

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

# Sub-Saharan Africa INTERACTIVE NOTES

## GUIDED NOTES

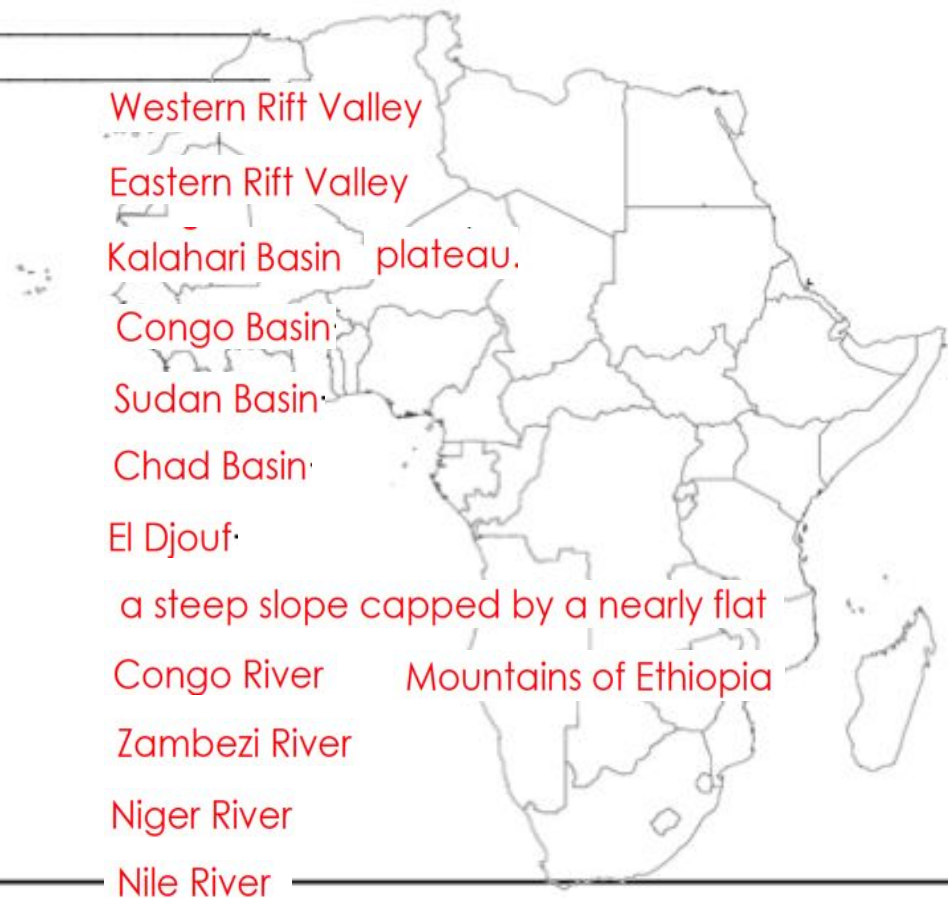
## THOUGHTS, REFLECTIONS, LINGERING QUESTIONS

### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Rivers → four great rivers
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Drakensberg Escarpment
  - Escarpment → \_\_\_\_\_
- Basins → five huge depressions (basins). Basins have filled with sediment eroded from surrounding highlands over time.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → contains inland delta of the Niger River.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → holds Lake Chad.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → region of swamps called the Sudd.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → in Botswana.
- Rifts – a long deep valley with mountainous slopes on sides.
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_



Label each physical feature on the map.



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

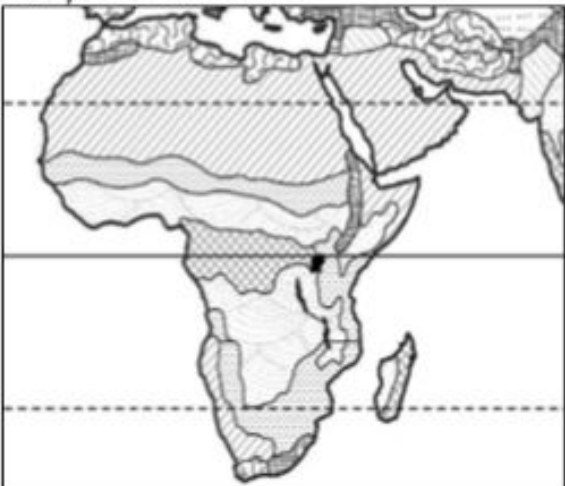
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### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA CLIMATE

