

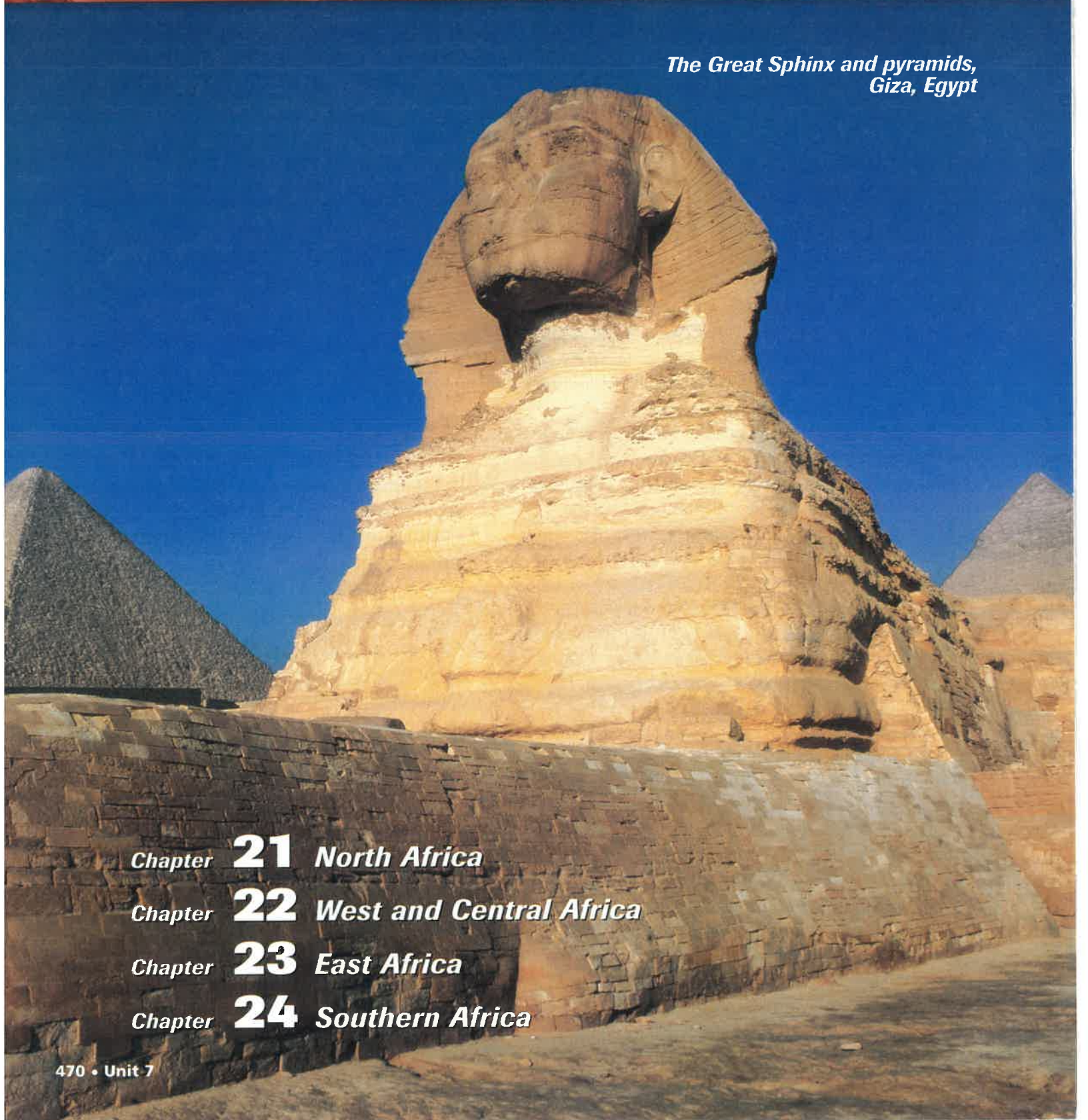


UNIT

7

Africa

*The Great Sphinx and pyramids,
Giza, Egypt*



Chapter **21** *North Africa*

Chapter **22** *West and Central Africa*

Chapter **23** *East Africa*

Chapter **24** *Southern Africa*

CONNECTING TO *Literature*

“AFRICAN SONG” by Richard Rive

Richard Rive

(1930–89) was a high school English teacher in South Africa before becoming a writer. His short stories and novels focus on the lives of black Africans under apartheid, a system of racial segregation that ended only recently. The selection below is from his short story “African Song.” The story is about a young man named Muti, who attends a meeting to protest apartheid. It reflects the pride that black Africans take in their ancient roots.

And then everyone was standing and Muti watched fascinatedly as the people sang; but still he sat because he had no pass. And what Muti knew must happen was happening because the blue uniforms were coming nearer. . . . And still the people sang. . . .

And as they [the protesters] sang there was a deep calm.

And this is what they sang.
Nkosi Sikelel’ Afrika

which means God bless Africa. God bless the sun-scorched Karoo and the green Valley of a Thousand Hills. . . . God bless this Africa of heat and cold, and laughter and tears, and deep joy and bitter sorrow, God bless this Africa of blue skies and brown veld [the open grazing land], and black and white and love and hatred, and friend and enemy. . . .

God bless this Africa, this Africa which is part of us. God protect this Africa. God have mercy upon Africa.

And still they sang.

Maluphakonyisw’ Upshondo Lwayo. . . .

which is lift up our descendents. And Muti thought of himself and wondered if he were a better man than his father, and his father’s father and the many before him. For he felt like the Great Bird that flies higher and higher till it is a brother to the sun and can see the land even before the White man came. . . .

But Muti did not understand. Where were the cities and the towns and the villages? And the buildings and the shops? And where were the ones who lived in the cities and the towns? And the White ones and the Black ones? . . . And when he searched even further for

his own people, he found them at last, and then his heart burst with pride. For he saw proud warriors with plumes of ostrich feathers, and shaking armlets which clicked as they raised the hands. And these warriors were huge ones and proud, and lifted high the legs and stamped upon the earth so that the ground shook. For they danced the dance of the young men and it was a vigorous dance and required much strength. And they were fearsome to behold.



Analyzing the Primary Source

- 1. Summarizing** What image does Rive create of Africa’s physical geography?
- 2. Finding the Main Idea** What message does Rive’s writing convey about Africa’s origins and the roles of black and white Africans in the continent’s history and development?

The World in Spatial Terms

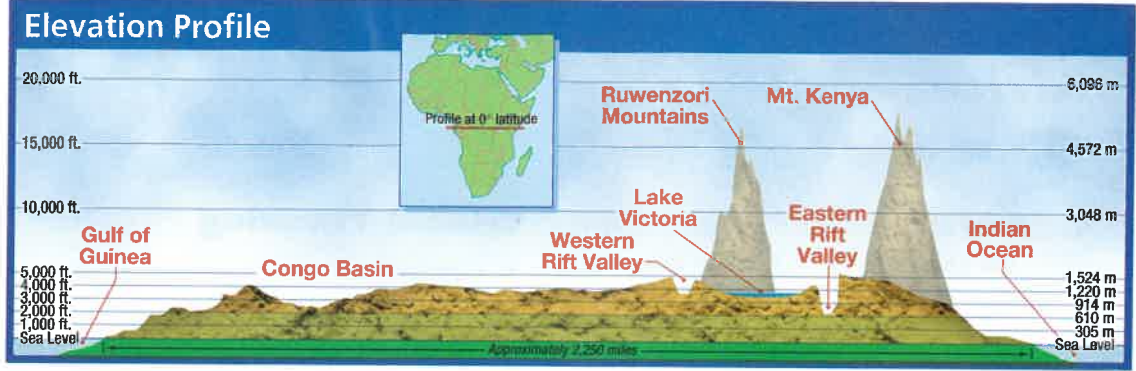
Africa: Political

- Places and Regions** Where are the capitals of Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya located?
- The World in Spatial Terms** How many landlocked countries are there in Africa? How many island countries are there?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Compare this map to the physical map. Why do you think Namibia's northeastern boundary is shaped the way it is?





Africa: Physical

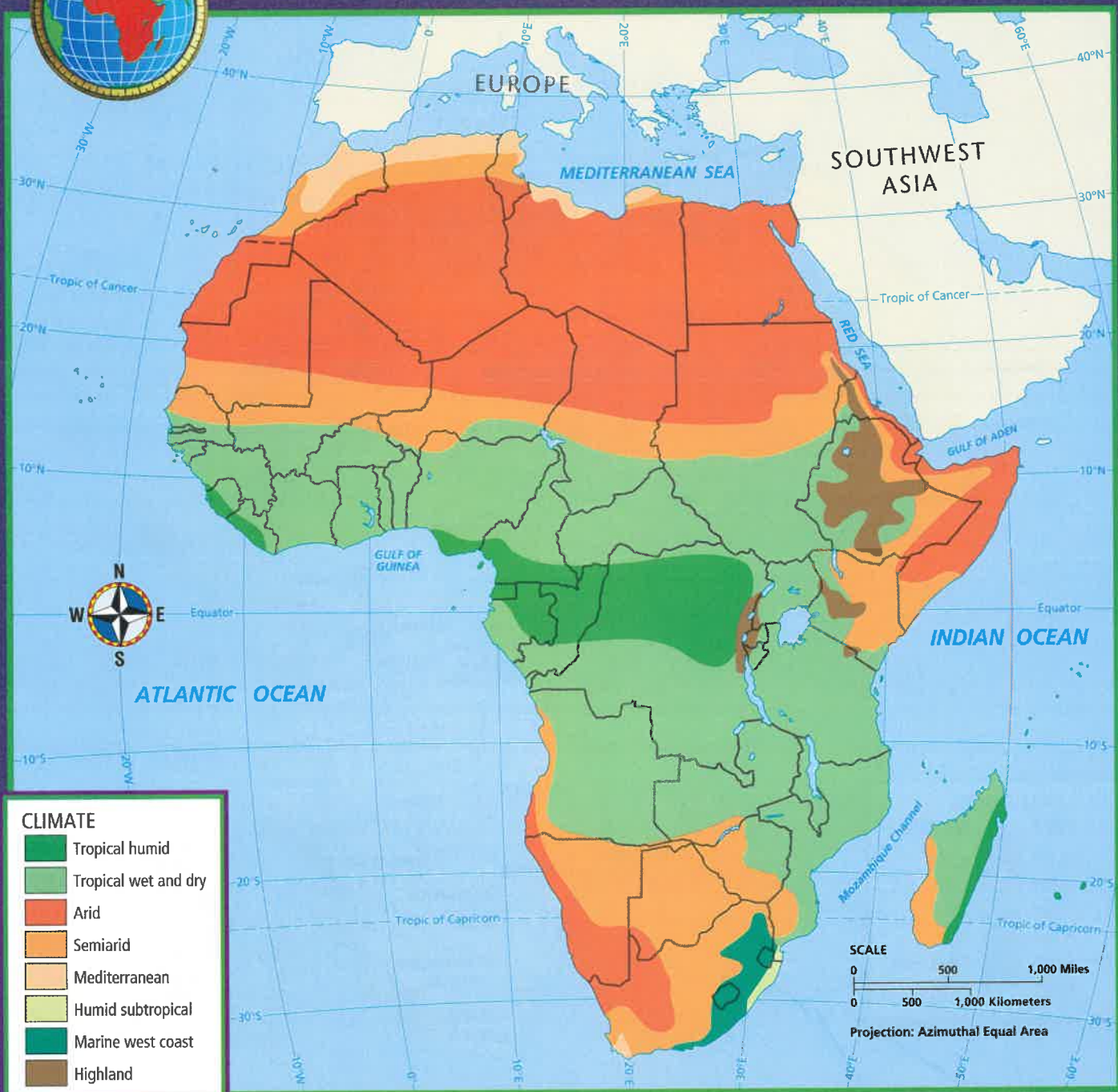


Africa: Climate

- 1. Places and Regions** Compare this map to the physical map. Which country has a large area of highland climate?
- 2. Places and Regions** Compare this map to the political map. Which countries have a Mediterranean climate?

