



# STUDY GUIDE

## Chapter 21, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 515–518.

### Population Patterns

#### Terms to Know

**sanitation** Disposal of wastes (page 516)

**urbanization** Movement of people from rural areas to cities (page 517)

**service center** Convenient business locations for rural dwellers (page 518)

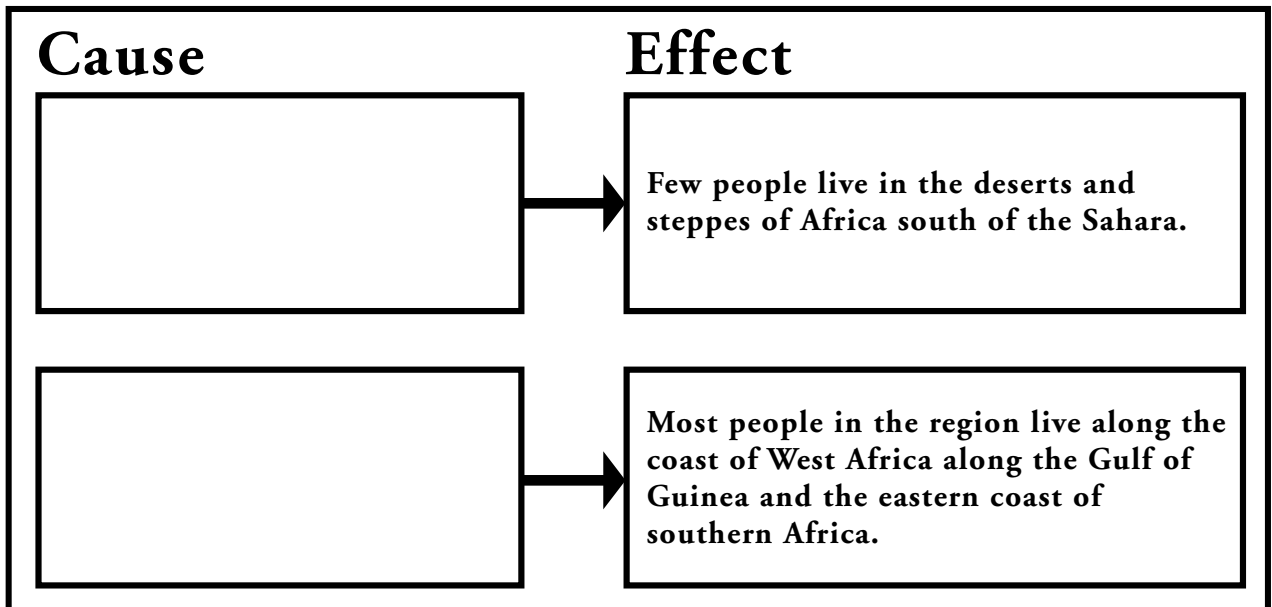
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever moved from one place to another to live? If so, how did the move change your life? Did the move improve your family's standard of living? How might Africa's fast rate of urbanization affect the people who live in or move to the quickly growing cities?

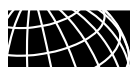
This section focuses on the diverse people of Africa south of the Sahara and where they live.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the cause-and-effect diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how the land and climate cause an uneven distribution of people in the region.



(continued)

**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 21, Section 1****READ TO LEARN** **Introduction** (page 515)

The majority of Africans south of the Sahara live in rural areas. This region is the fastest-growing and third most populous region in the world.

1. Where do most people in Africa south of the Sahara live?

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 **Rapid Population Growth** (page 515)

Africa south of the Sahara has the world's highest birth rate, death rate, and infant mortality rate. It also has the world's shortest life expectancy. The region has rapid population growth. The disease AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), however, has spread rapidly and may greatly limit population growth in the region.

Africa south of the Sahara has few people in relation to its large land area. This makes its overall population density of 68 people per square mile relatively low. However, the distribution of the people is uneven. Desert or steppe covers large areas of the region. Since living conditions in these climates are difficult, few people live there. Most of the region's people live along the coast of West Africa's Gulf of Guinea and along the eastern coast of southern Africa. These areas have easy access to water, fertile soil, and mild climates.

Agriculture is the region's main economic activity. About 70 percent of the people are farmers. Even though the population is increasing, farm production is decreasing. Huge expanses of farmland in the region are no longer cultivated because the soil has been used up. Governments often focus on growing crops for export. Occasional droughts have also contributed to low agricultural production. As a result, there is not enough food to feed the people in the region.

