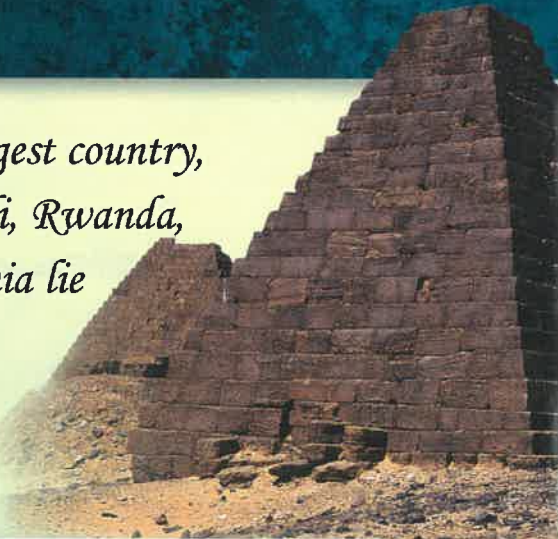


East Africa

East Africa includes Africa's largest country, Sudan, and small ones—Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda. Kenya and Tanzania lie on the Indian Ocean. Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and Djibouti occupy the Horn of Africa.



Masai people,
Kenya



Pyramids at
Meroë, Sudan

Indemin adderu! (Good morning.) My name is Tsiyon. I live in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, but far from the city center. I live with my parents and my older brothers. My parents sleep in the main house, while my brothers and I sleep in a smaller house near the kitchen, which is in a separate building. My father works for the game department doing research on the wild animals of our country.

In the mornings I ride to school with my oldest brother Undemageni, who works in a garage. I attend Freyhewat Number Two Junior Secondary School, where I study science, English, math, sports, and Amharic, Ethiopia's official language. Someday I want to be a doctor.

At noon, I eat a lunch of *injera* (a spongy sourdough pancake) and stew. Most days it is a meat stew, but on Wednesdays and Fridays, when Christians here fast, it is only vegetables. When I get home, after I help my mother sweep the house, I do my homework. On Saturdays, I go to church with my mother.

My favorite holidays are Christmas and New Year's. On our New Year's Day we have new clothes and a big feast. Because here in Ethiopia we use an old calendar system, our December 25 is around your January 3, and our new year begins on your September 11.



Section 1

Natural Environments

HOLT

Geography's Impact Video Series

Watch the video to understand the impact of climate change on Mount Kilimanjaro.

READ TO DISCOVER

1. What landforms, rivers, and lakes are found in East Africa, and what physical processes have shaped the land?
2. Why does East Africa have a variety of climates and biomes, and on what natural resources does the region depend?

DEFINE

tsetse fly

LOCATE

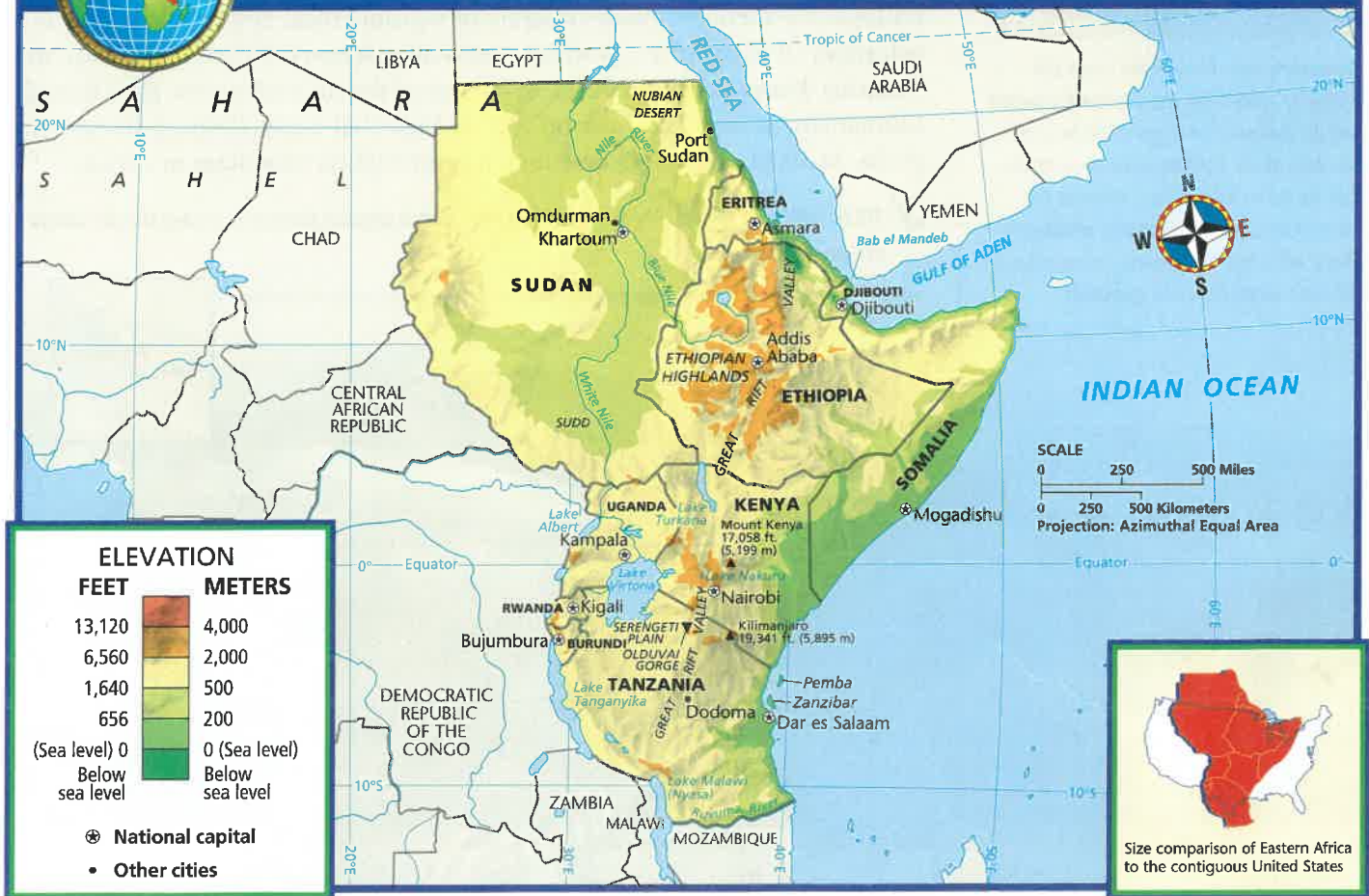
Great Rift Valley
 Lake Malawi
 Lake Tanganyika
 Lake Victoria
 Serengeti Plain
 Nile River
 Blue Nile
 White Nile
 Sudd

Reading Strategy

TAKING NOTES Taking notes while you read will help you understand and remember the information in this section. Your notes will be useful for reviewing the material. Write down the headings in the section. As you read, fill in notes under each heading. Underline the most important details you find. Include key terms and their definitions.



