

Chapter 19 Guided Notes Answer Key

Human Geography of Africa: From Human Beginnings to New Nations

- Africa is the “Cradle of Humanity” and has been home to numerous empires. But today, its people’s lives are most affected by Africa’s colonial history.

Section 1: East Africa

- East Africa is known as the “cradle of humanity.”
- East Africa’s location has made it a trading center.

Continental Crossroads

- **Cradle of Humanity**
 - Prehistoric human remains were found in Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania.
- **A Trading Coast**
 - This region includes Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, and Uganda
 - In A.D. 100s, the Ethiopian civilization of Aksum traded with Egypt and Rome
 - In 600s, Arabs, Persians, and Indians traded in this region as well.
 - The important Tanzanian trading city of Kilwa flourished during this time.
 - This area became a cultural crossroads of goods, ideas, and people.

Colonization Disrupts Africa

- **Scramble for Africa**
 - 19th-century Europeans sought African resources to use to build up their own economies.
 - In 1884–85 the Berlin Conference divided Africa between European nations; African input wasn’t asked for.
- **Ethiopia Avoids Colonization**
 - Emperor Menelik II protected Ethiopia from an Italian invasion in 1896.
- **Conflict in East Africa**
 - Independent by 1970s, many countries suffered civil wars, and disputes.
 - Colonial boundaries mixed ethnic groups, and lead to internal conflicts.

Farming and Tourism Economies

- **Farming in East Africa**
 - Countries grew cash crops for direct sale (coffee, tea, sugar).
 - Such crops took up farmland needed for growing food.
 - People left farms for cities like Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.
 - Rapid urban growth strained resources, and agricultural production.
- **Tourism Creates Wealth and Problems**
 - Wildlife parks in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania attract tourists, and income.
 - The need for food, and farmland is threatening wildlife reserves.

Maintaining Traditional Cultures

- **Cultures of East Africa**
 - 160 different ethnic groups live in this region.
 - The Masai live in the rift valley grasslands of Kenya, and Tanzania.
 - The Masai herd livestock, farm, and make intricate beadwork and jewelry.
 - They wear calfskin, and buffalo-hide clothes.
 - The Kikuyu are the largest Kenyan ethnic group, centered around Mount Kenya.
 - In the 1950s they organized the Mau Mau society to fight the British.
 - The British killed 11,000 Africans during the Mau Mau rebellion.

Health Care in Modern Africa

- **Health Care in Africa**
 - Africa has been devastated by the AIDS pandemic.
 - pandemic—disease outbreak in large population over a wide area
 - AIDS is caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - more people have HIV than AIDS, so AIDS numbers are misleading.
 - Some African governments hide the scope of the disease.
 - Experts fear the worst-affected countries could lose 10-20% of their populations.

Section 2: North Africa

- The Nile River valley and ancient Egypt, one of the world's great civilizations, formed a cultural hearth.
- North Africa shares the Arabic language and the Islamic religion and culture with Southwest Asia.

Roots of Civilization in North Africa

- **North African Countries**
 - Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia
- **Egypt Blossoms Along the Nile**
 - Nile's flooding provided water and rich soil to help the civilization grow.
 - Nile villages united into the first Egyptian dynasty around 3100 B.C.
 - Pharaohs ruled Egypt for 2,600 years.
 - Egyptian geometry and medicine were spread by trade.
- **Carthage**
 - Legend says the great ancient city of Carthage was founded in 814 B.C.
 - location on Gulf of Tunis peninsula make it a trade center
- **Islam in North Africa**
 - Over time this area was invaded by Greeks, Romans, Phoenicians, and Ottoman Turks.
 - Islam is the main cultural and religious influence.
 - Islam is a monotheistic religion based on Muhammad's teachings.
 - Southwest Asian Muslims invaded North Africa in A.D. 632 and took Egypt in 634; they controlled the whole region by 750.
 - Muslims bind the territory with sea-linked trade zones

Economics of Oil

- **Black Gold**
 - Oil has replaced cash crops, and mining as the economic base.
 - Oil has transformed the economies of Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia.
 - Oil also causes problems:
 - Libya's workforce lacks training/ education to work in oil industry
 - High-paying oil jobs often go to foreign workers
 - Despite oil jobs, unemployment remains high
 - Libyan workers migrated to Europe for jobs

A Culture of Markets and Music

- **North African Souks**
 - Souks (marketplaces) are located in the medina (old section of town).
 - The best souks are in Marrakesh, Morocco.
 - High-pressure sales and fierce bargaining over clothes, spices, and food occur here daily.
- **Protest Music**
 - Rai is fast-paced Algerian music that was developed in the 1920s by urban youth.
 - Before gaining independence in 1962, *rai* expressed anger at French colonizers.
 - Today, *rai* is criticized by Islamic fundamentalists for its Western style.
 - *Rai* is now a form of rebellion against Islamic fundamentalists

Changing Roles of Women

- **Women and the Family**
 - Homes are centered around males, few women work after marriage.
 - Women's roles are changing, especially in Tunisia.
 - Multiple wives are prohibited; both spouses can seek divorces.
 - High spouse-abuse penalties; no more arranged marriages for young girls.
 - More women have professional jobs, with equal pay for equal jobs.
 - Women hold 7% of Tunisian parliamentary seats and manage 9% of businesses in Tunis, Tunisia's capital.

