Chapter 19

Human Geography of Africa: From Human Beginnings to New Nations
Sections

Section 1: East Africa - Wednesday
Section 2: North Africa - Thursday
Section 3: West Africa - Friday
Sections 4: Central Africa - Monday
Section 5: South Africa - Tuesday/ Wednesday
Test: Thursday or Friday (16 or 17)
19.1 Key Terms

1. **Olduvai Gorge** - site of fossil beds in northern Tanzania, fossils from 2 million yrs ago
2. **Aksum** - important trading capital from first to 8 century in present day Ethiopia
3. **Berlin Conference** - conference of 14 European nations held 1884-1885 to establish rules for political control of Africa
4. **Cash Crops** - crop grown for direct sale, not for use in region
5. **Masai** -
6. **Pandemic** - disease affecting a large population over a wide geographic area
Cradle of Humanity

-Prehistoric human remains found in Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania
A Trading Coast

- Region included Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda

- In A.D 100s, Ethiopian civilizations of Aksum trades with Egypt, Rome
A Trading Coast

- In 600s, Arabs, Persians, Indians trade in region
  - Important Tanzanian trading city of Kilwa flourishes

- Area becomes cultural crossroads of goods, ideas, people
Colonization Disrupts Africa

Scramble for Africa

- 19th-century Europeans seek African resources
- 1884-85 Berlin Conference divides Africa; African input denied
Colonization Disrupts Africa

Ethiopia Avoids Colonization

- Emperor Menelik II protects Ethiopia from Italian invasion in 1896
Colonization Disrupts Africa

Conflict in East Africa
- Independent by 1970s, many countries suffer civil wars, disputes
- Colonial boundaries mix ethnic groups, lead to internal conflicts.
Farming and Tourism Economies

Farming in East Africa

- Countries grow cash crops for direct sale (coffee, tea, sugar)
  - such crops take up farmland needed for growing food
Farming and Tourism Economies

Farming in East Africa

- People leave farms for cities like Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia - rapid urban growth strains resources, agricultural production
Tourism Creates Wealth and Problem

- Wildlife parks in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania attract tourists, income - need for food, farmland is threatening wildlife reserves.
Cultures of East Africa

- 160 different ethnic groups in region
- Maasai live in rift valley grasslands of Kenya, Tanzania
  - herd livestock, farm, make intricate beadwork, jewelry
Cultures of East Africa

- Kikuya are largest Kenyan ethnic group, centered around Mt. Kenya
  - in 1950's they organized Mau Mau society to fight British
  - British killed 11,000 Africans during Mau Mau rebellion
Health Care in Africa

- Africa devastated by AIDS pandemic
- Aids caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- Some governments hide scope of disease
- Experts fear countries could lose 10-20% of populations
Section 2 Key Terms

1. Carthage- great empire of Africa, gulf of Tunis, coast of Med. Sea
2. Islam- Monotheistic religion based on teachings of prophet Muhammad
3. Rai-kind of popular Algerian music developed in 1920's
North African Countries

- Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia
Egypt Blossoms Along Nile

- Flooding provides water, rich soil, helps civilization grow
- Nile villages united around 3100 BC
  - Pharaohs ruled Egypt for 2,600 years
- Geometry and medicine spread by trade
Carthage

- Legend says great ancient city was founded in 814 B.C.
  - located off Gulf of Tunis peninsula make it a trade center
Islam in North Africa

● Over time, invaded by Greeks, Romans, Phoenicians, Ottoman Turks
● Islam is main cultural, religious influence
● Southwest Asian Muslims invade North Africa in A.D. 632
● Muslims bind territory with sea-linked trade zones
Black Gold

- Oil has replaced cash crops, mining as economic base
- Oil has caused problems
  - Libya's workforce lacks training, education to work in oil industry
  - High paying oil jobs go to foreign workers
  - Unemployment high
  - Libyan workers migrate to Europe for jobs
Souks & Rai Music

- Souks are located in the medina
  - high pressure sales and fierce bargaining over clothes, spices, food
- Rai expressed anger at French colonizers before independence, today is criticized by Islamic fundamentalists for Western style
Women and the Family

- Homes are centered around males, few women work after marriage
- Women's roles are changing
  - multiple wives are prohibited; both spouses can seek divorce
  - No more arrange marriage for young girls
- Women have professional jobs, with equal pay
Section 3 Terms

1. **Goree Island** - major departure point for slaves during slave trade

2. **Stateless Society** - one in which people use lineage, or families whose members are descended from a common ancestor to govern themselves

3. **Ashanti** - people who are known for their artful weaving of colorful cloth
West Africa--where does this go

- 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
A History of Rich Trading Empires

- The Slave Trade
  - Goree Island off coast of Senegal
    - mid-1500s to mid 1800s
    - Europeans moved 20 million Africans through the island
    - 20% of Africans died in transit to the Americans
A History of Rich Trading Empires

