

Africa Unit Study Guide Answer Key

Geography:

1. What is the largest lake in Africa? **Lake Victoria**
2. What desert covers most of northern Africa? **Sahara**
3. What is the world's longest river? **Nile**
4. What African landform has rolling grassland and few trees? **Savanna**
5. What desert is located in southern Africa? **Kalahari**
6. What mountain range is located in northern Africa? **Atlas**
7. What is Africa's transition zone between desert and rainforest? **Sahel**
8. What is the longest and second deepest lake in the world? **Lake Tanganyika**
9. What is the definition of "deforestation"? **Cutting down and clearing trees from an area**
10. Since the late 1900's, the Sahel region has faced problems from: **Increasing Desertification**
11. Where do most of Egypt's people live? **In the Nile River Valley**
12. What makes up a large portion of Nigeria's potential wealth? **Oil reserves**
13. What is "desertification"? **Spread of desert area**
14. What is a problem facing those that depend on the Nile for water? **It's heavily contaminated by human and industrial waste.**
15. Why is farming difficult in the Sahel? **Little rain falls in the region**
16. What is an ethnic group? **People who share language and culture**
17. What is a religious group? **People who share a belief in the same god(s)**
18. Africa's two main religious groups are: **Muslims and Christians**
19. What religion did Arabs bring to Africa? **Islam**
20. Most African languages can be traced to which ethnic group? **Bantu**
21. Why are so many different languages spoken in Western Africa? **Because each ethnic group speaks a separate language**
22. In which country do most Ashanti live? **Ghana**

23. About how many people in Africa are part of Bantu culture? **Over 60 million**

24. The Swahili language is a mixture of Bantu and _____. **Arabic**

25. Where are the majority of the Swahili people found? **East Africa**

Historical Understandings

1. Why did Europeans first take an interest in the African continent? **They were involved in the slave trade.**

2. Why did Europeans set up colonies in Africa? **They needed raw materials found in Africa.**

3. The European division of Africa caused: **Tribal conflicts, civil war, desire for independence**

4. A strong belief in one's country is called: **Nationalism**

5. In 1963, Kenya gained independence from: **Great Britain**

6. What is the apartheid system? **Segregation of races**

7. Apartheid separated blacks and whites in: **South Africa**

8. This man was arrested and imprisoned for resisting apartheid: **Nelson Mandela**

9. Besides Nelson Mandela, who helped end apartheid? **F. W. de Klerk**

10. The main goal of the Pan-African movement was to: **Unite Africans to work together to solve Africa's problems**

Political Understandings

1. Which type of government allows for citizens to have greatest political influence? **Direct democracy**

2. In an autocratic government, freedom of speech usually: **censored and controlled by the government**

3. Which system of government do states, cities, and counties have the least political power? **Unitary**

4. Which type of government does the central government and state governments share power?
Federal system

5. A system of government where power is not shared between the strong central government and state governments is: **Unitary system**

6. The type of government where power rests with a small group is: **Oligarchy**

7. Two forms of democratic governments are parliamentary and: **Presidential**

8. What is evident of a country that has a parliamentary democracy? **The head of state and the head of government are two different people, one of which is the prime minister.**
9. What type of government does Kenya have? **Unitary**
10. In which type of government are citizens most likely to choose their leader? **Democracy**
11. In Kenya, the president is both the chief executive and the head of state. What type of democracy is this? **Presidential Democracy**
12. Which type of government would abolish opposing political parties, election of leaders, and freedom of speech? **Dictatorship**
13. If Kenya and the US are both presidential democracies, how do they determine their leaders? **The citizens directly vote on the leaders in both countries.**
14. This system of government is a loose alliance where local governments hold the power: **Confederation**
15. Small group holds the power: **Oligarchy**
16. Directly voting for president: **Presidential Democracy**
17. Legislative branch elects prime minister: **Parliamentary Democracy**
18. How is the president of South Africa chosen? **He is elected by the country's people**
19. Power is shared between states and national government: **Federal**
20. No separation of power between executive & legislative branch; citizens vote for legislature and legislature elects head of government: **Parliamentary Democracy**

Economic Understandings

1. "Gifts of nature": **natural resource**
2. Number limit on imported goods: **quota**
3. Which country has the strongest economy in Africa? **South Africa**
4. What are the 3 economic questions that all countries must answer? **What to produce, How to produce, and For whom to produce**
5. What is found in a market economy? **Competition between businesses**
6. In a command economy, economic decisions are made by: **government**
7. What is an example of human capital? **Education**

8. Who owns the resources in a command economy? **The government**
9. How are goods and services exchanged in a traditional economy? **Through bartering**
10. Which trade barrier sets up a complete ban on trading? **Embargo**
11. What did other countries do to put pressure on South Africa regarding apartheid? **Some nations imposed sanctions against South Africa, while others went further and imposed embargos.**
12. What is an example of a physical trade barrier? **Sahara Desert, Atlas Mountains, etc.**
13. What is a market system? **A person can start any legal business and charge any price.**
14. Why should countries invest in human capital? **A country's economy is more successful when workers have good education and health care.**
15. What is an entrepreneur? **A person who risks their own money to start a new business**
16. A tariff is: **a tax placed upon imported goods.**
17. Most democratic nations have _____ economies. **Mixed**
18. Why is specialization so valuable to international trade? **Specialization allows people to do a more efficient job at producing what they make best and trade for the things they need.**
19. What is a main reason for people to exchange currency? **To buy and sell goods and services with other countries**
20. In which area has Nigeria worked to specialize? **Oil production**