Eastern Africa: Physical-Political



internet connect



GO TO: go.hrw.com

KEYWORD: SW3 CH23

FOR: Web sites about East Africa



Landforms and Water

Tectonic processes have played an important role in shaping the physical landscape of East Africa. Forces beneath Earth's surface have lifted the region, cracking it apart. This resulted in the formation of two rift valleys. Mountains and plateaus lie along these rifts.



FOCUS ON GEOGRAPHY

The Rifts The Great Rift Valley is a series of geological faults. These faults run from the Jordan Valley in Southwest Asia all the way to Mozambique in southern Africa. In East Africa the rift system is referred to as the Western and Eastern Rift Valleys. The Western Rift Valley begins in the south near Lake Malawi. It continues northward through the valleys of Lake Tanganyika and three smaller lakes. The Western Rift then disappears in southern Sudan. Nearby rainy highlands feed this valley's great lakes. Most of the rift system's lakes are very deep. In fact, some of the lake floors are below sea level. In contrast, the continent's largest lake, Lake Victoria, is shallow. Lake Victoria fills a depression on the high plateau between the Western and Eastern Rifts.

The Eastern Rift Valley begins in Mozambique and continues northward across the Serengeti Plain. In Kenya it passes through Lake Turkana before crossing Ethiopia. At its northern end the Eastern Rift stretches to the floors of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden and into Southwest Asia.

Volcanoes have erupted within and near both rifts. The highlands of Ethiopia are therefore made of layers of volcanic rock. Together, the rifts and volcanoes of East Africa produce spectacular scenery. Kilimanjaro, near the Tanzania-Kenya border, is the most famous of the rift's volcanoes. Even though Kilimanjaro is near the equator, it is so high that snow always caps its twin peaks. At 19,341 feet (5,895 meters), it is the highest mountain in Africa.

INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

Europeans first reached the Great Rift Valley in 1848. Until then, some Europeans did not believe that there could be snow so close to the equator, even on a mountain as tall as Kilimanjaro, which is pictured below. How might this discovery have affected Europeans' ideas about Africa's landscapes in general?



READING CHECK: *Physical Systems* What physical processes created the rift valleys of East Africa?



East Africa's major river, the Nile, flows northward through Sudan. Ancient Egypt depended on the Nile, but the Egyptians did not know where the river began. During the 1800s European explorers searched for the Nile's source. They found that the Nile's headwaters are in two different areas. The Blue Nile, which begins in the highlands of northern Ethiopia, provides most of the Nile's water. The waters that form the White Nile drain from Lake Victoria and through Lake Albert. Farther north, the White Nile almost ends in wetlands called the Sudd, in southern Sudan. The area's high temperatures cause about half of the White Nile's water to evaporate. The Blue Nile and the White Nile join in northern Sudan.

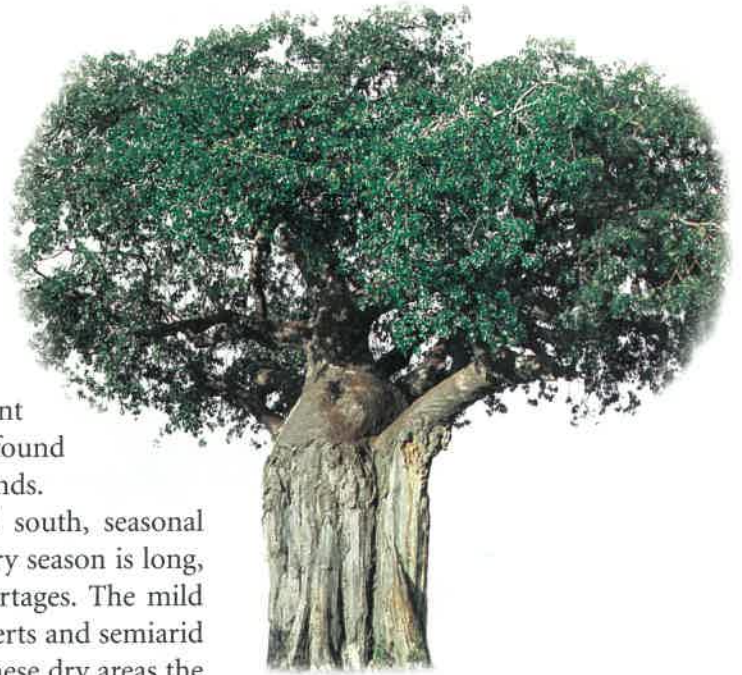
Climates, Biomes, and Natural Resources

Latitude and variations in elevation influence the climates of East Africa. Along the equator, distinct wet and dry seasons alternate. As a result, the vegetation on the high plains is a mixture of savannas and forests. Mountain slopes receive heavy rainfall, and the region's forests grow there. The highlands of Kenya and Uganda have a pleasant springlike climate year-round. British colonists found the climate comfortable and settled in these highlands.

Farther from the equator, to the north and south, seasonal droughts are more common. In areas where the dry season is long, trees are shorter and better adapted to water shortages. The mild moist Ethiopian plateau stands high above the deserts and semiarid areas of Sudan, Somalia, and northern Kenya. In these dry areas the vegetation is limited to thorny shrubs and tough grasses. Northern Sudan reaches into the Sahara. The Nile River forms oases through the desert's bare rocks and shifting sand.

Weather is often unpredictable in East Africa. Droughts have affected southern Sudan and the Horn of Africa several times in recent decades. As the grass dies, cattle also die, and people who depend on their livestock begin to starve. People and their animals then migrate to areas that still have some vegetation. This results in overgrazing and desertification. Too much rain also causes problems. After unusually heavy rains, locust populations may increase. Then these big grasshoppers swarm, devouring the plant life in their path. Again, people and animals go hungry. These natural events sometimes play a role in the region's social and political conflicts.

Animals You may have seen television programs about the wildlife of East Africa's Serengeti Plain. Oddly, the giraffes, lions, wildebeests, zebras, and other animals owe their survival partly to a pest—the **tsetse fly**. Tsetse flies carry a human disease called sleeping sickness. While many native animals are immune, the tsetse fly can spread a deadly disease to livestock. As a result, the area has few farmers or herders, leaving large wild animal populations undisturbed. Many areas with the best views, most wild animals, and fewest people have become national parks. By using modern pesticides, the savannas



Baobab (bow-bab) trees are one of the few types of trees that grow on the African savanna. They can grow as large as 30 feet (9 m) in diameter and as high as 60 feet (18 m). The trunks store water for the tree during droughts. People sometimes hollow out the trunks to use as temporary shelters.



In 1954 a swarm of locusts covering an area of about 77 square miles (200 sq km) invaded Kenya. Scientists estimated that there were 10 billion locusts in the swarm.

might be made safe for grazing and farming. However, doing so may also create pressure to open the parks to people who want to graze their herds there.

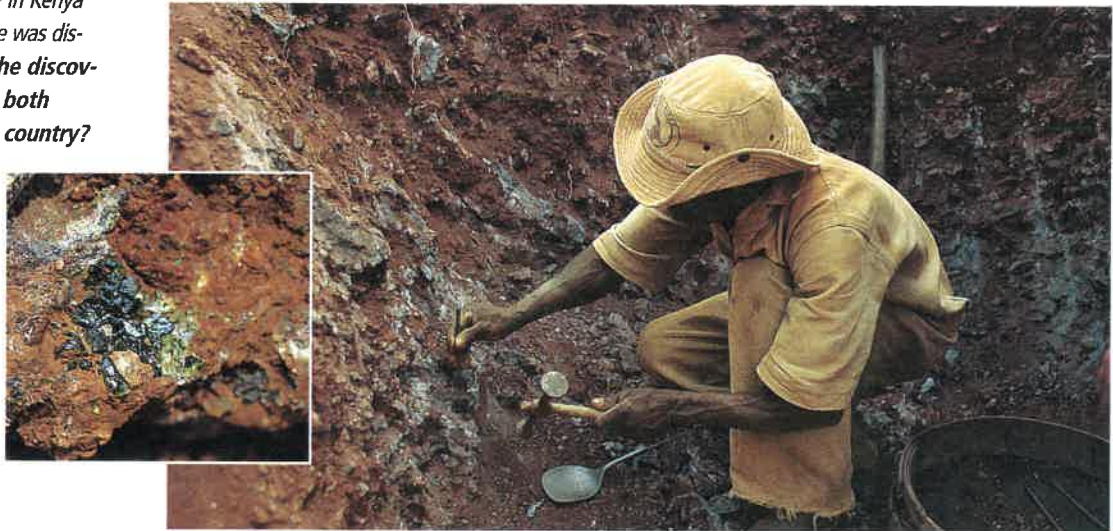
Natural Resources In contrast to some other regions in Africa, East Africa in general is not rich in energy or mineral resources. Sudan began producing oil only recently. Tanzania produces gems, including sapphires and diamonds. Small gold deposits can be found along the rifts. The region's soils are also not very productive. Soils in the dry lands often have too much salt or lime to be fertile. In humid areas, the soil may be too sticky or hard to work easily. Fertile soil and a humid climate are found only in the highlands above the rifts. This rich soil helps explain why the small countries of Rwanda and Burundi can support dense populations. (See the unit population map.)

East Africa's scenery can be considered a valuable natural resource. Sparkling clean beaches stretch along the Indian Ocean. Resorts in the highlands offer both wildlife viewing and hiking through the forests. The savannas' great parks offer tourists remarkable encounters with wildlife. Expanding tourism is an economic goal of many of the region's countries.

✓ **READING CHECK: Places and Regions** How does the climate of Ethiopia's highlands compare to the climate of northern Sudan? Where is heavy rainfall most common?

INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

A miner searches for *tsavorite*, a type of green garnet found, so far, only in Kenya and Tanzania. This rare gemstone was discovered in 1968. How might the discovery of new resources create both benefits and problems for a country?



Review

go.hrw.com **Homework Practice Online**
Keyword: SW3 HP23

Define
tsetse fly

Working with Sketch Maps
On a map of East Africa that you draw or that your teacher provides, label the Great Rift Valley, Lake Malawi, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, Serengeti Plain, Nile River, Blue Nile, White Nile, and the Sudd. Which rivers join to form the Nile River?

Reading for the Main Idea

- Physical Systems** What landforms have tectonic forces created in East Africa?
- Physical Systems** What factors influence climates in the region?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** How does drought affect the region's environment?
- Analyzing Information** How is the region's scenery an important economic resource?

Organizing What You Know

- Create a chart of the main climate regions of East Africa and the vegetation found in those regions. Use information from the unit climate map and Section 1 to complete your chart.

Climate regions	Vegetation

Section 2

History and Culture

READ TO DISCOVER

1. What were some important developments in East Africa's early history?
2. How did European exploration and colonization affect the region?
3. What are the peoples and cultures of East Africa like today?

Reading Strategy

READING ORGANIZER Before you read, create a spider map. Label the map East Africa's history and culture. Create a leg for each main idea in the section. As you read the section, fill in the map with details that support each main idea. Include key terms and their definitions.

IDENTIFY

Swahili

DEFINE

ivory
sisal

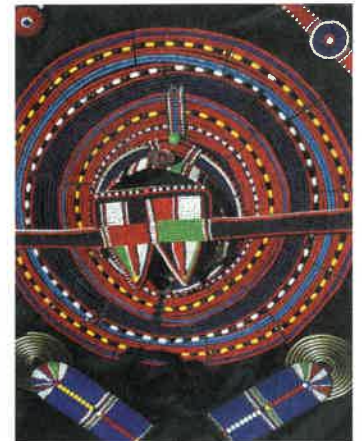
LOCATE

Olduvai Gorge
Nairobi
Kampala

Early History

The world's oldest archaeological artifacts have been found in East Africa. The evidence they provide tells us much about how the human race developed. Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania is one of the most important archaeological sites in the world. Some of the earliest human remains have been found there.

First Civilizations Little evidence remains of East Africa's earliest cultures. Instead of keeping written records, most African peoples kept oral histories. These oral histories were stories of events and families that people memorized and passed from one generation to the next. Unfortunately, much of this information has been lost over time.



This beadwork cap was made by Masai artisans of East Africa.



Ethiopia's ancient history is unique in the region. Ethiopians had adopted Christianity several centuries before European missionaries arrived. This church at Lalibela dates from more than 800 years ago. It was carved from solid rock entirely below ground level.

INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

In the 1800s Arabs built the fort shown on the island of Lamu. They wanted to defend the island against other merchants who hoped to control the area's ports and trade. **Why do you think so many countries were interested in controlling trade through East Africa?**

We do know about a few early civilizations in the region, however. For example, one of the wealthiest and most powerful kingdoms was Kush. Kush controlled much of the middle Nile River valley, in what is now Sudan, and briefly ruled Egypt. Like the Egyptians, the people of Kush built pyramids. The world's largest cluster of pyramids is at Meroë (MER-oh-wee), the capital of Kush. By A.D. 350, Kush had been conquered by nearby Aksum (AHK-soom). Aksum, in the highlands of what is now Ethiopia, was a city of traders and merchants. For a time Aksum controlled western Arabia. In the A.D. 300s Aksum's kings adopted Christianity.



Arab Connections Arab traders began sailing southward along Africa's Indian Ocean coast about 1,500 years ago. They established ports for trading the gold and **ivory** that Africans brought from the interior. Ivory is the cream-colored material that makes up the tusk of an elephant. It is used in making jewelry and handicrafts. At the ports these goods were traded for products from as far away as India. Slave trading also took place there. The **Swahili** (swah-HEE-lee) language developed during this period. Swahili's grammar comes from original languages of the African coast. Over time, many Arabic words were added to the language. Swahili is now a common language of the region. It is spoken as far west as the Congo.

✓ **READING CHECK:** *Human Systems* How did the spread of Arab influences affect language in East Africa?



INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

Ceremonies like this Christian wedding in Kenya often blend elements of traditional cultures and of European influences. **What evidence of European influence can you see in the photo?**

European Influence

In the 1500s the Portuguese built the first European forts on the coast of East Africa. However, disease and rough terrain made travel inland difficult. As a result, for about 300 years European contact with East Africans took place mostly on the coast.

In the mid-1800s, European and American explorers, missionaries, and traders began to move inland. Sir Henry Morton Stanley, a journalist, explored the region during the 1870s. After traveling inland from the coast he followed the Western Rift Valley. In time, Stanley crossed the entire continent. Many other explorers fanned out across the region in search of precious minerals and ivory.

During the late 1800s European powers scrambled to claim territory in Africa. They drew colonial boundaries without giving thought to Africa's human or physical geography. Some colonial boundaries divided ethnic groups or grouped traditional enemies. Some even limited access to water.

The Europeans quickly established colonies, although Ethiopia remained largely free of colonial rule. Soon products from African mines and plantations supplied European economies. Cash crops included coffee, cotton, tea, and **sisal** (SY-suhl). Sisal is a strong durable plant fiber used to make rope and



INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

Women celebrate after Eritrea's independence is declared in 1993. Eritrea's constitution praises women as influential and heroic in the country's struggle for freedom. What might this statement imply about social and economic opportunities for women in Eritrea?

twine. However, during the colonial era most East Africans still practiced traditional subsistence agriculture.

The Europeans built cities, hospitals, ports, roads, and schools in the areas where there were useful natural resources for export. European settlers began to farm the region's fertile highlands. Most of East Africa's modern capital cities sprang up during this time. For example, both Nairobi and Kampala served as early railway stations. The colonizers also provided a small number of Africans with a European education. Many of these Africans later led independence movements. Most countries of East Africa gained their independence during the 1950s and 1960s. In 1977 Djibouti became the last colony to win independence. Eritrea became a separate country when it broke away from Ethiopia in 1993.

✓ **READING CHECK:** **Human Systems** What were some pull factors that drew Europeans to East Africa?

Culture

East Africa includes several hundred ethnic groups. Their cultures have given the world a rich heritage of architecture, art, folk tales, and music. The groups can be organized into three categories according to language. The Nilotic peoples live in the Nile River area on the plains of Sudan. Most Nilotic peoples are herders. Several Nilotic peoples migrated southward into the highlands a few centuries ago. Among these were the Masai and Tutsi. The second group is made up of Cushitic-speakers. Their lands run from the Red Sea coast through the Horn of Africa. This group includes the Amhara of the Ethiopian highlands and the Somali of the coast. The third group, Bantu-speakers, live farther south. They include the Kikuyu of Kenya and the Hutu of Rwanda. Bantus also moved into southern Africa.

People who follow Arab traditions live mostly along the Indian Ocean coast. Africans of South Asian descent also live in the region. During the colonial period, their ancestors came to work as merchants and craftspeople.



The Dinka of Sudan are among the world's tallest people. Manute Bol, a Dinka almost 7 feet, 7 inches tall, played in the National Basketball Association. Many Dinka women are also more than six feet tall.

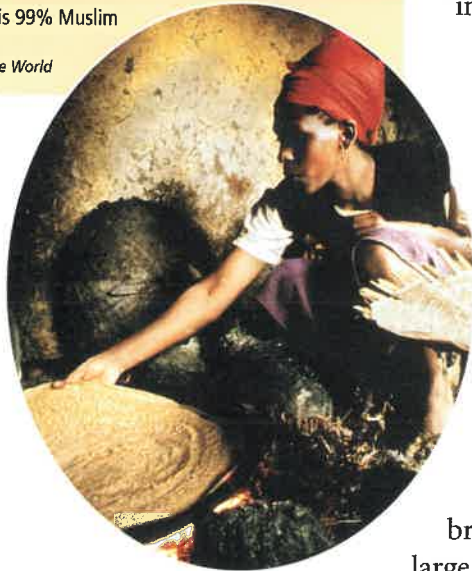
Religions of East Africa

Country	Christian	Muslim	Traditional Beliefs	Other
Burundi	60%	1%	39%	
Djibouti		94%		6%
Eritrea	45%	45%		10%
Ethiopia	37%	43%	17%	3%
Kenya	66%	6%	26%	2%
Rwanda	45%		50%	5%
Somalia		100%		
Sudan	5%	70%	20%	5%
Tanzania*	26%	31%	42%	1%
Uganda	66%	16%	18%	

*except Zanzibar, which is 99% Muslim

Source: *The DK Geography of the World*

An Ethiopian woman makes injera. Diners scoop up spicy vegetable or meat stews laid on top of the injera with pieces of the bread.



Religion and family traditions are important aspects of daily life for East Africans. (See the chart.) Religions vary both within and among ethnic groups. However, most of the cultures honor ancestors. Many people believe the spirits of ancestors are strong forces in daily life.

Traditional religions are animist. Followers of animist religions believe the natural world contains spirits—in animals, mountains, trees, and waters. Many Africans also combine ancient forms of worship with later religions. Christianity came to Ethiopia more than 1,500 years ago. Missionaries during the 1800s and 1900s also spread Christianity. Arabs brought Islam to the region several centuries ago as well. New mosques throughout the region indicate Islam's continued growth. Rural communities are often dominated by one religion or the other. However, the ceremonies and holidays of many religions help make life in the cities exciting.

In the past, boiled sorghum was a main food in much of East Africa. Sorghum is a grain that can withstand drought. Sometimes the boiled grain was mixed with roasted beef or lamb. Other basic foods were sour milk and animal blood. Roots, berries, and game added to the diet. These were called bush foods because they were gathered in the wild. However, many new foods began appearing during the colonial era. Cornmeal, potatoes, rice, and wheat bread are now common. American fast food is widely available in the cities. Your favorite soft drink might be for sale in even the smallest village. Ethiopia and Eritrea have a unique food tradition based on a grain called teff. A large flat rubbery bread called *injera* is made from teff flour. *Injera* is served as large platter-shaped loaves.

READING CHECK: *Human Systems* What are the main religions of East Africa?



Review

go.
hwy
.com **Homework
Practice
Online**

Keyword: SW3 HP23

Identify
Swahili

Define
ivory, sisal

Working with Sketch Maps

On the map you created in Section 1, label the countries of East Africa, the Olduvai Gorge, Nairobi, and Kampala. What is the significance of the Olduvai Gorge?

Reading for the Main Idea

- Places and Regions** Where did Europeans build cities? What factor caused Nairobi and Kampala to grow?
- Human Systems** What are the three main language groups of East Africa? What influence did Arabic-speakers have on language in the region?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Why might it be said that the colonial period created both benefits and problems for East Africa?

- Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How might the availability of new foods influence health and culture in the region?

Organizing What You Know

- Create a time line like the one shown below. Use it to identify and describe important events and periods in East Africa's history.



Section 3

The Region Today

READ TO DISCOVER

1. What roles do agriculture, industry, trade, and tourism play in the economies of East Africa?
2. What are the region's cities like?
3. What issues and challenges do East Africans face?

Reading Strategy

TAKING NOTES Taking notes while you read will help you understand and remember the information in this section. Your notes will be useful for reviewing the material. Before you read, write the main ideas (the headings) down the left side of a sheet of paper. As you read this section, write beside the main ideas the supporting details you learn about East Africa today.

DEFINE

gum arabic
genocide

LOCATE

Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
Mombasa
Djibouti

Addis Ababa
Khartoum
Omdurman

Economic Development

Farming, trade, and industry all contribute to East Africa's economies. Traditional economies based on small-scale subsistence agriculture are common in rural areas. Manufacturing and global trade play minor roles.

Some of the region's poorest people earn a small income by gathering wild plant products. In Ethiopia this includes picking coffee beans from wild coffee trees. In Sudan people gather **gum arabic**, the sap of acacia trees. Gum arabic is a sticky substance that binds the ingredients of many candies and medicines.

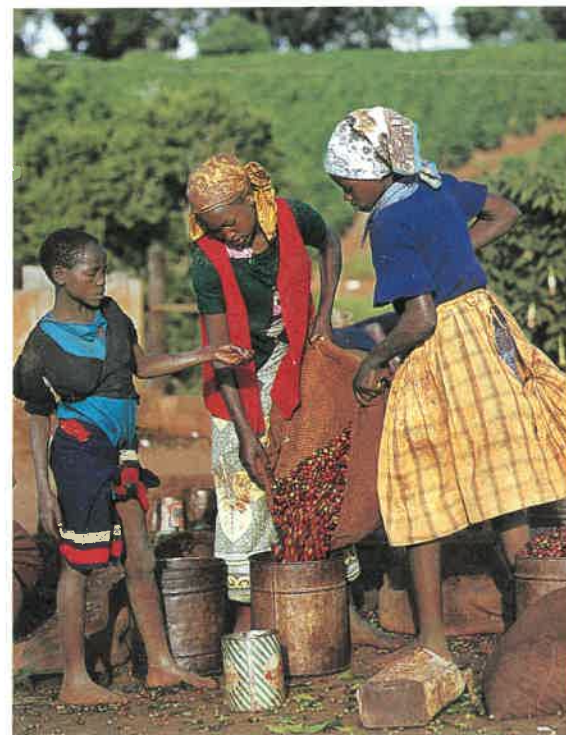
Agriculture Farming and herding form the basis of East Africa's economies. Humid highlands, such as those in Ethiopia, have many small subsistence farms. Cattle, goats, and sheep graze the dry lowland plains and plateaus. Farming there is possible only on irrigated land near oases.

In the region's cultures, women are often the primary farmers. Men take care of the livestock. Depending on the climate, the important food crops are beans, corn, rice, sorghum, and wheat. Farmers grow an increasing number of cash crops. These include coffee, cotton, sugarcane, and tea. Areas along the Indian Ocean coast produce their own distinctive crops, such as cloves and coconuts. Zanzibar, an island off Tanzania's coast, is a major producer of cloves.

A few large commercial farms and plantations can be found in East Africa. These farms have modern technology like tractors and trucks as well as modern seeds and fertilizers. Although few in number, these commercial farms produce crops for export and food for the region's cities.

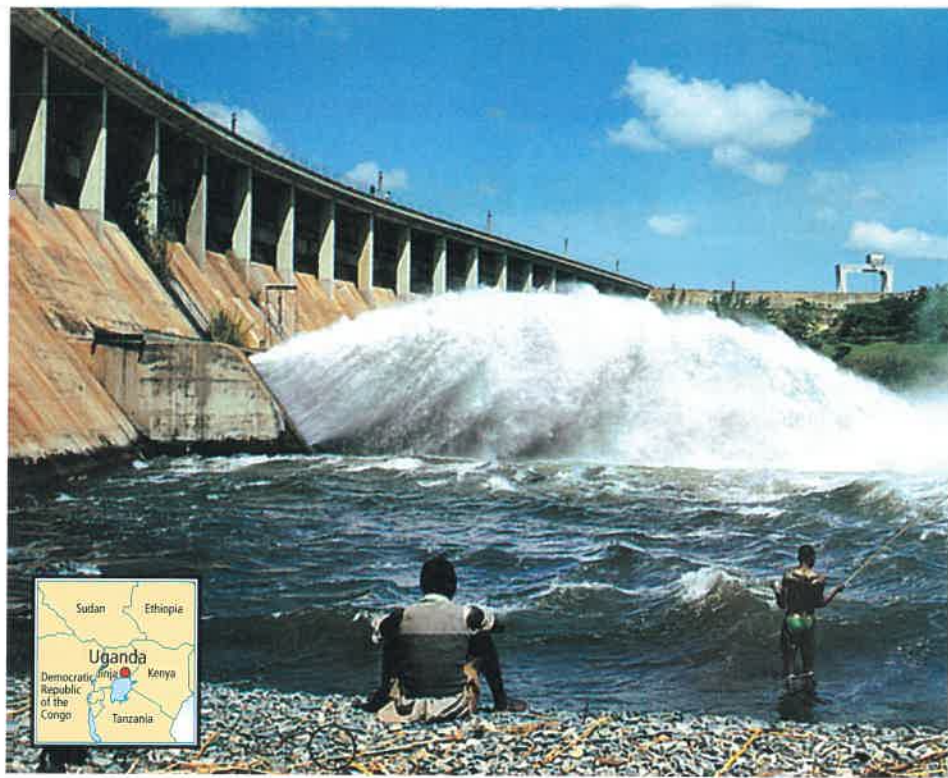
✓ **READING CHECK:** *Environment and Society* What are some of the region's agricultural products?