Section 3: West Africa

- The Nile River valley and ancient Egypt, one of the world's great civilizations, formed a cultural hearth.
- North Africa shares the Arabic language and the Islamic religion and culture with Southwest Asia.

A History of Rich Trading Empires

- **The Slave Trade**
 - Gorée Island off coast of Senegal was a departure point for slaves during the slave trade, mid-1500s to mid-1800s.
 - Europeans moved 20 million Africans through the island.
 - 20% of Africans died in transit to the Americas.

- **West African Countries**
 - West Africa includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leon, Togo
 - **Three Trading Empires**
 - Ghana, Mali, Songhai empires grow on Sahara trade routes (gold, salt)
 - Routes cross Sonike farms; Sonike leaders called *ghana* (war chief)
 - area becomes known as Ghana; taxing traders creates Ghana's wealth
 - Ghana becomes empire around A.D. 800, declines by 1100
 - Kingdom of Mali rises by 1235; conquers Ghana, dominates gold trade
 - by 1440, gold trade falls—other gold fields are found further east
 - By 1400, Mali is replaced by Songhai, until Morocco invades in 1591
- **Stateless Societies**
 - Stateless society—people rely on family lineages to govern themselves
 - no elected government or monarch; members cooperate, share power
 - lineage—family or group descended from common ancestor
 - for example, the Igbo of southeast Nigeria
 - 1700–1800s, African stateless societies are challenged by colonizers
 - Europeans expect societies to be governed by single ruler

West Africa Struggles Economically

- **Ghana's Stability**
 - Exports gold, diamonds, magnesium, bauxite to industrialized countries
 - second highest per capita income in West Africa
 - Post-colonial switch to democracy brought military rule, civil war
 - past decade's free elections and political stability grow the economy
- **Problems in Sierra Leone**
 - Once produced high-quality diamonds, but civil wars destroyed economy
 - Low 31% literacy rate means few skilled workers
 - Poor transportation system, few highways and roads

Cultural Symbols of West Africa

- **Ashanti Crafts**
 - Ghana's Ashanti known for weaving *asasia* (*kente*) cloth
 - cloth has colorful, meaningful designs; once worn only by royalty
 - Carved stools symbolize unity between ancestral spirits and the living
 - kings' stools represent unity between state and people
- **Benin Art**
 - Kingdom of Benin arose in Nigeria area in 1200s
 - Artists made metal and terra cotta objects
 - brass "bronzes" included statues, masks, jewelry

Music in Daily Life

- **West African Music**
 - Popular music blends traditional with jazz, blues, reggae
 - often use French, English lyrics to attract international audience

- Played on drums and instruments like the kora
 - kora, from Guinea-Bissau, a cross between harp, lute
- Nigeria’s “minister of enjoyment,” King Sunny Adé, is very popular

Section 4: Central Africa

- The Bantu migrations helped to populate the African continent.
- European nations divided Africa without regard to ethnic groups or language.

Bantu Migrations and Colonial Expansion

- **Central African Countries**
 - Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo
 - Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe
- **Bantu Migrations**
 - Bantu migrations—2000 B.C., Bantu spread from southeastern Nigeria
 - land shortage may have sent them south spreading language, culture
 - Migrations created cultural diversity, but languages link continent
 - forms of Bantu spoken by 120 million Africans today
- **The Slave Trade**
- Europeans wanted slaves for plantations in Americas
- In 1400s, Portugal established base on island of São Tomé off Gabon
 - slave traders exchange guns, goods for captive Africans
- Many African rulers sold slaves to other Africans, Arabs, Europeans
- By end of trade in 1870, millions had been taken to Americas, Europe
- **Start of Colonialism**
 - Until mid-1800s, Europeans don’t move far inland
 - Belgium’s King Leopold II opens Congo trade, controls interior by 1884
 - holds Berlin Conference, forms Congo Free State
 - uses forced labor to get rubber, palm oil, ivory
- **Effects of Colonialism**
 - Belgium, France colonize region; most countries independent by 1960s
 - European borders disrupt traditional governments, ethnic regions
 - new governments face diverse populations, corrupt leaders

The Economic Legacy of Colonialism

- **Economic Effects**
 - Lost resources; cultural, ethnic oppression of people
 - Little infrastructure or money for transportation, education systems
- **Congo’s Economic Chaos**
 - Democratic Republic of the Congo has gold, copper, diamonds
 - From 1967, Mobuto Sese Seko runs businesses, uses army to keep power
 - Laurent Kabila replaces Mobutu in 1997; neighbors send in troops
 - Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Uganda want land, resources
 - Kabila assassinated in 2001, succeeded by son Joseph

The Influence of Central African Art

- **Central African Art**
 - Since independence, many countries banned colonial influences
 - sought to recover African personality in art
 - Today, artists address politics, urban life, social justice, crime
- **Fang Sculpture**
 - In 1907, Pablo Picasso was influenced by Fang sculpture
 - Fang of Gabon, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea are famous for carving:
 - wooden masks painted white with black-outlined features
 - boxes for ancestors' bones; decorated with protective figures

Improving Education

- **Education Faces Barriers**
 - In 2001, less than half the sub-Saharan young adults attend school
 - shortage of teachers and secondary schools, high dropout rate
 - Language problems: different languages spoken in homes, schools
- **Learning in Central Africa**
 - In Cameroon, most children leave school at age 12
 - In Central African Republic, kids 6 to 14 are required to attend school
 - Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of the Congo are adding higher education
 - Health care education increasing: AIDS, Ebola virus, cholera, others

Section 5: Southern Africa

- Great Zimbabwe and the Mutapa Empire thrived on the gold trade.
- The wealth of Southern Africa is tied to the land, and conflicts over land and resources often result.

Gold Trade Builds Empires

- **Southern African Countries**
 - Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius
 - Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- **Gold Trade Spawns Great Zimbabwe**
 - Great Zimbabwe— Shona form major gold-trading city 1000
 - abandoned around 1450
- **Mutapa Empire**
 - Legend says Mutota founded new state in 1440
 - Mutapa Empire soon covered almost all of Zimbabwe
 - Thriving gold empire declines in 1500s amid Portuguese interference
- **Success at a Cost**
 - Botswana became independent from European powers in 1966, and had long-term economic growth.
 - world's third-largest diamond producer
 - diamonds account for 63% of government revenue
 - Diamonds make 20% of the population rich, but 80% are farmers who don't benefit.

- Rich buy land for cattle, force off farmers, increase meat production
 - but overall food production is only 50% of what's needed

AIDS Affects Southern Africa

- Southern Africa has the countries most severely affected by AIDS
 - 25% of adults infected in Zimbabwe, Botswana
 - Botswana's life expectancy is 39 years
 - economy is affected as many diamond sorters die from AIDS

Celebrations of Southern Africa

- **A Variety of Dances**
 - The Chewa perform *gule wa mkulu* religious dance with skins, masks
 - The Tumbuka of northern Malawi perform *vimbuzo*, a healing dance
 - The *Benji* dance of southern Malawi's Yao warriors mocks European marches
 - Madagascar's *hira gasy* festival features groups of 25 or more
 - play music, dance, act out stories on honesty, respect for elders

Living in Southern Africa

- **Johannesburg**
 - Grew from small gold mining town 100 years ago to 6 million people
 - Because of apartheid, Johannesburg grew into two cities
 - once all-white suburbs in north, poor black townships in south
- **Modern and Traditional Lifestyles**
 - Some live modern lives as doctors, lawyers, professionals in suburbs
 - Many blacks work menial jobs and live in homelands, and shantytowns
 - Some ethnic groups keep traditional lifestyles
 - work as farmers, traders, herders, metalworkers (like Zulu)

Case Study: The Institution of Apartheid

- In the 1700s and 1800s, different ethnic groups in South Africa fought each other and the Europeans for land.
- In the late 1800s, the British defeated the Zulu tribe and the Boers (Dutch farmers) for control of South Africa.
 - The British formed the Union of South Africa in 1902.
- **The Policy of Apartheid in South Africa**
 - Racial tensions had existed in South Africa since the arrival of the Boers in the 1600s.
 - In 1948, an all white South African government instituted the policy of apartheid.
 - The word Apartheid means "apartness"
 - Apartheid was a policy of complete separation of different races in schools, hospitals, neighborhoods (these policies had been practiced, but were made laws in 1948.)
 - During this time, Blacks made up 75% of population, but owned less than 15% of the land.
- In 1949, the South African government banned all inter-racial marriages.

- In 1950 the Group Areas Act was passed to specify separate areas for separate races.
 - White and black people would live and work in different neighborhoods.
 - All public facilities were segregated. (Schools, courts, hospitals.)
 - All blacks were required to carry “pass books” containing fingerprints, photos, and information.
 - Blacks had formed the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912 to seek rights, but had not been successful.
 - In the 1950s/1960s the African National Congress organized protests and sabotage attacks against the South African military and government.
 - Nelson Mandela was a leader of the African National Congress. He was imprisoned in 1962 and accused of being a traitor.
- Apartheid hurt the South African economy.
 - Other nations imposed economic sanctions on South Africa.
 - South Africa was forced out of the British Commonwealth in 1961.
 - Violent protests destroyed businesses/ communities.
 - A majority of young blacks were uneducated.
- Two economies developed in South Africa:
 - An upper-middle income class in industrial cities like Johannesburg and Cape Town.
 - And a poverty-stricken class in poor rural areas, black townships, and shantytowns.
- In late 1980s, under pressure from the rest of the world, South Africa began reforming the Apartheid system.
 - F.W. de Klerk, a leader of the National Party, became president in 1989.
 - President de Klerk worked to end Apartheid and restore balance to the government of South Africa.
 - Nelson Mandela was freed from prison in 1990 and elected president in 1994.
 - A new, democratic constitution passed in 1996 officially putting an end to the institution of Apartheid.