



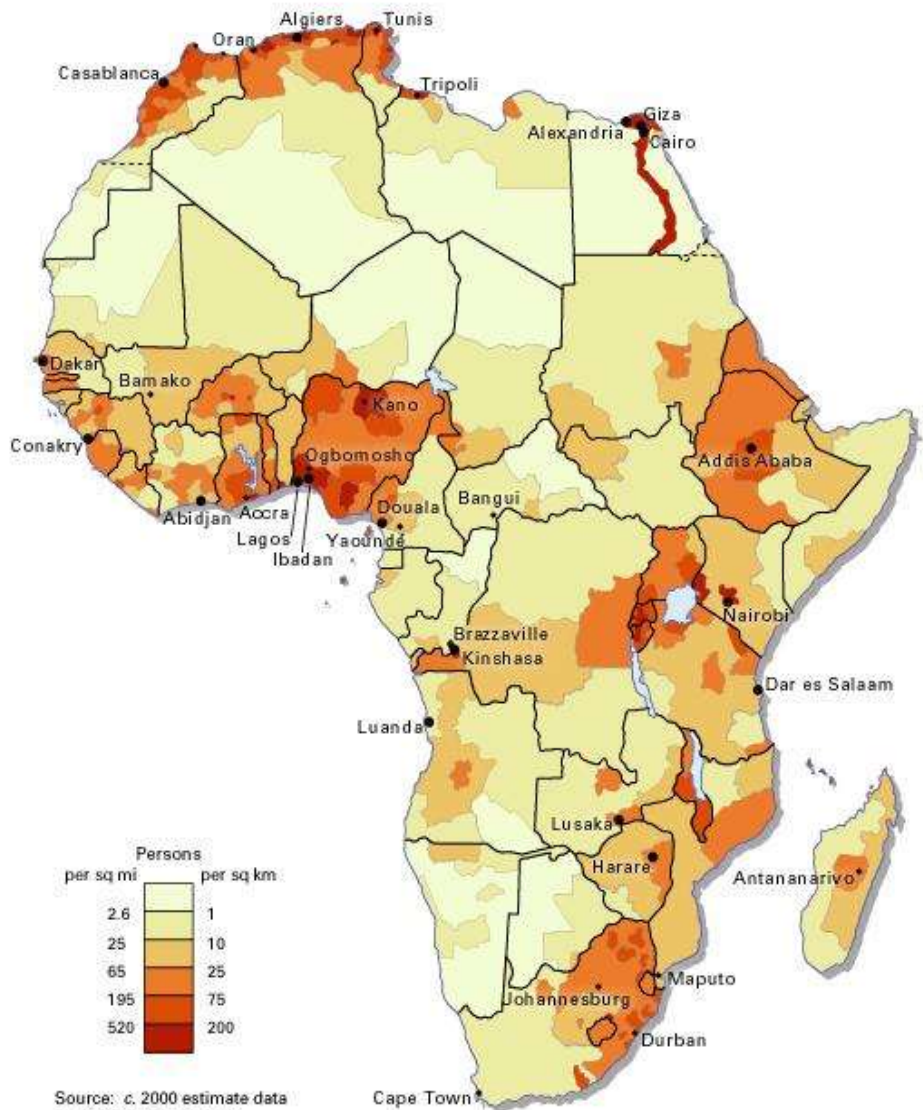
Human Geography of Africa

Write only what is in **RED**





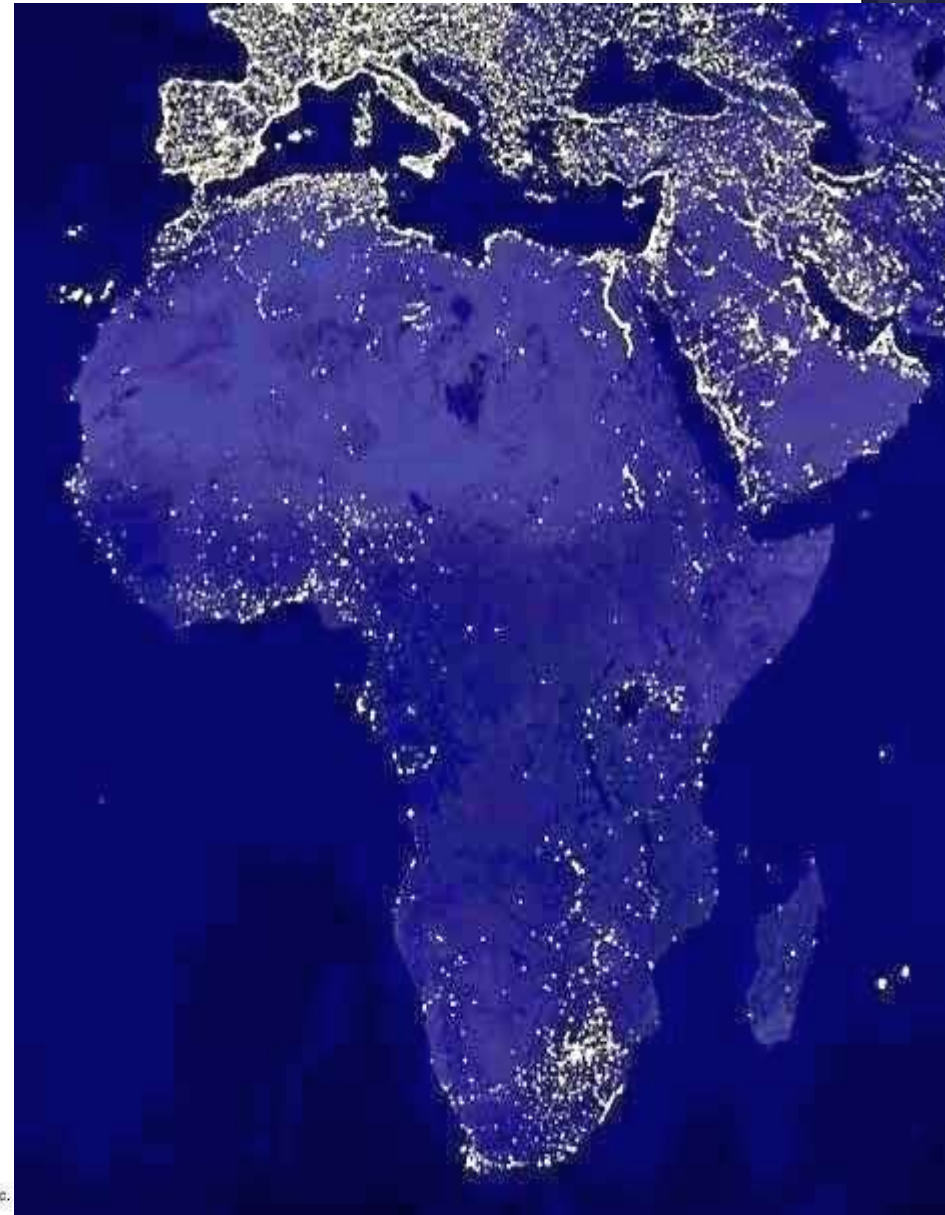
Population Density



Source: c. 2000 estimate data

- Cities over 1,000,000
- Cities 550,000 to 1,000,000

© 2011 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.



Color your map by the 5 Regions

5 Regions

1. North
2. East
3. Central
4. Western
5. South



Language in Africa

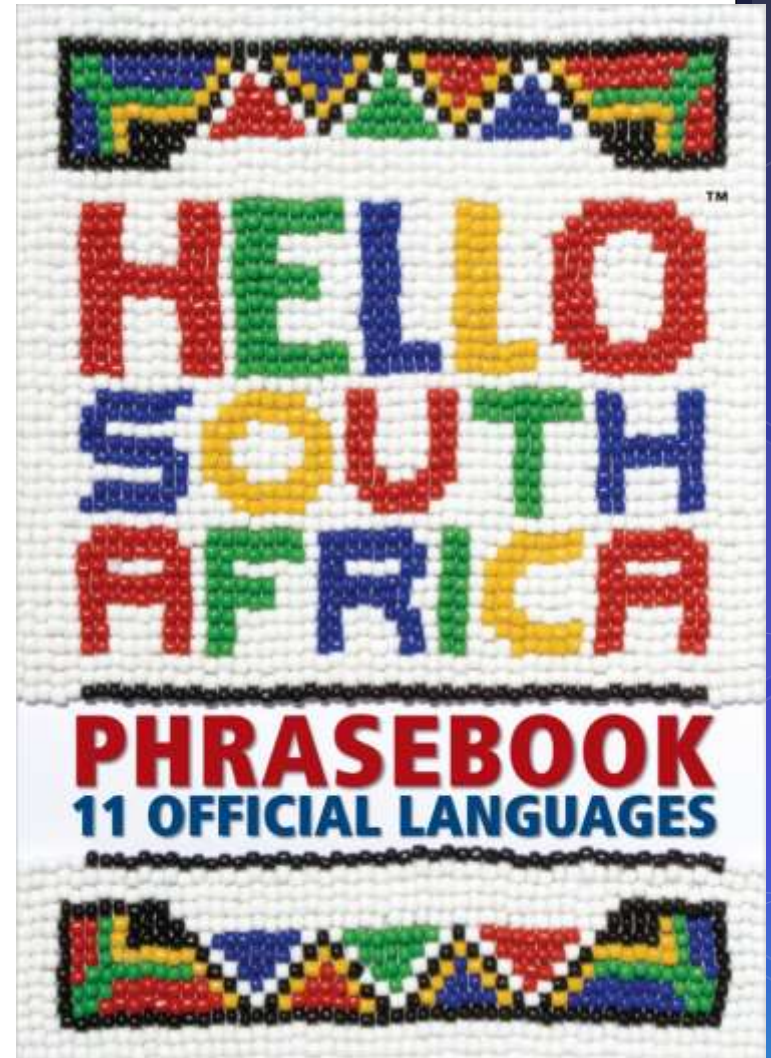
- There are over 2100 and by some counts over 3000 languages spoken natively in Africa in several major language families



Examples of Language

- **South Africa** has eleven official languages:
 - Afrikaans
 - English
 - Ndebele (un de bele)
 - Northern Sotho (sutu)
 - Sotho (sutu)
 - Swazi
 - Tswana
 - Tsonga
 - Venda (bin da)
 - Xhosa (cosa)
 - Zulu

- Most South Africans can speak more than one language.

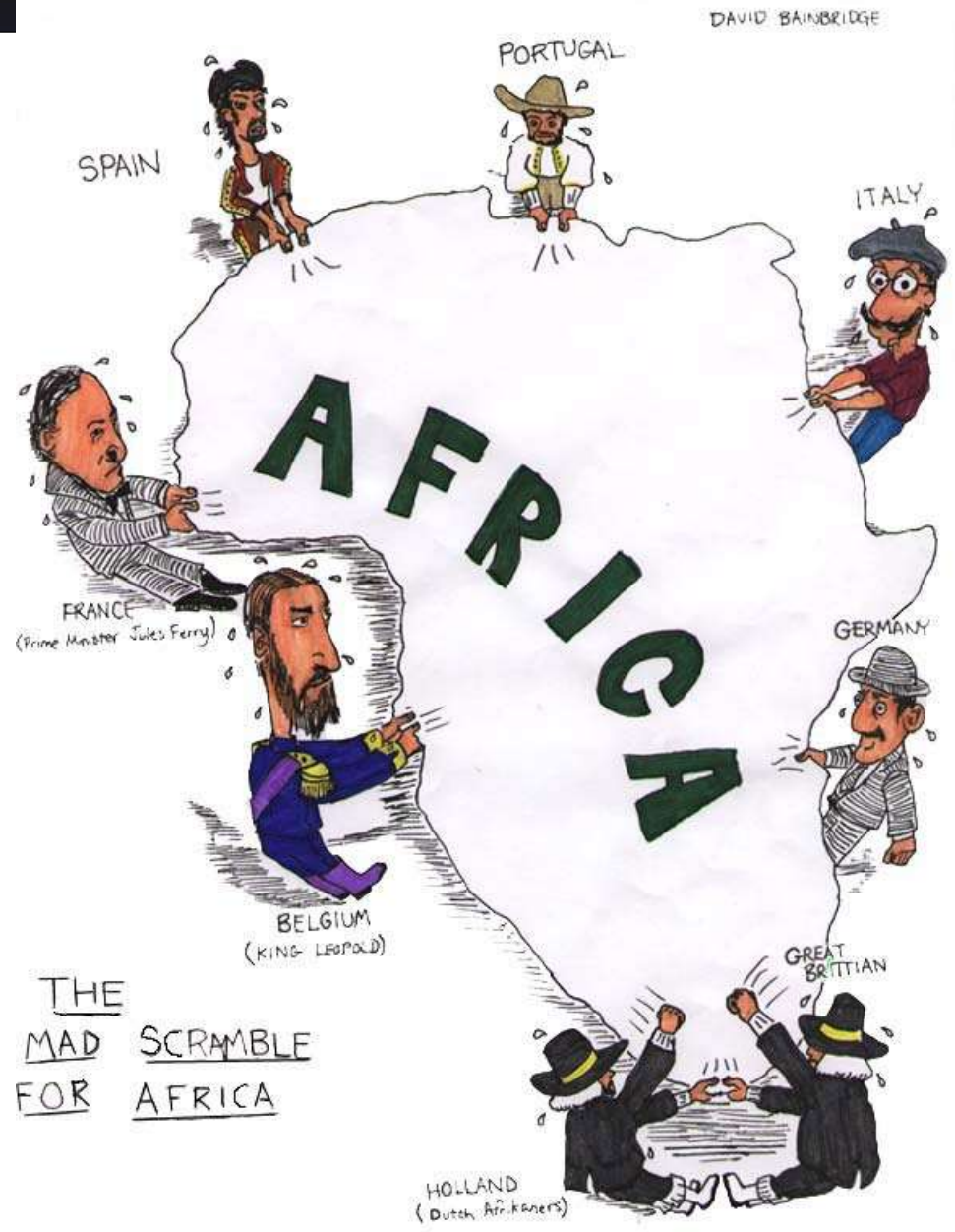


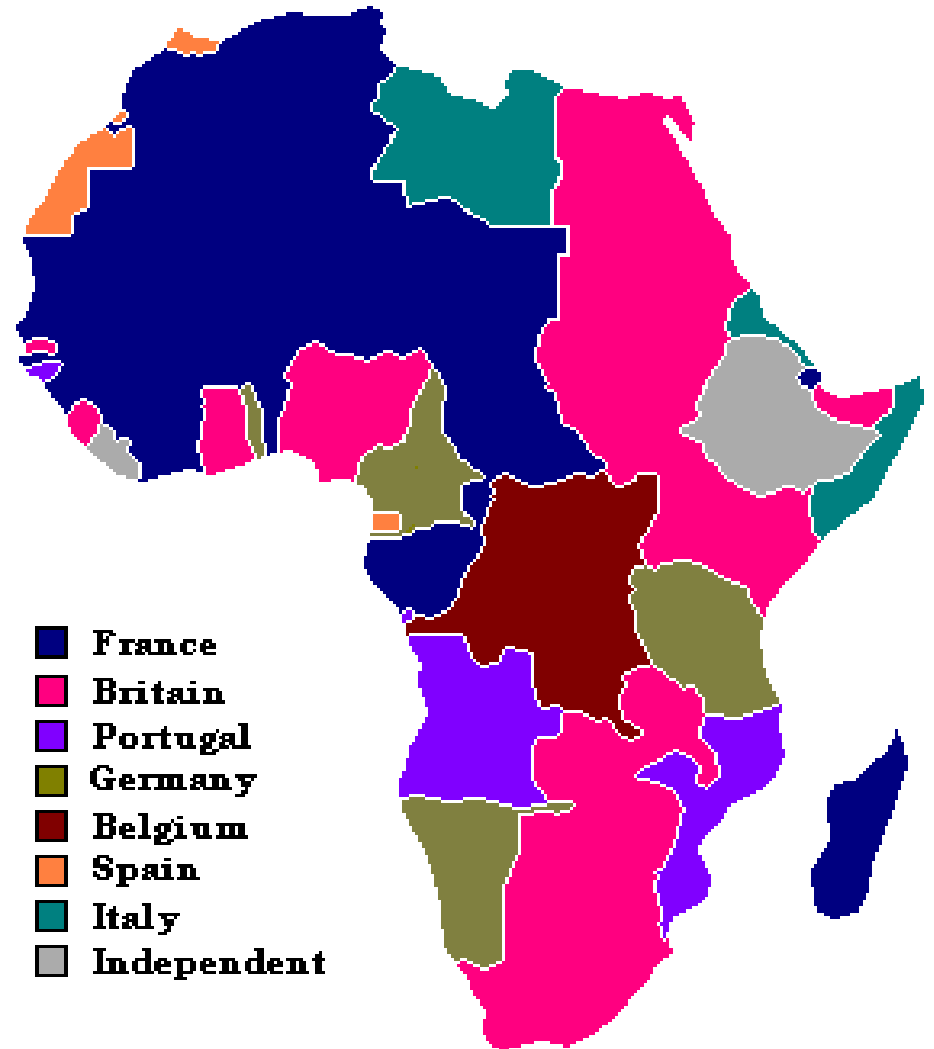
East Africa



Scramble for Africa

- In the 19th century, Europe's industrialized nations "scrambled" to colonize Africa to gain their natural resources.
- Liberia and Ethiopia were the ONLY independent countries
 - Most nations become independent in the mid 1900's





Emperor Menelik

- Ethiopia was not colonized by Europeans
- Emperor Menelik II
skillfully protected
Ethiopia from Italian
invasion with weapons
from France and Russia.



112 3.15 Emperor Menelik II, r. 1889-1913

Liberia

- Founded by American slaves in the early 1800s

Farming and Tourism

- East Africa is more than 70% rural
- East Africa relies on **cash crops** such as coffee, tea, and sugar which are grown for direct sale.
- Agricultural production has decreased over recent years...why?
- Tourism is also a money maker in East Africa. Many lands have been turned into national parks to secure the land and safety of animals. How does this interfere with agriculture?



Cultures of East Africa

The Masai

- An ethnic group that lives on the grasslands of the rift valleys in Kenya and Tanzania
- Typical dress includes clothes made from calfskin or buffalo hide. Men and women wear long robes.
- Known for their herding of cattle – a central part of their culture.







growing up in... Kenya

The Masai are members of an ethnic group that live in Kenya. All Masai children address adults as either "mother" or "father."