Kenyan coffee growers prepare beans for weighing. A majority of the Kenyan farmers who grow coffee work small plots of land. Many of these growers work together in cooperative societies to process and sell their crops.



INTERPRETING THE VISUAL RECORD

Hydroelectric power provided by Owen Falls Dam has enabled Jinja to become Uganda's main industrial center. More than 99 percent of Uganda's electricity comes from hydropower. Several other East African countries get more than 90 percent of their electricity from hydropower. **What river does the dam control? Use the small inset map and the physical-political map to find out.**



Industry and Economic Change All of the countries in the region have developing economies. Raw materials make up most of the exports. In contrast, East Africa imports many manufactured goods. The region's major ports include Dar es Salaam (dahr-es-sah-LAHM), Tanzania; Mombasa, Kenya; and the city of Djibouti (ji-BOO-tee). Manufacturing in the region centers around basic consumer goods, processed food, and building materials.

Over time the region's countries have had a mix of command and market economies. Beginning in the 1970s, for example, Ethiopia's leaders worked to create a command economy. The central government took over all of the country's agricultural land and urban rental property. It also took over banks, insurance companies, and many other businesses. However, the economy suffered throughout this period. To make matters worse, in 1984 a terrible drought struck. Famine and starvation became widespread. In the 1990s a new government began economic reforms. Ethiopia is slowly developing a market-oriented economy. Still, it remains one of the world's poorest countries.

Kenya has the highest per capita GDP in the region. However, progress has been slow, partly because of the government's mismanagement of the economy. Rapid population growth has also put pressure on the economy. (See Geography for Life: Population Growth in Kenya.)

Tourism has great potential for economic growth in the region. Fascinating animals, cool highlands, snowcapped mountains, clean beaches, and cultural events all draw tourists from developed countries. Resorts, restaurants, safari lodges, and taxi companies provide many jobs. Tourists also buy traditional arts and crafts as souvenirs. Political violence has hurt the tourist industry in some countries, however. Therefore, maintaining stability in the region is important to the industry. In addition, many people argue that only by preserving the environment will the countries of East Africa continue to draw a steady stream of visitors.

✓ **READING CHECK: Human Systems** How did Ethiopia's government try to create a command economy beginning in the 1970s?

Urban Environments

Addis Ababa (AH-dis AH-bah-bah), Ethiopia's capital, is the region's largest city. Regional organizations, such as the Organization of African Unity, have their headquarters there. A railroad through Djibouti connects Addis Ababa to the Indian Ocean coast. Nairobi, Kenya, is the most important commercial center in East Africa. The city's manufactured goods range from cement to soap. A national park—where gazelles, lions, zebras, and other animals live—lies within Nairobi's city limits. Dar es Salaam is a transportation hub. Tanzania's government is scheduled to move inland from that coastal city to Dodoma by 2005. Khartoum, which is Sudan's capital, and Omdurman (ahm-duhr-MAN) are the largest cities in Sudan. They lie across the Nile from each other.

East Africa's rapidly growing cities have superhighways and glittering skyscrapers. However, run-down buildings and slums often surround these symbols of economic progress. The number of people moving to the cities from the countryside is larger than the number of available jobs. Many of the newcomers have high hopes but possess only farming skills and little education. The unemployed and those with temporary jobs live in the slums that ring many cities. Providing better housing is a pressing issue for governments. However, providing good government under these conditions is difficult too. Political unrest sometimes is a problem. High crime rates contribute to that unrest.

✓ **READING CHECK:** *Human Systems* Why are the region's cities growing rapidly?

Issues and Challenges

Populations in East Africa have risen dramatically during the past 30 years. A rapidly growing population underlies many of the problems that face the region's governments and people. Overpopulation contributes to widespread poverty. In many places there is not enough food to go around. Trying to grow food where the land cannot support farming can hurt the environment. Health services and educational opportunities are also spread thin. (See *Geography for Life: Population Growth in Kenya.*)

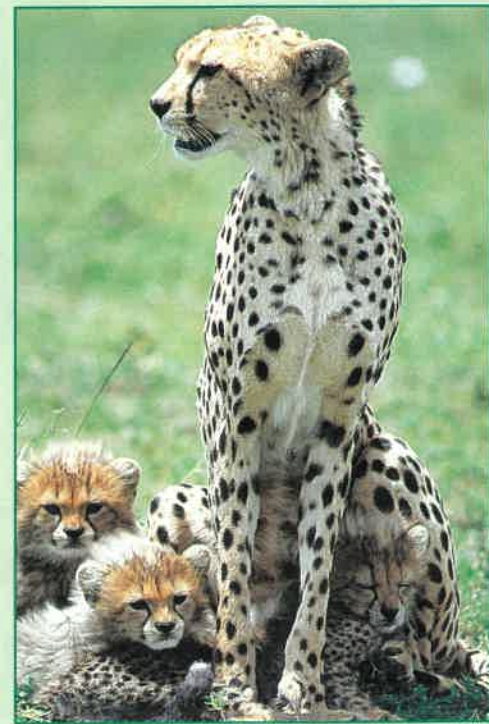
Ethnic conflicts, between countries and between groups within countries, have also presented problems. Often central to these conflicts are struggles over land and fair distribution of government aid and jobs. For example, in Ethiopia the Amhara have long been the dominant ethnic group. However, the Oromo and the Tigre are now demanding what they believe is their share of power and influence. Similarly, the Baganda, whose traditional lands include areas along Lake Victoria, dominate Uganda. Complaints from the peoples of northern Uganda have led to repeated unrest. For decades, Sudan has been torn by war between the Islamic government and the animist and Christian peoples of the south. The government has tried to force Islam and Arabic ways of life on the people of southern Sudan, who want more autonomy.

Ethnic hatreds have even led to **genocide**. Genocide is the intentional destruction of a people. The worst case happened in Rwanda in 1994.