Critical Thinking

- 3. Comparing** If you traveled north from the equator, which climate regions would you pass through? Which would you pass through if you traveled south from the equator?

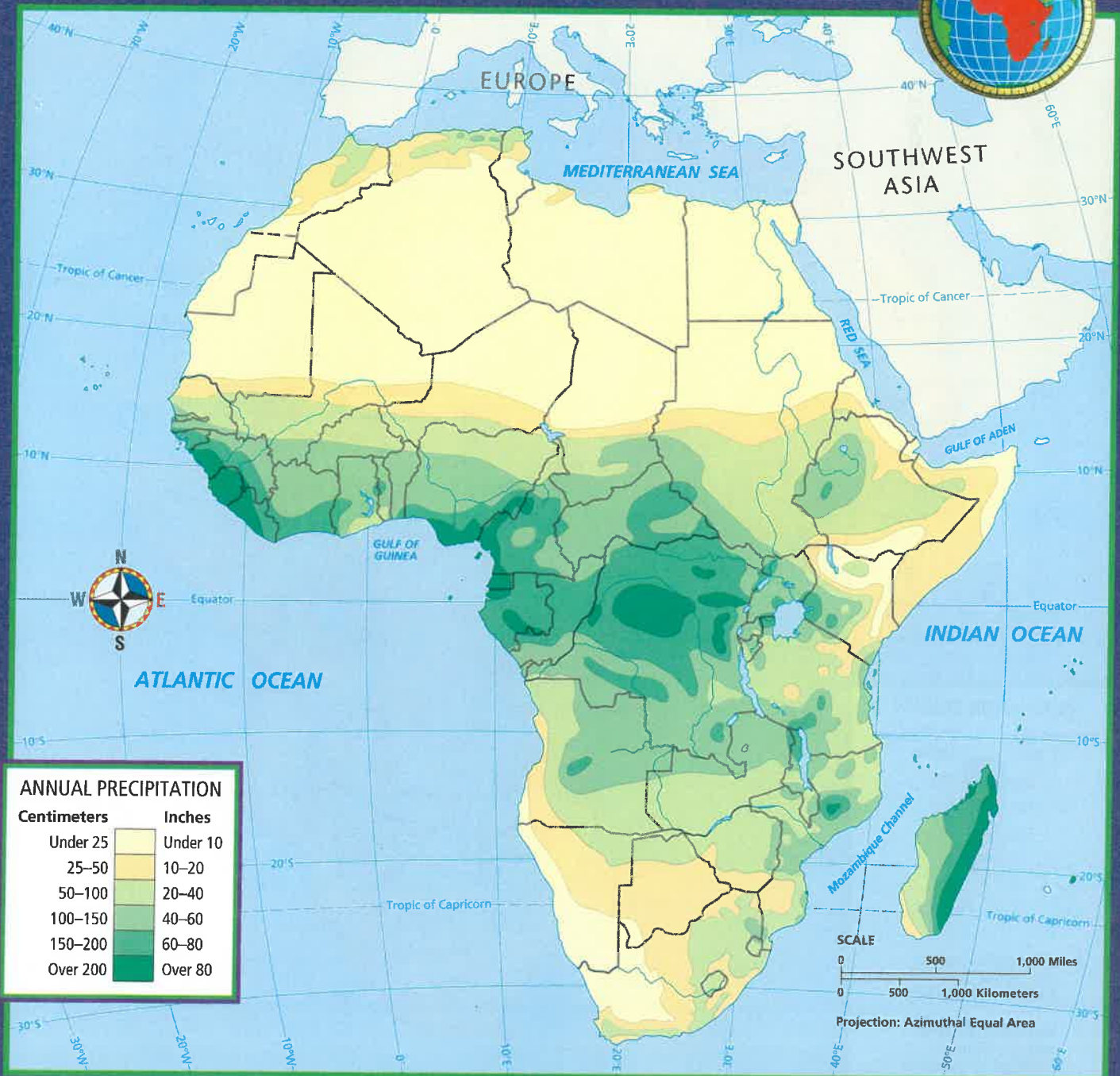


Africa: Precipitation

- Physical Systems** Compare this map to the physical map. Which mountain range in northern Africa receives the most precipitation?
- Physical Systems** Between which latitudes do the highest amounts of precipitation fall?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Compare this map to the climate and population maps. How do you think people have adapted to living in arid and semiarid regions?