A typical Masai girl (*pictured at the right*) takes on responsibilities that include:

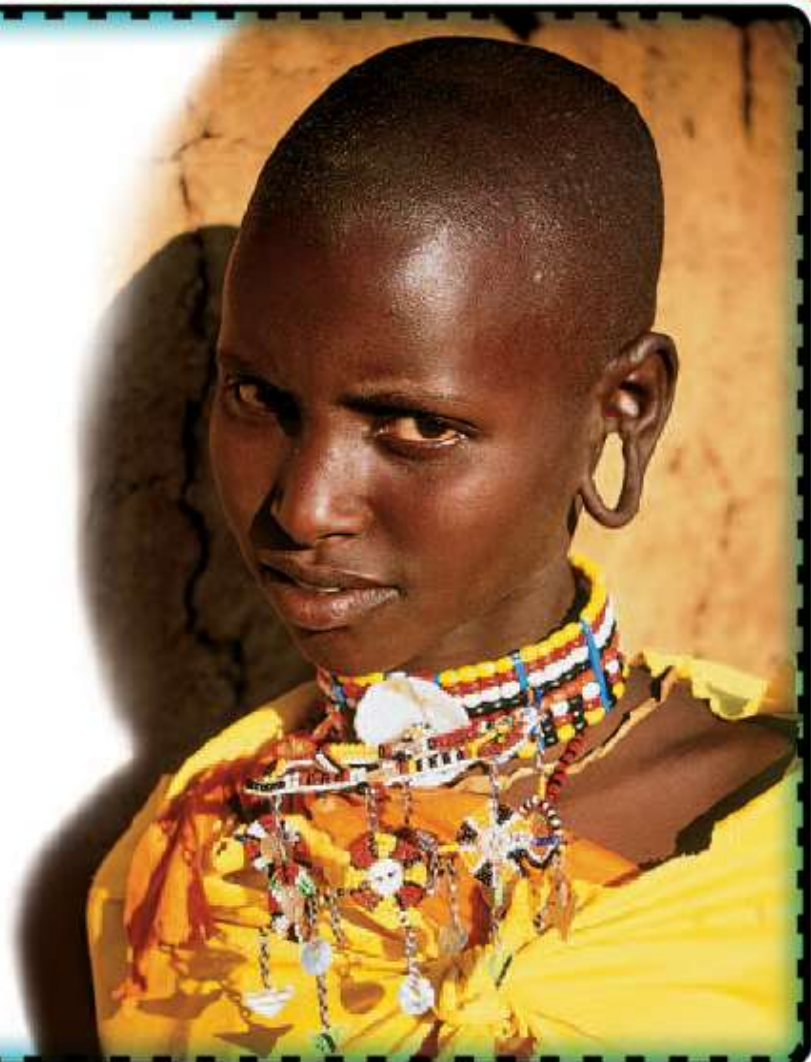
- household chores
- child care
- the processing and distribution of milk

Each boy is assigned to a group called an age-set. Boys at the bottom of the age-set do the following:

- herd young animals
- learn to protect the herd from predatory animals

Between the ages of 14 and 18, boys receive a new name in a ceremony marking their transition from youth to manhood.

Around eight years of age, boys and girls have the upper part of their ears pierced. Two years later, the lower lobes are pierced. Wooden plugs are inserted into the holes to increase their size. Masai consider large ear lobes to be beautiful.



Healthcare in Modern Africa



The people of East Africa face many health care problems. The most critical is acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), which spread throughout Africa in the 1980s and 1990s.

HEALTH CARE IN AFRICA AIDS has become a pandemic and is having a devastating effect on the continent. A **pandemic** is an uncontrollable outbreak of a disease affecting a large population over a wide geographic area. AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). This disease is such a huge problem on the continent of Africa because most people do not know they have the virus because of lack of healthcare. As a result, AIDS statistics can be misleading. The number of people who have AIDS lags behind the number of those infected with HIV. Though AIDS education is increasing, some governments hide the scope of the disease. In 2010, AIDS took the lives of three million people worldwide. Of these, 2.4 million lived in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2010, nearly 26 million people in Africa were living with either HIV or AIDS.

North Africa



Egypt: The “Gift of the Nile”

Nile Delta



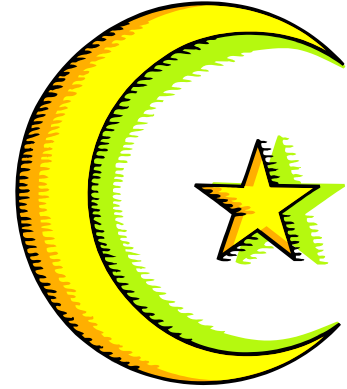
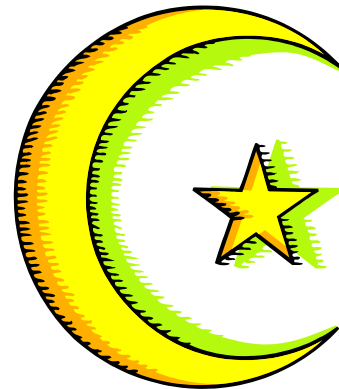
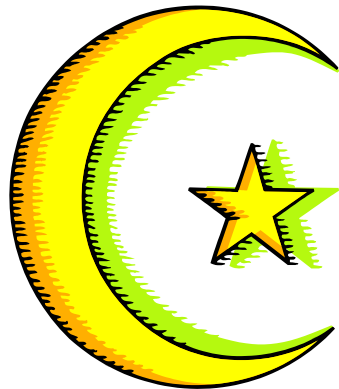
Annual Nile Flooding

95% of the Egyptian people live on 5% of the land!

