

# STUDY GUIDE

## Chapter 22, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 537–542.

### Living in Africa South of the Sahara

#### Terms to Know

**subsistence farming** Agriculture that provides for the needs of only a family or village (page 538)

**shifting farming** Agricultural method in which farmers move every one to three years to find better soil (page 538)

**sedentary farming** Agriculture conducted at permanent settlements (page 538)

**commercial farming** Agricultural businesses that produce crops on a large scale (page 538)

**cash crops** Crops grown to be sold (page 538)

**conservation farming** A land-management technique that helps protect farmland (page 539)

**infrastructure** Resources, buildings, and equipment required for an activity (page 540)

**e-commerce** Selling and buying on the Internet (page 542)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Do you or your family members have a garden? What do you do with the food you grow in your garden?

This section focuses on the economies of countries in the region of Africa south of the Sahara.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the economic activities of the region and the challenges that each activity faces.

Economic Activity	Challenges Faced
Agriculture	
Logging and Fishing	
Mining	
Manufacturing	

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### READ TO LEARN

#### **Introduction** (page 537)

The lives of people in Africa South of the Sahara are changing. The changes result in large part from this region's increasing involvement in the global economy. The changing economy presents people in this region with new opportunities and challenges.

1. Why are the lives of people in Africa South of the Sahara changing?

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#### **Agriculture** (page 537)

Farming is the main economic activity in Africa South of the Sahara.

- A. Most people in the region are involved in **subsistence farming**, which produces only enough food for a family or village.
- B. Farmers in forest areas make a living by **shifting farming**. In this method of farming, farmers move every one to three years to find better soil. This method is also called slash-and-burn farming, because the new land is cleared by cutting and burning the trees and other plants.
- C. Some farmers depend on **sedentary farming**, or farming done at permanent settlements. This kind of farming is most successful in places with good soil.
- D. A small percentage of people work in **commercial farming**. This is the business of large-scale farms that produce **cash crops**, or crops grown to be sold instead of used by the farmers and their families.

Many countries in the region rely on one or two export crops to support their economies. This can be risky. A poor growing season or a drop in world prices can seriously hurt a country's economy. Cash crop production can also make it difficult for farmers to meet their own food needs, because commercial farms take all the best land. In Zimbabwe, violence has broken out as small-scale farmers have tried to take over large-scale farms. The large farms are often owned by the descendants of European colonists.

Both large and small-scale farms face problems of soil erosion and desertification. Farmland is lost due to overworked soil and overgrazing. Some farms have started to practice **conservation farming**, a land management technique that protects farmland. Using this technique, farmers save land for crops that will grow best there.

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2. What five kinds of farming are practiced in Africa South of the Sahara?

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 **Logging and Fishing** (page 539)

Agriculture and other human activities are gradually destroying the forests of Africa south of the Sahara. Logging companies have harvested valuable hardwoods such as teak and ebony for export. Wood is also cut for fuel. Logging in the region accounts for 10 percent of the world's lumber supply.

Commercial fishing is a small part of the region's economy. The richest fishing grounds are located off Africa's west coast.

3. Why have many forests in the region been destroyed?

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 **Mining Resources** (page 540)

Mining is an important economic activity in the region. South Africa is the world's largest producer of gold and industrial diamonds. These mineral resources help make the nation one of the richest in the region. Guinea has about one-third of the world's reserves of bauxite, the ore used to make aluminum. Nigeria has large oil reserves. In these countries, however, most people do not benefit from the mineral wealth. Foreign mine owners send their profits abroad, and governments have poorly managed the income from their mineral wealth.

4. Why do people living in most mineral-rich countries remain poor?

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 **Industrialization** (page 540)

Many countries in the region lack the money and **infrastructure**—resources such as trained workers, facilities, and equipment—that are necessary to build industries. Instead, most countries in the region supply industrialized countries with raw materials. The region needs more skilled workers and better advanced training in order to build industry. Power

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shortages are common because there are few hydroelectric plants. Political turmoil interrupts economic development. Much of the region's money goes toward importing food to feed growing populations. Despite the obstacles, exports in the region are increasing and several countries have formed trading associations.

5. What do countries in the region need to build industries?

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 **Transportation and Communications** (page 541)

Improvements to roads and railroads are necessary for developing industries in the region. Nigeria, Uganda, Mauritania, and Senegal have plans to upgrade railroad and highway systems. The most important form of communication has been radio. Television reaches fewer people, but satellite connections should improve television's reach. In some areas people are becoming involved in **e-commerce**, or selling and buying on the Internet. E-commerce helps local craftspeople to market their products worldwide.

