

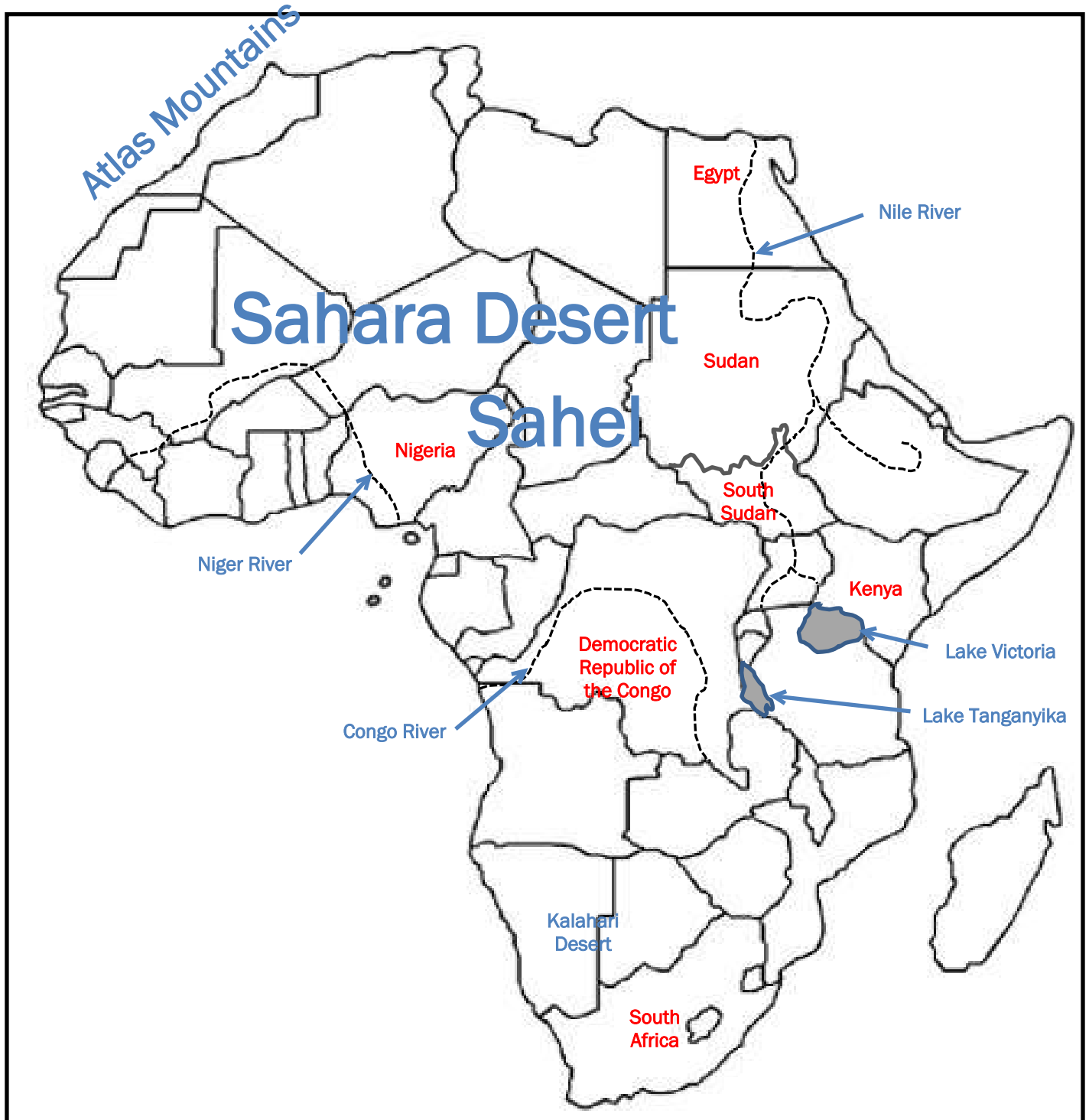
# 7<sup>th</sup> Grade Study Guide

## Africa

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Unit 5: People & Places of Africa



1. Locate (label) these **countries**: Dem Rep of Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, and South Sudan
2. Locate (label) these **physical features**: Sahara Desert, Sahel, Congo River, Niger River, Nile River, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, Atlas Mts., Kalahari Desert

