Africa – Top Ten Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Vast Plateau

* Much of the continent lies at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feet above sea level
* World’s 2nd largest continent – sometimes called the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continent”

2. Nile River

* World’s longest river
* Flows more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ miles through Uganda & Sudan and into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – for thousands of years
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of Egyptians depend on the Nile for water

3. Wealth of Resources

* Plenty & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the same time
* Huge amounts of the world’s minerals
* Africa – 42% of world’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (used in high-grade steel for aircraft & industrial engines)
* South Africa – world’s leading producer of chromium (used to make stainless steel), 80% of world’s platinum, 30% of world’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why has mineral wealth note equaled economic prosperity?

* European colonial rulers developed the natural resources for export to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* As a result, African nations lack the industrial base & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to develop them

4. A Warm Continent

* Most of Africa is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Africa’s climate/vegetation types \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other north and south of the Equator
* Rainforest run along the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* North and south of the rainforests are tropical grasslands (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* Further north & south are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Sahara Desert

* World’s largest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Stretches 3,000 miles across the continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Runs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ miles from north to south
* Temperatures:
	+ Summer – up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ºF
	+ Winter – below \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at night
* Only about 20% \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Mountains, rock formations, and gravelly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make up the rest
* Camels - important for desert transportation (can go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days without water)

6. The Slave Trade

* Europeans wanted slaves for their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Americas
* Many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rulers took part in the slave trade
* They had already been selling slaves to other African rulers & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* By the end of the slave trade in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, millions of slaves had been transported to the Americas & Europe

7. Scramble for Africa

* 19th century, European nations were interested in Africa’s raw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* They wanted to colonize & control parts of Africa to obtain those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Europeans did not want to fight over Africa
* To prevent war, 14 nations met at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Conference in 1884-85 to develop rules for dividing Africa
* No African rulers were invited to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Decided any country could claim land in Africa by telling other nations of their claims & by showing they could control the area
* Europeans divided Africa without regard to where Africa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or linguistic groups lived
* The set boundaries that combined peoples who were traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and divided other who were not
* By 1914, only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & Ethiopia remained free of European control
* The division of Africa is often cited as one of the cause of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violence & ethnic conflicts in Africa in the 20th century

Economic Legacy of Colonialism

* Loss of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Disruption of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ systems
* Cultural & ethnic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its people
* Only economic infrastructure developed was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the removal of raw materials
* Left little money to develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, railroads, airports, or education system

8. Policy of Apartheid in South Africa

* 1948, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minority govt. instituted a policy of apartheid (complete separation of the races)
* Banned social contact between blacks & whites, established segregated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, hospitals, & neighborhoods
* 1949, Nelson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emerged as one of the leaders of African National Congress
* Led a long struggle to end apartheid that resulted in Mandela being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 1980s, nations around the world – including the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – pressured South Africa to end its policy
* In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, F.W. de Klerk became the president and he wanted to change South Africa
* Peaceful resolution, ended apartheid policy, Mandela released from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 1994, election involving all races and Mandela won the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and became president

9. Africa’s Economy Today

* Most African countries are worse off economically than they were in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (just after the gained independence from European nations)
* Most Africans don’t have access to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or other aspects of high technology

On the Road to Development

* Reducing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Increasing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Building industries (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and shift from exporting raw materials)
* Educating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Reversing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (departure of Africa professionals to Western countries)

10. Health Care

* AIDS has become a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Devastating effect on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In 2000, nearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million people in Africa were living with HIV or AIDS
* Also in 2000, 3 million people died of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_worldwide (2.4 million of those lived in Africa)