

UNIT 6

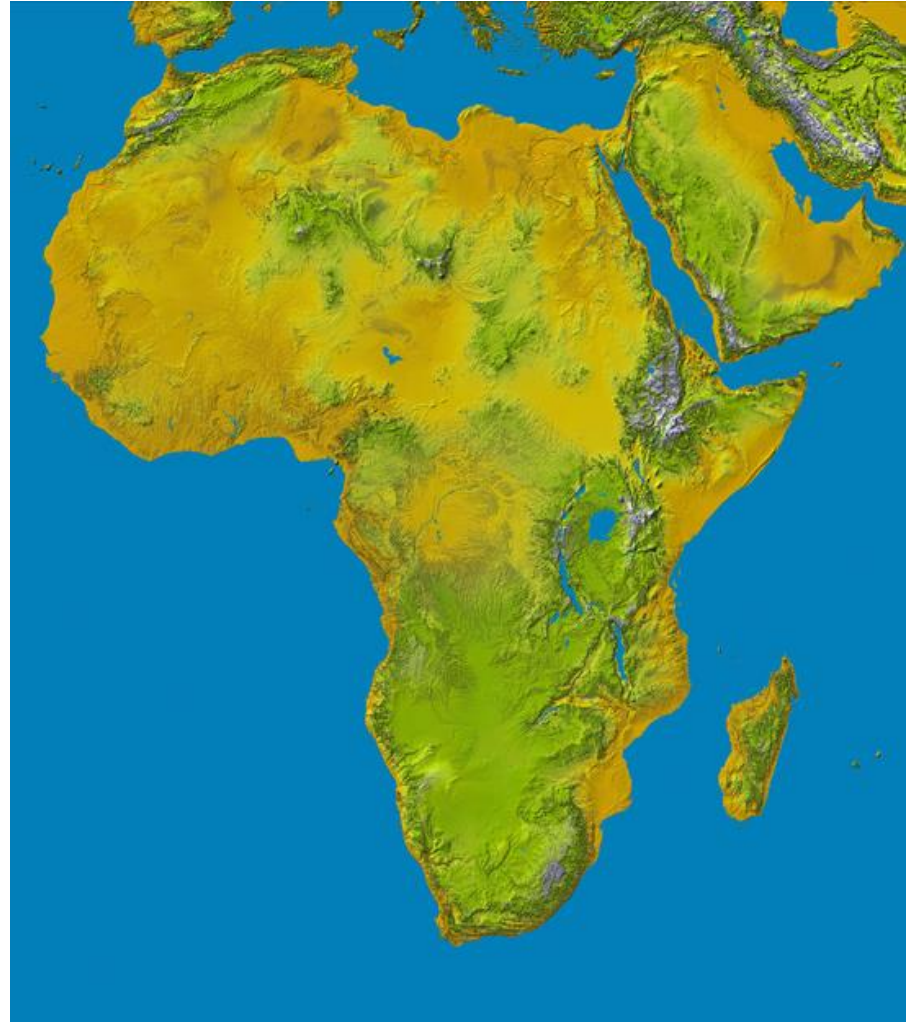
AFRICA

CHAPTER 18

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPY OF AFRICA: THE PLATEAU CONTINENT

18.1 LANDFORMS AND RESOURCES

- The Plateau Continent
 - Much of continent:
 - Narrow lowlands near coasts
- Basins
 - Depressions that span 625 mi in width and measure up to 5,000 ft deep.



- Rivers

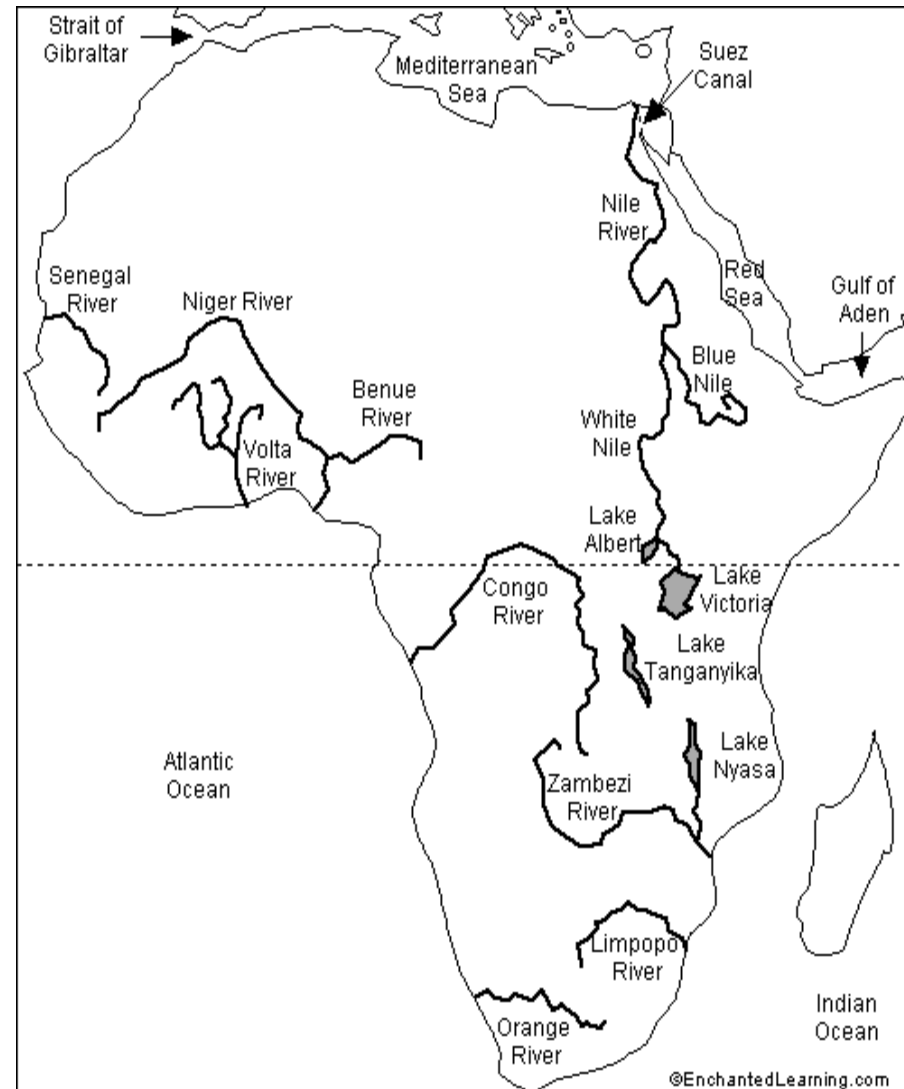
- Nile:

- Congo River

- 2,900 miles long = continent's longest network of waterways
 - Waterfalls and:

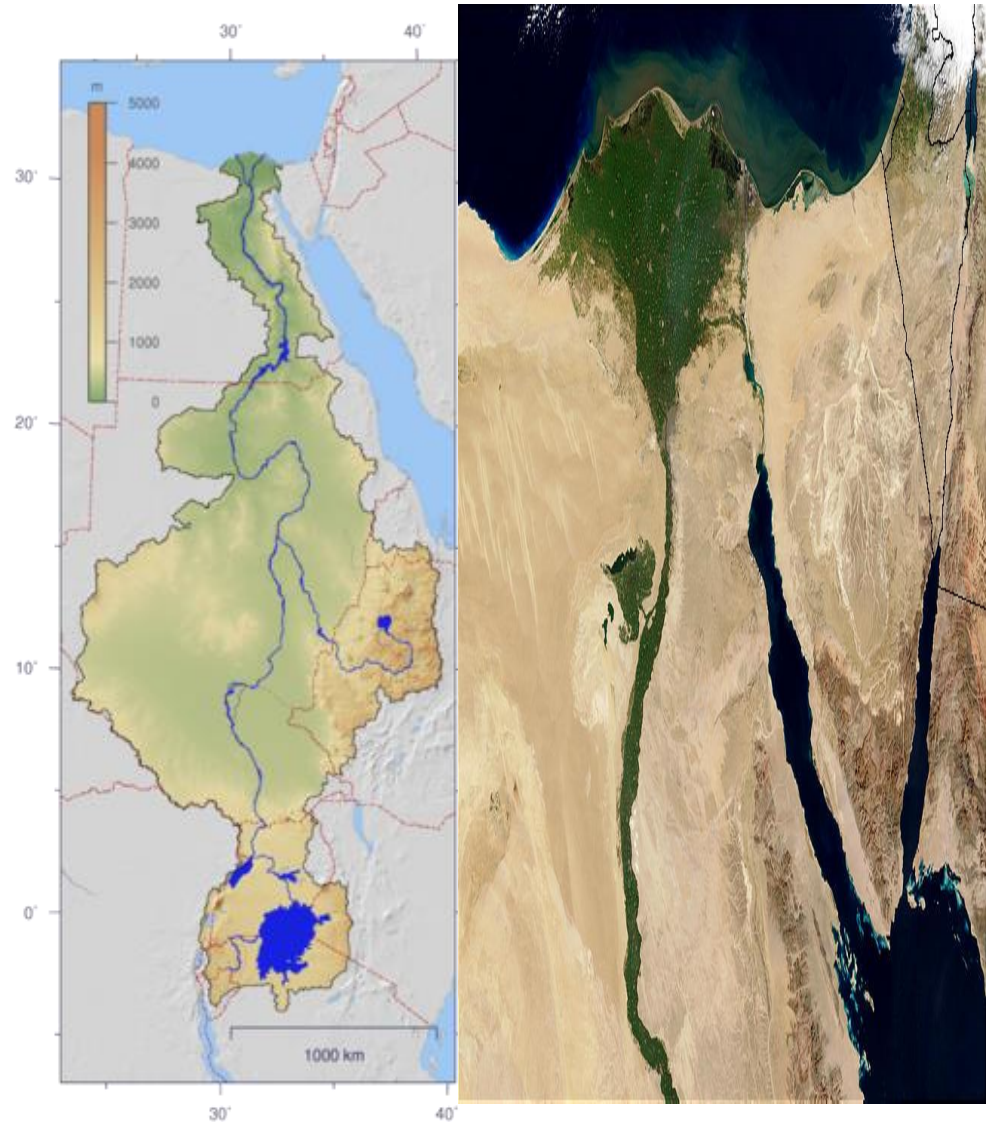
Niger River

- delta



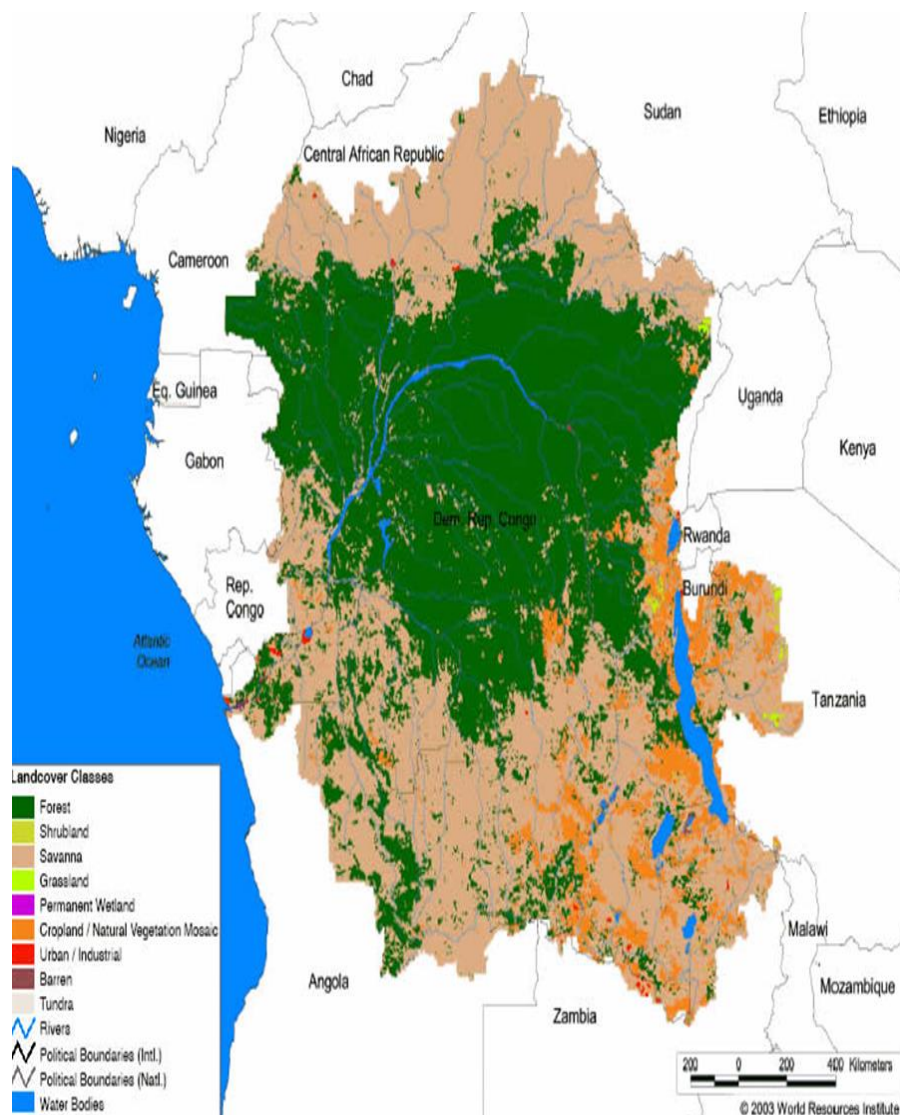
Nile River

- The Nile Delta in Northern Egypt is where the Nile River drains in to the Mediterranean Sea. It is around 100 miles in length and spreads out over 149 miles of coastline
- Around 40 million people:
- The Aswan High Dam was built in 1970 to:



Congo River

- The **Congo River** (also called the Zaire River) system is a highway that provides:
- Most of the River is located in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- The basin that feeds the Congo River system has an area of :



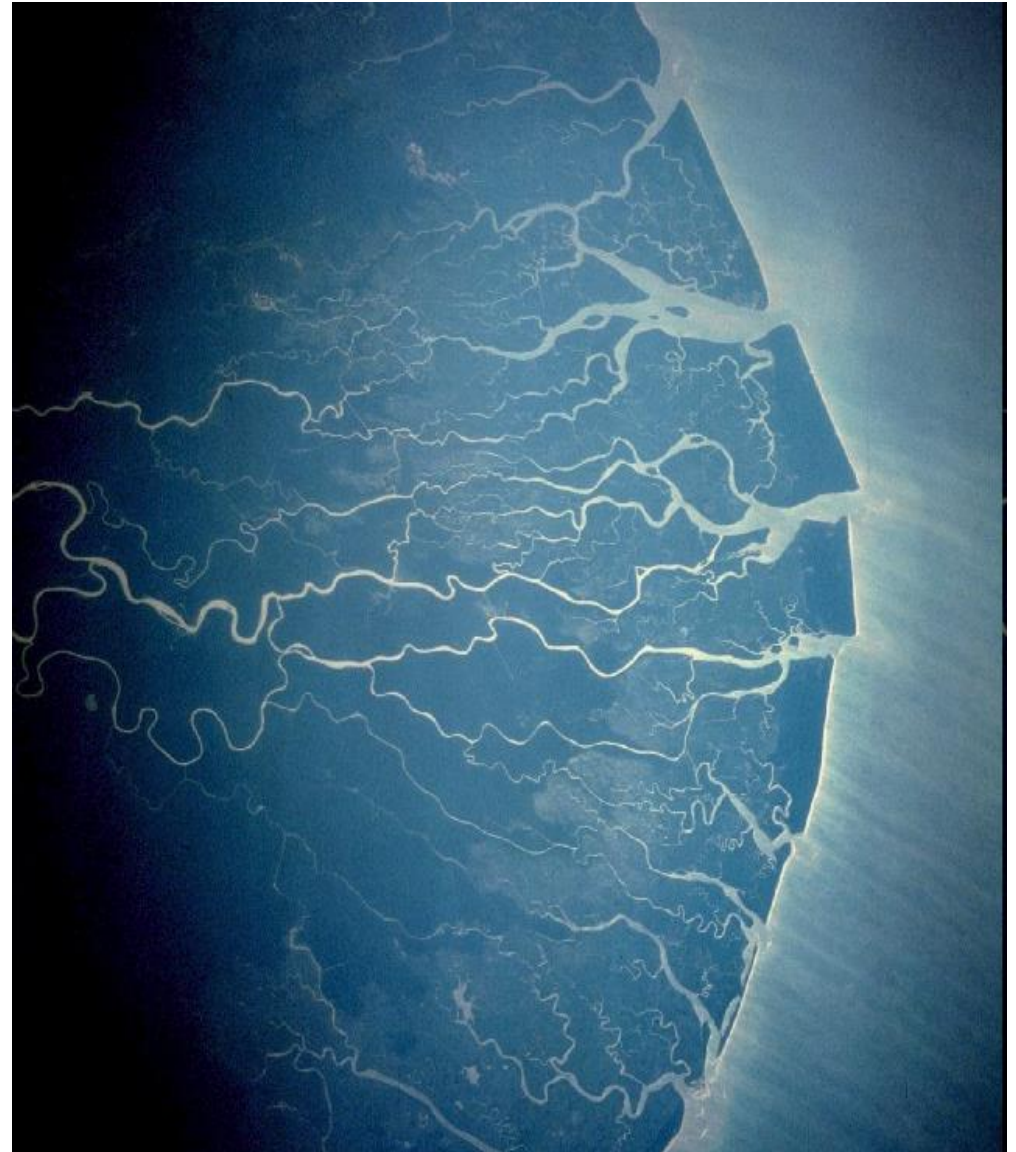
Niger River

- The Niger is the major river in west Africa
- The Niger delta region in Nigeria is home to:



Niger River Delta

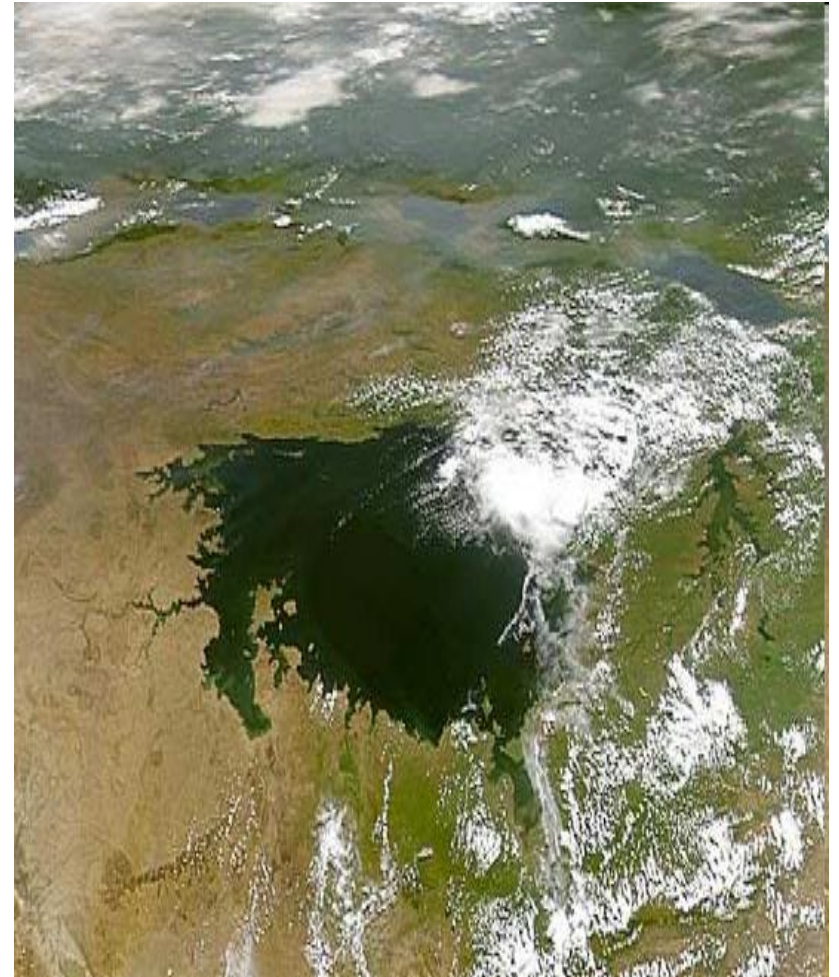
- This near-vertical photograph shows the fan-shaped Niger River Delta, the largest delta in Africa, which covers 14 000 square miles
- In central Mali, the Niger forms a vast inland delta, a maze of channels and shallow lakes.
- <http://earth.jsc.nasa.gov/sseop/EFS/printinfo.pl?PHOTO=STS61C-42-72>



- Rift Valleys
 - Long thin valleys:
- Lakes
 - Formed at:
 - Lake Tanganyika
 - Lake Victoria



Lake Victoria



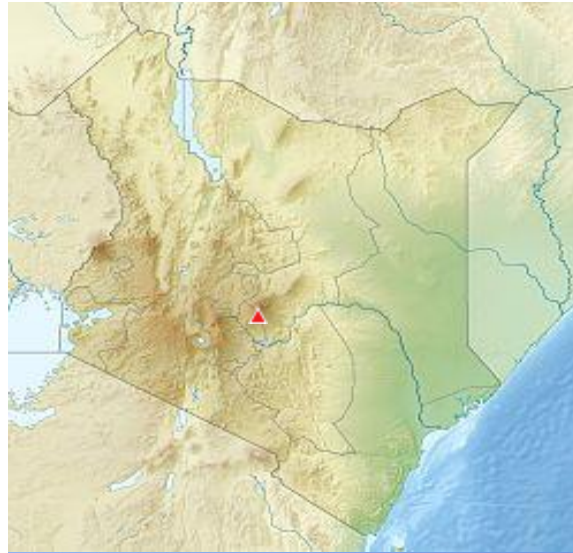
- Mountains

- Mainly:

- Mount Kenya

- Mount Kilimanjaro

- Great Escarpment



Mount Kilimanjaro



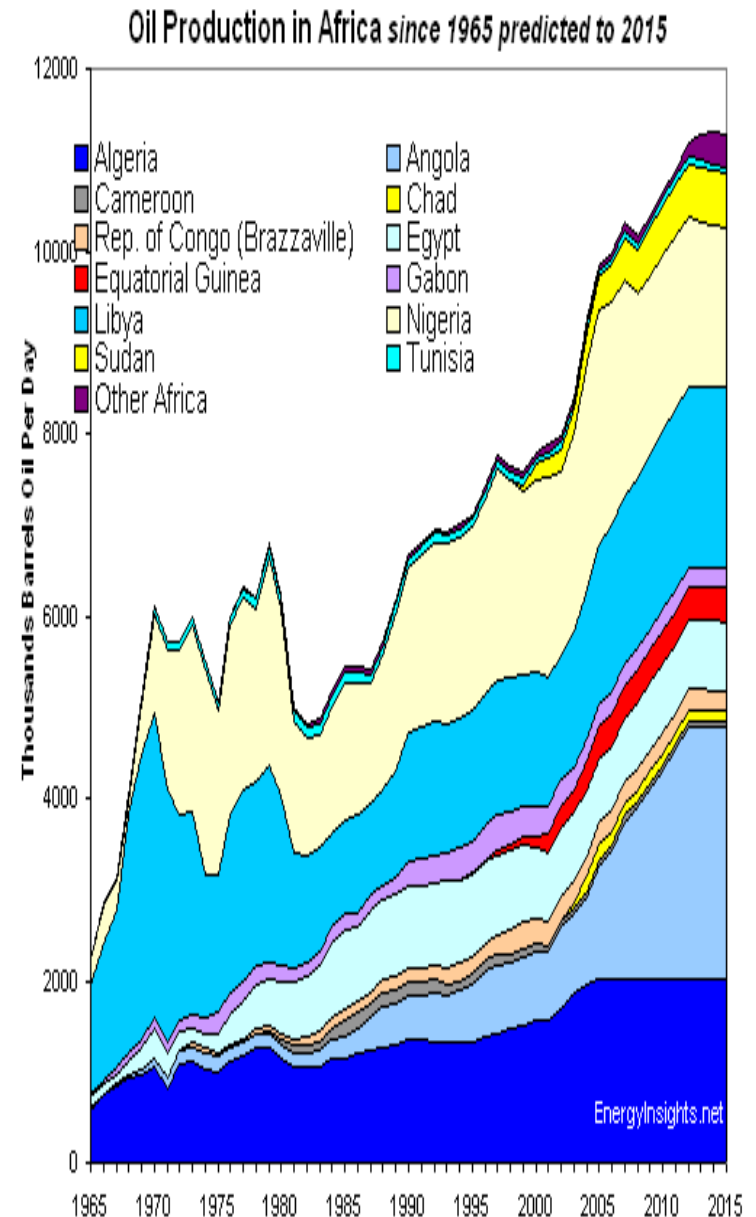
- Mineral Resources
 - Among world's:
 - Ores and minerals acct. for over:
 - Wealth from sale of minerals:
 - Most countries lack infrastructure to:



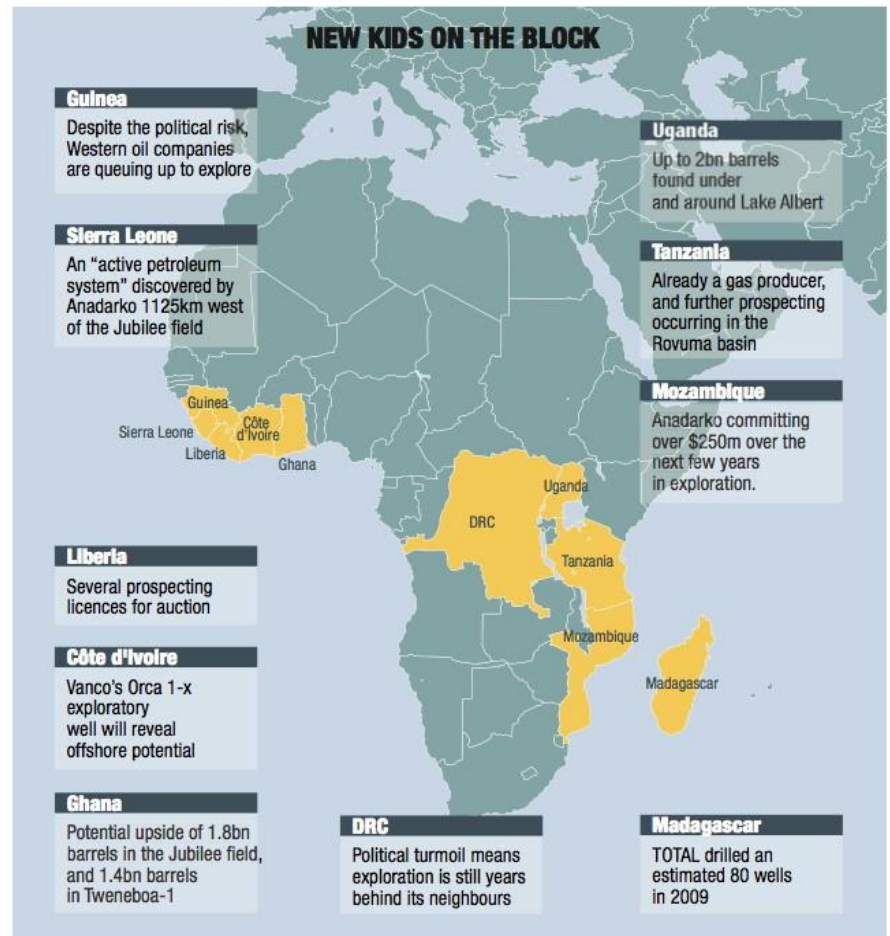
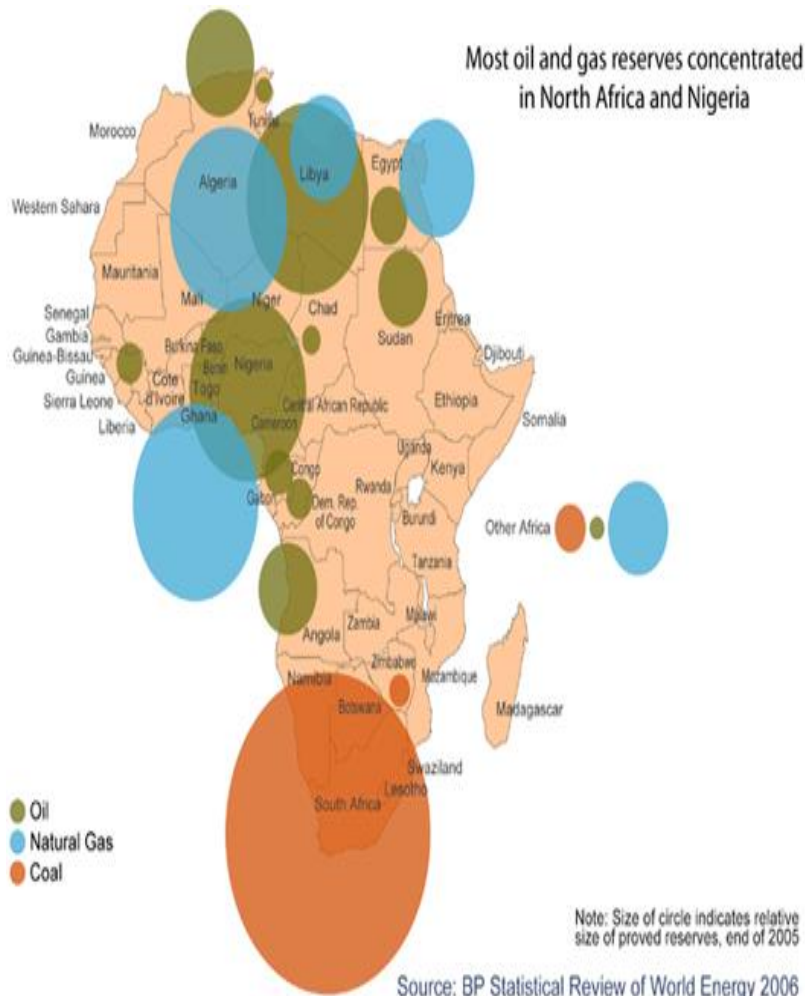
- Oil

- Nigeria, Libya, Algeria, and Angola = Africa's largest producers
- Money from foreign countries buying rights to drill has been used for both good and bad
- Ex: Can be used to:

- The oil industry has also caused:



Oil in Africa



- Other Resources

- Coffee :

- Sugar, palm oil, cocoa

- Lumber

- Ethiopia = Africa's leading exporter
 - Deforestation as a result of logging

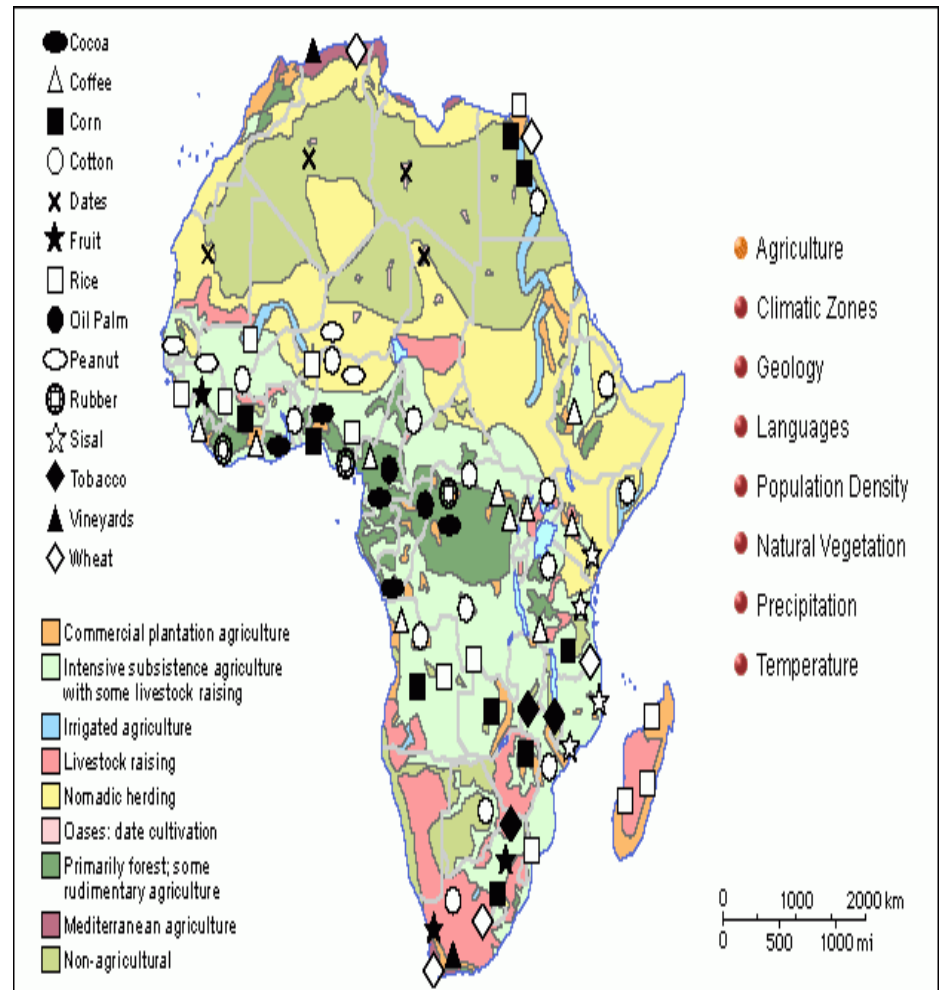


- Farming

- Agriculture:

