key. The legend or key unlocks the information found on a map. It lists the symbols used and tells what each symbol represents. The "key" in our map on page 12 tells you that all the gray-shaded areas are Africa's savanna regions:

□ SAVANNA REGION

INTERPRETING A MAP

Read the title, to know what type of map you are looking at.

- If it is a political map, the lines show the political boundaries between countries, while black dots or circles are often used to indicate major cities:



- On other maps, the legend or symbols are a key to unlocking the meaning. Maps may show population density, climate, geographic features, or a nation's history.

As you read the following geographic descriptions, see how many of them you can find on the map on page 12.

DESERTS

- Deserts are extremely dry regions, generally unsuitable for humans to live in. There is not enough water to drink or to grow crops. The **Sahara Desert**, which takes up most of North Africa, is the world's largest. This desert has separated Africans living north and south of it, because people had trouble crossing it. For many centuries, the Sahara isolated sub-Saharan Africa from the rest of the world.

SAVANNAS

- Much of Africa is **savanna** (*land where tall, wild grasses grow*). The savannas are the best land in Africa for growing crops and raising livestock. Most Africans live in the savannas, or along the coasts where fishing provides food.

TROPICAL RAIN FORESTS

The hot and humid African rain forests get from 60 to 100 inches of rainfall a year. This climate produces thick forest and jungle areas, making travel difficult. Rain forests are home to many types of plant and animal life not found elsewhere.

RIVERS

Africa has several major rivers — the Nile, Zaire (Congo), Zambezi and Niger. Rivers provide fresh drinking water, and water for agriculture, industry and hydroelectric power. In Africa, river systems are hard to use for travel because they are not connected

- to each other and have many rapids and waterfalls along their course. The **Nile**, the world's longest river, flows 4,150 miles from central Africa to the Mediterranean. The banks of the Nile provide some of Africa's richest farmland, and the Nile river valley was once the home of one of the world's oldest known civilizations — the Egyptians.

COASTLINE

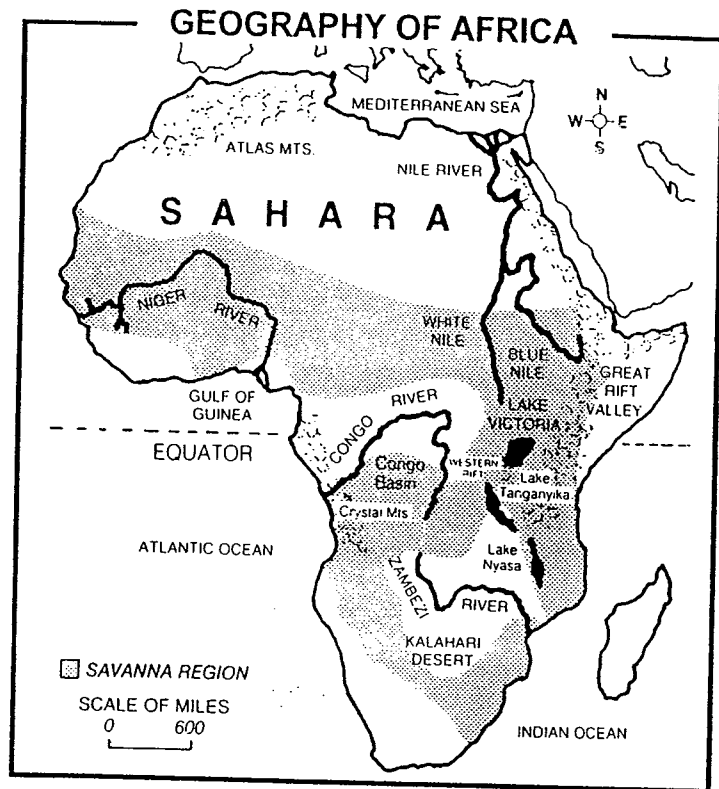
Africa has few natural harbors (*places in which ships can dock safely*). As a result, trade between Africa and the rest of the world has been difficult.

GEOGRAPHIC BARRIERS

Africa's mountains, deserts, lakes and rivers have kept different groups of people apart. As a result each African group or tribe developed its own separate culture, language and traditions.

CLIMATE

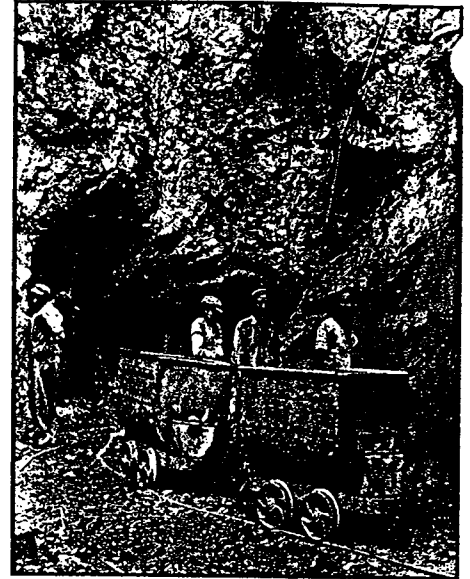
Most of Africa is warm, with hot summers and mild winters. The amount of rainfall differs greatly; desert areas receive too little rain for planting crops, while other areas receive too much rain. The



amount of rainfall an area receives usually determines whether it becomes a jungle, desert or grasslands area. These conditions affect where people live, what they eat, and how they dress.

RESOURCES

Africa is rich in many resources, especially diamonds, gold and oil. These resources attracted European imperialist powers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These minerals and other natural resources make up the major exports of Africa, providing a basis for its future economic growth.



Picture at right: Workers in a South African diamond mine

ANALYSIS

Deserts, savannas and tropical rain forests are all found in Africa. Which of these regions do you think you might want to live in? _____ Explain your answer:

SUMMING UP: GEOGRAPHY

Africa is the second largest continent in the world. Its varied geography and climate help to explain some of the differences in the ways the people of Africa live.

THINKING IT OVER

Now that you have read this section, what items can you add to your list (from page 10) of Africa's major geographic features? _____

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Describe it: The area south of the Sahara Desert.

Difference from North Africa: It has different climates and land features; its people have different histories and lifestyles.

SAHARA

Describe it: _____

One effect it had on Africa's people: _____

NILE

Describe it: _____

One effect it had on Africa's people: _____

SAVANNA

Describe it: _____

One effect it had on Africa's people: _____

- 1 The Zaire, Niger, and Nile are the names of
 - 1 mountain ranges
 - 2 rivers
 - 3 lakes
 - 4 deserts
- 2 "Sub-Saharan Africa" refers to those countries that are
 - 1 south of the Sahara Desert
 - 2 in the Sahara Desert
 - 3 largely rain forest
 - 4 largely desert
- 3 One effect of the Sahara Desert on Africa has been to
 - 1 unite all Africans against a common enemy
 - 2 separate sub-Saharan Africans from northern Africans
 - 3 develop hydro-electric power for Southern Africa
 - 4 provide a vacation resort for Africans
- 4 Which item would tell us the most about Africa's geography?
 - 1 a study of famous African business leaders
 - 2 a novel about the transatlantic slave trade
 - 3 an outline map of Africa's coastline
 - 4 a dictionary
- 5 A person living on Africa's savanna would most likely work at
 - 1 cutting lumber
 - 2 mining gold
 - 3 raising livestock
 - 4 deep-sea fishing
- 6 Preserving the rain forest is important to Africans because rain forests
 - 1 provide a source of water for desert regions
 - 2 are the home of many forms of animal and plant life
 - 3 increase the amount of fertile farmland
 - 4 protect Africans from foreign invasions

2 HISTORY

In this section you will read about the major historical developments in Africa, from its earliest civilizations to its present role in the world community.

THINK ABOUT IT

Look at the maps of Africa on pages 17 and 18. What do you think they tell us about Africa's history?

Important Terms: As you read this section, look for the following terms:

- ◆ Early African Empires
- ◆ Atlantic Slave Trade
- ◆ Imperialism
- ◆ Nationalism
- ◆ Cultural Diffusion
- ◆ Organization of African Unity

TIMELINE OF HISTORICAL EVENTS							
1870s	1902	1948	1957	1964	1986	1990	1991
"Scramble for Africa" begins	British defeat the Boers in South Africa	South Africa begins apartheid	Ghana becomes independent	Nelson Mandela sent to prison	Wole Soyinka first African to win Nobel Prize in literature	Nelson Mandela freed	Africa has 54 independent nations; South Africa announces end of apartheid

EARLY CIVILIZATIONS

ANCIENT AFRICA

Some scientists believe that Africa was the birthplace of humanity. Since few written records exist, little is known about ancient Africa's culture and civilization. The first known African civilization was ancient Egypt. You will read more about this civilization in the chapter on the Middle East. The ancient Egyptians had important trading links with several cultures further south on the Nile River, including the Kush in the Sudan and the Axum in Ethiopia.

Since the terms “culture” and “civilization” will be used frequently, it is important that you understand them:

- **Culture** describes a people’s language, attitudes, customs and beliefs. Every group has its own culture, or ways of doing things.
- **Civilization** is an advanced form of culture. It usually includes people who (1) lived in cities and (2) had some form of writing.