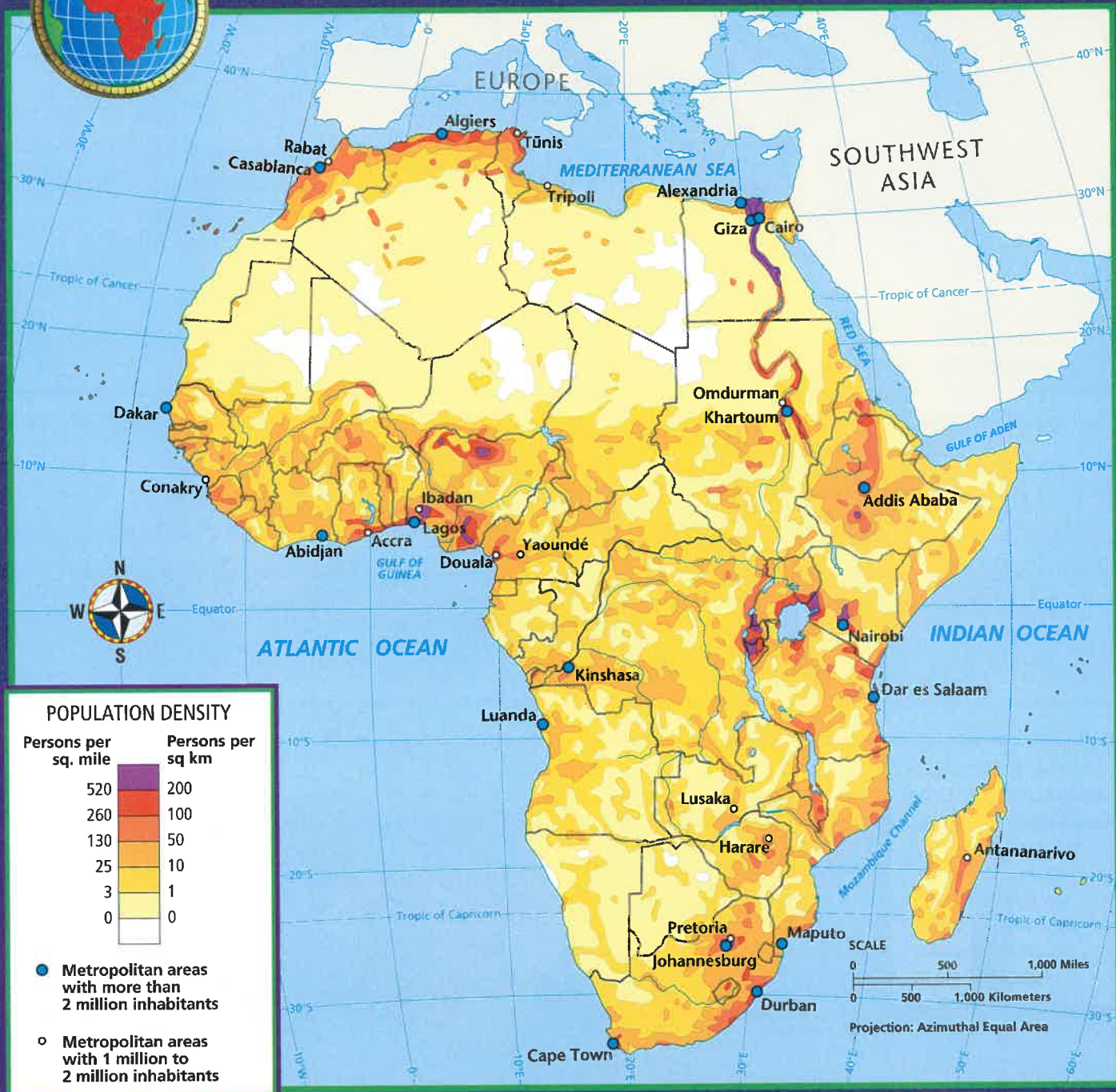
Africa: Population

- Places and Regions** Compare this map to the physical map. Which country in North Africa has an area with more than 520 persons per square mile (200 per sq km)? Along what physical feature are these people concentrated?
- Places and Regions** Compare this map to the climate map. Why do you think much of North Africa and parts of

southern Africa have such low population densities?

Critical Thinking

- Making Generalizations** Based on the map, do you think most African countries have largely rural or largely urban populations? Why?



Africa: Land Use and Resources

- 1. Environment and Society** Compare this map to the climate map. How do farmers appear to have adapted to environmental conditions in arid and semiarid areas?
- 2. Human Systems** What are some countries that appear to have mostly traditional economies?

Critical Thinking

- 3. Drawing Inferences** How widespread is subsistence farming in Africa? What might this indicate about Africa's level of development?



Time Line: Africa



A.D. 600s
Arab armies from Southwest Asia move across North Africa.

late 1400s
Portuguese sailors begin exploring the coast of southern Africa.



1899–1902
The Boers and the British fight for control of South Africa's mineral wealth in the Boer War.

1950s and 1960s
Most African countries gain their independence.

3000 B.C.