Poor nutrition and lack of clean water cause many deaths in Africa south of the Sahara. Most communities do not have adequate **sanitation**, or the disposal of waste products. Insects such as mosquitos and flies spread disease to people and animals. AIDS is epidemic and is expected to significantly decrease the populations of many countries in the region.

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2. What health care challenges face Africans south of the Sahara?

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 **A Diverse Population** (page 517)

Africa has more diverse ethnic groups than any other continent. There are about 3,000 African ethnic groups. Europeans, Asians, Arabs, and people of mixed backgrounds also live in the region. Throughout Africa south of the Sahara, people organize their communities around their ethnic identity without regard for national borders.

Most people in the region live in rural areas. Yet Africa has the world's fastest rate of **urbanization**, or movement of people from rural areas to cities. Africans move to urban areas in search of job opportunities, health care, and public services. Cities have spread out into the countryside as they have grown. Areas once made up of villages and towns have become **service centers**, business places for people living in rural areas. Rapid urbanization has resulted in busy traffic, inadequate public services, overcrowding, and slums that lack water and sanitation facilities.

3. Why is rapid urbanization a problem in the region?

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# STUDY GUIDE

## Chapter 21, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 519–524.

### People and Their Environment

#### Terms to Know

**domesticate** To tame animals for use by people (page 520)

**apartheid** The separation of the races (page 524)

**universal suffrage** Voting rights for all people (page 524)

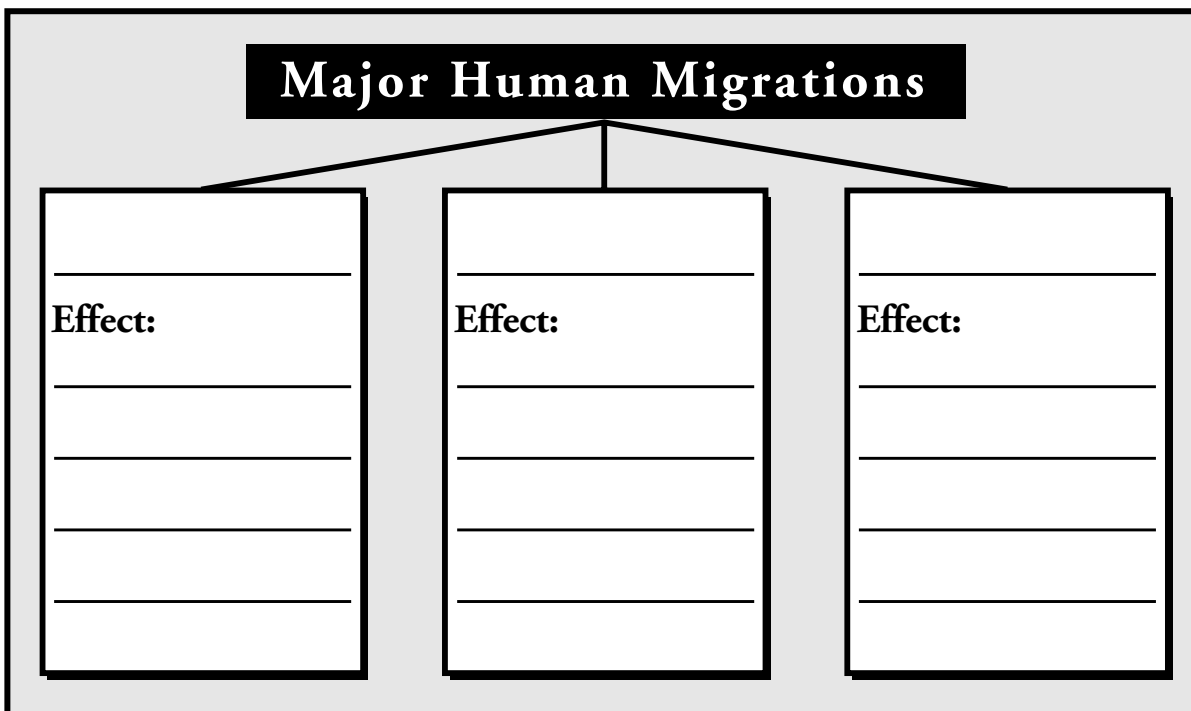
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Do you ever hear about civil wars in Africa? If so, do you wonder what causes these civil wars? Many of the causes date back to the effects of European colonization in Africa.

