

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Governments and Economies of Africa Study Guide

1. Define the following words and tell whether citizens can participate in this government:
 - a. Democratic
 - b. Autocratic
 - c. Oligarchy
2. Describe the government type:
 - a. Confederation
 - b. Unitary
 - c. Federal
3. Explain the difference between a parliamentary democracy and a presidential democracy.
4. Describe Kenya's government. Include government type, freedoms, leader, and voting age.
5. Describe Sudan's government. Include government type (should have two), freedoms, leader, and voting age.
6. Describe South Africa's government. Include government type (should have two), freedoms, leader, and voting age.
7. List three or more factors that affect access to education in Kenya and Sudan.
8. Describe the impact of government stability on the distribution of resources to combat AIDS and famine across Africa.
9. List three factors that contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa.
10. List three factors that contribute to famine.
11. How did political, social, and economic conflicts result in the independence of South Sudan?

12. How does the distribution of natural resources affect the economic development of Africa?
13. What is the relationship between GDP and human capital? GDP and literacy rates?
14. How are economic decisions made in a:
Traditional economy?
Command economy?
Market economy?
Mixed economy?
15. Which type of economy do most countries have? Why?
16. What is specialization? What are the three benefits of specialization?
17. Define the following words:
a. Tariff

b. Quota

c. Embargo
18. Explain how trade barriers can benefit a country.
19. Define the following words:
a. Human capital

b. Capital investment
20. What is entrepreneurship and how does it impact a country's economy?
21. Describe Nigeria's economy. Include type, what is produced, how it is produced, and for whom it is produced.
Type of economy:
What is produced:
How it is produced:
For whom it is produced:
22. Describe South Africa's economy. Include type, what is produced, how it is produced, and for whom it is produced.
Type of economy:
What is produced:
How it is produced:
For whom it is produced:

Governments and Economies of Africa Study Guide **KEY**

1. Define the following words and tell whether citizens can participate in this government:
 - a. **Democratic** a great deal of power is left in the hands of the people, there are rules to organize society but the goal is to leave as much individual freedom as possible. Citizen Participation – has the power to ask the government for help in correcting a situation where he/she feels like his/her rights have been violated
 - b. **Autocratic** the ruler has absolute power to do whatever he wishes and enforces whatever laws he chooses. Citizen Participation – people have little or no power to use against the government if they disagree with decisions that government or ruler made.
 - c. **Oligarchy** means “government of the few”. A political party or other small group takes over a government and makes all of the major decisions. Citizen Participation – people have little choice and go along with the decisions the government makes

2. Describe the government type:
 - a. **Confederation** The local government hold all of the power and the central government depends on the local governments for its existence. Also, loose alliance with common goal.
 - b. **Unitary** The central government hold nearly all of the power
 - c. **Federal** Power is shared among different levels of government.

3. Explain the difference between a parliamentary democracy and a presidential democracy.

Parliamentary: People elect the legislature who then selects the executive. May have a Prime Minister elected by the legislature.

Presidential: a system of government in which the president/executive is separate from the legislature.

4. Describe Kenya’s government. Include government type, freedoms, leader, and voting age.

5. Describe Sudan’s government. Include government type (should have two), freedoms, leader, and voting age.

6. Describe South Africa’s government. Include government type (should have two), freedoms, leader, and voting age.

	Republic of Kenya	Republic of South Africa	Republic of Sudan
Type of Government	Republic with one-house legislature called the National Assembly	Republic with a two-house National Assembly	A government of national unity was formed with a National Legislature. The government is dominated by the National Congress Party however.
Head of State	President leads the Kenyan African National Union (KANU) political party	President elected by the National Assembly	President and head of State lead the National Congress Party
Who Can Vote	All citizens 18 of age or older can vote	All citizens 18 of age or older can vote	All citizens 17 years of age or older can vote
Degree of Personal Freedom for Citizens	Freedoms are written into the constitution but government is dominated by the president. There have been improvements in citizens rights in recent years though	Personal freedoms are numerous. Apartheid (legal separation of the races) has ended. Literacy rates are high	Citizens of Sudan have few real constitutional freedoms unless they are associated with the National Congress Party. Most government positions are appointed. Elections are supposed to be held in the future.

7. List three or more factors that affect access to education in Kenya and Sudan.

Country	Education
Kenya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1/2 of the children attend school. 2. Shortage of schools, teachers and textbooks 3. Girls not usually allowed to go to school if they have 4. brothers (money)Girls opt out of school because of safety concerns 5. Girls usually have responsibilities at home
Sudan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil war has limited education in the South of Sudan 2. and in South Sudan (in the West) 3. Limited funding for schools. 4. Few trained teachers 5. Christian schools closed 6. Girls leave school at ten; learning at home deemed more important.

8. Describe the impact of government stability on the distribution of resources to combat AIDS and famine across Africa.

Usually, governments that are stable allow citizens to have a more access to education and a higher standard of living including resources needed to prevent/combat AIDS/HIV. Governments where instability exists, citizens are more likely to have a low standard of living and minimal access to education and resources needed to prevent/combat AIDS/HIV. When a government is stable, it can provide it citizens with infrastructure (schools, roads, clean water) which leads to a higher literacy rate and higher standard of living.

9. List three factors that contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa.

- a. Poor health care systems
- b. Corrupt Government systems
- c. Lack of prevention and treatment education programs

10. List three factors that contribute to famine.

- a. Unstable Governments and undeveloped economies
- b. Droughts, deforestation and desertification
- c. Governments using money on wars and military instead of agriculture

11. How did political, social, and economic conflicts result in the independence of South Sudan?

- Sudan is ruled by a corrupt dictator who tried to impose Islamic law on all of Sudan
- oil reserves are in the south, but the money from the oil was going to the north
- many ethnic issues; the majority in north are Arab and Muslim, while the south is made up of many different ethnic groups and religions.

12. How does the distribution of natural resources affect the economic development of Africa?

13. What is the relationship between GDP and human capital? GDP and literacy rates?

14. How are economic decisions made in a:

Traditional economy?

Command economy?

Market economy?

Mixed economy?

15. Which type of economy do most countries have? Why?

16. What is specialization? What are the three benefits of specialization?

17. Define the following words:

d. Tariff

e. Quota

f. Embargo

18. Explain how trade barriers can benefit a country.

19. Define the following words:

c. Human capital

d. Capital investment

20. What is entrepreneurship and how does it impact a country's economy?

21. Describe Nigeria's economy. Include type, what is produced, how it is produced, and for whom it is produced.

Type of economy: Mixed

What is produced: Mostly oil (petroleum)

How it is produced: Through drilling and refining. The oil industry has been controlled by the govt. but is becoming privatized. Companies are facing corruption.

For whom it is produced: Much of it is produced for the US and other countries in need of oil. Many consumer goods are imported to Nigeria

22. Describe South Africa's economy. Include type, what is produced, how it is produced, and for whom it is produced.

Type of economy:

What is produced:

How it is produced:

For whom it is produced: