



CHAPTER 19 GUIDED NOTES

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA: FROM HUMAN BEGINNINGS TO NEW NATION

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 _____, 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 _____ 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 _____ 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 _____ 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 _____ 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.

Health Care in Modern Africa

- **Health Care in Africa**
 - Africa has been devastated by the AIDS 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: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan
- **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. _____ ruled Egypt for 2,600 years.
 - Egyptian geometry and medicine were spread by trade.
- Legend says the great ancient city of _____ 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.
 - _____ 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**
 - _____ 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**
 - _____ (marketplaces) are located in the _____ (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**
 - _____ 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 _____, 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 _____.
 - Women hold 7% of Tunisian parliamentary seats and manage 9% of businesses in Tunis, Tunisia's capital.

Section 3: West Africa

A History of Rich Trading Empires

- _____ 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.
- **Stateless Societies**
 - _____—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
 - 1700–1800s, African stateless societies challenged by colonizers; Europeans expect societies to be governed by single ruler

West Africa Struggles Economically

- **Ghana's Stability**
 - 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

Music in Daily Life

- **West African Music**
 - Popular music blends traditional with _____
 - often use French, English lyrics to attract international audience
 - Played on drums and instruments like the kora (from Guinea-Bissau, a cross between harp, lute)
 - Nigeria's "_____, " King Sunny Adé, is very popular

Section 4: Central Africa

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 of 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 _____
 - 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 _____
- **Start of Colonialism**
 - Until mid-1800s, Europeans don't move far inland
 - Belgium's _____ opens Congo trade, controls interior by 1884
 - holds Berlin Conference, forms Congo Free State
- **Effects of Colonialism**
 - Belgium, France colonize region; most countries independent by 1960s
 - European borders disrupt _____
 - 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 _____

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 _____.
 - In Central African Republic, kids 6 to 14 are required to attend school
 - Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of the Congo are adding _____.

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.
- Southern African Countries: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Gold Trade Builds Empires

➤ Gold Trade Spawns 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 _____.
- Thriving gold empire declines in 1500s amid Portuguese interference

➤ 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 _____. (means “_____”)
- Apartheid was a policy of complete separation of different races in _____.
- During this time, Blacks made up 75% of population, but owned less than 15% of the land.
- Blacks had formed the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912 to seek rights, but had not been successful.
- _____ was a leader of the African National Congress. He was imprisoned in 1962 and _____.
- Apartheid hurt the South African economy.
 - Other nations imposed _____ 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 _____.
- In late 1980s, under pressure from the rest of the world, South Africa began reforming the Apartheid system.
 - _____, 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 _____.
 - A new, democratic constitution passed in 1996 officially putting an end to the institution of Apartheid.

➤ Success at a Cost

- Botswana became independent from European powers in 1966, and had long-term economic growth.
 - world’s third-largest _____ 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; overall food production is only _____ of what’s needed

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 _____
- Some ethnic groups keep traditional lifestyles
 - work as farmers, traders, herders, metalworkers (like Zulu)