◆ EARLY WEST AFRICAN EMPIRES

Between 500 and 800 A.D. several empires developed in West Africa. (If you have trouble understanding dates and time periods, see a full explanation of them starting on page 242.) The wealth and power of these empires came from controlling the trade routes between north and western Africa. Three of the most important empires were:

- **Empire of Ghana (500-1200):** Profits from selling gold and salt to Arab traders (*people north of the Sahara Desert*) made this kingdom very prosperous.
- **Empire of Mali (1200-1400):** Its riches came from selling gold, iron and copper. This kingdom was known for the wealth of its most famous king, Mansa Musa. The Mali people were proud of their university at Timbuktu, which was a center of Muslim scholarship.
- **Songhai Empire (700-1600):** This empire’s wealth was based on trade and agriculture. With its merchants, doctors and scholars it became a showcase of advanced civilization, attracting caravans of traders from Europe and Asia to its cities.

EARLY CENTRAL AFRICAN KINGDOMS

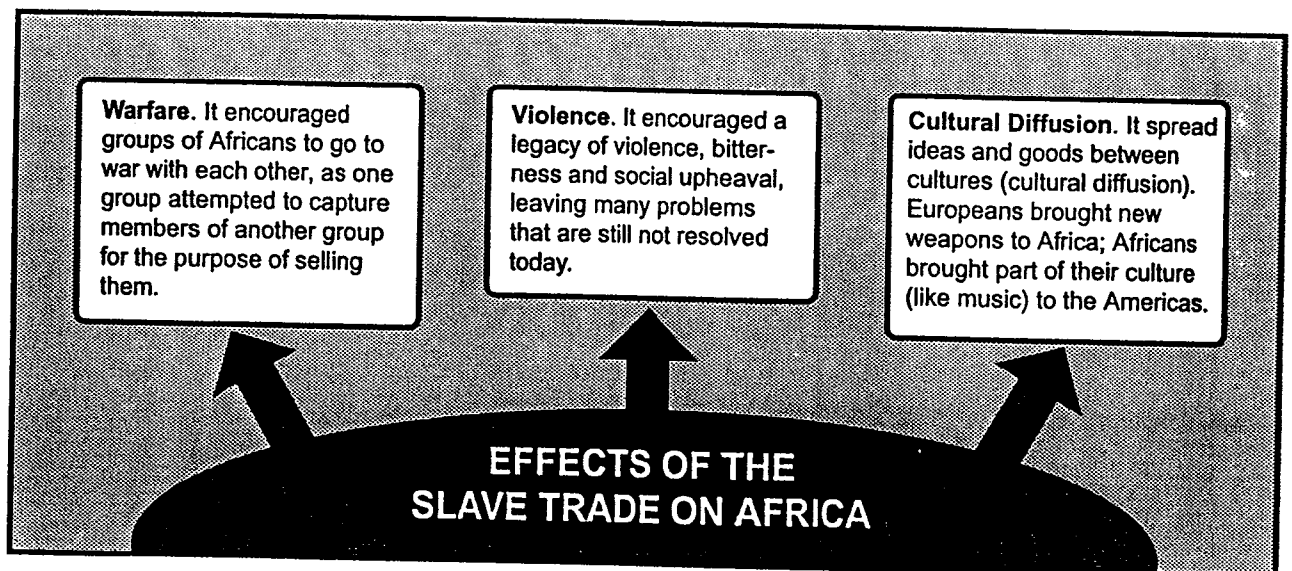
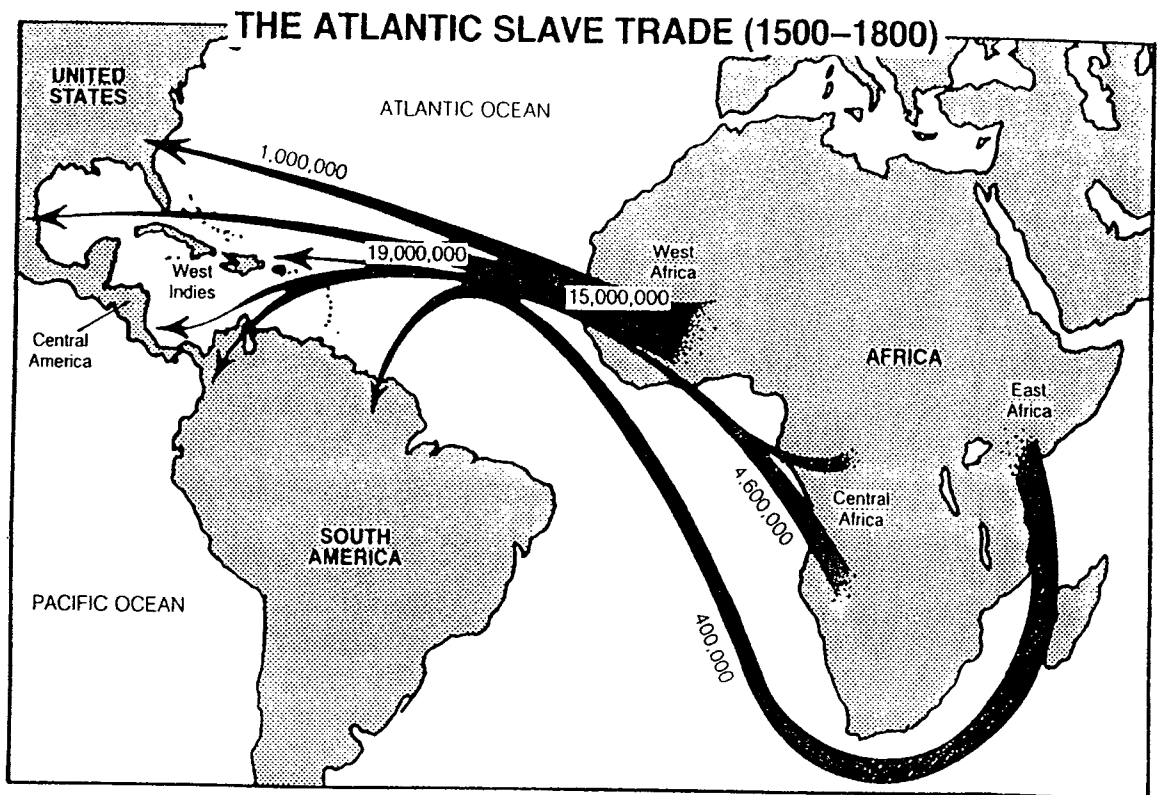
Other important states developed in central Africa. **Benin** was a powerful kingdom in present-day Nigeria, known for its artworks. **Zimbabwe** was a kingdom to the south. Its wealth was based on its control of valuable gold mines.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE

Slavery has existed in Africa since ancient times. As Africans gradually came into contact with other cultures, trading of slaves increased. Arab traders in East Africa helped spread the Islamic religion and extended the slave trade. European explorers sailed along the coast of West Africa in search of new ocean routes to Asia. Their explorations led to the start of the slave trade across the Atlantic in the 1500s.

◆ THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

Africans were captured in raids by other African tribes, and then sold to European traders to provide slave labor in North and South America. The captured Africans were chained in the holds of slave ships, tightly packed together. Many Africans died because of these conditions during the trips across the Atlantic Ocean. People made large profits trading enslaved people for guns and bullets. The enslaved people were forced to work long hours on sugar, cotton or tobacco plantations.

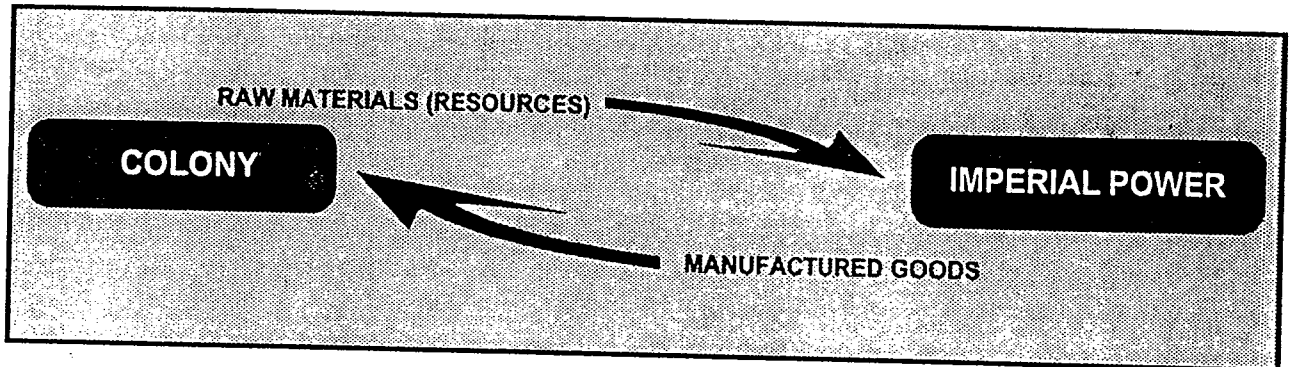


THE SLAVE TRADE ENDS

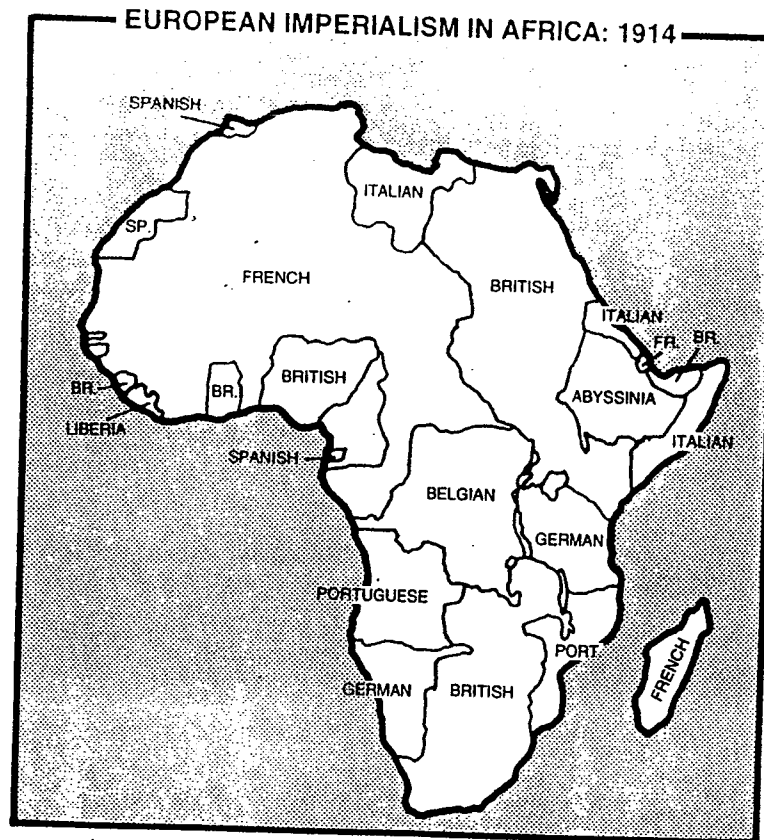
World-wide opposition to slavery slowly grew. Reformers, declaring slavery to be immoral, worked until slavery and the slave trade were ended by the mid-1800s. However, the end of the slave trade was followed by a period of European imperialism in Africa.