c. 3000 B.C.
A great civilization grows along the Nile River and its delta in Egypt.



A.D. 200s
Great Zimbabwe flourishes.

A.D. 600

mid 1400s
European explorers arrive in West Africa by sea.



1800

late 1800s
The discovery of diamonds and gold draws people from all over the world to southern Africa.



1900

1884
European powers meet in Berlin to try to settle colonial disputes in Africa. Most of Africa is eventually divided into European colonies.



1994
Nelson Mandela is elected South Africa's first black president.

Comparing Standard of Living

The United States and Africa

Comparing Sizes



COUNTRY	LIFE EXPECTANCY MALE (at birth, 2006)	LIFE EXPECTANCY FEMALE (at birth, 2006)	INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 births)	LITERACY RATE	DAILY CALORIC INTAKE
Congo (Kinshasa)	50	52.9	88.6	65.5%	2,183
Egypt	68.8	73.9	31.3	57.7%	3,356
Ethiopia	47.9	50.2	93.6	42.7%	1,858
Kenya	49.8	48.1	59.3	85.1%	2,155
Libya	74.5	79	23.7	82.6%	3,337
Morocco	68.6	73.4	40.2	51.7%	3,098
Nigeria	46.5	47.7	97.1	68.0%	2,714
Rwanda	46.3	48.4	89.6	70.4%	2,071
South Africa	43.2	42.2	60.7	86.4%	2,962
Zimbabwe	40.4	38.2	51.7	90.7%	2,004
United States	75.0	80.8	6.4	99.0%	3,754

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FOR: Additional information and reference sources



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, CIA World Factbook, Food and Agriculture Organization