This section focuses on the history and government of Africa south of the Sahara.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the major human migrations in Africa south of the Sahara and how these migrations affected African history.



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### READ TO LEARN

#### **Introduction** (page 519)

The Zulus, like many other ethnic groups in Africa south of the Sahara, are descendants of the Bantu peoples. Mass migrations of Bantus and other peoples shaped the region's history.

1. What has shaped the history of Africa south of the Sahara?

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#### **African Roots** (page 519)

Early paintings in caves and on rocks across Africa record the way of life of early Africans. The early paintings show people hunting, fishing, and celebrating. Later paintings show different peoples farming and herding.

For thousands of years the climate in northern Africa had been mild and wet. People hunted and gathered food. Later they learned to plant seeds and **domesticate**, or tame, animals to be used by humans. Around 3000 to 2500 B.C. the climate became hotter and drier. Many people were forced to migrate south in order to survive.

Three early civilizations emerged in the northeastern part of Africa south of the Sahara:

- A. The Egyptian** civilization in the northern Nile Valley extended their civilization south between 2000 and 1000 B.C.
- B. The Kush** kingdom to the south rose to power as the Egyptian civilization declined. The Kush kingdom was located along the Nile until the A.D. 300s when their trade routes were attacked.
- C. The Axum** kingdom attacked the Kush kingdom. The Axum was a powerful trading empire in northern Ethiopia.

Several centuries later three empires grew in West Africa. The empires became rich by trading gold for salt brought by caravans across the Sahara. The three empires were:

- A. Ghana** emerged about A.D. 700. It created a tax collection system and charged tariffs on imports. It flourished until about 1200.
- B. Mali** succeeded Ghana as the strongest empire. Mali's empire extended west to the Atlantic Ocean.
- C. Songhai** conquered Mali and stretched east. Songhai's strength ended about 1600 when Moroccans invaded from the north.

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In central and southern Africa, **Bantu**-speaking peoples had established settlements by A.D. 800. The Bantu migration spread across one-third of Africa into what is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The influence of the Bantu migration continues today, with 60 million Bantu speakers in Africa.

2. What was the main accomplishment of the early civilizations and empires of Africa south of the Sahara?

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### **European Colonization** (page 521)

Africans began trading with Europeans in the 1200s. Europeans wanted African gold, ivory, textiles, and enslaved workers. African chiefs and kings had for centuries enslaved and traded prisoners of war. Arab traders had brought enslaved Africans to the Islamic world for centuries. The slave trade greatly increased when Europeans began shipping Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas to work on plantations. Huge numbers of people from Africa's interior were sold into slavery. The loss of millions of Africans to the slave trade was a major setback to African societies.

In the 1800s European powers needed Africa's raw materials for their growing industries. Europeans began to claim African territory. By 1914, all of Africa, except Ethiopia and Liberia, was under European control. In setting up their colonies, Europeans often created boundaries that cut across ethnic homelands. This caused conflicts among African groups and strengthened European rule in the region. European missionaries promoted European cultures and weakened the African traditions. European businessmen created huge plantation economies focused on cash crops for export.

3. How did European colonization change the African way of life?

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### **From Colonies to Countries** (page 523)

European rule greatly weakened traditional African ways of life. At the same time, Africans benefited from new educational opportunities and city development. They soon demanded a share in government. By the mid-

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1900s, educated Africans had begun independence movements. By the late 1900s, all the African colonies had become independent. Many difficult challenges faced these new countries. Many of them adopted the political boundaries set up by the earlier colonial powers. This caused rival ethnic and religious groups to struggle for power. Civil wars erupted.

In South Africa the country's white minority population ran the government even after the country had gained independence. The government imposed a policy known as **apartheid**, a separation of the races, on South Africa's black majority and racially mixed peoples. Under apartheid, nonwhite South Africans were denied political rights and equality with whites. Internal unrest and international pressures led to the end of apartheid in the early 1990s. In 1994 South Africa held its first election based on **universal suffrage**, or voting rights for all. Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first black president.