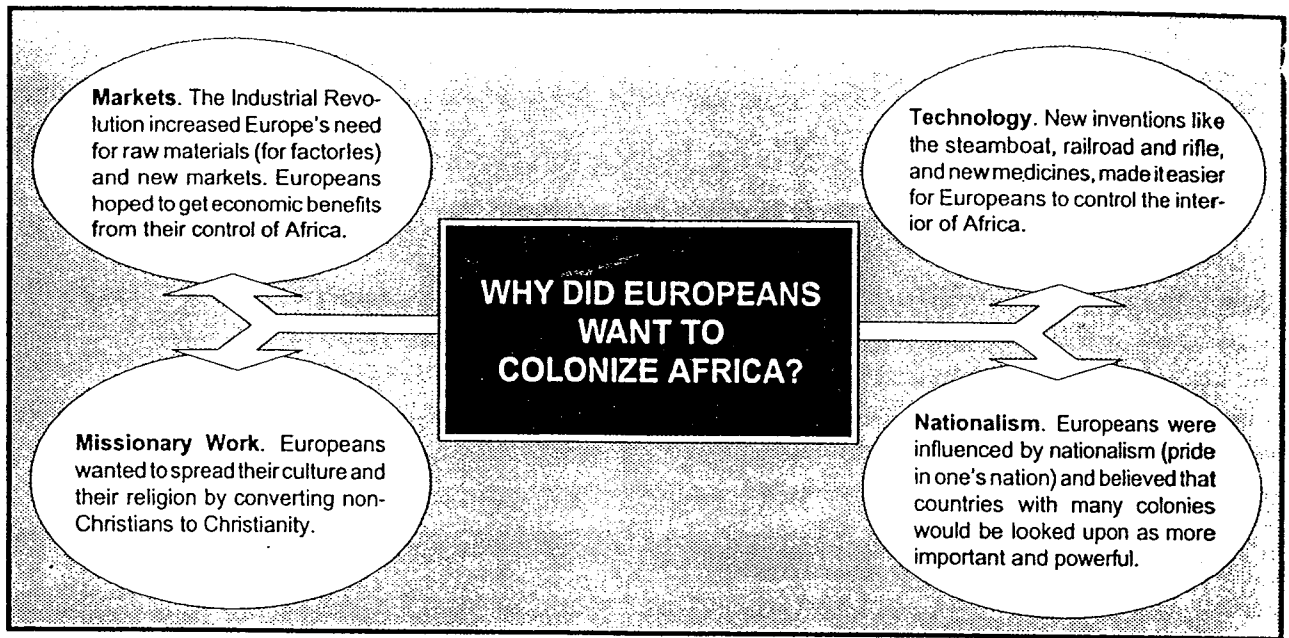
EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA

- ◆ **Imperialism** is the political and economic control of one country or area by another. The area being controlled was called a “colony,” and the imperial power was sometimes called the “mother country.”



Between 1870 and 1890, European countries took control of almost all of Africa, which mostly contained various tribal homelands. This period has been called Europe’s “Scramble for Africa.” For example, the area of present-day Nigeria and Egypt became colonies of Great Britain. Other parts of Africa came under the control of other European countries.





EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

European imperialism had many important effects on Africa:

- **Economic.** Europeans took many of Africa's resources. Many Africans were forced to work long hours for low pay. Some improvements were made in transportation and communication, and some new job opportunities were made available. But on balance, European rulers probably received more economic benefits than they gave back in return.
- **Political.** Europeans divided Africa into different colonies, without regard to local tribal or cultural boundaries. People who belonged to the same tribal or ethnic group were separated. Later, when these colonies became independent nations, differences among tribal groups in the same country caused problems. The Nigerian Civil War of 1967-1970 between the Hausa people of northern Nigeria and the Ibo people of southern Nigeria illustrates this problem.
- **Social.** Many Europeans acted as if they were better than Africans. Some Europeans attempted to force their way of life on Africans. This tended to weaken traditional African family and tribal group ties.
- **Health.** Europeans brought their ideas about medicine and health to their African colonies. This often prevented diseases and resulted in longer life for Africans. However, in some cases Europeans brought diseases which Africans had never been exposed to, causing many deaths.

AFRICANS GAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE

After World War II, Africans moved to bring about an end to imperialism. The feeling of nationalism arose throughout Africa. **Nationalism** is the belief that people who share common characteristics (language, customs and history) should have their own nation. The spread of nationalism brought about the desire among Africans to put an end to European rule, and to govern themselves. ◆

CAUSES OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

Because Africans had helped fight European dictators like Adolf Hitler in World War II, many of them refused to accept European rule after the war. Also, the independence of India from Great Britain helped spread ideas about freedom. In addition, the European nations were too weakened by the loss of lives and property in World War II to resist the movements for independence.

INDEPENDENCE

During the 1950s and 1960s most African nations gained their independence. The first of these was the Gold Coast, a British colony in West Africa. In 1957 the Gold Coast became the independent nation of Ghana — named after the ancient African kingdom. Most African nations obtained their freedom peacefully. In a few cases, however, independence was only gained after bloody civil war. The **Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.)** was founded in 1963 to promote African unity and to provide a place where African nations could discuss their common problems.

PROBLEMS FACING THE NEW NATIONS

Most of the newly independent African nations faced many problems. As you remember, the European imperialists divided Africa in a way that was convenient for them. Traditional groups (or tribes) were split up into different colonies. At the same time, tribes with a history of conflict between them were sometimes forced to live side by side in the same area. When African countries gained independence, serious problems faced the new leaders who had to unite these tribal groups. In addition, most countries were left with underdeveloped economies and few skilled workers. As a result, dictatorships were established in many of these countries, leading to rebellions and civil wars.

SUMMING UP: HISTORY

Many scientists believe that Africa was the birthplace of humanity. There were some very important ancient African kingdoms. Africa's development suffered greatly from the Atlantic slave trade and the "scramble" for African colonies. Since the 1950s, most African nations have achieved independence.

THINKING IT OVER

What additional items about sub-Saharan Africa's history can you now add to your list (from page

15)?

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Complete each of the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

IMPERIALISM

Definition: *When one country takes control of another.*

Effects on Africa: *Europeans built roads and hospitals
but took many natural resources from Africa.*

EARLY AFRICAN EMPIRES

Their names: _____

What did they control? _____

ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

What was it? _____

Effects on Africa: _____

NATIONALISM

Definition: _____

Effects on Africa: _____

CULTURAL DIFFUSION

Definition: _____

Example: _____

ORG. OF AFRICAN UNITY (O. A. U.)

What is it? _____

Its purpose: _____

- 1 Which event occurred first?
 - 1 African nations became independent from Europe.
 - 2 The Mali civilization began.
 - 3 The Atlantic slave trade ended.
 - 4 Africa was colonized by Europeans.
- 2 The term "imperialism" refers to the
 - 1 division of a nation into smaller states
 - 2 unification of a people under a central government
 - 3 political and economic control of one nation by another
 - 4 military system of any country
- 3 During the 1500s and 1600s Europeans were interested in Africa because
 - 1 it had important spices
 - 2 oil was discovered in South Africa
 - 3 they wanted slaves for the "New World"
 - 4 it had food to export
- 4 In looking at the history of most African nations, one sees that
 - 1 they have been colonized by European nations
 - 2 they have fought a war at one time against the United States
 - 3 democracy has been the main type of government
 - 4 they share a common language

- 5 A major purpose of the Organization of African Unity is to
- 1 end European colonialism in Africa
 - 2 develop overseas empires for African countries
 - 3 encourage cooperation among African peoples
 - 4 increase the birth rate in Africa
- 6 An African listening to Michael Jackson's latest song is an example of
- 1 nationalism
 - 2 cultural diffusion
 - 3 imperialism
 - 4 self-determination
- 7 Which would be an example of African nationalism?
- 1 African nations entering organizations with their former colonial rulers
 - 2 European nations increasing the number of their colonies in Africa
 - 3 African nations breaking away from their former colonial rulers
 - 4 European nations dividing the African continent among themselves
- 8 Which term is used to describe a people's language, customs and beliefs?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 urbanization | 3 culture |
| 2 sectionalism | 4 imperialism |

3
SYSTEMS

In this section you will read about sub-Saharan Africa's major political institutions, economic development, social structure, religions and art.