6. How can e-commerce help people in the region?

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# STUDY GUIDE

## Chapter 22, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 543–547.

### People and Their Environment

#### Terms to Know

**habitat** An area where an animal or plant normally lives (page 546)

**extinction** Disappearance of plant or animal species from the earth (page 546)

**poaching** Illegal hunting (page 546)

**ecotourism** Tourism based on concern for the environment (page 546)

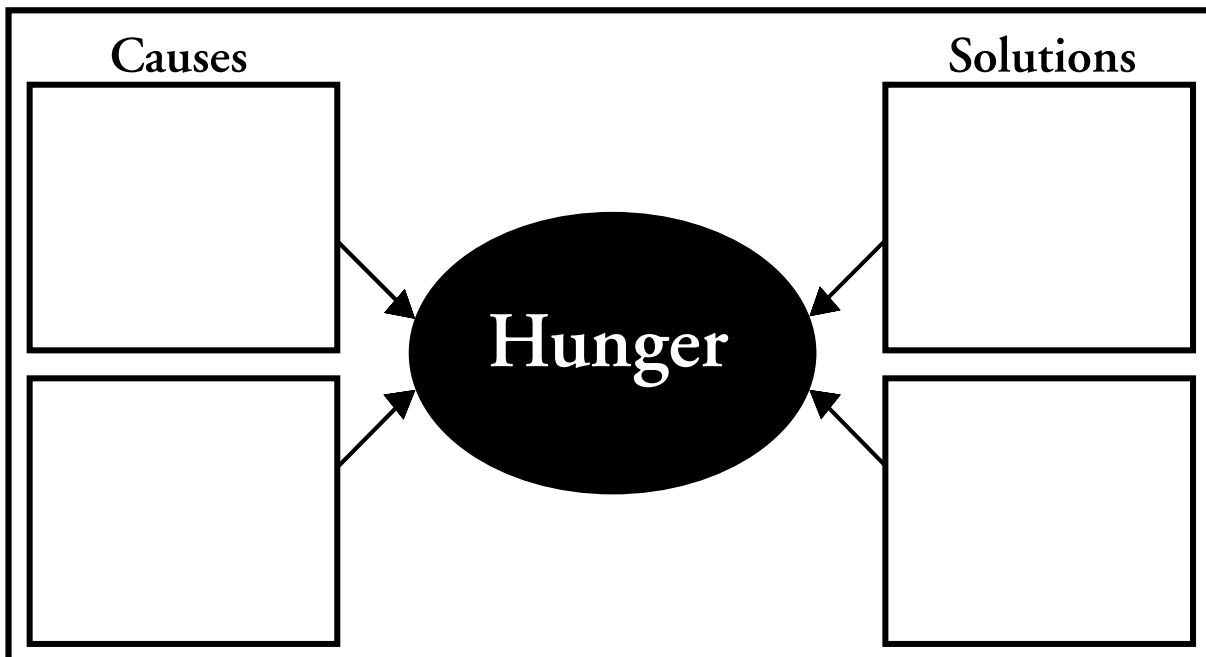
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What do you think of when you hear about rain forests? What problems have been caused by the destruction of rain forests? What steps do you think should be taken to preserve the rain forests?

In the last section, you read about the economic activities of countries in Africa South of the Sahara. This section focuses on the people and the environment of the region.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the causes of hunger in Africa South of the Sahara and the steps taken to battle hunger.



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### READ TO LEARN

#### **Introduction** (page 543)

People in the countries of Africa South of the Sahara are trying to make their lives better. However, they face environmental challenges that threaten the region's supply of food, its health care, and its plant and animal life.

1. What problems do the environmental challenges of the region cause?

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#### **Shadow of Hunger** (page 543)

Millions of people in the region of Africa South of the Sahara face famine, or an extreme scarcity of food. Two major factors contribute to the problem.

- A. A wide area of the Sahel region of west Africa has become desert. The area extends across the southern border of the Sahara. Droughts have become severe there and in other parts of the region, turning farmland into wasteland.
- B. War has also contributed to hunger in the region. Conflicts in many countries have destroyed the economies of some nations and caused widespread starvation. Refugees fleeing these conditions have put a strain on food supplies in the countries to which they have migrated. The conflicts in these countries make it difficult for relief workers and supplies to reach the hungry people.

Ending the conflicts in the region and finding ways to conserve the soil are critical to solving the problem of hunger.

2. How have droughts contributed to hunger in the region?

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#### **Land Use** (page 545)

People in Africa South of the Sahara also face problems with land use. Tropical rain forests in the region have been disappearing at an alarming rate. Some countries have created forest preserves to help save the rain forests. Some logging companies have used scientific tree farming and replanting projects to protect forests.

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The destruction of rain forests destroys animal **habitats**, or living areas. Hundreds of species that exist nowhere else face **extinction**, or disappearance from the earth. Farmers moving onto forestland forces animals to flee their natural habitat. **Poaching**, or illegal hunting, is largely responsible for the decline of the elephant and other populations.

To save endangered species, some countries have created game preserves that attract millions of tourists. **Ecotourism**, or tourism based on concern for the environment, has become an important business. It brings millions of dollars to the region's economy.

3. What activities have contributed to the destruction of wildlife in the region?

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 **Toward the Future** (page 547)

The people of Africa South of the Sahara have taken important steps to preserve their environment and natural resources. Countries in the region have encouraged private enterprise, which has had positive results. New ranching laws have led to thriving business ventures such as crocodile farming, which has brought crocodiles back from near extinction. Six central African countries signed an agreement to preserve the rain forests. These steps are helping Africans face a more positive future.

4. What steps have the people of Africa South of the Sahara taken to preserve their rain forests?

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