

Study Guide – Unit 5 – Africa

SSWG 2ad 3c

Terms to know

Cultural Region – *an area that is set apart from other places by the way of life of the people who live there*

Hausa People – *one of the major ethnic groups of Northern Nigeria who are mostly Muslim*

Fulani People – *the other major ethnic groups of Northern Nigeria who are also mostly Muslim*

Yoruba – *the major ethnic group of Western Nigeria who are mostly Christian and have many dialects in a large linguistic group*

Igbo – *the major ethnic group of Eastern Nigeria who were most willing to work with the British colonizers. Because of that they received the best education, jobs, etc.*

Linguistic Group – *a group of people who share a common language*

Dialect – *a version of a language that is spoken in a specific area*

Niger River Delta – *where the Niger River meets the Gulf of Guinea (Atlantic Ocean). Used widely for farming and recently for getting petroleum (oil) from the land.*

Colonialism – *a system in which one country rules another area as a colony. The ruling country controls trade with its colony for its own benefit*

Apartheid – *the former official South African policy of separating people according to race; it gave most of the political and economic power to whites*

Multiracial – *made up of people from several ethnic groups*

Political Power – *the power to vote and hold office to make decisions on laws for a place*

Free Elections – *voting for people to hold office in a way that is free from obstruction, violence, and fear.*

Employment Equity Act – *a law in South Africa Post-Apartheid which allowed non-whites to get better jobs*

HIV – *Human Immunodeficiency Virus which causes AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is a major problem in Southern Africa, including South Africa. It has a tremendous impact on the working class.*

Culture – *the way of life for a group of people*

Questions to consider – Be specific in your answers and provide examples

1. How does the size, shape, and relative location of a country affect its ability to participate in global trade? *The larger the country, the more potential there is for more resources. Many shapes of countries can be advantageous or disadvantageous for participating in global trade. For example, a landlocked shape or perforated shape are terrible for participating in global trade, while an elongated or compact shape can be good for trade. The relative location also plays a major role. The closer a country is to a large body of water, the better it is for trade, typically.*
2. How is Nigeria a “country of many cultures”? *Northern Nigeria has the Hausa-Fulani people, Western Nigeria has the Yoruba people, and Eastern Nigeria has the Igbo people. This area of Africa has historically had many ethnic groups due to its favorable geographic position with rivers and coastline.*
3. What do the Hausa and Fulani people have in common? *Both groups are largely Muslim. These two groups have intermarried and share many things in common, so much so that they are usually referred to as the “Hausa-Fulani.”*
4. What is the relationship between dialects and linguistic groups? *There can be many dialects within one linguistic group.*
5. Why were the Igbo favored by the British? *The Igbo decided to work with the British Colonizers and therefore received the best education, best jobs, and the most scrutiny*

6. How has European colonialism from countries like Britain impacted African nations like Nigeria? *It has led to ethnic conflict amongst groups because they had no say of which ethnic groups would be squished together into which colonies of Africa. It also led to the wide-spread use of European languages like English and French.*
7. Why was apartheid the law of the land in South Africa? *To separate the races and keep whites in power over the majority blacks.*
8. What are the names for the four main ethnic groups in South Africa? *Blacks, Coloreds, Asians, Whites*
9. What happened to blacks, coloreds, and Asians during apartheid? *Their political and economic power was weakened. They were discriminated against and treated as lesser than whites.*
10. How did the end of apartheid change political power in South Africa? *Blacks could vote and run for office. Nelson Mandela was elected president*
11. What has the South Africa government done to help combat the issues caused by apartheid? *They have created the "Reconciliation Commission" to apologize for the evils of Apartheid and bring it out into the light.*
12. Which group of people has been most impacted by HIV in Africa? *The working-age people, which has terrible economic impacts on countries impacted by South Africa.*

Writing Portion Pointers

You must be able to:

- Create a map of the school campus, dividing it up into several different regions, like Nigeria
- Use data from charts and graphs to write a newspaper article about how life has change in South Africa post-apartheid for a group of people of your choice.