THINK ABOUT IT

Find the meaning of "extended family" and "tribe" in this section or in the glossary (at the back of the book). These terms will help you understand the following section.

Extended Family: _____

Tribe: _____

Important Terms: As you read this section, look for the following terms:

- ◆ subsistence farming
- ◆ nationalized

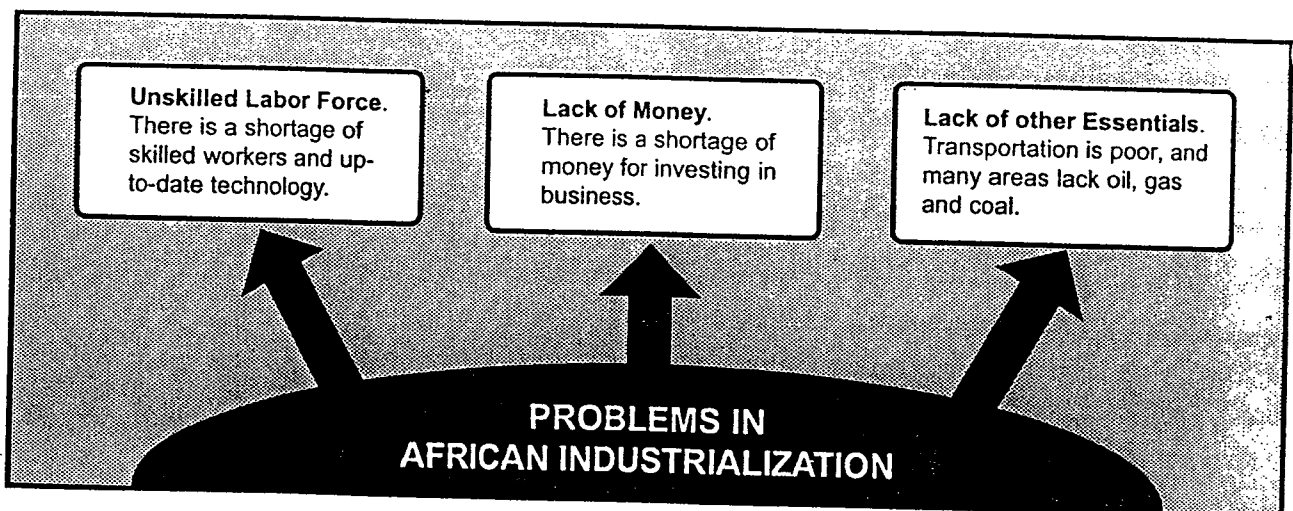
- ◆ animism
- ◆ urbanization

GOVERNMENT

In the period following national independence, the leaders of many African countries allowed only one political party. Very often these countries were ruled by the same nationalist leaders or military leaders who had helped win independence. The army played an important role in keeping such rulers in power. Most people had few rights, and real elections were never held. Recently, there has been a move towards more democratic government. Popular elections have been held in Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, and many other African nations. Voters in these nations can now choose between candidates from opposing political parties with different policies.

ECONOMY

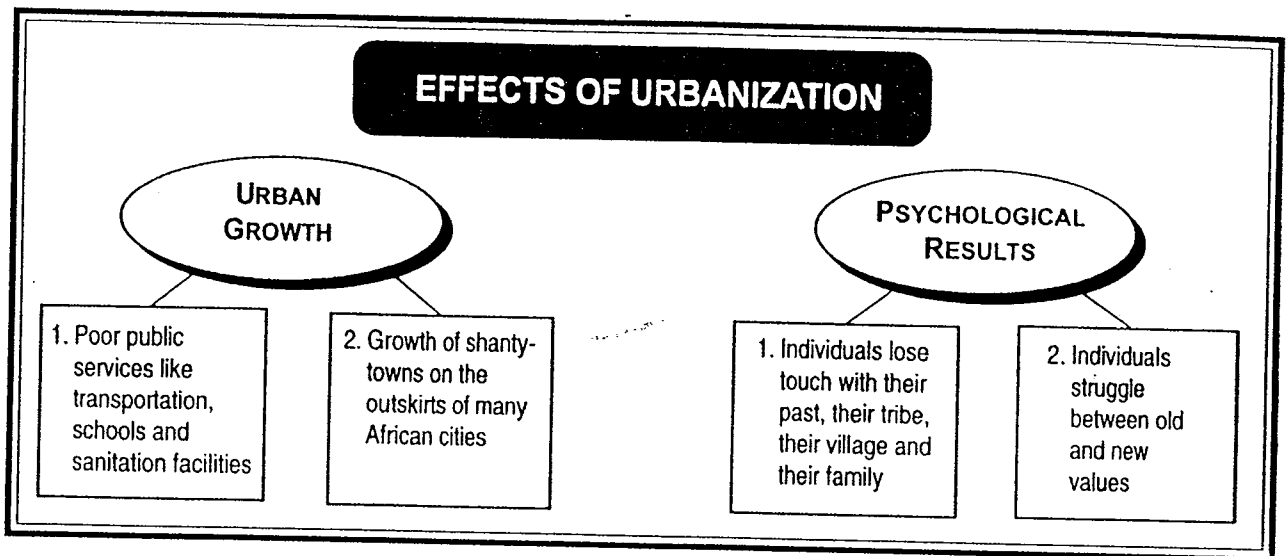
Providing people with higher standards of living is a major task for most African nations. Many Africans do **subsistence farming** (*growing just enough food to meet the needs of their own families*). Often traditional farming methods lead to the erosion of the soil. After independence, African leaders tried to encourage the growth of industries. Some borrowed money from banks around the world, while other leaders **nationalized** (*took control of property which formerly belonged to private citizens*) businesses, banks and factories. These attempts at industrialization were only partly successful. Efforts to improve the economy were also hurt by rapid population growth, unfavorable changes in climate, and the spread of diseases in some African nations. In many African countries, living standards are no better now than they were 30 years ago.



SOCIETY

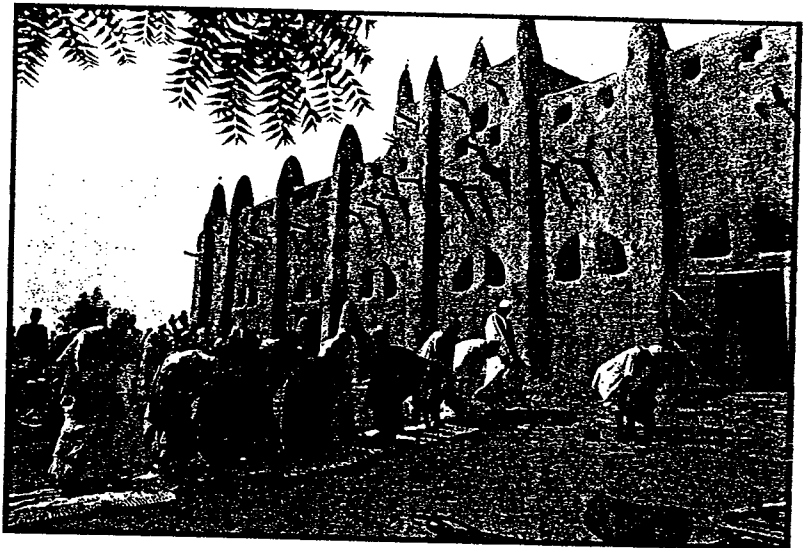
People of many races live in Africa. Most are black, but large numbers of Africans are Arabs. Smaller numbers come from Europe and Asia. In traditional African society, most people lived as part of an **extended family**, which includes many relatives —aunt, grandparents, cousins — living together in the same village. Villagers who spoke the same language and shared the same customs formed a tribe. Today, many Africans still feel a greater sense of loyalty to their tribe than to their nation.

Efforts at industrialization in Africa have caused **urbanization** (*people moving from rural villages to the cities, in search of jobs and better living conditions*). This urbanization movement is leading to important social changes.



RELIGION

Traditional religions, practiced by Africans since ancient times, are still widespread today. An important part of many of these religions is **animism** (*the belief that every object in nature has its own spirit, and that people's ancestors in the spirit world watch over them in the living world*). Traditional African life was filled with religious customs and ceremonies. Islam has also had an important influence on Africans. Today, as many as one in four Africans is **Muslim** (*a believer in the Islamic faith*). Most African Muslims are Arabs, living north of the Sahara. Europeans spread Christianity in Africa, and there are now about as many Christians as Muslims.



African Muslims praying at a mosque in Mali

THE ARTS



The arts played an important role in traditional African social life. Many Africans consider art a form of communication with the spirit world. Various art forms gave each tribe its own identity. The most famous art forms are the mask and figurine. Africans are also famous for their music and dance, based on drum rhythms. These art forms have strongly influenced Western music and dance, especially jazz and rock music.

(Picture at left: Gold alloy pendant made by the Akan people of the Ivory Coast.)

SUMMING UP: AFRICA'S SYSTEMS

GOVERNMENT. Since independence many African countries have been ruled by military dictators, who allow only one political party to exist. Recently, some African nations have introduced more democratic forms of government.

ECONOMY. Standards of living in Africa remain low. African leaders are attempting to bring about greater industrialization.

SOCIETY. Africa is a land of many races. In sub-Saharan Africa, the majority of Africans are black, but there are other important minorities. Many Africans follow traditional ways of life. However, the movement to the cities, increased schooling and improved communications are leading to important changes in African lifestyles.

RELIGION. Animism is common among the traditional religions practiced by many groups of Africans. Islam's influence is growing. There are also large numbers of African Christians.