- 2/3 earn a living from farming

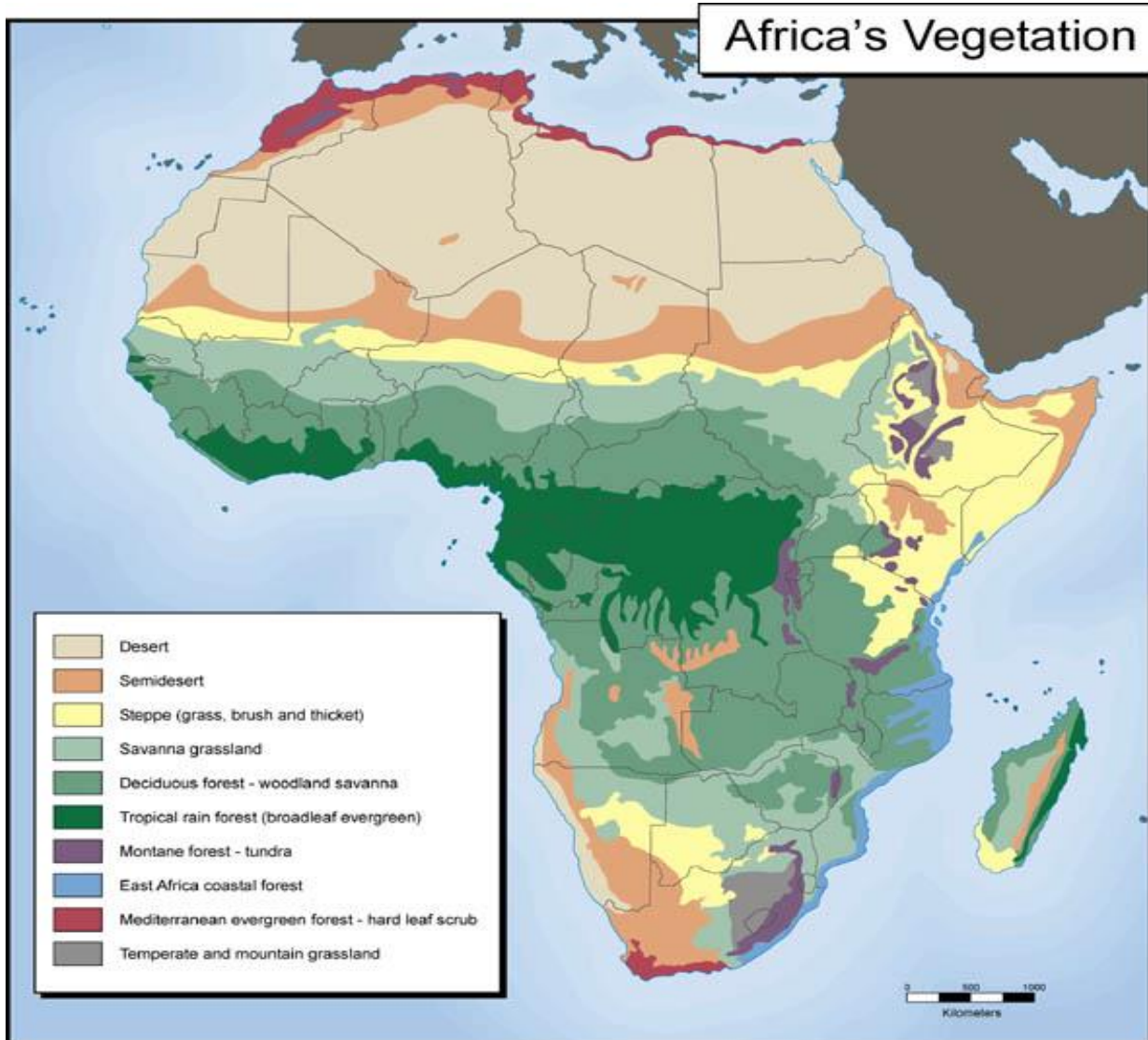
- Farm products account for :



Farming in Africa



18.2 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION



- Deserts
 - Sahara

- Extreme temperatures
- Sand, mountains, rocks, plains
- Treacherous travel conditions; camel = relied on for transport

- Kalahari and Namib
- Aquifers and Oasis
 - Support life in desert



Deserts of Africa

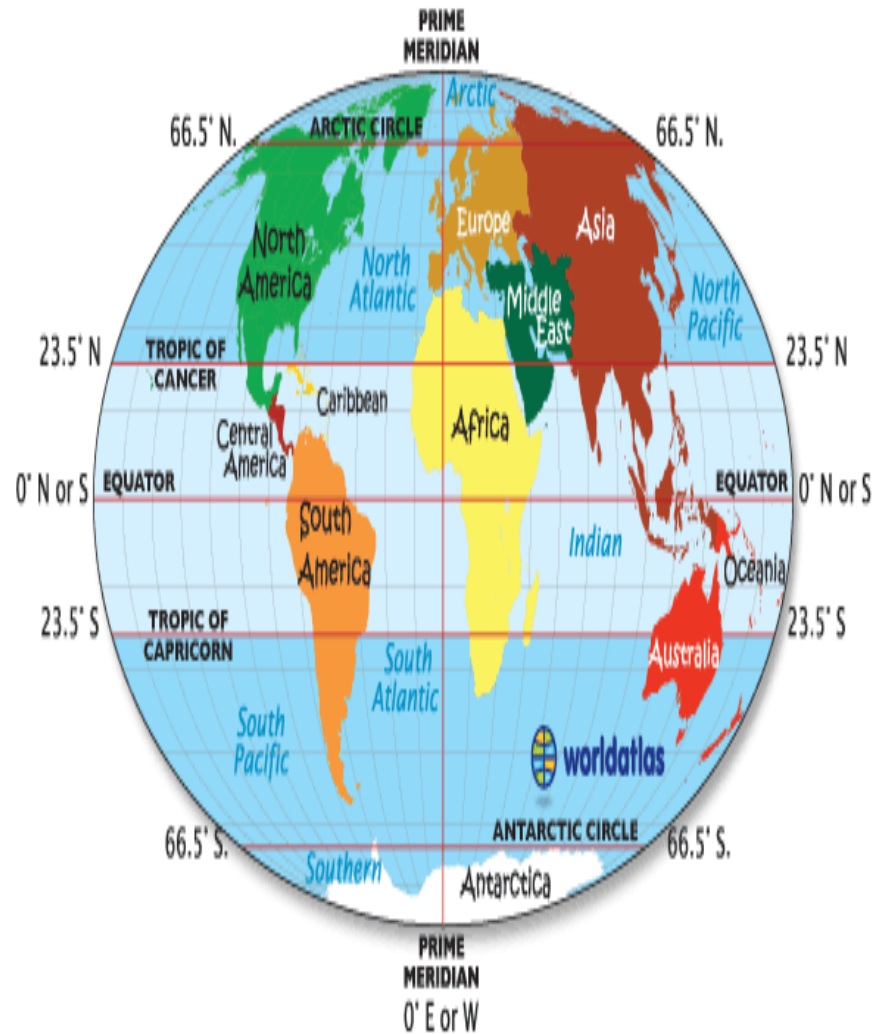


- The Tropics

- 90% of continent lies within:

- Nearly year-round:

- Night =



- Precipitation

- Varies :

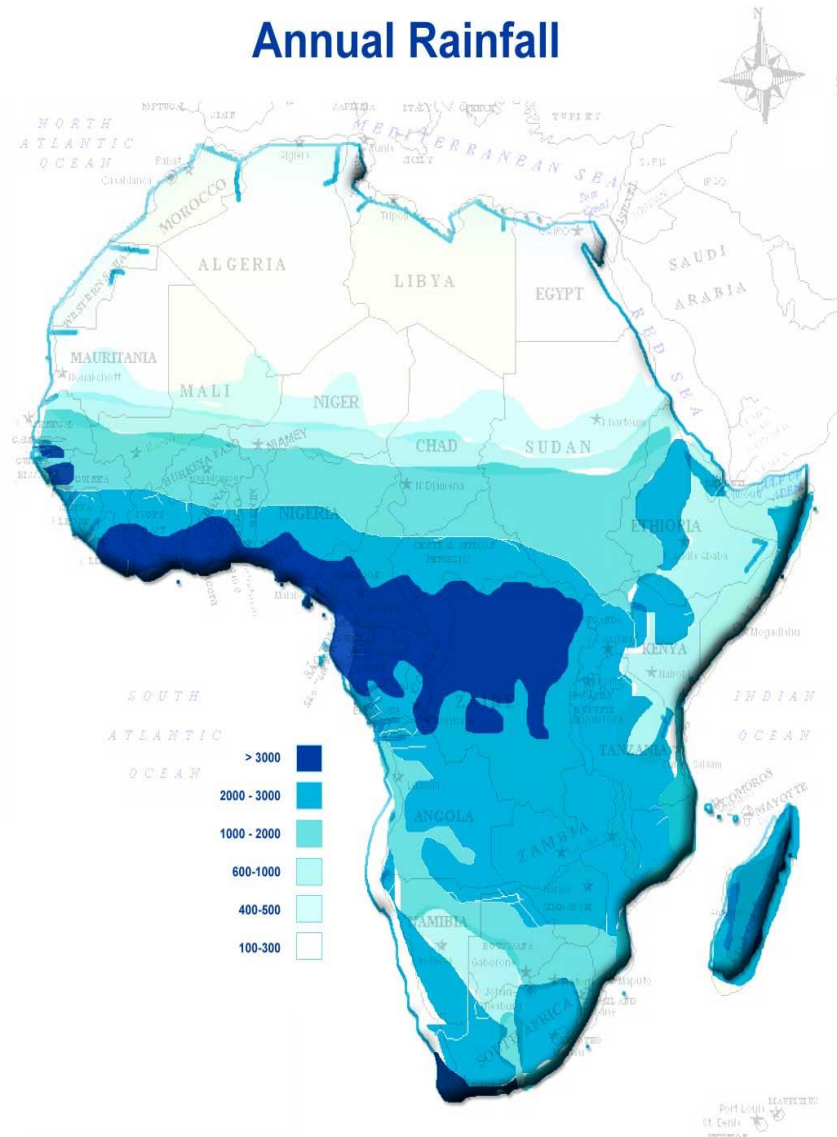
- Rainforest of Central Africa gets:

- Most of continent has:

- Areas closest to equator have:

- West coast of Africa gets lots of rain also

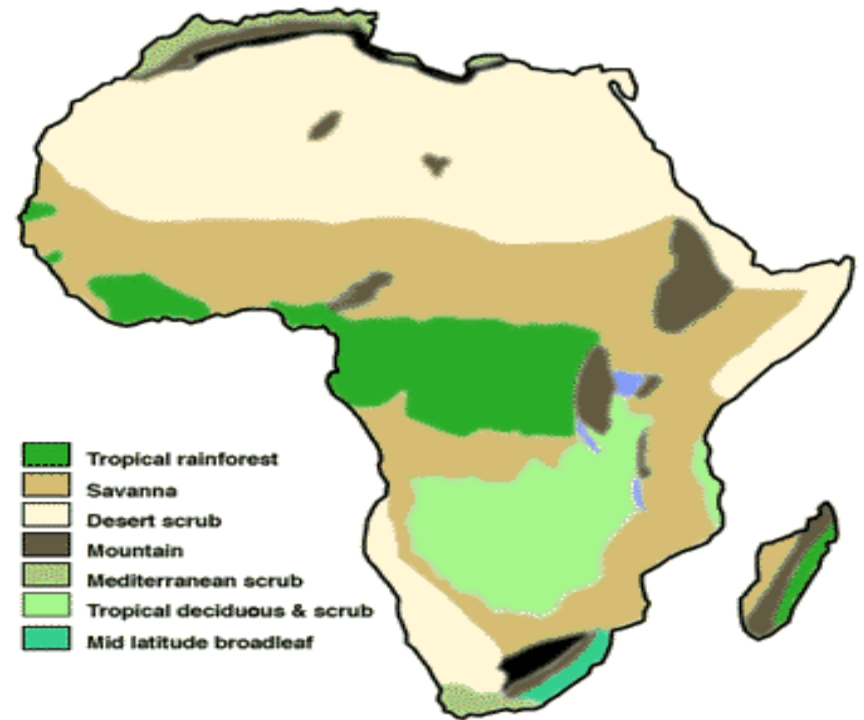
- Areas near deserts get very little rain



- Moderate Areas
 - Mediterranean Climates on:
 - Moderate:



- Tropical Grassland
 - Covers:
 - Dry climate, hard soil
 - Tall grass
 - Good grazing land
 - Serengeti Plain

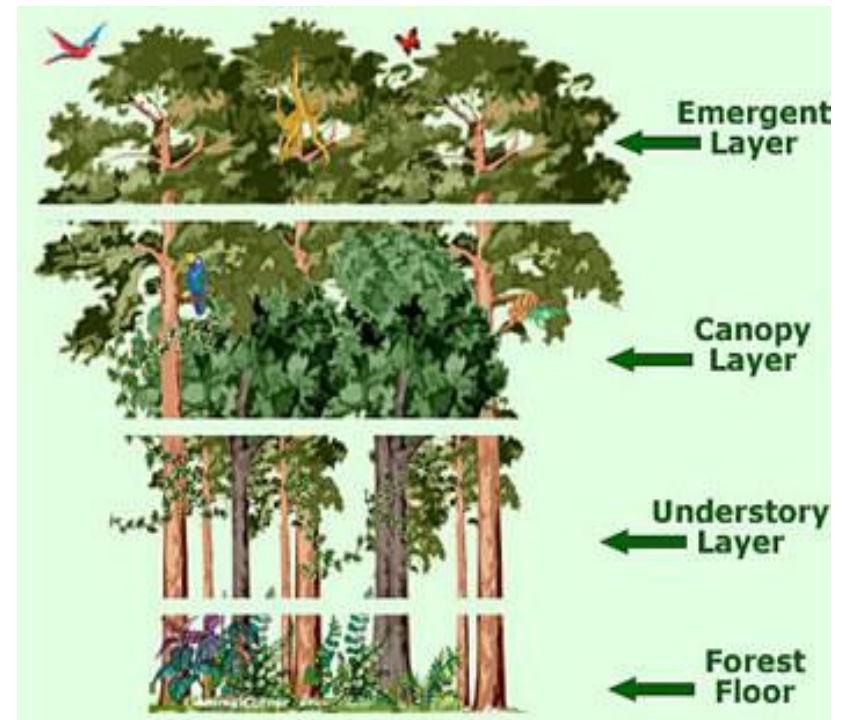
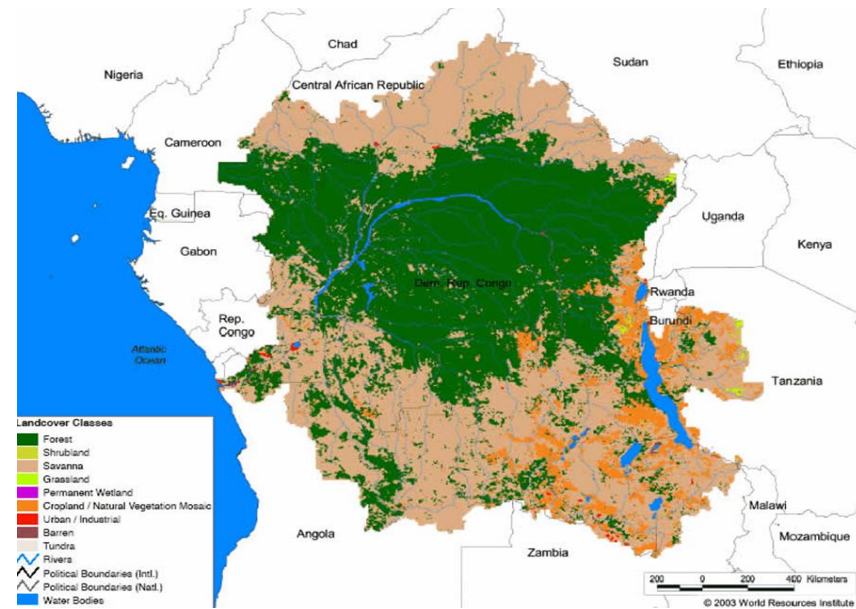


© Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Foundation by Jim Angus 1997



• Rain Forest

- Equator, near Congo River Basin
- Many species of plants and animals
 - Most animals live:
- Hot humid climate
- Over:

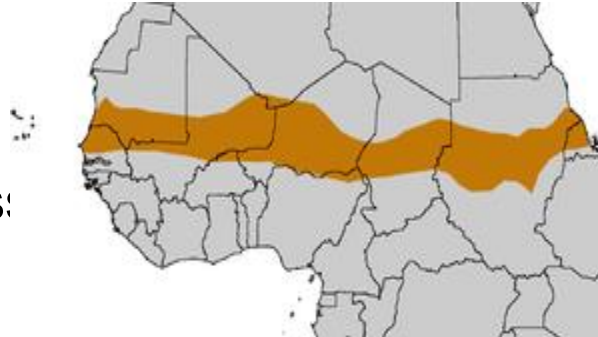


Rain Forest Animals

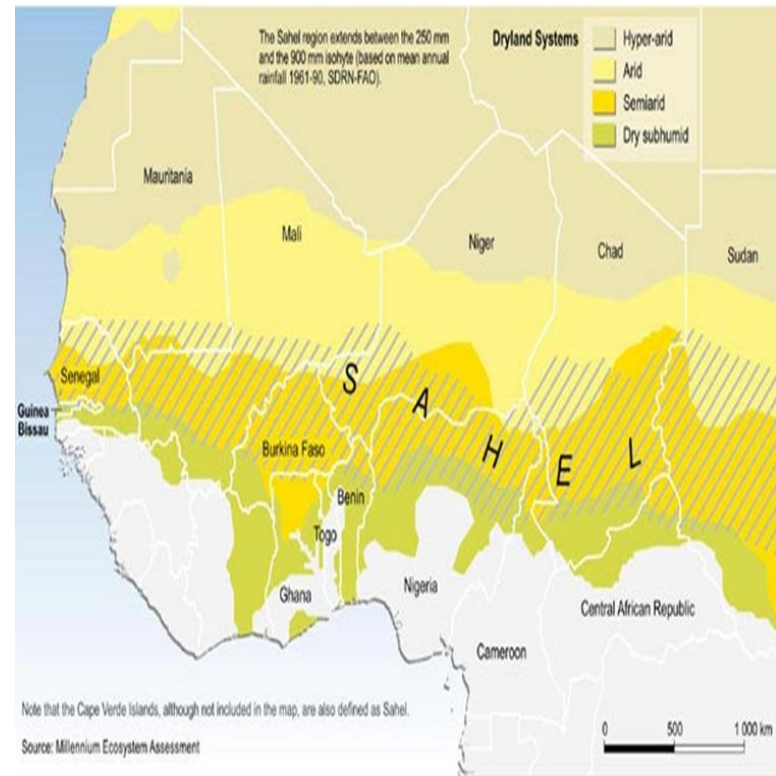


18.3 HUMAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

- The Sahel
 - The **Sahel** stretches across Africa from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea.
 - The Sahel separates the:
 - The area today is home to over a dozen independent countries.