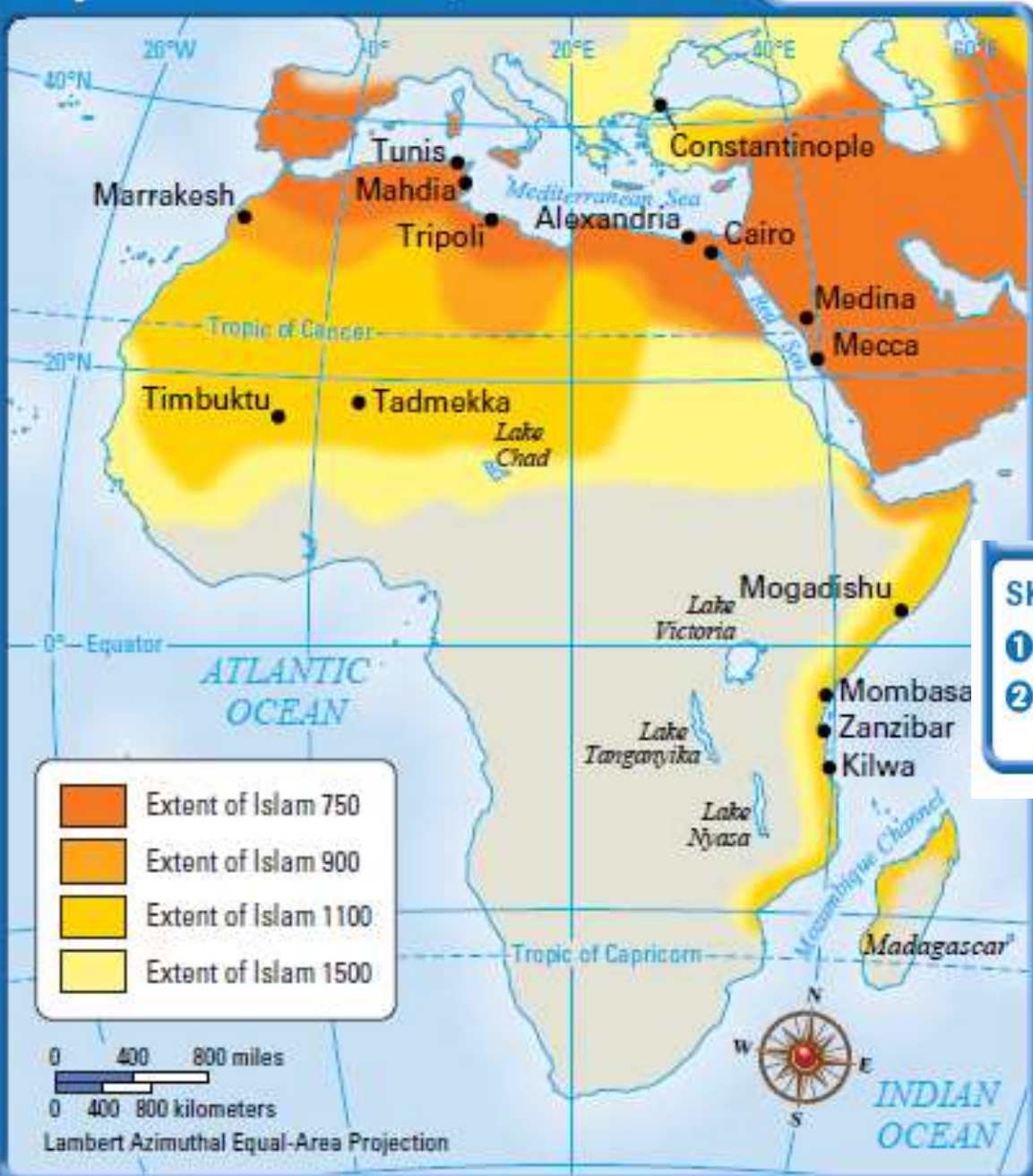


ISLAM IN NORTH AFRICA

Islam remains the major cultural and religious influence in North Africa. Muslim invaders from Southwest Asia brought their language, culture, and religion to North Africa. Around 634, Muslim armies swept into lower Egypt, which was then part of the Byzantine Empire. They used the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean to connect North Africa and Europe with Southwest Asia.



Expansion of Islam, 750–1500

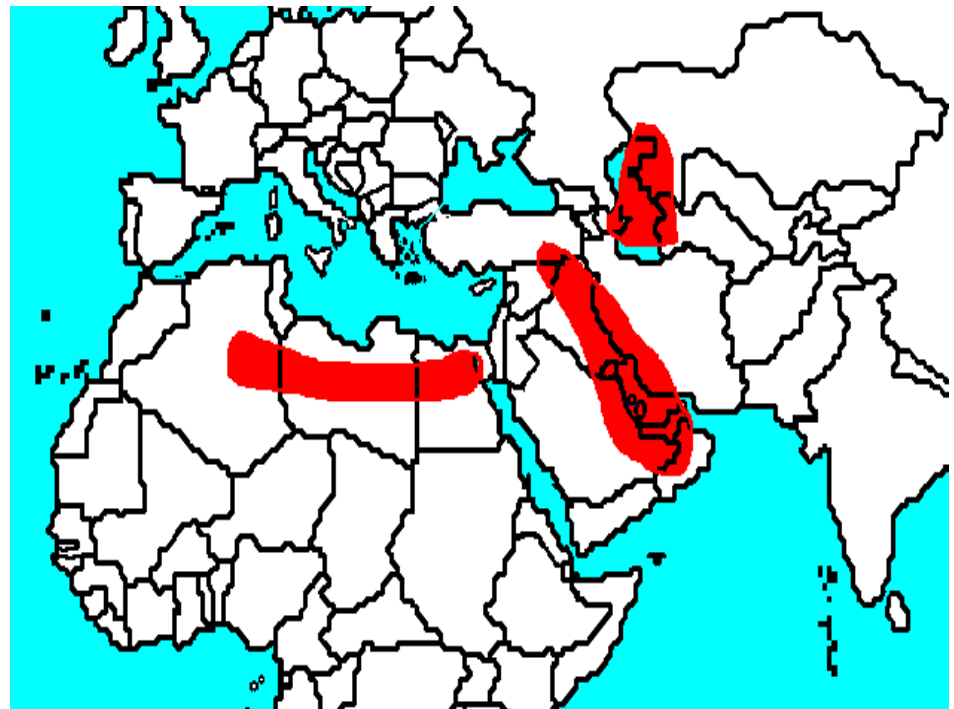


SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1 PLACE** On which continent did Islam begin?
- 2 MOVEMENT** Between which years did Islam achieve its greatest growth in Africa?

Economics of Oil

- North Africa began as an agricultural economy but it now revolves around oil.
- Oil makes up 99% of Libya export and source of revenue.



