

Social Studies Benchmark 4 Study Guide 2018

SS7H1 I can analyze ways that Africa has changed or stayed the same leading up to the 21st century.

SS7H1a. I can explain how the European partitioning across Africa contributed to conflict, civil war, and artificial political boundaries.

What were the causes and effects of European partitioning across Africa?

Causes	Effects
Race for natural resources	Colonization, increased trade
Artificial boundaries	conflict, civil war,
Assimilation, indirect rule	government instability

Why has there been continued conflict in many African nations?

Europeans divided the land without regard for the people living in the area. Many were forced to be separated or were placed in the same territory with their enemies and this caused lead to war.

SS7H1b. I can define the Pan-African movement and nationalism and explain how these led to independence in Kenya and Nigeria.

What was the Pan-African movement?

Movement created so Africans could work toward the equality of all people of African descent. Many delegates to the Pan-African Congress were independence leaders in their country.

How did nationalism lead to independence in the European colonies across Africa?

Through the work of the Pan-African Congress nationalism, the strong loyalty to one's country, religious or ethnic group, paved the way for independence movements in countries across Africa.

Describe the independence movement of Kenya.

Under British rule, native Kenyans had to pay high taxes and did not have the same access to education and jobs that whites did. Kenyans were tired of being treated unfairly, and demanded to be free. The British Empire granted Kenya its independence. Jomo Kenyatta was the most influential leader of the freedom movement in Kenya.

Describe the independence movement of Nigeria.

The country now known as Nigeria was a diverse region with more than 250 ethnic groups. The British government took land from the Nigeria's tribes and controlled most of the country's resources. This angered many Nigerians so they started political parties to work for independence. After many (mostly) peaceful protests, Great Britain allowed Nigeria to elect its own government.

SS7H1c. I can explain the creation and end of apartheid in South Africa and the roles of Nelson Mandela and F.W.de Klerk.

What was apartheid?

The legal separation of races in South Africa with no rights to vote

How did the African National Congress (ANC) work to end apartheid?

The ANC fought against apartheid. Nelson Mandela was on of its leaders. They practiced non-violent protest until the Sharpsville massacre. Afterwards, violent protests led to the arrest of many ANC leaders, including Nelson Mandela.

SS7H1c. I can explain the creation and end of apartheid in South Africa and the roles of Nelson Mandela and F.W.de Klerk.

What role did F. W. de Klerk play in ending apartheid?

F. W. de Klerk was the last president under apartheid. He began to repeal apartheid laws and released ANC leaders from prison.

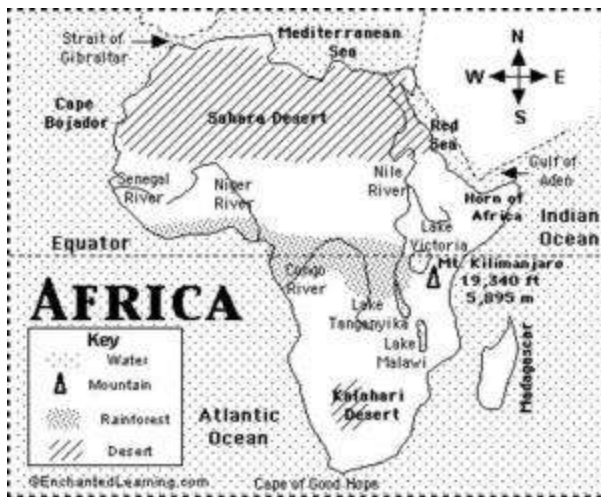
Describe how Nelson Mandela worked to end apartheid and what he accomplished.

Nelson Mandela worked through the ANC to end apartheid. He was arrested and sentenced to life in prison. He was released by F. W. de Klerk and worked with him to create a new constitution, end apartheid and was elected as the first black president of South Africa in a democratic election of all South Africans.

SS7G1 I can locate these features of Africa on a map

- the Sahara, Sahel, savanna, tropical rain forest, Congo River, Niger River, Nile River, Lake Victoria, the Great Rift Valley, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Atlas Mountains, and Kalahari Desert.
- Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Sudan.

Study these physical features!



Write the country next to the correct number from the map.

1 Egypt

2 Sudan

3 Kenya

4 South Africa

5 Democratic Rep. of the Congo

6 Nigeria

SS7G2a. I can explain how water pollution and the unequal distribution of water impacts irrigation, trade, industry, and drinking water across Africa.

How does the unequal distribution of water impact people across Africa?

Many people do not have equal access to water because of drought and desertification and may have to walk a long way to bring water to their homes. Due to the lack of water most people have to settle along the Nile River and other bodies of water to have access to water.

SS7G2b. I can explain how poor soil and deforestation affects Sub-Saharan Africa.

What is deforestation?

Cutting down trees to clear land for homes and homes and make lumber for building

SS7G2c. I can explain the impact of desertification on the environment of Africa.

What is desertification?

Desertification is the process of arable land being taken over by desert conditions. For example, the Sahel is increasing as the Sahara is increasing due to poor farming practices, overgrazing and drought.

SS7G3a. I can explain how the location, climate, and physical characteristics in the Sahara, Sahel, savanna, and tropical rainforest affect how people trade and where people live in Africa.

Describe the following physical regions:

Sahara - largest hot desert in the world, the Nile River is the main source of water for the region

Sahel - "border" or "margin" region that separates the Sahara from Sub-Saharan Africa; has some scattered grasses and shrubs

Savanna - rolling grasslands, 2 seasons: wet and dry, short trees and shrubs, many animals live there

Tropical rainforest - dense forest, large trees, hot and humid, many animals live there

How do location, climate, physical characteristics and other environmental issues affect people living in African nations?