- Africa \_\_\_\_\_ → many climates



### Humid-Tropical Climates

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Congo River basin
- Coast of the Gulf of Guinea
- Rains over 200 days a year
- \_\_\_\_\_

### Tropical-Savanna Climate

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ → bush savannas and grasslands
- Drought

### Desert Climates

- Sahara Desert → \_\_\_\_\_
- Namib Desert → \_\_\_\_\_ Malaria, tuberculosis, AIDS and animal life
- \_\_\_\_\_ → shrubs and low grasses, gets more rain than Namib Land is not Fertile

### Humid-Subtropical Climate

- Created from \_\_\_\_\_ rainstorms in the summer that move into S. Africa from the Indian Ocean
- Kalahari Desert

### Marine West-Coast Climate Southern Africa

### Mediterranean Climate

- Fruit growing, winter rains, Sahel-ern tip of Africa

### NATURAL CHALLENGES

- \_\_\_\_\_ Around the rain forests of Africa
- \_\_\_\_\_ Dry weather during winter \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ → Soil is dry, salty, and not good for agriculture. Constant temperatures
- Diseases → \_\_\_\_\_ Near the equator \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> largest continent



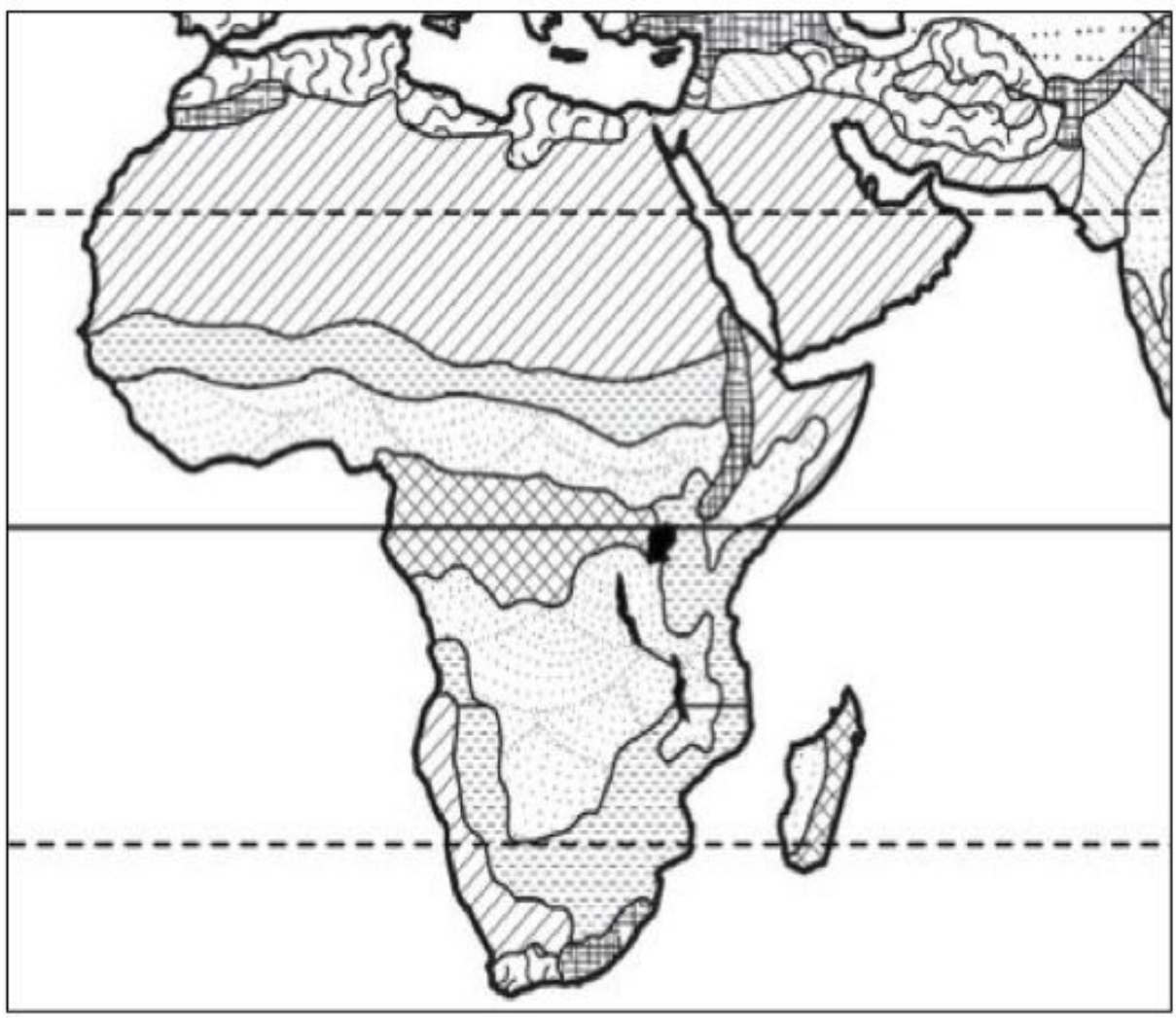
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# Sub-Saharan Africa