- **Souks / Suq**, or marketplaces, are common features of life in North Africa. **These marketplaces are vital to movement of goods and ideas in the region.**



MOVEMENT

Moroccans flood this typical market in Marrakesh.

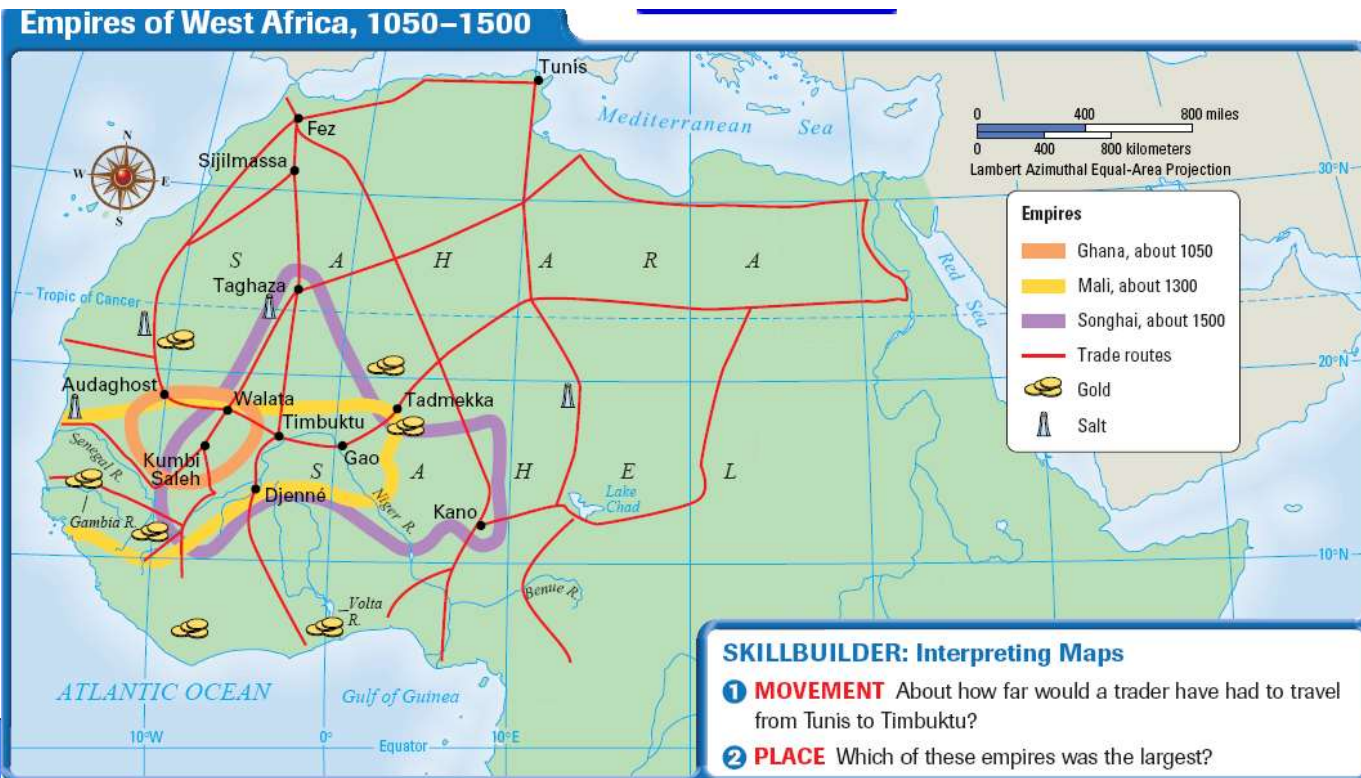
What role do markets play in the movements of goods and people?

West Africa



History

- Before colonialism, most of West Africa was a **stateless society**, which is where people rely on family to govern themselves, rather than an elected gov't or monarch.



Economy in West Africa is still reliant on trade...

- Ghana:

- Exports gold, diamonds, magnesium, and bauxite (used for aluminum).
- Political stability in the 90's allowed this country to gain a stable economy



- Sierra Leone:

- Have the same resources as Ghana but political instability and civil wars have held them back from economic gains.



Ethnic Groups: Ashanti

- Ashanti live in what is now Ghana. They are known for their work in weaving colorful *Kente* cloth.
- The cloth contains colorful woven geometric figures with specific meanings.
- Only royalty were allowed to wear *Kente* cloth



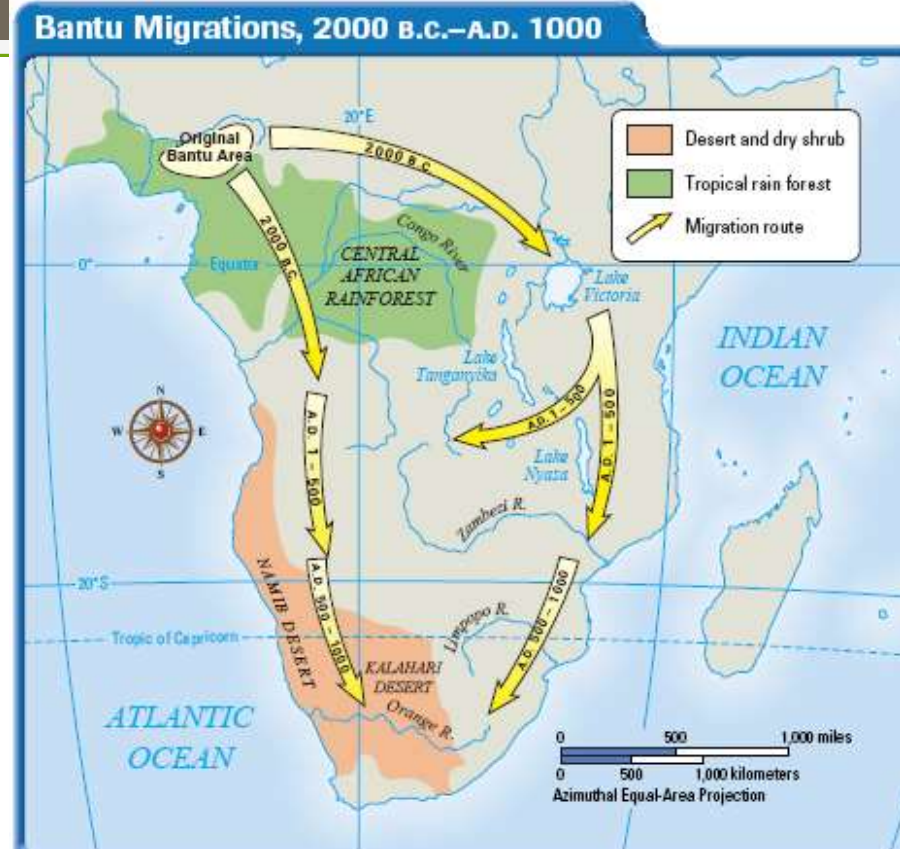
West
Asha
elab
texti
ASH
live i
for t
asasi
kent
cloth
ric f
Only
kent
Ot
and
Asha