THE ARTS. The arts, especially music and dance, play an important role in traditional and modern-day Africa.

THINKING IT OVER

After reading this section about Africa's systems, what other important terms besides "extended family" and "tribe" do you think should be included? _____

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

SUBSISTENCE FARMING

What is it? _____

Result: _____

NATIONALIZED

Definition: _____

Result: _____

ANIMISM

Define it: _____

Major beliefs: _____

URBANIZATION

Define it: _____

Importance: _____

- 1 The term "urbanization" is best defined as
 - 1 an educational system found in cities
 - 2 a way of earning a living
 - 3 the movement of people from rural areas to cities
 - 4 government ownership of all property
- 2 A subsistence farmer would probably
 - 1 use modern farm machinery
 - 2 grow large quantities of crops
 - 3 produce just enough to meet family needs
 - 4 export large amounts of crops
- 3 Which idea is basic to animism?
 - 1 separation of church and state
 - 2 belief in only one God
 - 3 belief that objects in nature have spirits
 - 4 belief in reincarnation
- 4 An extended family in present-day Africa would most likely include
 - 1 grandparents, parents, and their children
 - 2 a husband, wife, and their children
 - 3 several wives and a husband
 - 4 two parents, some of their adult friends, and all of their children
- 5 The influence of African art forms can best be seen today in Western
 - 1 music and dance
 - 2 family patterns
 - 3 political ideology
 - 4 technological advances
- 6 Which would be an example of nationalization?
 - 1 a group asks for national independence
 - 2 the government declares ownership of private banks
 - 3 a leader makes himself a dictator
 - 4 force is used to end tribal disagreements

**4
IMPORTANT
PEOPLE**

In this section you will read about some of the people who have played a key role in shaping the history of sub-Saharan Africa.

THINK ABOUT IT

What do you think makes a person a great leader? _____

Important Names: As you read this section, look for the following names:

- ◆ Jomo Kenyatta
- ◆ Desmond Tutu

- ◆ Nelson Mandela
- ◆ F.W. de Klerk



THE AFRICAN TIMES



Volume II

No. 7

JOMO KENYATTA

While growing up in Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta became angry with the acts of discrimination blacks were suffering under British rule. He soon emerged as a leader for independence against British rule in Kenya. Accused of leading a bloody uprising, he was arrested by the British in 1952 and sent to prison until 1961. In 1963, Great Britain granted independence to Kenya. Kenyatta became its first president, a post he held until his death in 1978. He came to symbolize the independence movement in Africa.

NELSON MANDELA

In 1964, Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life in prison for his activities in the African National Congress (A.N.C.), an organization opposing apartheid (*separation of races*) in the Republic of South Africa. He soon became the symbol of black resistance to apartheid. Released from prison after 27 years, Mandela negotiated a peaceful transition to majority rule, and was elected President of South Africa in 1994.



DESMOND TUTU

Tutu is a black Anglican archbishop who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985 for his efforts to bring about a non-violent end to apartheid in South Africa. He repeatedly called on the countries of the world to pressure the government of South Africa to end its policy of apartheid. His goal was to bring about social change in South Africa without civil war or violence.



F.W. DE KLERK

De Klerk, a white South African, was elected President of South Africa in 1989. He announced that his goal was to bring about the equal treatment of all citizens in South Africa. De Klerk negotiated with Mandela to bring about the peaceful introduction of black majority rule, with safeguards for the interests of the white minority. For their efforts, De Klerk and Mandela were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.



SUMMING UP: IMPORTANT PEOPLE

Leaders of nations can often bring about important changes in their country. Jomo Kenyatta was a leader in the movement for African independence. Desmond Tutu has shown great leadership in fighting for the rights of black South Africans. F.W. De Klerk helped to reform the political structure in South Africa. Finally, Nelson Mandela helped bring change and became South Africa's first black president.

THINKING IT OVER

Based on your definition of what makes a great leader, do any of the people you just read about deserve to be called "great?" (Yes ___ No ___) Explain who deserves the title and why.

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

JOMO KENYATTA

Where and when: _____

What he believed: _____

His importance: _____

NELSON MANDELA

Where and when: _____

What he believes: _____

His importance: _____

DESMOND TUTU

Where and when: _____

What he believes: _____

His importance: _____

F. W. DE KLERK

Where and when: _____

What he believes: _____

His importance: _____

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <p>1 Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu are similar in that they both sought to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 make Africa more industrial than agricultural 2 run for political office 3 put an end to the policy of apartheid 4 achieve their goals by using military force | <p>3 Mandela, Kenyatta and De Klerk are best known as</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 economic theorists</td> <td>3 political leaders</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 military commanders</td> <td>4 guerrilla fighters</td> </tr> </table> | 1 economic theorists | 3 political leaders | 2 military commanders | 4 guerrilla fighters |
| 1 economic theorists | 3 political leaders | | | | |
| 2 military commanders | 4 guerrilla fighters | | | | |
| <p>2 Nelson Mandela is most closely associated with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 removing European imperialists from Africa 2 obtaining equality for black South Africans 3 eliminating waste in government 4 writing African poetry | <p>4 Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk are similar in that both</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 converted their nation to Christianity 2 expanded political and human rights 3 introduced Western technology into South Africa 4 resisted change in South Africa | | | | |

5

CONCERNS

In this section you will read about some major problems facing Africa today: the legacy of apartheid, tribalism and hunger.

THINK ABOUT IT

What do you think is the greatest problem facing Africa today? _____

Important Terms: As you read this section, look for the following terms:

- ◆ Apartheid
- ◆ Tribalism

- ◆ African National Congress
- ◆ Desertification

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE END OF APARTHEID

BACKGROUND

The Dutch began to settle in South Africa in the 1600s. However, by 1798, Great Britain gained control. In 1833, Britain had ended slavery. The Dutch-speaking people (called Boers), wanting to continue the practice of slavery, moved to a different area in South Africa. When the Boers discovered gold and diamonds in their new homeland, the British claimed the territory. This led to the **Boer War** (1899-1902), which the British won. In 1934, South Africa won its independence from Britain.

POLICY OF APARTHEID

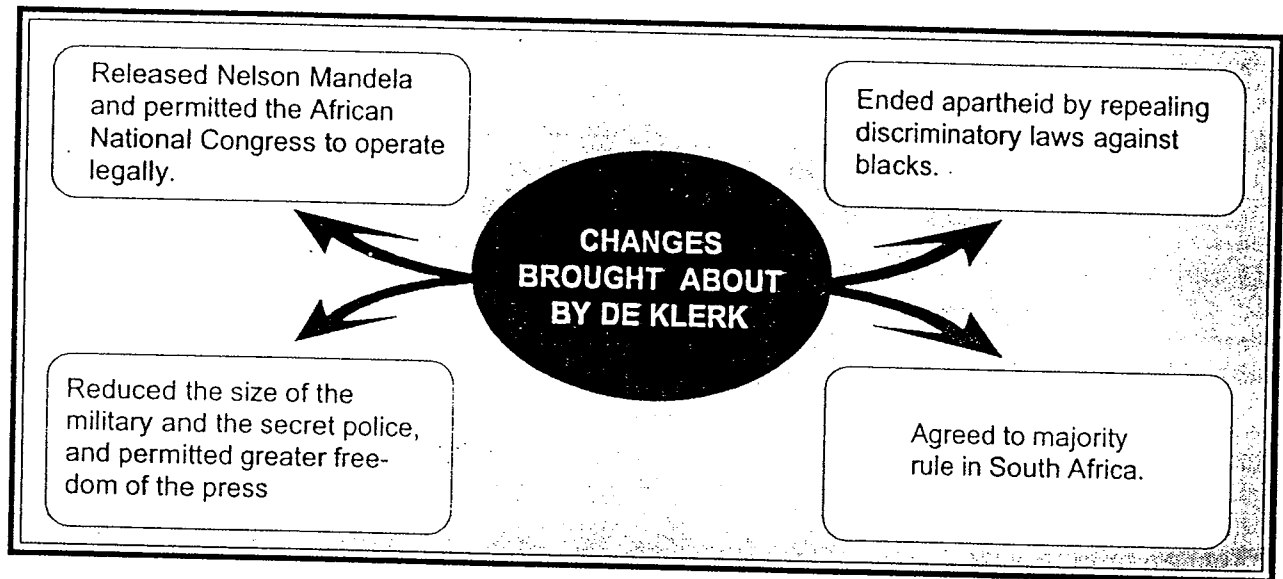
Blacks, coloreds (*the South African word for people of mixed racial groups*) and Asians had little say in the newly-independent South African government. In 1948, a Dutch-speaking government was elected. This new government announced a policy known as **apartheid** (*keeping races separate*). This policy made racial segregation legal in South Africa. Apartheid prevented non-whites from traveling where they wished, living in white neighborhoods, going to school with whites, and marrying someone of a different race.

RESISTANCE TO APARTHEID

- Many people, both inside and outside of South Africa, attempted to bring an end to apartheid. One group, the **African National Congress (A.N.C.)** headed by Nelson Mandela, led the fight against apartheid. The A.N.C.'s opposition to apartheid sometimes resulted in violence, as in 1976 in Soweto township (*townships: places where blacks had been forced to live in South Africa*). During the 1980s, many nations took actions against South Africa to try to bring an end to apartheid. For example, the United States limited its trade with South Africa, and refused to lend it money.

APARTHEID COMES TO AN END

In 1989, white South Africans elected a new President, **F.W. De Klerk**. De Klerk ended apartheid and allowed a peaceful transfer of power to black majority rule.



THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

In April 1994, South Africans of all races went to the voting polls together for the first time. Nelson Mandela was elected the country's president. He faces many challenges. He must improve conditions for the black majority, while assuring the white minority of their rights and safety.

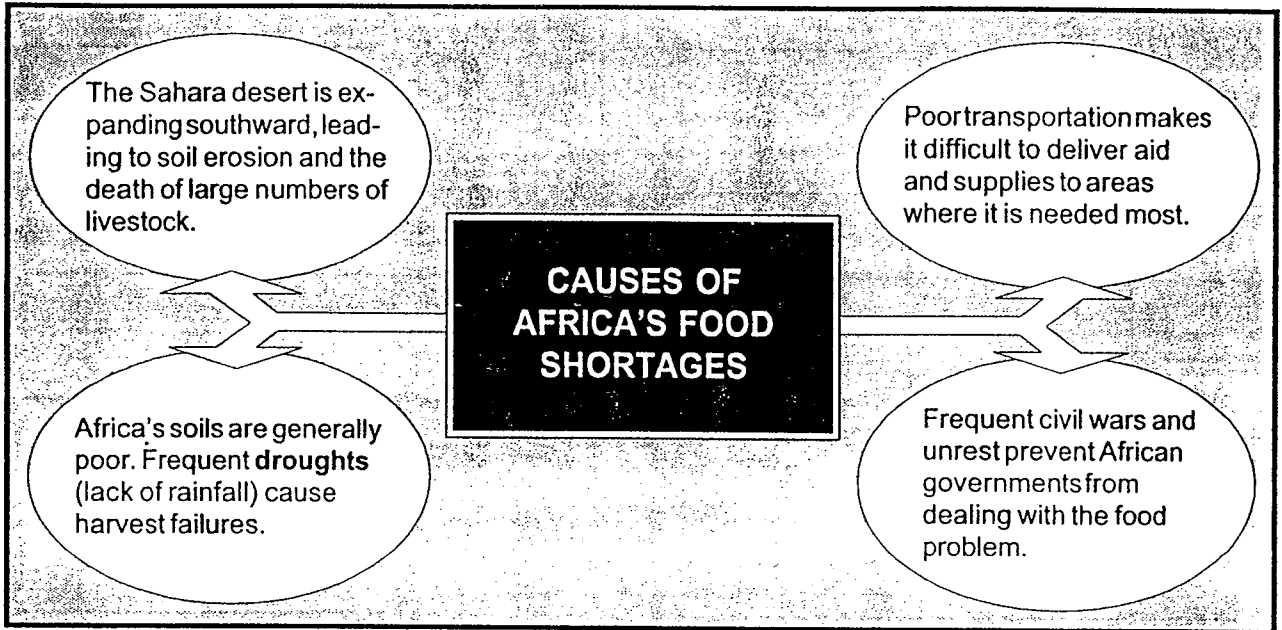
Another problem facing the South African government is violence between the A.N.C. and the **Inkatha** Movement, a rival black group.

TRIBALISM VS. NATIONALISM

- European imperialist nations divided up the African continent without regard to Africa's ethnic or tribal boundaries. These colonies later became independent countries. This has created problems, since many Africans feel more loyal to their tribe than to their nation. **Tribalism** (*loyalty to one's tribe*) has caused political disunity throughout much of Africa. Different tribes within the same country often do not get along, weakening those nations. For example, in Rwanda (a densely populated country in East Africa) bitter fighting between two tribes, the Hutu and the Tutsi, led to the massacre of an estimated 500,000 Tutsi tribe members.

HUNGER AND FAMINE

One of the most important problems facing Africa is hunger and **famine** (*widespread shortage of food*). Making this problem worse is the fact that while there is less food, Africa's population is constantly increasing. There are many reasons behind Africa's continuing food shortages, including **desertification** (*a desert region grows larger and farmland is lost, due to lack of rain*). ◆



One example of Africans facing hunger has been in **Somalia**, at the northeastern edge of Africa. Rebel warlords drove out Somalia's dictator in 1991. The rebel groups, of different tribal backgrounds, were unable to cooperate to establish a new government. Civil war and several years of drought threatened millions of Somalis with starvation. In December 1992, a U.S.-led United Nations force landed in Somalia. They opened supply routes and provided starving Somalis with food and medical supplies. However, the U.N. forces were unable to disarm the warlords. This led to renewed fighting, and the U.N. withdrew in 1995.

SUMMING UP: CONCERNS

Africa's future, while filled with hope, is uncertain. In Rwanda and Somalia, fighting must stop before conditions can improve. South Africa's new leaders must decide how the resources of their country will be shared. Other countries must decide how to build prosperous economies.

THINKING IT OVER

Based on what you have just read, would you change your mind about what Africa's greatest problem is? (Yes ___ No ___) If yes, what do you *now* think is the greatest problem? _____

If no, explain why: _____

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Complete the following cards. Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

APARTHEID

What is it? _____

Effects on South Africa: _____

How would you deal with the problem? _____

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC)

What is it? _____

What is its goal? _____

What should it do to achieve this goal? _____

TRIBALISM

What is it? _____

Effects on Africa's political life: _____

DESERTIFICATION

What is it? _____

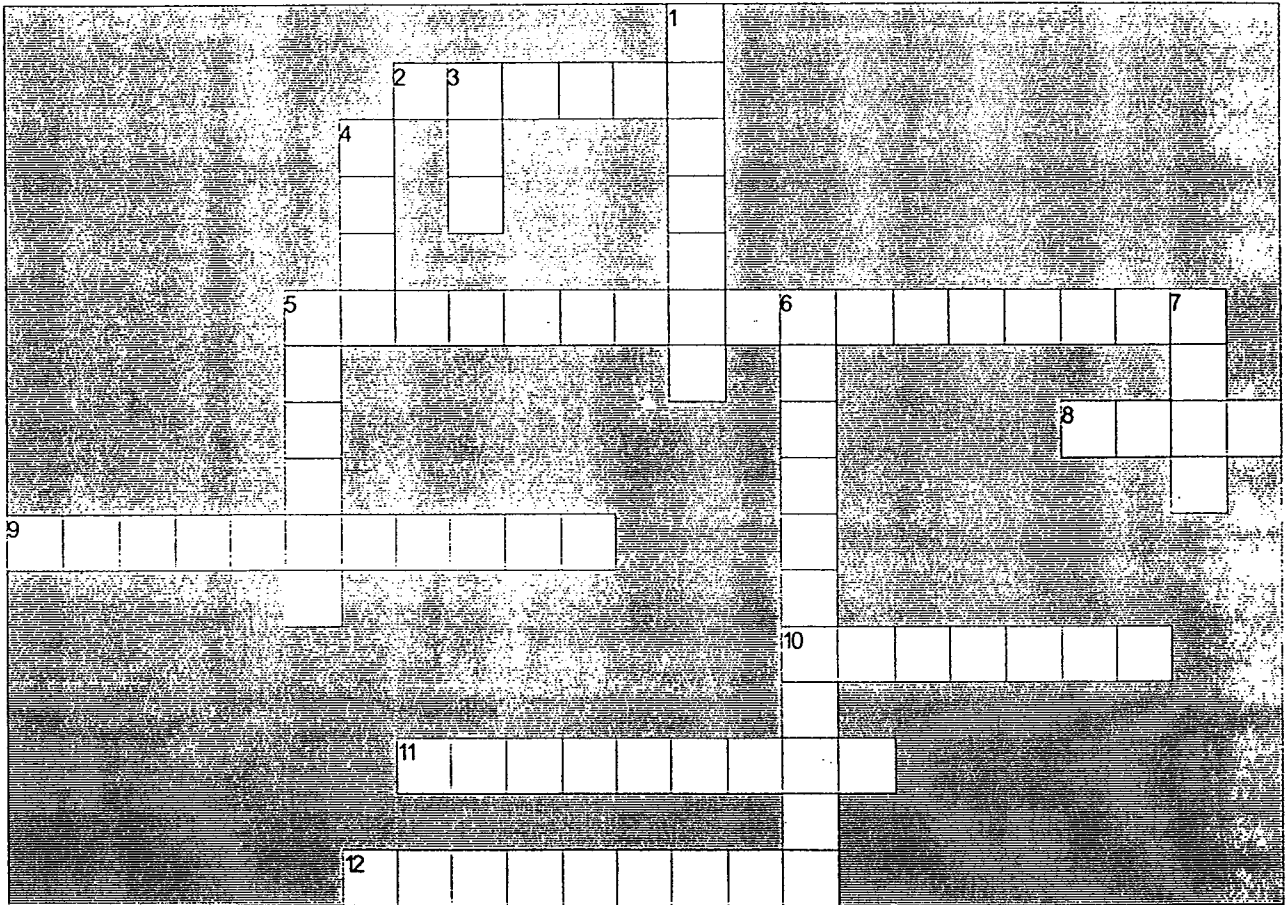
Effects on Africa's people: _____

How would you deal with this problem? _____

- 1 In South Africa, "apartheid" referred to
 - 1 colonialism 3 landowners
 - 2 racial segregation 4 traditional farming
- 2 A major problem facing Africa today is
 - 1 the high birth rate 3 foreign colonialism
 - 2 Communist control 4 cultural diffusion
- 3 A major problem facing the Republic of South Africa today is
 - 1 how to provide good economic conditions for all South Africans
 - 2 rising inflation
 - 3 foreign domination
 - 4 illegal drug traffic
- 4 The term "tribalism" refers to an African's
 - 1 loyalty to his or her tribe
 - 2 adoption of European customs
 - 3 desire to change his or her tribe
 - 4 attempt to unify a nation
- 5 Today, the main effect of tribalism in Africa is
 - 1 imperialism 3 disunity
 - 2 harmony 4 socialism
- 6 The political boundaries of most African nations have been most influenced by
 - 1 Africa's traditional tribal divisions
 - 2 patterns of European imperialism
 - 3 increased urbanization
 - 4 religious beliefs
- 7 National unity in some African nations has been hard to achieve because of
 - 1 the size of its population
 - 2 environmental reasons
 - 3 Communist-led rebellions
 - 4 loyalty to tribes
- 8 Why did United Nations forces intervene in Somalia in December 1992?
 - 1 to help victims of famine
 - 2 to defeat Communism
 - 3 to establish new colonies
 - 4 to stop the expansion of Somalia

SUMMARIZING YOUR UNDERSTANDING**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

Building Your Vocabulary. Use your reading of the information in this chapter and the clues below to complete this crossword puzzle.

