

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **What You Really Need to Know about Sub-Saharan Africa Study Guide**

### **2A5**

#### The Land of Sub-Saharan Africa

- Know where the nations of Nigeria, Angola, South Africa, Kenya, and Rwanda are on a map of Sub-Saharan Africa. Use the map of Sub-Saharan Africa to do this
- Sub-Saharan Africa has three physical zones. Tropical \_\_\_\_\_ in the north; tropical \_\_\_\_\_ in the central areas; and more \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to the south.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are tropical grasslands.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is in eastern Sub-Saharan Africa and stretches from Ethiopia to Mozambique. Most of Africa's \_\_\_\_\_ are there (like L. Victoria, L. Nyasa, and L. Tanganyika). Volcanic \_\_\_\_\_ are there also (Mount Kilimanjaro).
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is an ever-widening crack in the earth's surface that forms a valley.
- Two major rivers in Sub-Saharan Africa are the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sub-Saharan Africa is rich in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ resources, which are under threat from poaching and habitat loss.

#### The History of Sub-Saharan Africa

- Sub-Saharan Africa is a \_\_\_\_\_ place due to its history.

- Isolation (c. 8000 BC to c. AD 1000). The \_\_\_\_\_ Desert isolates Africa from the rest of the world.
- Arab Trade (c. AD 1000 to c. AD 1400). The \_\_\_\_\_ cross the Sahara c. AD 1000. Their trade enriches the Africans and the great Bantu kingdoms arise.
- European Slave Trade (1400 to 1880). Caused the loss of millions of able-bodied \_\_\_\_\_. Replaced native \_\_\_\_\_ with European-made goods. Disrupted farming. Famine and poverty follow.
- European Colonization (late 1800's to 1960's). To feed their industries, the Europeans pulled \_\_\_\_\_ from Africa with cheap African labor. Give almost nothing back to improve the lives of Africans. Turn Africa into a "\_\_\_\_\_."
- European Withdrawal from Africa (1960's). The \_\_\_\_\_ leave the European powers too weak to hold on to their colonies in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Africans rebel and the European powers withdraw. Few workable \_\_\_\_\_ fill the vacuum. Civil wars and revolutions disrupt trade and farming, causing famine and poverty.
- Cold War (1947-1948). The \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ fund revolutions in Africa to fight each other indirectly. These "brushfire wars" disrupt trade and farming, causing famine and poverty.
- All of these historical events have caused Africa to be extremely \_\_\_\_\_.

## The People of Sub-Saharan Africa

- \_\_\_\_\_ region in the Eastern Hemisphere. Sub-Saharan Africans produce far less in goods and services than America.
- Many hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ coexist there together with many different \_\_\_\_\_ in use.
- European languages (mostly \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_) to bridge language barriers in business and government.
- Diverse religious makeup (50% \_\_\_\_\_, 30% \_\_\_\_\_, 15% \_\_\_\_\_, 2.5% \_\_\_\_\_, and 2.5% \_\_\_\_\_).
- Diversity and poverty lead to conflicts in the region. Intertribal and civil war are common. Genocide in \_\_\_\_\_ (1,000,000 Tutsis murdered by the Hutus.)
- Governments are often weak and corrupt. They use \_\_\_\_\_ to rule and \_\_\_\_\_ is common.

## Post-Apartheid South Africa

- South Africa is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ nations of Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 90% \_\_\_\_\_ or mixed heritage, 10% \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ ruled country from 1948 to 1990. It was a system that \_\_\_\_\_ blacks from whites.
- Under apartheid, whites had the best of everything, great opportunities and wealth. The controlled all

\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.  
Blacks were treated poorly and lived in dire  
\_\_\_\_\_ and had no real say in  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- \_\_\_\_\_ still dominate businesses in South Africa and blacks still live in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Inequality between blacks and whites weighs down the economy, causes high crime rates, and seriously impacts the national health.

### AIDS Epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa

- Infects over \_\_\_\_\_% of the adult population in many Sub-Saharan African countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ to control the disease are available, but they are often too \_\_\_\_\_ for the poor people and governments of the region to afford.
- AIDS kills off people in their prime \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ years. Loss of able-bodied \_\_\_\_\_ seriously impacts the economy.
- Life \_\_\_\_\_ has sharply declined in the region since the 1990s. In some areas it has dropped below the age of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Millions of children have been \_\_\_\_\_ by the disease.