People must live off the land, especially in small villages. Many have to walk to get water to find water. Due to drought and desertification, many people move to urban areas in hopes of finding jobs, but often, there are not enough jobs in cities to help them.

SS7G4a, 8a, 12a. I can explain the differences between an ethnic group and a religious group.

What is the difference between an ethnic group and a religious group?

An ethnic group shares a common ancestry, history, belief system and culture. A religious group shares a belief in a god or gods with a sacred text, rules to live by and holidays.

SS7G4b. I can explain the differences among religions within African ethnic groups.

Describe the 3 main religious belief systems in Africa.

Christianity - monotheistic religion that believes Jesus was the son of God who lived on earth. The text is the Bible.

Islam - Monotheistic religion founded by Muhammad who created the 5 Pillars of the Muslim faith:

Traditional African religions - practiced by most Africans as a part of the African culture practices animism, the belief that plants and animals have souls; the Ashanti believe the divine Golden Stool will keep their kingdom in the hands of their king

Describe the following ethnic groups and what they believe:

Arab - Came from SW Asia to Northern Africa for trade; most are Muslim, speak Arabic

Bantu - largest ethnic group in Africa spread from the Congo through the southern tip of Africa; many languages in Africa are Bantu-based,

Ashanti - ethnic group from present-day Ghana, believe in the Golden Stool, speak Twi; many are Christian or practice traditional African religions

Swahili - "one who lives on the coast"; mix of Arab and Bantu cultures

SS7CG1a. I can explain how citizens get to participate and make decisions in autocratic and democratic governments.

Describe how citizens participate in the following systems of government:

Autocracy - one person has complete authority and participates in making decisions; monarchy or dictatorship

Democracy - all citizens get to participate in making government decisions

SS7CG1b,3b,4b I can describe the differences between a parliamentary and presidential democracy.

What is the major factor that determines where a democracy is a parliamentary or presidential system.

Describe how each one works.

How the head of state chosen determines in parliamentary or presidential democracy. In a presidential democracy voters chose the head of state and the legislature in separate elections. In a parliamentary democracy voters choose the legislature who elect or appoint the head of state.

SS7CG1c. I can explain how citizens choose leaders in the parliamentary democracy of South Africa, the presidential democracy of Nigeria and the presidential democracy of Kenya.

Complete the following chart:

Country	Type of Government	How leaders are chosen
South Africa	Parliamentary democracy	Citizens elect the legislature who chooses the president
Nigeria	Presidential democracy	Citizens elect the president and the legislature separately
Kenya	Presidential democracy	Citizens elect the president and the legislature separately

SS7CG2 I can analyze how politics in Africa impacts the standard of living.

What role do governments play in education and healthcare in many countries in Africa? (Use your vocabulary words in your answer: famine, drought, government instability, AIDS, etc.)

Government instability is a major issue that has kept African nations from improving their citizens' standard of living. Many citizens do not have the money to send children to school, buy medicine or food. Drought has led to famine and many people do not have enough to eat. Medicines to treat AIDS are so expensive that AIDS has become an epidemic, leaving many children orphaned and reducing the number of available workers.

SS7E1a,4a,7a I can compare how a traditional economy, a command economy and a market economy answer the questions of what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce.

Complete the following chart:

Economic System	What to produce?	How to produce?	For whom to produce?
Traditional	Customs and habits of the past	Same	Same
Command	government	Same	Same
Market	Buyers and sellers (consumers and producers)	Same	Same

SS7E1b,4b,7b I can explain how most countries have a mixed economy located on a continuum between pure market and pure command.

Why do most nations have a mixed economy? Having market and some government oversight in economic decisions helps to keep consumers safe.

SS7E1c I can compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa, Nigeria and Kenya.

Complete the following chart:

Nation	Type of Economy	Natural Resources	Government Control
Kenya	Mixed	Land, tourism	Mining, banking, oil refining
South Africa	Mixed	Gold and diamonds	Oil and gas, communications
Nigeria	Mixed	oil	Oil and agriculture

SS7E2 I can explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa.

How does specialization encourage trade between countries?

Specialization allows a country to make what it can produce the best at the cheapest cost in the least amount of time in order to trade for what it does not have.

What is the purpose of tariffs, quotas and embargos?

Trade barriers help nations make more money by protecting their country's businesses.

Define the following:

Tariff - tax on imports

Quota - limit on imports

Embargo - stop to trade

What is a currency exchange rate and why is it important?

A currency exchange rate is the rate at which one nation's currency may be exchanged for another's. It is needed so nations with different currencies can trade on the global market.

SS7E3 I can describe factors that influence economic growth and examine how well they work in Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya.

How do literacy rates affect the standard of living?

Generally speaking, the higher the literacy rate, the higher the standard of living and the GDP.

How does investment in human capital (education and training) impacts gross domestic product (GDP)?

When companies invest in human capital by providing benefits for their employees, they can produce more work which increases the GDP.

How does investment in capital (factories, machinery and technology) impact gross domestic product (GDP)?

Companies can produce more products when they invest in capital goods like updated machines and technology which increases the GDP.

SS7E3d I can explain how the distribution of natural resources affects the economic development of Africa.

SS7E3e,6e,9e I can describe how entrepreneurship affects the economy.

How do natural resources and entrepreneurship affect economic development in African nations?

Natural resources help nations and entrepreneurs decide what to produce by decreasing the cost of materials. For example, South Africa specializes in the diamond trade because diamonds are one of their most valuable natural resources. Nigeria specializes in oil because it is a valuable resource and generates money.