- <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/video/player?titleID=1437286183>



- The Desertification of the Sahel
 - Climate in the Sahel region has changed over thousands of years:
 - Farmers clearing land to :
 - Drilling for water increases salt levels in the soil
 - Many of those who do not farm:
 - The low grasses and plants provide **forage**, or food for grazing animals.
 - Overgrazing and **deforestation** has lead to:



- Other areas affected by desertification
 - Forests of Khartoum, Sudan
 - Rain forest around Lake Chad
- Slowing desertification:



- Oil in Nigeria
 - Experienced oil boom in 1970s
 - Member of OPEC
 - leading oil :
 - “Rentier state”
 - Hope for future
 - 2 consecutive civilian elected governments for 1st time in 2007
 - Environmental Damage



– <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u4l6ArtUlrk>

– http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/picture_gallery/04/africa_polluting_nigeria/html/7.stm

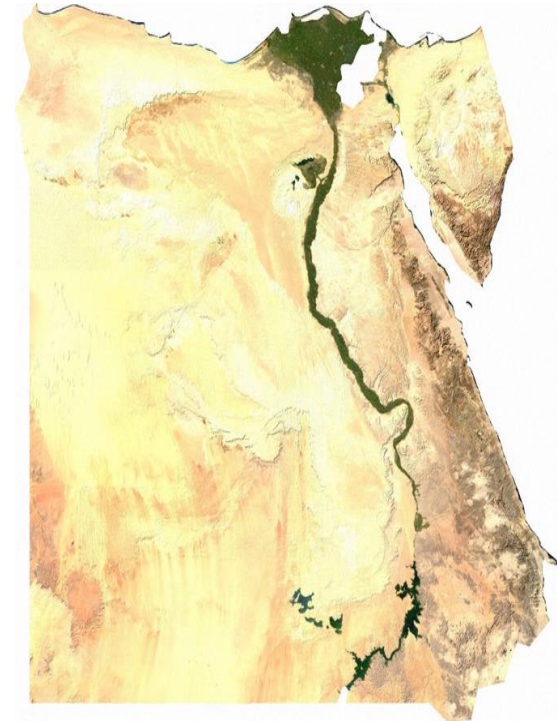
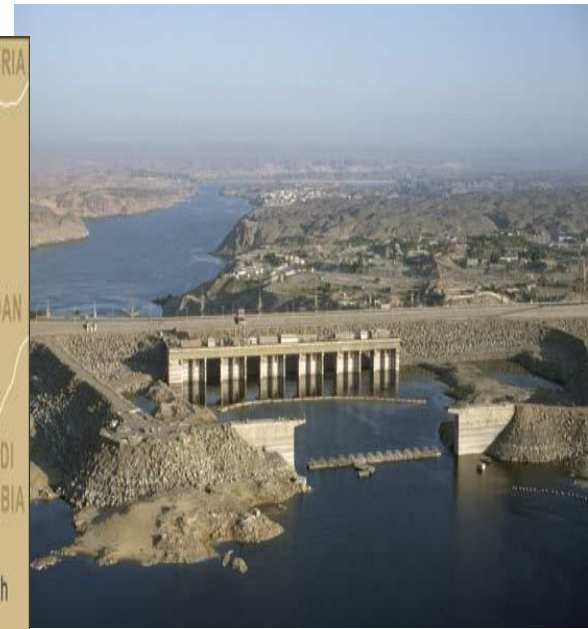
- The Aswan High Dam

- 1970 – designed to control flooding on the Nile to give farmers regular supply of water for irrigation

- Increased:
- Relocation of people and artifacts
- Increased:

- Lake Nasser

- Loss of freshwater



CHAPTER 19

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA:
FROM HUMAN BEGINNINGS TO NEW NATIONS

19.1 EAST AFRICA

- Geography/History
 - Eritrea (North), Seychelles (East), Tanzania (South), Burundi (West) = boundaries
 - “cradle of humanity”
 - Early center of:
 - Arab, Persian, and Indian traders
 - East Africa became a “cultural crossroads”



• Colonialism

- Berlin Conference 1884-85
- By 1914, Africa was almost entirely controlled by European colonial powers
 - Disregarded:
- This was the result of the so-called:
- These European colonial powers ruled most of Africa until the 1960s
 - By the 1970s, most of East Africa had gained independence



- Ethiopia

- Maintained:

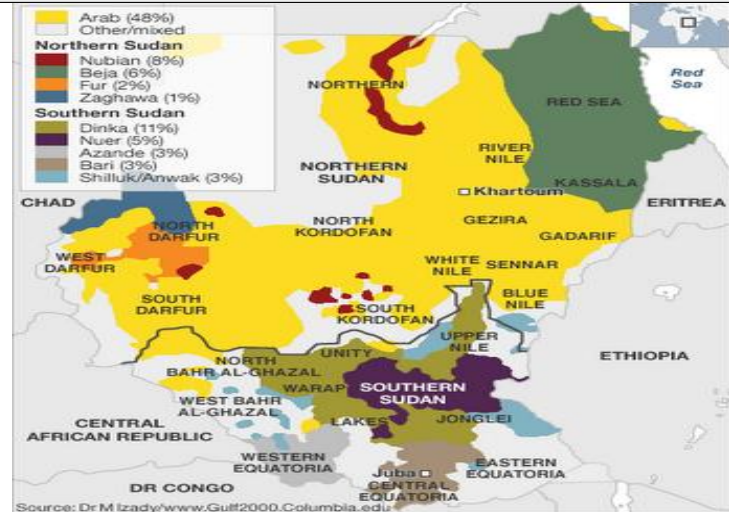
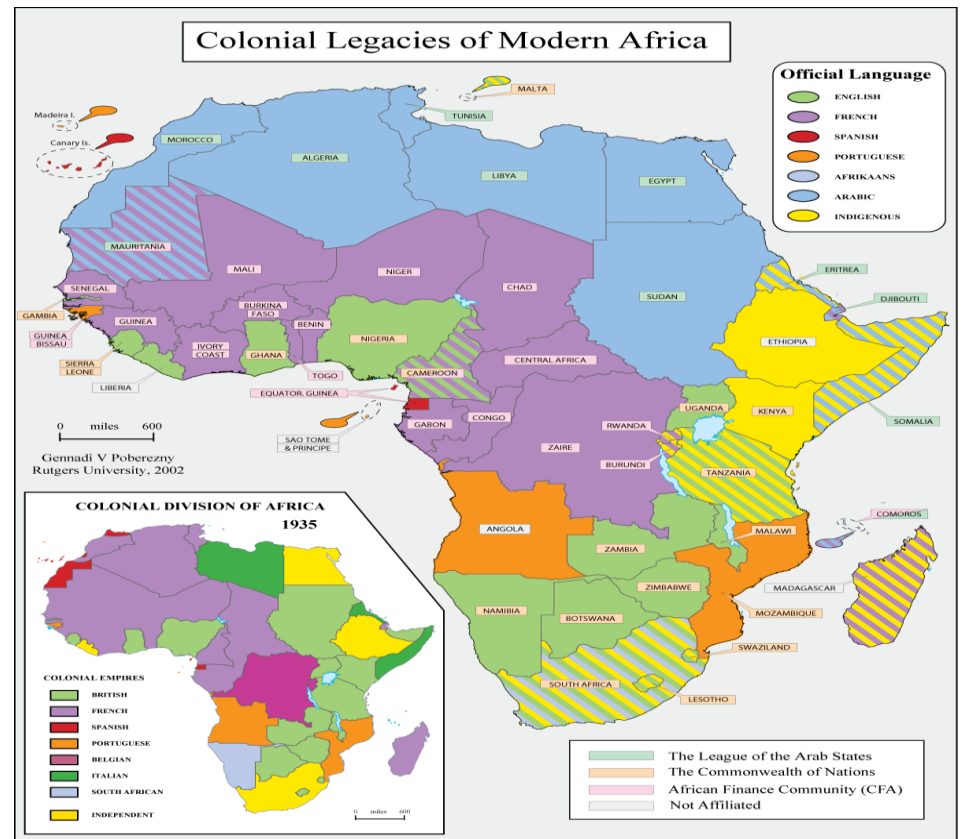
- Emperor Menelik II played on European rivalries

- Ethiopians defeated Italians in the First Italo–Ethiopian War in 1896
 - A provisional treaty of peace was concluded at Addis Ababa on October 26, 1896, which acknowledged the independence of Ethiopia.