Central Africa



Bantu Migrations

- The term 'Bantu' refers to group of people who speak the same or similar language with common word "NTU" which means a person.
- In 2000 B.C. beginning in Nigeria, the Bantu people moved southward throughout Africa. On the way they spread their language and cultures.
- There are about 250 Bantu languages, though the distinction between language and dialect is often unclear
- Today about 120 MILLION Africans speak a Bantu language



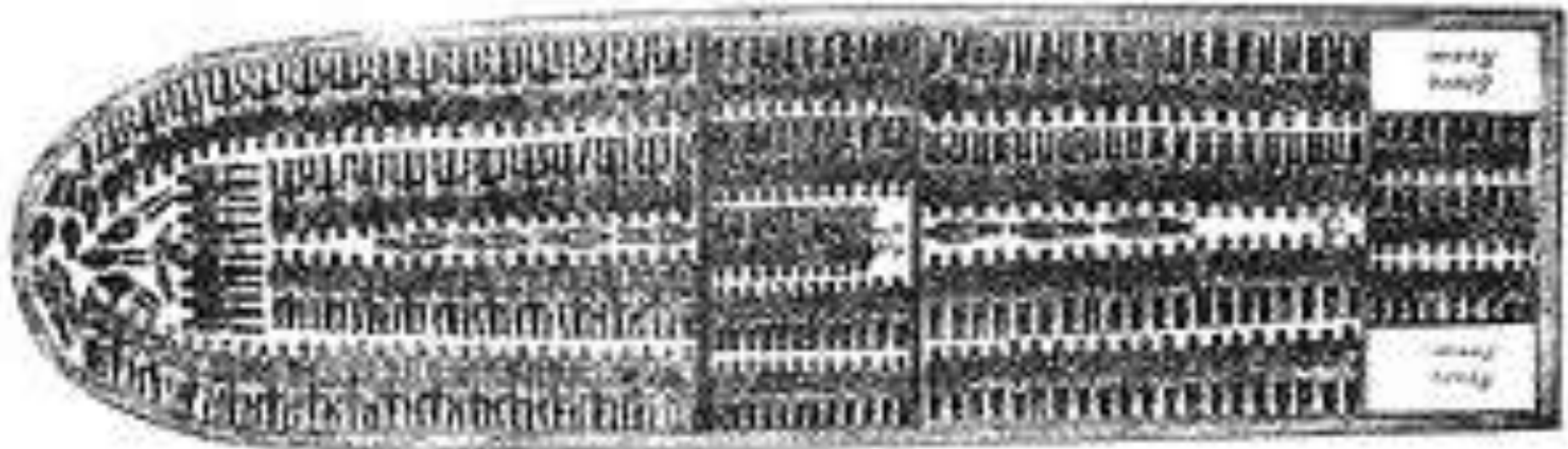
http://www.eduplace.com/kids/socsci/ca/books/bkf3/images/AC_06_206_bantu/AC_06_206_bantu.html

European Colonization

◉ The Slave Trade

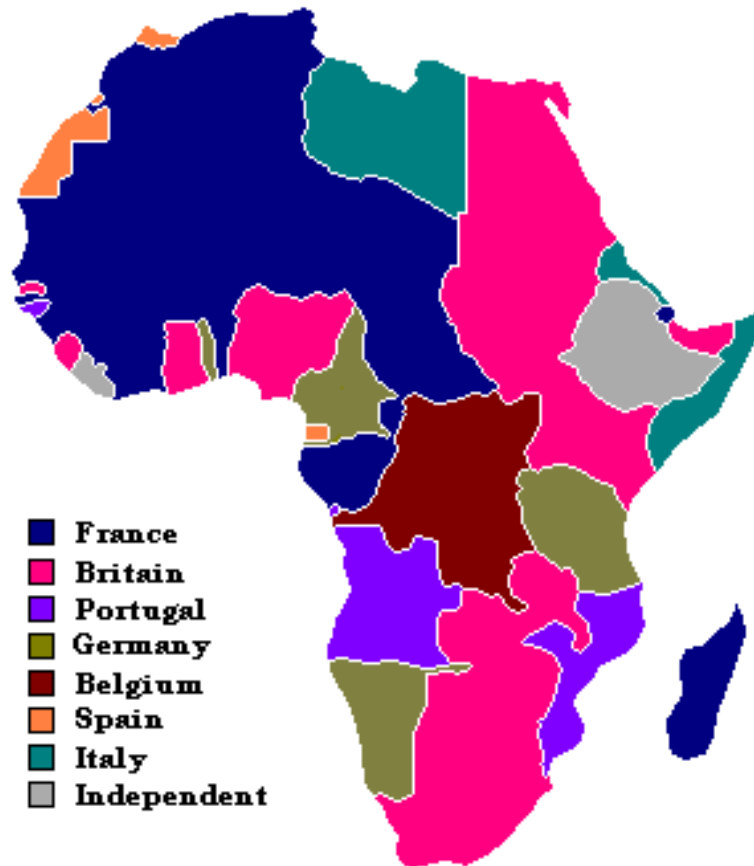
- ◉ Existed for centuries, however Europeans dramatically heightened the traffic
- ◉ Middle Passage- slave trade from Africa to the “New World” (North & South America)
- ◉ Many died during this month long trip across the Atlantic





Colonial Legacy

- Political boundaries made by Europeans was/is causing ethnic conflict (2 or more opposing groups occupying same land)



- Most Central African countries gained independence by the 1960s but the borders that were drawn posed problems.