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### LEGEND

- Taiga
- Alpine Tundra
- Tropical Evergreen Rain Forest
- Tropical Deciduous Rain Forest
- Tropical Grassland / Savanna
- Desert
- Tropical Deciduous Forest
- Temperate Evergreen Forest
- Temperate Rain Forest
- Chaparral
- Xeric Shrubland
- Temperate Grassland
- Arctic Tundra
- Arctic Polar Ice Cap
- Antarctic Polar Ice Cap
- Lakes
- Oceans
- Equator
- Other Geographic lines



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### CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

#### POPULATION

- 50% of population is \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ and shortest lifespan
- Low economic growth rate → \_\_\_\_\_
- Population is \_\_\_\_\_
  - 838 per sq. mile in Rwanda
  - 5 per sq. mile in Namibia & Botswana
- People \_\_\_\_\_ (coast & rivers)

#### FARMING

- \_\_\_\_\_ → lack of food, land is \_\_\_\_\_
- Causes of Death → \_\_\_\_\_

#### Urbanization → \_\_\_\_\_

#### Push & Pull Factors for Migration

- \_\_\_\_\_ Political persecution (slave trade)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Religious Persecution
- \_\_\_\_\_ Economic pressure
- \_\_\_\_\_ Environmental changes \_\_\_\_\_

growth of cities by water  
 Lowest standards of living in world  
 diseases → AIDS  
 famine, poor nutrition, lack of clean water,  
 droughts under age 15  
 worn out, limited fertile soil,  
 Little Farmland  
 live near water  
 not equally disbursed  
 high poverty  
 Highest birthrate



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GUIDED NOTES	THOUGHTS, REFLECTIONS, LINGERING QUESTIONS
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## HISTORY OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### EARLY AFRICAN CIVILIZATIONS

- First African People → over 8,000 years ago \_\_\_\_\_
- Historical Records – \_\_\_\_\_ instead of written records
- Kingdoms
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → modern Sudan → tied to ancient Egypt, controlled middle Nile River Valley
  - \_\_\_\_\_ → south of Kush
    - City was known for \_\_\_\_\_
- Empires power came from \_\_\_\_\_ left major \_\_\_\_\_ salt, \_\_\_\_\_. Traded \_\_\_\_\_.
- Most famous trade city was \_\_\_\_\_ ALL \_\_\_\_\_
- Central African Kingdoms traded \_\_\_\_\_ Persia. \_\_\_\_\_



### CONTACT WITH EUROPE

- \_\_\_\_\_ along the \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ were needed in \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ manufactured \_\_\_\_\_
  - Slaves were sent to color \_\_\_\_\_
  - Plantations \_\_\_\_\_ to make goods.
- \_\_\_\_\_ explore \_\_\_\_\_

### EUROPEAN COLONIZATION

- \_\_\_\_\_ into districts \_\_\_\_\_
- 1884-1885 in order \_\_\_\_\_
- Boundaries \_\_\_\_\_
- Culture – \_\_\_\_\_ emerged to grow \_\_\_\_\_
- Roads, schools, ports, & hospitals \_\_\_\_\_

### INDEPENDENCE

- After \_\_\_\_\_ the desire for independence \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ of Africa is independent \_\_\_\_\_
- European boundaries drawn in \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ and regions that were created \_\_\_\_\_

problems in Africa due to states being landlocked

left major \_\_\_\_\_ salt, \_\_\_\_\_.

ALL

Africans began to fight for their independence.