3. People in the Sahara are usually nomadic herders and live near oasis
4. People in the Sahel do subsistence farming & nomadic herding and live in cities that still have some vegetation
5. People in the savanna do a lot of work in game reserves, some farming etc.
6. People in the rainforest farm, and use the forest to create medicines and harvest wood
7. Arabs—live in north Africa; see Unit 1
8. Ashanti—live in west Africa, known for gold, and their religion is a combination of spiritual and supernatural
9. Bantu—considered to be the first people of Africa, language is still widely spoken, began in central Africa and migrated in 1000 BC,
10. Swahili—found on the eastern coast of Africa, traded with India and the Middle East, language has Arab parts
11. Deforestation—cutting down of trees and creating unusable land
12. Desertification—when land becomes permanently unusable for farming

## Unit 6: Conflict & the Shaping of Modern Africa

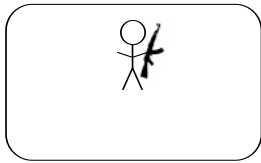
13. Colonization of Africa
  - European powers lured by natural resources and new markets for goods
  - Berlin Conference—Africa partitioned not based on ethnic groups and treated Africans badly
  - When European powers left, people were not ready to take care of themselves and power struggles raged
  - Africa has never recovered
14. Nationalism—belief that your group is superior and you deserve to rule yourselves (have your own country)
15. Nationalist movement
  - Kenya—British colony, Jomo Kenyatta, Mau Mau, violent fight for independence
  - Nigeria—British colony, non-violent fight for independence, groups were favored over others
  - South Africa—British colony, early independence, Boers, apartheid began afterwards
16. Apartheid
  - racial separation in South Africa
  - FW de Klerk supported it but then worked with Nelson Mandela
  - Mandela was a black man who fought against apartheid
  - After apartheid ended in 1991, de Klerk was elected president and Mandela was VP.
  - Eventually Mandela was elected the first black president in 1994
17. Pan-Africanism—movement that people of African descent should band together so African nations can be free.
18. Education is slowed down by gender inequality, war, AIDS etc.

19. When a government is unstable, they do not help their people

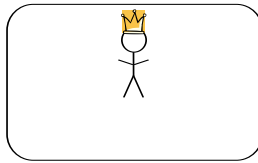
- They don't give money to combat AIDS
- They don't help when there are famines and often use that food for the government

20. Drinking water is often contaminated by cholera and pollution

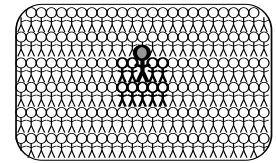
## Unit 7: Government & Corruption in Africa



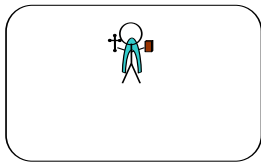
Dictatorship



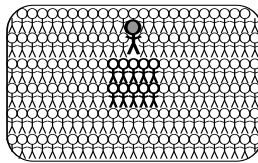
Monarchy



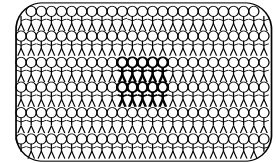
Parliamentary Democracy



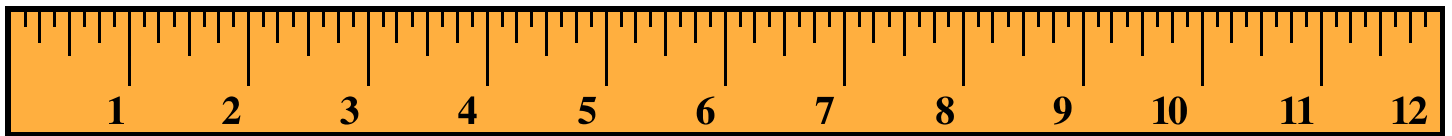
Theocracy



Presidential Democracy



Republic



Least Freedom

Most Freedom

21. Kenya

- Republic
- Democratic federal
- Place on ruler—around a 5 because in recent years they've had rigged elections, citizens can criticize the government in limited amounts

22. Sudan

- Dictatorship
- Autocratic unitary
- Place on the ruler—around a 2, crimes against humanity in Darfur, no freedoms, somewhat Islamic state

23. South Africa

- Republic
- Democratic federal
- Place on ruler—around a 9 because citizens have freedom of press, universal suffrage

## Unit 8: Economic Hardship vs. Economic Promise in Africa (\*Review Unit 4 before reading this section)

24. South Africa is more market than command
25. Kenya is moving toward market but government corruption keeps it more command
26. Human capital—humans that do work, if you invest in your people they will be healthier smarter and work harder
27. Natural resources—gift of nature, Africa has lots of natural resources but can't manage them like they should, they are often unequally distributed
28. Capital resources—factories, machines, technology etc, that are used to make products, if you invest in these things your country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will go up
29. Entrepreneurship is bringing together human natural and capital resources to take risks in businesses
30. The higher the literacy rate the better standard of living