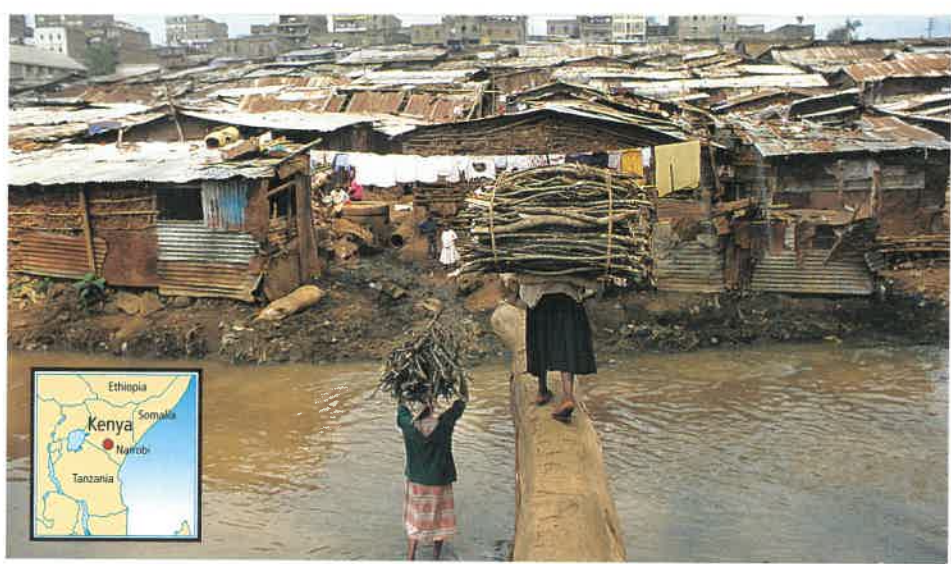
Endangered Cheetahs

Among the many animals that attract tourists to East Africa is the cheetah. However, loss of habitat and illegal hunting threaten these graceful cats. They are also threatened by their own genes. Because of their reduced numbers, Africa's cheetahs have been able to mate only with their close relatives. Today cheetahs are inbred. As a result, the cheetahs in some populations share nearly all the same genes. This lack of genetic diversity leaves cheetahs vulnerable to disease and early death. Breeding programs now aim to restore the health of the species by mixing genetic material of captive and wild cheetah populations.

Problem Solving How might the tourist industry help save the cheetah?



Residents of a Nairobi slum carry firewood to their homes. East Africa is a poor region. Just under half of Kenya's population lives in poverty.



There the more numerous Hutu tried to wipe out the Tutsi. Armed bands killed hundreds of thousands of people.

Violence has also been a problem in Somalia. There, however, ethnic conflict has not been the issue. In Somalia most of the people are ethnic Somali and Muslim. The country has often had no central government of any kind. Instead, different clans have fought over grazing rights and the control of port cities such as Mogadishu. In addition, Somalia has tried to annex nearby parts of Ethiopia by military invasions. Relations with Ethiopia remain uneasy.

As you can see, the leaders of the East African countries face many challenges. These challenges include building stable countries in spite of ethnic fighting. Promoting economic progress, protecting the environment, and providing for the health and educational needs of growing populations are also important.

READING CHECK: *Human Systems* How have political and economic tensions contributed to problems in the region?

Diseases such as AIDS, cholera, and malaria kill thousands of East Africans each year. Healthcare workers like this Rwandan woman are working to help the sick, but with limited resources.



Section 3

Review

Homework Practice Online
Keyword: SW3 HP23

Define

gum arabic, genocide

Working with Sketch Maps

On the map of East Africa that you created in Section 2, label Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Mombasa, Djibouti, Addis Ababa, Khartoum, and Omdurman. Which of East Africa's cities has the most people?

Reading for the Main Idea

- Human Systems** What are the most common economic activities in East Africa? How do some of the poorest people survive?
- Places and Regions** What are some features that many of the region's cities have in common?

Critical Thinking

- Categorizing** Are the countries of East Africa developed or developing? On which factors do you base your answer?

- Analyzing Information** How do you think overpopulation contributes to political unrest?

Organizing What You Know

- Create a sketch map on which you identify the places where some conflicts have occurred in recent decades in the region. Use one color or symbol for ethnic conflicts and another for conflicts not related to ethnic identity.

Geography for Life

Population Growth in Kenya

If the current growth rate continues, the world's population will grow by almost a billion people every 12 years! Countries where big families bring high status and ensure care for elders later in life have the highest growth rates. In addition, farming families often want many children so they can work in the fields. All these factors apply to Kenya. In 1988 Kenya had a population growth rate of 4.2 percent—the highest any country has ever recorded. Kenya's growth rate soared because more children were born, fewer children died, and modern medicine kept more people alive longer.

After Kenya won independence in 1963, the country's economy expanded quickly. However, by the 1980s the economy could no longer keep pace with the population. Too many resources went just to supply the needs of the huge population. Little was left over for development or investment.

In addition, Kenya's population explosion created conflict between people and their environment. Arable land, clean water, firewood—all are in short supply. About 75 percent of Kenyans live on 10 percent of the land. Some farmers have moved onto land not suitable for farming. Efforts to farm these lands have led to environmental

damage and the destruction of wildlife habitat. Meanwhile, conservationists argue that protecting wildlife serves a long-term goal of supporting the tourist industry. Kenyans who live in urban areas have other troubles. In the cities they compete for a limited number of jobs.

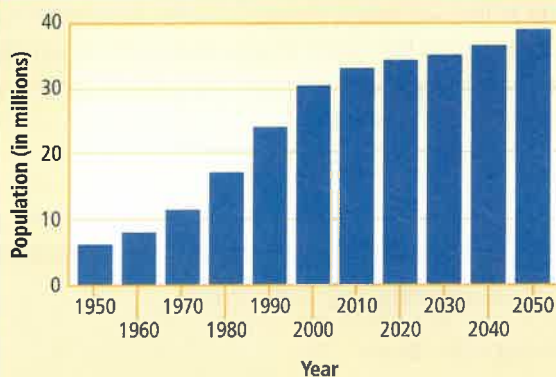
Kenya's government has tried to address these problems. For example, Kenya was the first African country south of the Sahara to adopt an official policy on population. Government officials realized that only by controlling population growth would the country prosper.

Fortunately, in recent decades the average family size in Kenya has dropped, from 8 children to 5.3 children. Women's healthcare has also improved. Few women have access to family planning services, however. Women also have few economic or educational opportunities. In countries where women have access to education they soon get the chance to work outside the home. In those countries the birthrate drops, and standards of living rise. The long-term solution to Kenya's high birthrate may lie in increasing opportunities for Kenyan women.