**ACROSS**

2. World's largest desert, located in north Africa
5. The act of exchanging different ideas between different cultures
8. Early African kingdom
9. The love a person has for his or her country
10. A religious belief that every object in nature has its own spirit
11. Policy once followed in South Africa of keeping the races separate
12. Feeling of loyalty to a tribe rather than to a country

DOWN

1. Former leader of anti-apartheid forces, who became President of South Africa
3. Initials for an organization opposed to apartheid
4. Anglican archbishop who worked to end apartheid in South Africa
5. An area controlled politically and economically by another country
6. Acquiring and controlling an overseas empire
7. World's longest river, located in northeast Africa

PARAGRAPH FRAME

Directions: Complete the blank lines in the following paragraph with information that you have learned about Africa.

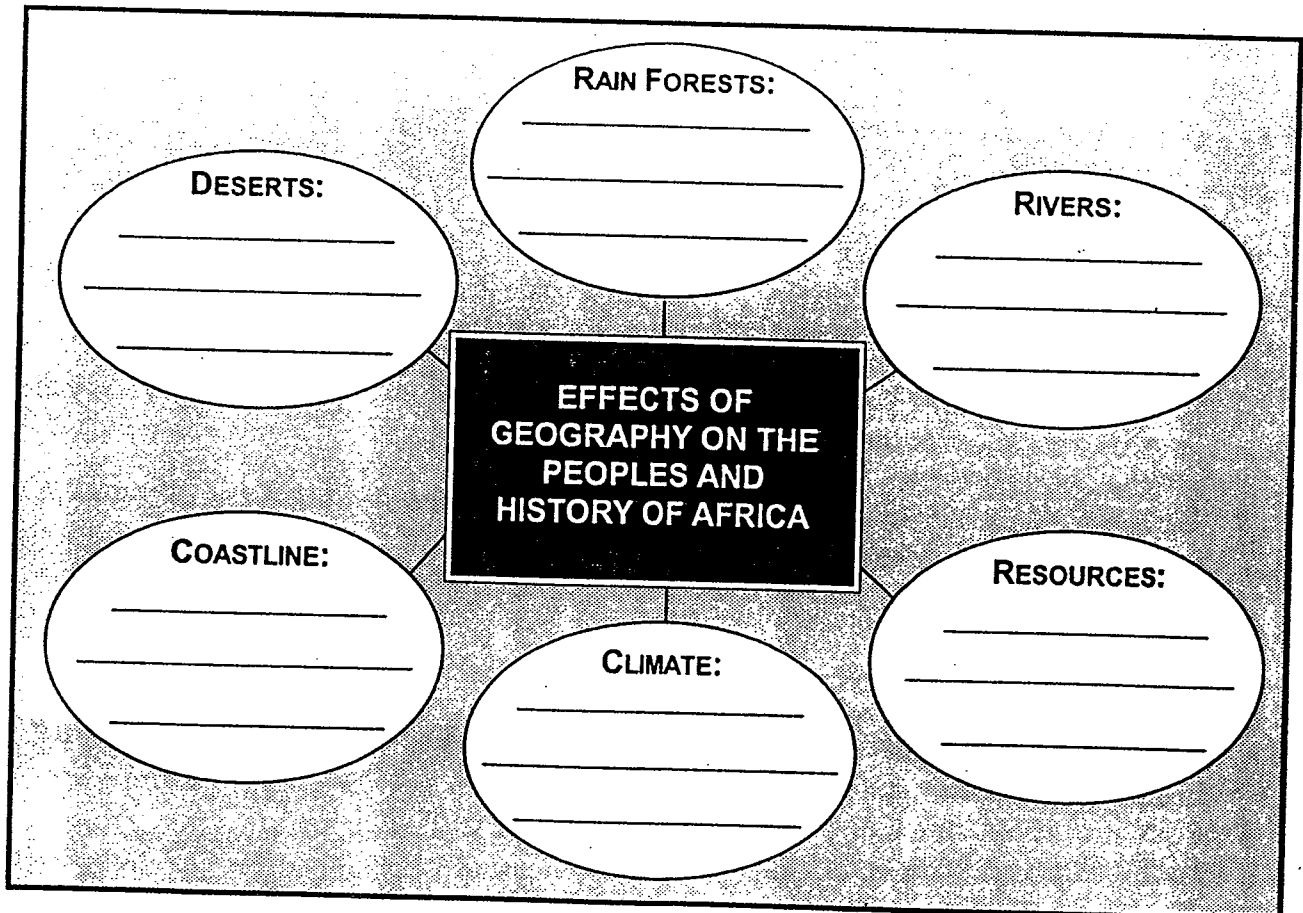
WHAT IMPACT DID THE SLAVE TRADE HAVE ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA?

The Atlantic slave trade had a major impact on life in sub-Saharan Africa. It _____
_____ (name an effect) _____

A second effect was _____

Lastly, _____

Directions: Fill in the information in the organizer below.



DESCRIBING HISTORICAL EVENTS

Directions: The following chart requires that you describe fully an important historical event you learned about in this chapter. Complete the chart by filling in the information called for in each box. (In this chart, some of the items have been filled in to help get you started.)

<p>WHO was involved?</p> <p><i>European nations and African tribes</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>WHEN did it happen?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<div style="background-color: black; color: white; border-radius: 50%; width: 80%; margin: 0 auto; padding: 10px 20px;"> <p style="margin: 0;">EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA</p> </div>	
<p>WHERE did it take place?</p> <p><i>Throughout the continent of Africa</i></p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>WHAT were its main causes?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>RESULTS:</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p>4. _____</p>	

Each chapter of this book ends with a test. Before each test there is a special "Test-Helper" section that will prepare you to answer certain kinds of questions. This section takes a look at geography questions.

TEST HELPER

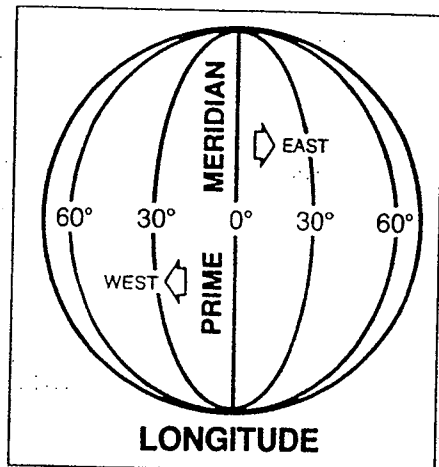
LOOKING AT GEOGRAPHY

THE FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY

Teachers of geography, in an effort to organize knowledge, have identified five major themes:

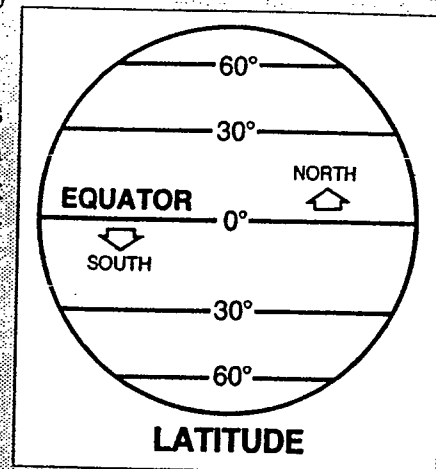
1. LOCATION. This theme deals with where something is located in relation to other things. To help us find any fixed point on the earth, geographers pretend there are imaginary lines running up and down and across the earth's surface.

- **Longitude** is the name given to imaginary lines running up and down. The middle line is zero degrees (0) and is called the **Prime Meridian**. From that point, each longitude line is assigned a number to help us measure distances east and west. The Prime Meridian divides the earth into the Western Hemisphere (North, Central and South America) and the Eastern Hemisphere (Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia).



- **Latitude** is the name given to imaginary horizontal lines running across the earth. The middle line is also zero degrees (0). You may know it better as the **equator**. The equator divides the earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. Each latitude line is assigned a number to help us measure distances north and south from the equator.

2. PLACE tells us something about a location's special features that distinguish it from other places. Geographers use certain terms to describe the physical characteristics of a place. They look at its **topography** (*land surface features*) and its **climate** (*weather conditions over a long period*). Each place also has its own particular natural resources such as minerals, fertile soil, and plentiful fresh water. Besides using general terms to describe items associated with geography — mountains, rivers, plateaus, etc. — geographers have created special terms to use when describing certain unique features:



SPECIAL TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY

Monsoons. Seasonal winds that blow across Asia. In summer, they bring heavy rains, while in winter they bring hot, dry weather.

Plateau. A high, flat land surface surrounded by mountain ridges.

Tundra. Marshy, treeless plains near the North Pole that are frozen in winter but thaw in the spring.