WWII

cc traded with Ancient \_\_\_\_\_ ton, coffee, peanuts,

European culture dominated and plantations

cultures. \_\_\_\_\_ for

did not consider Africa's landforms, climatic regions, or

to gain control of gold, ivory, \_\_\_\_\_ American colonies

with boundaries \_\_\_\_\_ re trade began to \_\_\_\_\_ Europeans met.

Europeans divided Africa

Africa's rivers. \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ gold, copper, ivory.

European explorers \_\_\_\_\_ and other riches.

traders and merchants.

produced materials to ship to Europe

work plantations \_\_\_\_\_, etc.

goods and guns

African leaders sold Africans as slaves to Europeans

plantations. \_\_\_\_\_ Slaves \_\_\_\_\_ Trading post \_\_\_\_\_

Africans and \_\_\_\_\_ Gold, slaves, spices, and precious wood.

trade across Sahara Desert



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA TODAY



- \_\_\_\_\_ erupt due to diverse populations
- \_\_\_\_\_ (1950s → 1990) → \_\_\_\_\_
- Blacks live in "\_\_\_\_\_", restricted travel, not voting rights, received worst land and jobs
- Whites (\_\_\_\_\_) receive better jobs and land
- ANC → \_\_\_\_\_ fights for rights of blacks. \_\_\_\_\_ leads and is jailed for 30 years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are placed on South Africa by other nations due to this treatment.
- Mandela is released in 1990 by \_\_\_\_\_  
*Jobs in cities are scarce*
- Mandela \_\_\_\_\_; the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1994. *Overpopulation*
- People are *Animism*  
\_\_\_\_\_ *Spirits in nature* \_\_\_\_\_
- Languages → Arabic, Semitic, Niger (Bantu), Nilo-Saharan, Khoisan (*mosques*), English
- Religion → *Christian influence (churches) and Islamic influences* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ *religions, and lifestyles.* \_\_\_\_\_ are worshipped (water, animal \_\_\_\_\_)  
\_\_\_\_\_ *divided by language, hundreds of ethnic groups, nature and spiritual elements,*  
\_\_\_\_\_ *ancestors* \_\_\_\_\_ *1<sup>st</sup> black President of South Africa* \_\_\_\_\_ *Civil wars*
- Health practices have improved, people are living longer → \_\_\_\_\_ *to end Apartheid.* \_\_\_\_\_ *homeland*
- \_\_\_\_\_ F.W. deKlerk and they work \_\_\_\_\_  
*Economic sanctions*  
*Nelson Mandela*  
*African National Congress*  
*Afrikaners*  
*from blacks led by white government*  
*segregation of whites*  
*South African Apartheid*

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# Sub-Saharan Africa INTERACTIVE NOTES

GUIDED NOTES	THOUGHTS, REFLECTIONS, LINGERING QUESTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mineral resources such as gold, copper, chromium, manganese, uranium, and cobalt _____               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>industrial countries in the _____ from minerals.</li> </ul> </li> <li>_____ throughout area are not distributed evenly</li> <li>_____ are where most power is derived from.</li> <li>The amount of _____ you have is a measure of wealth</li> <li>Boundaries set up when Europe colonized Africa have left behind cultures that are _____</li> <li>Bad economic policies by the government have left the _____ and high poverty rates<sup>3</sup> world</li> <li>Population is _____ as lack of skilled workforce, instability of government,</li> </ul>	
<p><b>AGRICULTURE</b> 15% of GDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Majority of people _____ cattle</li> <li>Economy is based on Logging _____ Rivers</li> <li><b>Exports</b> → Fishing _____ Oil deposits</li> <li>In _____ large commercial plantations took the best land and left the ordinary farmer with new farming techniques the wealth</li> <li>40% of the land in Zimbabwe is owned by very few → Irrigating water and keeping up _____</li> <li>_____ is hurting the economy between large landowners and farmers</li> <li>Challenges to farmers include → _____ conflict</li> <li>_____ Zimbabwe</li> <li>_____ is vital to _____ Oil, peanuts, cacao, sisal a concern → forests are depleted single cash crops</li> </ul>	
<p><b>INDUSTRIALIZATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry is encouraged and only makes up _____ farm, outgrowing available resources</li> <li>Issues such _____ economy lagging _____</li> <li>_____ lifestyles. _____ inhibit the growth of industry</li> <li>_____ different in language, religion, and Northern Hemisphere take most of</li> <li>_____ unevenly distributed through Africa</li> </ul>	



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LINGERING QUESTIONS

#### TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

- Transportation and communication are difficult \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Highways linking Sub-Saharan African and N. Africa would help to support economic growth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the main form of communication.
- Satellite technology is working to provide access to TV.
- \_\_\_\_\_ → limited printed resources
- Phone service is poor, but improving with wireless service.
- \_\_\_\_\_



#### THE PEOPLE AND ENVIRONMENT

- \_\_\_\_\_ have created famine in many regions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ or the stripping of farmland, drought and changes in climate has further hurt the environment.