4. What challenges faced the newly independent countries of Africa?

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# STUDY GUIDE

## Chapter 21, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 525–529.

### Cultures and Lifestyles

#### Terms to Know

**mass culture** Popular culture promoted by the media (page 525)

**lingua franca** The common language (page 526)

**oral tradition** The practice of passing down stories from generation to generation by word of mouth (page 528)

**extended family** households made up of several generations (page 529)

**clan** A large group of people descended from an early common ancestor (page 529)

**nuclear family** A household made up of husband, wife, and children (page 529)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have your parents, grandparents, aunts, or uncles ever told you stories about things that have happened in the past? What were the stories about? Did you know that in early civilizations there were no written languages, so all their history had to be passed down in this way.

In the last section, you read about the history and government of Africa south of the Sahara. This section focuses on the traditions and lifestyles of the people of Africa south of the Sahara.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the outline below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the cultures and traditions of the people who live in Africa south of the Sahara.

#### Cultures and Lifestyles

##### I. Similarities of ethnic groups

A.

B.

##### II. Languages

A.

B.

C.

D.

(continued)



**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 21, Section 3**

E.

F.

**III. Religions**

A.

B.

C.

**IV. Education**

A.

B.

C.

**V. The Arts**

A.

B.

C.

**VI. Varied Lifestyles**

A.

B.

C.

**READ TO LEARN** **Introduction** (page 525)

There are many diverse ethnic groups in Africa south of the Sahara. The ethnic groups, however, do share a history of colonial rule and struggle for independence. They also share **mass culture**, or popular culture promoted by the media.

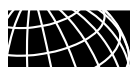
1. What do ethnic groups in Africa south of the Sahara share in common?

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**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 21, Section 3****Languages** (page 525)

There are at least 2,000 different languages spoken in Africa today. Language experts group the languages of the region into six major categories: Congo-Kordafanian, Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan, Afro-Asiatic, Malayo-Polynesian, and Indo-European. There are about 800 Bantu-based Congo-Kordafanian languages spoken by peoples in central, eastern, and southern Africa. French and English are often used as a **lingua franca**, or common language, between peoples of the region.

2. What languages are spoken in Africa?

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**Religions** (page 526)

Religion is important in everyday life in the region. Conflicts sometimes occur between competing religious groups. Although there are a variety of religions in the region, three main religious groups exist:

- A. Christians** make up the largest religious group. Missionaries and traders from Egypt and the Mediterranean area introduced Christianity in Ethiopia in the A.D. 300s. Christian beliefs spread among other Africans during the colonial period.
- B. Muslims** live mostly in West Africa, where Muslims ruled the kingdoms of Mali and Songhai along the Niger River during the 1400s and 1500s.
- C. Traditional African religions** are numerous and diverse. Some elements they have in common include a belief in a supreme being and lesser gods, a belief in nature spirits, and a tradition of honoring ancestors and family members who have recently died.

3. What are the three main religious groups in Africa?

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**Education** (page 527)

In the past, African children did not go to school. Instead they learned trades such as woodcarving and metalworking. Formal schooling became widespread in the early 1900s as European powers tried to fill civil service and industrial jobs with African workers. Since independence, higher

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education has expanded. Today about 60 percent of the people age 15 and older can read and write. Rural areas have lower literacy rates than urban areas. There is little new technology in the region. In some countries, television and Internet services are becoming more widespread.

4. What is the literacy rate of the region?

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 **The Arts** (page 527)

African art often expresses traditional religious beliefs. The arts come in many forms, including ritual masks, rhythmic drum music, folktales, and textiles. Music and dance are part of everyday life. African music is popular around the world today. Blues and jazz have roots in the music brought to America by enslaved Africans. **Oral tradition**, the practice of passing down stories from generation to generation by word of mouth, helps preserve the history of the region. In recent times, written literature has become prominent in Africa south of the Sahara.

5. What are some art forms created by people in the region?

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 **Varied Lifestyles** (page 529)

Lifestyles in the region are as varied as ethnic groups. Some Africans in the region are farmers, some are business people, and others are nomadic cattle herders.

Most Africans value family ties. Many live in **extended families**. These are households made up of several generations. Families are also organized into **clans**. These are large groups of people who have a common ancestor. In the cities, the **nuclear family**, made up of husband, wife, and children, is replacing the extended families.

6. In what way is the lifestyle of most Africans south of the Sahara similar?

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