- West African Countries
  - West Africa includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad
  - Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali
  - Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leon, Togo
A History of Rich Trading Empires

● Three Trading Empires
  ○ Ghana, Mali, Songhai empires grow on Saharan trade routes (gold, salt)
  ○ Routes cross Sonike farms; Sonike leaders called *ghana* (war chief)
    ■ are becomes known as Ghana; taxing traders creates Ghana's wealth
    ■ Ghana becomes empire around A.D 800, declines by 1100
A History of Rich Trading Empires

- Three Trading Empires
  - Kingdom of Mali rises by 1235; conquers Ghana, dominates gold trade
    - by 1440, gold trade falls--other gold fields are found further east
    - by 1400, Malia is replaced by Songhai, until Morocco invaded in 1591
A History of Rich Trading Empires

- Stateless society
  - no elected government or monarch; members cooperate, share power
  - lineage--family descended from common ancestor
  - for example, the Igbo of southeast Nigeria
West Africa Struggles Economically

- **Ghana's Stability**
  - Exports gold, diamonds, magnesium, bauxite to industrialized countries
  - Second highest per capita income in West Africa
  - Post-Colonial switch to democracy brought military rule, civil war
  - Past decade's free elections and political stability grow the economy

- **Sierra Leone** once produced high quality diamonds, civil wars destroyed economy
  - 31% literacy rate
  - Poor transportation system
Cultural Symbols of Western Africa

- Ghana's Ashanti known for weaving asasia cloth
- Carved stools symbolize unity between ancestral spirits and living
Music in Daily Life

- Popular music blends traditional with jazz, blues, reggae
- Nigeria's "minister of enjoyment" King Sunny Ede
Section 4 Terms

1. **Bantu Migrations**- movement of Bantu peoples southward throughout Africa

2. **King Leopold II**- Belgian king who opened up African interior to Euro trade
Bantu Migrations

- Bantu Migrations help populate Africa
  - land shortage, created cultural diversity
  - 120 million Africans speak it

http://encarta.msn.com/media_701611637/bantu_migration.html
Start of Colonialism

- European nations divided Africa w/o regard to ethnic groups or language
- Needed for plantations
- 1400's Portugal est. Sao Tome
- Up to mid 1800's Europeans didn't move far inland
- Belgium's King Leopold II opens Congo trade
  - used forced labor to get materials
Effects of Colonialism

- Most countries independent by 1960's
- European borders disrupt traditional governments, ethnic regions
- New governments face diverse populations, corrupt leaders
- Lost resources; cultural, ethnic oppression of people
- Little infrastructure or money for education
Improving Education

- 2001, less than half of sub-Saharan young adults attend school
  - shortage of teachers and secondary schools, high dropout rate
- Cameroon- children leave at 12
- C.A.R- 6-14 required
- Cameroon, Gabon, R.O.T.C adding higher education
- Health care education increasing
Section 5 Terms

1. Great Zimbabwe—city established in current Zimbabwe around 1000 by Shona people

2. apartheid—policy of complete separation of races, instituted by the white minority government of South Africa in 1948

3. Nelson Mandela—one of the leaders of the ANC who led a struggle to end apartheid
Southern African Countries

- Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Gold Trade Spawns G.Z.

- Great Zimbabwe- Shona form major gold-trading city 1000
  - abandoned around 1450
Ethnic Clash for S. A

- 1700-1800's ethnic groups fight each other, Europeans for land
- Late 1800's British defeat Zulu and Boers and form Union of South Africa 1902
Policy of Apartheid

- 1948, white minority government institutes apartheid
- Blacks made up 75% of population, but owned little land
- Blacks form African National Congress to seek rights in 1912
- Nelson Mandela becomes ANC leader in 1949, later imprisoned
Policy of Apartheid

- late 1980's South Africa begins reform
  - F.W. de Klerk president in 1989
  - peaceful revolution leads to end of apartheid in 1990's
  - Mandela freed, elected president in 1994
South Africa

- Apartheid hurt economy, most young blacks uneducated
- Two economies in South Africa
  - upper-middle income in industrial cities like Johannesburg, Cape Town
  - Poor rural areas, black townships, shantytowns
Botswana

- Independent in 1966, long term economic growth
  - world's third largest diamond producer
  - 63% of gov. revenue, 20% profit from it
  - Food production only at 50% of what is needed
AIDS Affects Southern Africa

- Southern Africa has the countries most severely affected by AIDS
  - 25% of adults infected in Zimbabwe, Botswana
  - Botswana life expectancy is 39
  - Economy affected as many diamond sorters die from AIDS
Johannesburg

- Grew from small gold mining town 100 years ago to 6 million
- Because of apartheid, it grew into two cities
  - once all white suburbs in north, poor black townships in south
Modern Traditional Lifestyles

● Some live modern lives as doctors, lawyers, professionals
● Many black work in menial jobs live in shantytowns