#### WAR AND HUNGER

- War has left many people \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ of these wars have few places to go
- A border dispute & drought ended the productivity of farmers in  
**Ethiopia and Eritrea** → now dependent on outside  
aid

**Refugees**

**economic growth, and led to death for many  
hungry and malnourished, hindered**

**Desertification**

**Drought & civil wars**

**Limited use of internet services**

**Low literacy rates**

**Radio**

**rivers are not completely navigable.**

**distances between cities, limited numbers of harbors, and the**

**due to terrain,**



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### LAND USE

- \_\_\_\_\_ has left an impact on the environment.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ it's original size.
- Many people are \_\_\_\_\_ sections of the rain forest and logging companies are improving methods.
- Plants and animals lose natural habitats through deforestation and could become \_\_\_\_\_
- Europeans during colonial times \_\_\_\_\_
- Poachers \_\_\_\_\_
- Animal \_\_\_\_\_ and ecotourism is on the rise
- Many feel that more resources should go into the \_\_\_\_\_ in Sub-Saharan Africa → ongoing <sup>conflict</sup> poverty



### PROBLEMS/ SOLUTIONS: Democracy ISSUES

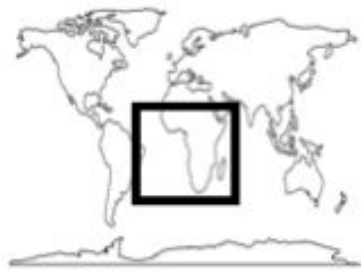
- \_\_\_\_\_ → sides are coming together to work through issues **Genocide in Rwanda**
- \_\_\_\_\_ → separate **Debts to colonial powers** cuts efforts of unity
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ little investment capital due to Third World country status of many \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tribalism: \_\_\_\_\_ still exist
- \_\_\_\_\_ → certain groups killed off
- \_\_\_\_\_ hasn't always been successful **Pan-Africanism**
- High levels of \_\_\_\_\_ humans rather than animals
- Social, political, and \_\_\_\_\_ environment issues are being constantly discussed and new **needs of** solutions are sought after.
- \_\_\_\_\_ preserves have been established
- \_\_\_\_\_ reduce the exotic wildlife species for profit.
- \_\_\_\_\_ species
- \_\_\_\_\_ hunted and killed off exotic
- \_\_\_\_\_ extinct Rain Forest is 1/2
- \_\_\_\_\_ preserving

Misuse of land, growth of the economy, and urban development

# SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

## POCKET REFERENCE MAP

PLACES	SIGNIFICANCE



# **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

## **POCKET REFERENCE BOOK**

<b>VOCABULARY WORD</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>VISUAL REPRESENTATION</b>