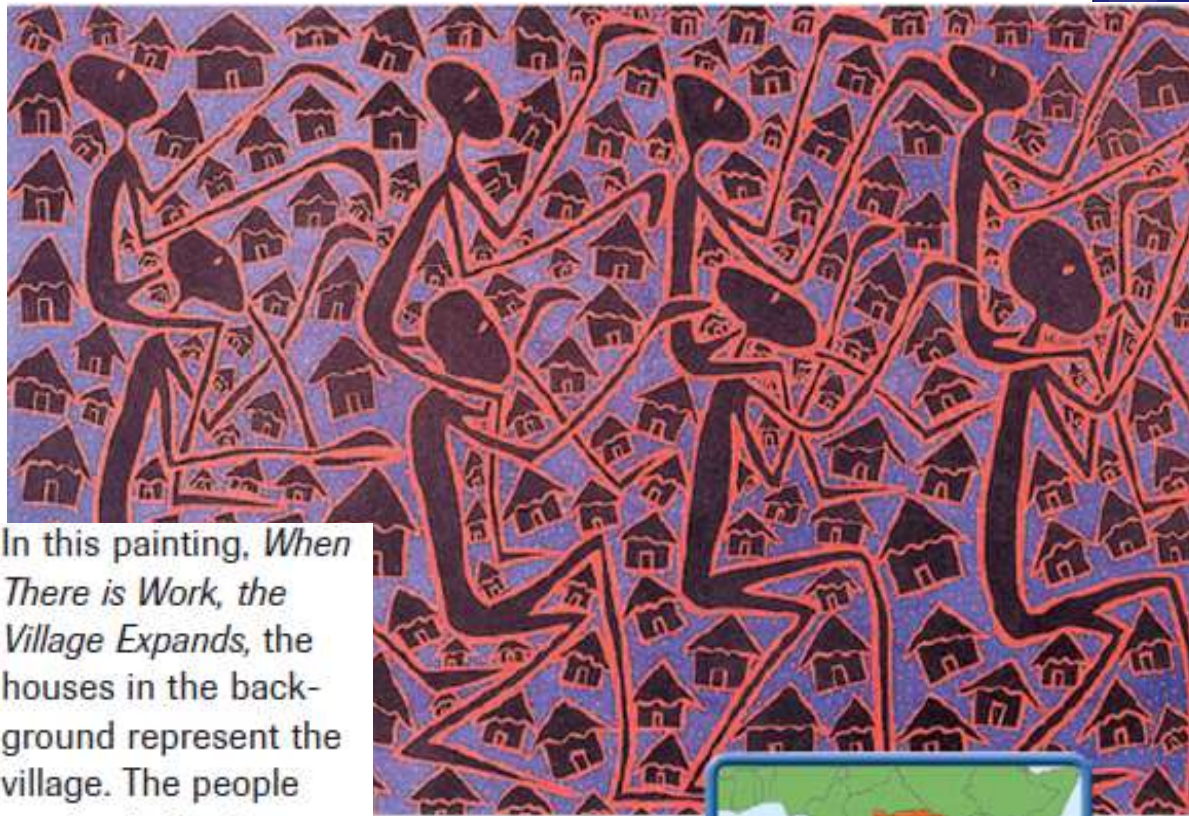
Effects of European Colonization

- Loss of resources
- Disruption of political systems
- Cultural and ethnic oppression of the people
- No infrastructure (roads, railroads, airports, education system)



Central African Art

- Created to reflect what is going on in life
- Ex)
 - Colonialism
 - Rejecting western influence
 - Urban life
 - Social justice
 - Crime
 - Culture



In this painting, *When There is Work, the Village Expands*, the houses in the background represent the village. The people moving in front are cooperating to make the village grow.

Southern Africa



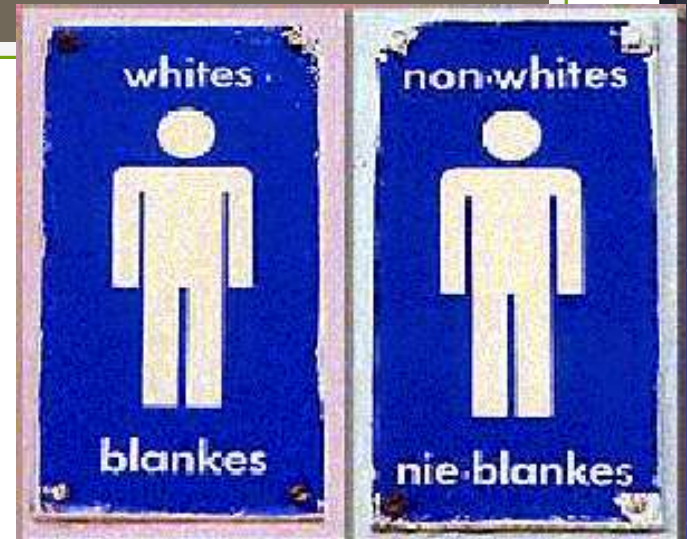
Zulu

- One of the largest South African ethnic groups
- Their language Zulu, is a Bantu language.
- The Zulu kingdom played a major role in South African History
- In the early 19th century the Zulu controlled most of South Africa



South Africa

- In 1948, the white minority government of South Africa instituted a policy of apartheid.
- apartheid (complete separation of the races)
 - separate schools, hospitals, neighborhoods...No political rights
- Although blacks made up 75% of the population, they received only a small % of land.
- Apartheid ended in 1991



African National Congress



- In 1912, while Apartheid was still going on, blacks had founded the African National Council (ANC) to fight for their rights.
- In 1949, **Nelson Mandela** emerged as one of the leaders. He **led struggle to end apartheid** that resulted in his being imprisoned (**sentenced to life!**)
- In the 1980s, nations around the world including the US, pressured South Africa to end Apartheid.

Mandela

- Mandela **worked on ending apartheid from his jail cell.**
 - **He was released in 1990**
- In 1994, held first election following policy of universal suffrage (everyone can vote)
- Nelson Mandela was elected 1st black president of South Africa
- In 1996, the government passed a new, democratic constitution that guarantees the rights of all citizens.