Fast Facts: Africa



FLAG	COUNTRY Capital	POPULATION	POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. mi.)	AREA	PER CAPITA GDP (in US \$)	ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (kilowatt hours per person)	TELEPHONE LINES (per 100 people)
	Algeria Algiers	32,930,091	35.7	919,594 sq. mi. 2,381,738 sq km	\$ 7,200	756.3	7.1
	Angola Luanda	12,127,071	25.1	481,353 sq. mi. 1,246,699 sq km	\$ 3,200	146.9	0.7
	Benin Porto-Novo	7,862,944	184.1	43,483 sq. mi. 112,620 sq km	\$ 1,100	68.4	1
	Botswana Gaborone	1,639,833	7.3	231,804 sq. mi. 600,370 sq km	\$ 10,000	1,380.8	8
	Burkina Faso Ouagadougou	13,902,972	131.6	105,869 sq. mi. 274,199 sq km	\$ 1,200	25.1	0.6
	Burundi Bujumbura	8,090,068	816.9	10,745 sq. mi. 27,829 sq km	\$ 600	17.5	0.3
	Cameroon Yaoundé	17,340,702	95.6	183,568 sq. mi. 475,439 sq km	\$ 1,900	160.2	0.6
	Cape Verde Praia	420,979	270.7	1,557 sq. mi. 4,033 sq km	\$ 6,200	97.5	15.6
	Central African Republic Bangui	4,303,356	17.9	240,535 sq. mi. 622,983 sq km	\$ 1,100	22.9	0.3
	Chad N'Djamena	9,944,201	20.5	495,755 sq. mi. 1,284,000 sq km	\$ 1,800	11.2	0.2
	Comoros Moroni	690,948	824.7	838 sq. mi. 2,170 sq km	\$ 600	24.2	1.7
	Congo, Republic of the Brazzaville	3,702,314	28.0	905,567 sq. mi. 2,345,408 sq km	\$ 700	167.2	0.4
	Congo, Democ. Republic of the Kinshasa	62,660,551	71.5	132,047 sq. mi. 342,000 sq km	\$ 800	69.0	0.02
	Côte d'Ivoire Yamoussoukro	17,654,843	143.7	124,502 sq. mi. 322,469 sq km	\$ 1,500	193.6	1.4
	Djibouti Djibouti	486,530	57.2	8,880 sq. mi. 22,999 sq km	\$ 1,300	458.8	1.6
	Egypt Cairo	78,887,007	205.1	386,662 sq. mi. 1,001,450 sq km	\$ 4,400	990.8	13.5
	Equatorial Guinea Malabo	540,109	50.0	10,831 sq. mi. 28,052 sq km	\$ 50,200	50.7	1.8

Fast Facts: Africa

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	Eritrea Asmara	4,786,994	102.3	46,842 sq. mi. 121,320 sq km	\$ 1,000	52.6	0.9
	Ethiopia Addis Ababa	74,777,981	173.0	435,186 sq. mi. 1,127,127 sq km	\$ 800	25.6	0.6
	Gabon Libreville	1,424,906	14.2	103,347 sq. mi. 267,668 sq km	\$ 5,800	970.7	2.9
	Gambia Banjul	1,641,564	425.3	4,363 sq. mi. 11,300 sq km	\$ 1,800	79.3	2.9
	Ghana Accra	22,409,572	252.3	92,456 sq. mi. 239,460 sq km	\$ 2,400	226.7	1.5
	Guinea Conakry	9,690,222	102.0	94,926 sq. mi. 245,857 sq km	\$ 2,200	74	0.3
	Guinea-Bissau Bissau	1,442,029	133.4	13,946 sq. mi. 36,120 sq km	\$ 800	36	0.8
	Kenya Nairobi	34,707,817	158.0	224,962 sq. mi. 582,649 sq km	\$ 1,200	122	0.9
	Lesotho Maseru	2,022,331	172.5	11,720 sq. mi. 30,355 sq km	\$ 3,000	180	2.1
	Liberia Monrovia	3,042,004	81.8	43,000 sq. mi. 111,369 sq km	\$ 900	156	0.2
	Libya Tripoli	5,900,754	8.8	679,362 sq. mi. 1,759,540 sq km	\$ 8,400	2,269	13.6
	Madagascar Antananarivo	18,595,469	82.9	226,657 sq. mi. 587,039 sq km	\$ 900	41	0.3
	Malawi Lilongwe	13,013,926	358.2	45,745 sq. mi. 118,479 sq km	\$ 600	93	0.8
	Mali Bamako	11,716,829	24.9	478,766 sq. mi. 1,239,998 sq km	\$ 1,000	65	0.7
	Mauritania Nouakchott	3,177,388	8.0	397,955 sq. mi. 1,030,699 sq km	\$ 2,000	54	1.3
	Mauritius Port Louis	1,240,827	1,738.1	788 sq. mi. 2,041 sq km	\$ 13,200	1,455	28.7
	Morocco Rabat	33,241,259	193.0	172,414 sq. mi. 446,550 sq km	\$ 4,300	529	4.4