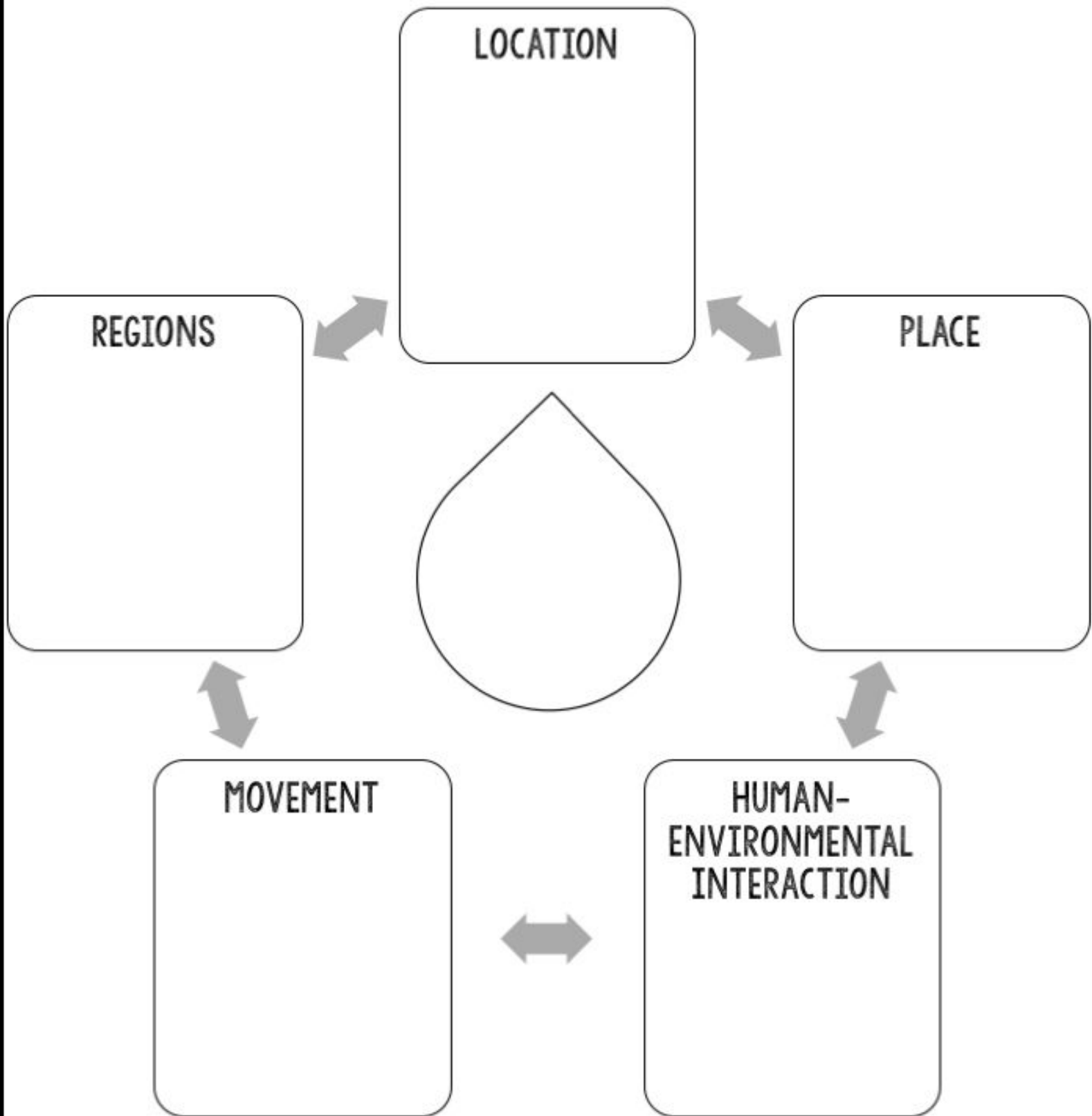
# SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

## ANTICIPATORY GUIDE → CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW!

COMPLETE THIS COLUMN BEFORE YOU BEGIN THE UNIT STUDY. LIST, DRAW, OR EXPLAIN WHAT YOU KNOW OR THINK YOU KNOW ABOUT THE PERSON, PLACE, OR THING?	PERSON, PLACE, OR THING	COMPLETE THIS COLUMN AT THE END OF THE UNIT STUDY LIST, DRAW, OR EXPLAIN WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED ABOUT THE PERSON, PLACE, OR THING?

# PLACE:

## FIVE THEMES OF GEOGRAPHY



**TOPIC:**

# VOCABULARY

WORD	MEANING	PICTURE ASSOCIATION



**TOPIC:**

# PEOPLE TO KNOW

PERSON	SIGNIFICANCE

**TOPIC:**

# **CAUSE & EFFECT**

Blank rounded rectangular box for Cause.



Blank rounded rectangular box for Effect.

Blank rounded rectangular box for Cause.



Blank rounded rectangular box for Effect.

Blank rounded rectangular box for Cause.



Blank rounded rectangular box for Effect.

Blank rounded rectangular box for Cause.



Blank rounded rectangular box for Effect.

**TOPIC:**

# SEQUENCING

The worksheet contains ten rows of horizontal arrow-shaped boxes. Each row consists of two parts: a smaller arrow on the left and a larger arrow on the right, both pointing to the right. The boxes are empty and intended for students to write a sequence of steps or events.