Applying What You Know

- 1. Summarizing** How does a high population growth rate limit Kenya's progress?
- 2. Making Predictions** Develop and defend a hypothesis about how many people might live in Kenya 100 years from now. What factors should you take into account? What are some factors that might make the figure much higher or lower?

Kenya's Population Growth



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

INTERPRETING THE GRAPH Between 1970 and 1980 the number of Kenyan women who received an education, like those at the right, more than tripled. How does the graph reflect a connection between education and slowing population growth?



Review the video to answer the closing question:
How might the loss of Mount Kilimanjaro's glaciers affect people living in the area?



Building Vocabulary

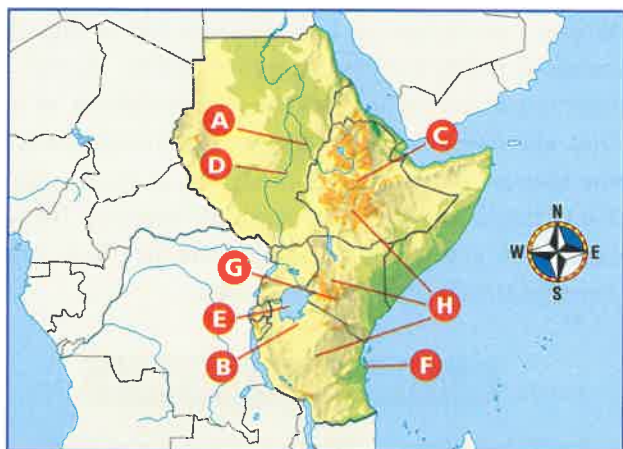
On a separate sheet of paper, explain the following terms by using them correctly in sentences.

tsetse fly	sisal
ivory	gum arabic
Swahili	genocide

Locating Key Places

On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with their correct labels.

Great Rift Valley	Blue Nile	Dar es Salaam
Lake Victoria	White Nile	Addis Ababa
Serengeti Plain	Nairobi	



Understanding the Main Ideas

Section 1

- Physical Systems** How does elevation affect climate in East Africa?

Section 2

- Places and Regions** What are two ways that Arab traders influenced East African languages and religion?
- Human Systems** How have other cultures changed the traditional religions and diet of East Africa?

Section 3

- Human Systems** What activities form the basis of the region's economy?
- Places and Regions** Why does tourism hold great economic potential for the region?

Thinking Critically

- Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How may East Africa's natural environments have affected the routes, flows, and destinations of African and European migration and settlement?
- Comparing** As you have read, humid highland areas in the region have many farms. Dry plains are used for grazing livestock. Where do you find farming and livestock grazing in the United States and other countries you have studied?
- Analyzing Information** How is rapid population growth shaping economic, urban, and environmental change in the region?

Using the Geographer's Tools

- Using Maps and Tables** Review the unit maps and the population density figures in the unit Fast Facts table. How does physical geography affect population density in East Africa?
- Creating Pie Charts** Convert the information in the Section 2 religions chart into pie charts. Note that you will need to make a design adjustment for Tanzania.
- Preparing Maps** Create an outline map of East Africa and surrounding regions. Then after reviewing information in Chapter 4, shade areas on the African and Arabian tectonic plates and note the direction of their movement. Finally, note landforms and other features created by tectonic activity.

Writing about Geography

Some farmers and herders want to clear the tsetse flies from the animal parks and use the land for agriculture. Others want to keep the parks as they are. Write a dialogue in which representatives of both groups express their points of view. Then proofread your dialogue to make sure you have used standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.



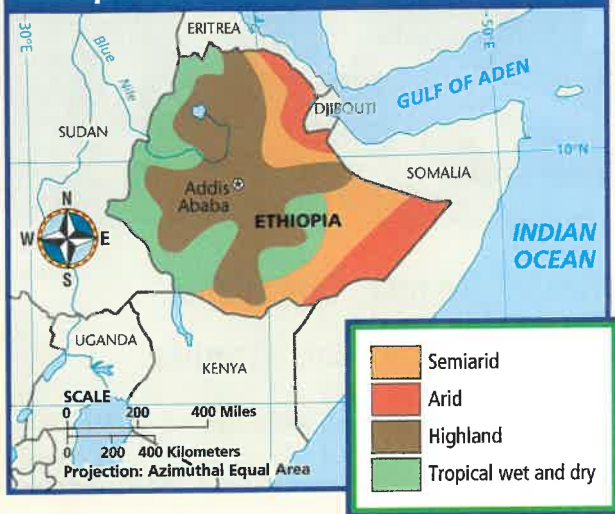
SKILL BUILDING

Geography for Life

Drawing a Bar Graph

Human Systems Use the Internet or library resources to find the average number of people per doctor in each East African country and in the United States. Display your findings in a bar graph. Let the vertical axis represent the number of people. Place the countries along the horizontal axis at the bottom. Write a paragraph in which you draw conclusions about health care and the standard of living in East Africa.

Ethiopia's Climates



Interpreting Maps

Use the information from the map above to answer the questions that follow.

- In Ethiopia, the Blue Nile passes through which climates?
 - semi-arid; highland
 - arid; semi-arid
 - arid; tropical wet and dry
 - tropical wet and dry; highland
- Which area of Ethiopia would you expect to be the least densely populated? Why?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Read the following description of Ethiopia's Blue Nile, written by Virginia Morell during an expedition. Then answer the questions.

"With the river roaring through its canyon a good half mile below us, we trekked past clusters of round, thatched-roofed homes and fields of teff [a grain] edged with low stone walls and clumps of daisies. On both sides of the gorge the land rose in broad-shouldered, terraced mountains, each flat bit of land quilted with a patchwork of fields that shimmered green and gold in the sun. In many fields small groups of men, women, and children [were] weeding each row by hand."

- What kinds of homes did the author see along the gorge?
 - homes made from teff
 - homes made from low stone walls
 - thatched-roof homes
 - homes with terraces
- What features of the local physical geography does the passage describe?

Alternative Assessment

PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY

Learning about Your Local Geography

Group Project: Interviewing

As you have read, much of Africa's precolonial history was passed down orally. Plan, organize, and complete a group research project on oral history in your community. Interview longtime residents about how they recall a certain local weather event, such as a drought or tornado. Create a list of questions that you will ask each person. Include questions about how the person experienced the event and what may have caused it. Also ask how the event affected the interviewee's feelings for or opinions about his or her community. Videotape the interviews and show them to the class. As a group, discuss how the interviews are similar or different.

Internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com

KEYWORD: SW3 GT23

Choose a topic on East Africa to:

- research United Nations efforts to reduce ethnic conflict in the region.
- learn about the region's many ethnic groups.
- create a brochure on the climate and wildlife of Kilimanjaro.