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	Mozambique Maputo	19,686,505	65.0	309,495 sq. mi. 801,588 sq km	\$ 1,300	531	0.4
	Namibia Windhoek	2,044,147	6.5	318,695 sq. mi. 825,416 sq km	\$ 8,200	1,160	6.4
	Niger Niamey	12,525,094	25.6	489,191 sq. mi. 1,266,999 sq km	\$ 800	21	0.2
	Nigeria Abuja	131,859,731	375.0	356,669 sq. mi. 923,768 sq km	\$ 1,000	109.6	0.8
	Rwanda Kigali	8,648,248	897.7	10,169 sq. mi. 26,338 sq km	\$ 1,300	14.0	0.3
	São Tomé and Príncipe São Tomé	193,413	521.9	386 sq. mi. 1,000 sq km	\$ 1,200	72.1	4.6
	Senegal Dakar	11,987,121	161.6	75,749 sq. mi. 196,189 sq km	\$ 1,700	103.4	2.4
	Seychelles Victoria	81,541	463.1	176 sq. mi. 456 sq km	\$ 7,800	2,752.1	26.2
	Sierra Leone Freetown	6,005,250	217.0	27,699 sq. mi. 71,740 sq km	\$ 900	40.4	0.5
	Somalia Mogadishu	8,863,338	36.5	246,201 sq. mi. 637,658 sq km	\$ 600	24.7	1.7
	South Africa Pretoria	44,187,637	93.8	471,010 sq. mi. 1,219,910 sq km	\$ 12,100	4,466.7	10.4
	Sudan Khartoum	41,236,378	45.1	967,498 sq. mi. 2,505,808 sq km	\$ 2,100	71.4	3
	Swaziland Mbabane	1,136,334	171.2	6,704 sq. mi. 17,363 sq km	\$ 5,500	1,021.3	4.4
	Tanzania Dar es Salaam	37,445,392	109.6	364,900 sq. mi. 945,087 sq km	\$ 700	79.0	0.4
	Togo Lomé	5,548,702	264.2	21,925 sq. mi. 56,785 sq km	\$ 1,700	117.9	1.2
	Tunisia Tunis	10,175,014	169.6	63,170 sq. mi. 163,610 sq km	\$ 7,600	1,057.1	12.1
	Uganda Kampala	28,195,754	365.7	91,135 sq. mi. 236,039 sq km	\$ 1,700	51.4	0.3
	Zambia Lusaka	11,502,010	40.1	290,586 sq. mi. 752,614 sq km	\$ 900	501.0	0.8
	Zimbabwe Harare	12,236,805	81.8	150,804 sq. mi. 390,581 sq km	\$ 2,100	944.3	2.7
	United States Washington, D.C.	298,444,215	84.4	3,717,810 sq. mi. 9,629,084 sq km	\$ 42,000	12,251.8	60.6

Sources: Population: Census Bureau; Per Capita GDP: *CIA World Factbook*; Electricity: Energy Information Admin.; Telephones: Int'l Telecommunication Union