3. REGIONS. Certain large land masses of the world are called continents. There are seven continents — Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia, and Antarctica. **Regions**, on the other hand, are any areas of the earth that share certain features and have greater contact with other places within the region than with the outside.

Example: Africa is a continent because it is a large land mass. However, many geographers divide Africa into two *regions*: North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. These geographers place North Africa with the Middle East because it shares the same climate and topography, and its peoples have similar lifestyles. They see Africa south of the Sahara Desert, with its different climate, topography and lifestyles, as forming a separate and distinct region.

In studying the regions presented in Global Studies, ask yourself: What makes this area a region? What are its common features?

4. HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS. These describe the many ways in which people affect the environment: cutting down forests, building roads and cities, turning the countryside into farmland, and creating pollution. You should also think about how the environment shapes what people can do. How is life in a desert different from life in a big city like New York?

5. MOVEMENT. Certain areas have a surplus (*more of something than they can use*) of some goods, while other areas experience a shortage of these same goods. To get what people need they must interact with each other (trade, travel, and communicate). Understanding the movement of goods, services, ideas and peoples from one place to another is another important theme of geography.

ANSWERING GEOGRAPHY QUESTIONS

Questions on geography generally focus on how the physical setting of a country or region has affected the development of its people. The question might ask how geographical factors have influenced an area's economic development. To help you answer any type of geography question, each content area in this book contains a section discussing the physical setting. Here you will find information about:

- the size and location of the region
- a map and a description of the principal geographical features
- the effects of the geographical features on the area's development

To help you summarize your understanding, you will be asked to complete a chart at the end of each chapter which lists geographical features and their effects. These charts will help you in reviewing the material. Keep in mind that:

- location often determines the degree of interaction with people of other areas.
- the topography (land features), climate, and resources of a place usually determine the number of people who live in the area, where they live, and how they make a living.
- population density is usually greatest along coasts, in river valleys and fertile plains because these places allow people to raise enough food to feed themselves.

TESTING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

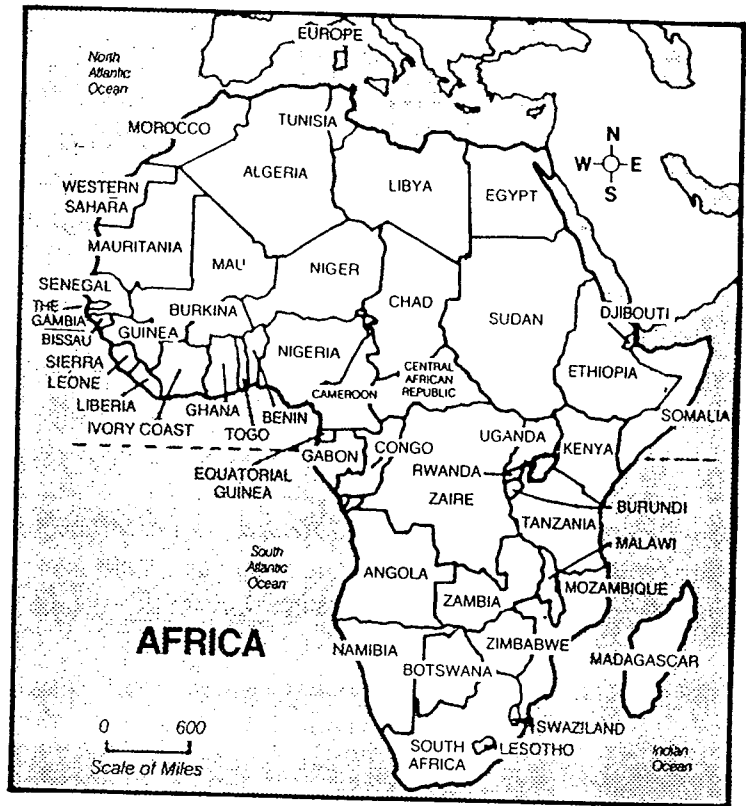
Base your answers to questions 1 through 4 on the following map and on your knowledge of Global Studies.

- 1 This map shows Africa's
 - 1 annual rainfall
 - 2 political boundaries
 - 3 mountain areas
 - 4 population

- 2 The large island off Africa's east coast is
 - 1 Lesotho
 - 2 Burundi
 - 3 Swaziland
 - 4 Madagascar

- 3 At its narrowest point, the continent of Africa is
 - 1 6 miles wide
 - 2 600 miles wide
 - 3 6,000 miles wide
 - 4 60,000 miles wide

- 4 Which country is located in North Africa rather than sub-Saharan Africa?
 - 1 Angola
 - 2 Zambia
 - 3 Kenya
 - 4 Libya



- 5 Which statement is most accurate about Africa's geography?
 - 1 It is a land surrounded by large mountains.
 - 2 Africa has large deposits of coal.
 - 3 It has created obstacles to political and cultural unity.
 - 4 Africa has few deserts and no rain forests.

- 6 The Atlantic slave trade resulted in
 - 1 greater unity among Africa's tribes
 - 2 immense suffering and loss of life
 - 3 an increase in African power and prestige
 - 4 a decrease in the birth rate

- 7 One barrier to economic progress in African nations has been a
 - 1 shortage of raw materials
 - 2 small pool of unskilled workers
 - 3 low birth rate
 - 4 lack of money for investment

- 8 "All men are created equal." A person who believes this would have opposed
 - 1 cultural diffusion
 - 2 nationalism
 - 3 apartheid
 - 4 universal voting

- 9 The introduction of African music into American culture is an example of
 - 1 apartheid
 - 2 economic interdependence
 - 3 cultural diffusion
 - 4 animism

- 10 During the 1950s and 1960s the African continent was characterized by
 - 1 imperialism by European nations
 - 2 a sharp decrease in the birth rate
 - 3 the achievement of political independence by most African nations
 - 4 the elimination of hunger and poverty

ESSAYS

In addition to answering multiple choice questions, global studies examinations usually require you to write essays. These essay questions often follow a similar pattern. For example:

The former policy of apartheid still influences life in South Africa.

Part A

List two effects that the former policy apartheid still has on the people of South Africa.

1. _____ 2. _____

Part B

In your Part B answer, you should use information you gave in Part A. However, you may also include different or additional information in your Part B answer.

Write an essay explaining how life in South Africa is still being influenced by the former policy of apartheid.

Notice that this essay question has three parts:

- First, a general statement: “The former policy of apartheid still influences life in South Africa.”
- Next, **Part A** asks that you give some information about the general statement: “List two effects that the former policy of apartheid still has on the people of South Africa.”
- Last, **Part B** asks you to use the information you gave in your Part A answer to write an essay about the general statement. In this chapter you will concentrate *only* on answering Part A.

STRATEGIES FOR ANSWERING PART A

The purpose of Part A in this kind of question is for you to “outline” the important facts about the topic. You will later use this information to write your essay in Part B. There are four main “action” words used in Part A. They are: **identify**, **list**, **state**, and **give**.

- **identify** means “to name something.” It is generally used when you are asked to name one or more causes, features, or changes. For example,
 - identify a group that has suffered discrimination in South Africa: *black South Africans*
- **list** is a term used for naming *more* than one thing. For example,
 - list two groups that have suffered discrimination in South Africa: *blacks, coloreds*
- **state** means writing a sentence about something. It calls for more than just naming. For example,
 - state one way a group in South Africa has suffered discrimination: *Until recently, blacks in South Africa could not vote. There are now discussions about how the government can make up for these past injustices.*

- **give** is like “identify,” in that it asks you to name something. However, it is generally used when asking for an example or for supplying a reason, and may require you to explain it. For example,
- give one reason for hunger in Africa: *Civil wars in some countries have hurt farming.*

Looking at these “action” words, you can see that Part A concentrates on *key terms and concepts* and their problems, causes, effects and features. Therefore, pay special attention to the words printed in **boldface** in each chapter. Now let’s test your understanding of the Part A section of this kind of essay question:

Identify one feature of apartheid as it was once practiced in South Africa.

1. _____

List two problems facing Africa today.

1. _____ 2. _____

State one way in which geography has affected Africa’s development.

1. _____

Give two examples of how European imperialism affected Africa.

1. _____ 2. _____

Note that even if your essay question does not contain a Part A section, it is still a good idea to jot down the main information asked for, to serve as an outline of the basic facts you need.

GLOBAL CHECKLIST

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Directions: Before going on to the next chapter, you should check your understanding of the important people, terms and concepts covered in this chapter. Place a check mark (✓) next to those that you are able to explain. If you have trouble remembering a term, refer to the page listed next to the item.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sub-Saharan Africa (10) | <input type="checkbox"/> Nationalism (19) | <input type="checkbox"/> Jomo Kenyatta (27) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nile River (12) | <input type="checkbox"/> Organization of African Unity (20) | <input type="checkbox"/> Desmond Tutu (27) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sahara Desert (12) | <input type="checkbox"/> Extended Family (23) | <input type="checkbox"/> F.W. de Klerk (27) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Savanna (12) | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribe (23) | <input type="checkbox"/> Nelson Mandela (27) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early African Kingdoms (16) | <input type="checkbox"/> Subsistence Farming (23) | <input type="checkbox"/> Apartheid (29) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Atlantic Slave Trade (16) | <input type="checkbox"/> Nationalized (23) | <input type="checkbox"/> A.N.C. (30) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Diffusion (17) | <input type="checkbox"/> Urbanization (23) | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribalism (30) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Imperialism (18) | <input type="checkbox"/> Animism (24) | <input type="checkbox"/> Desertification (31) |