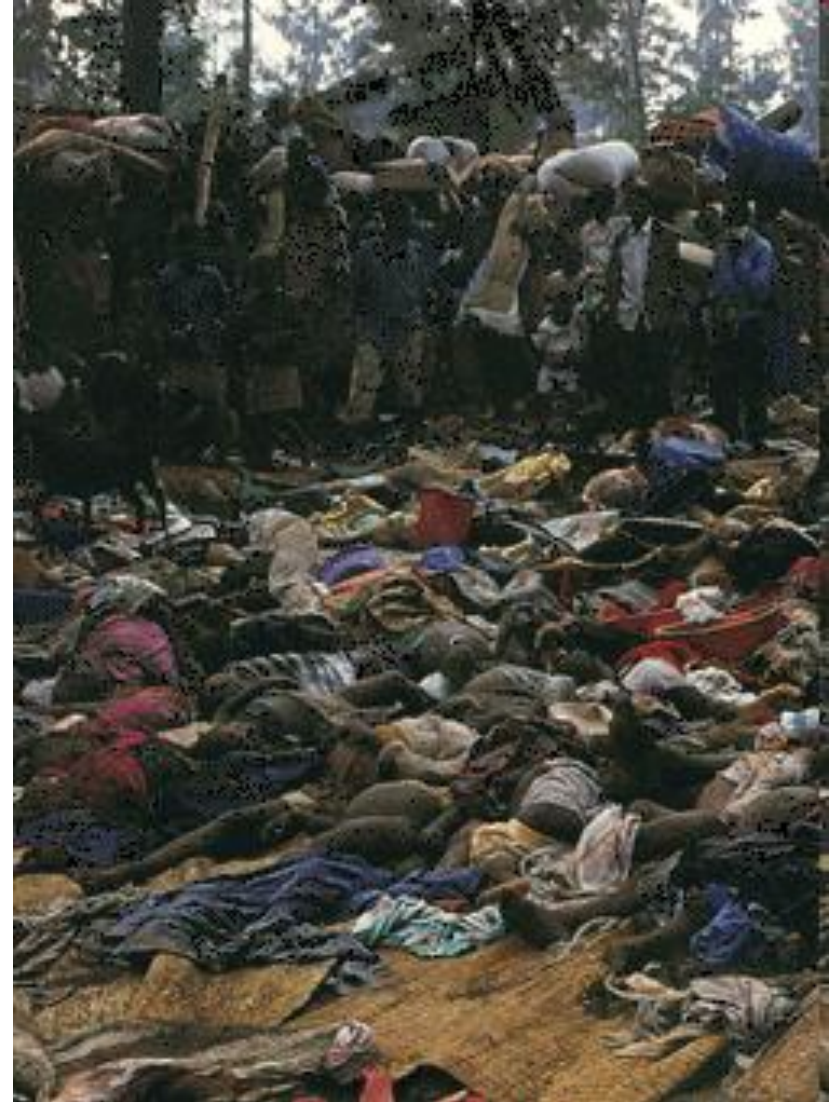
- **Conflict**

- Europeans had not prepared new countries for independence
- Legacy of colonialism:

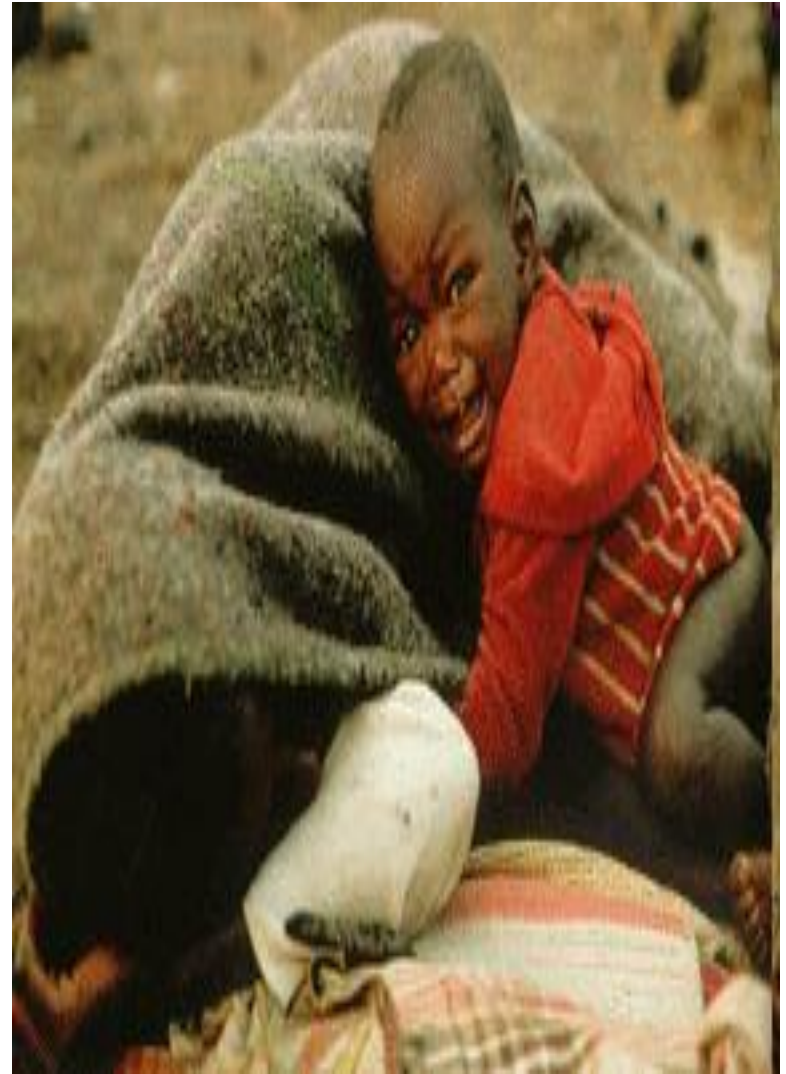


Genocide in Rwanda

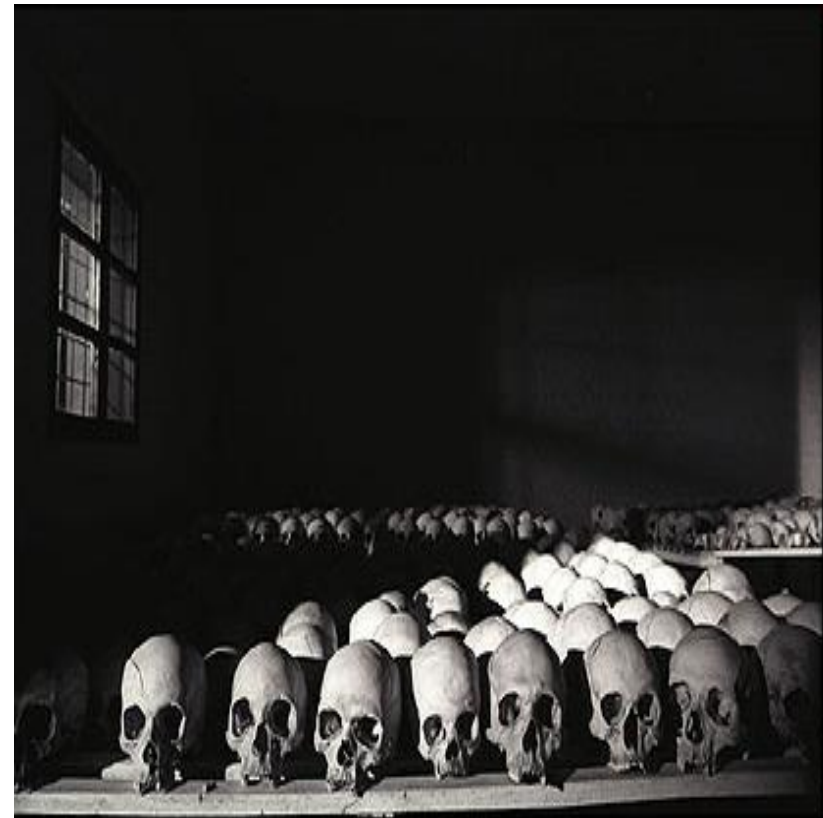
- In Rwanda, 80 percent of the population is Hutu, while most of the remainder is Tutsi
- In 1959, three years before independence from Belgium, the majority ethnic group, the Hutus, overthrew the ruling Tutsi king
- Over the next several years, thousands of Tutsis were killed, and some 150,000 driven into exile in neighboring countries



- The children of these exiles later formed a rebel group, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), and began a civil war in 1990.
- The war, along with several political and economic upheavals, exacerbated ethnic tensions, culminating in April 1994 in a state-orchestrated genocide
- More than 800,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus were massacred by Hutu militias (~3/4 of the Tutsi population), and ~2million were left homeless as the international community stood by.



- A common tool found in most Rwanda households, the **machete**, was used to hack hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians to death during the genocide.
- This stark picture conveys the extent of the killing.
- Many of the skulls are smashed, clearly bearing signs of the blows inflicted by the killers' clubs.



- Economy – Farming
 - East Africa :
 - Cash crops bring revenue, but:
 - Increased urbanization due to:



- Economy – Tourism
 - Wildlife parks in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania
 - Generate millions in needed income, but:



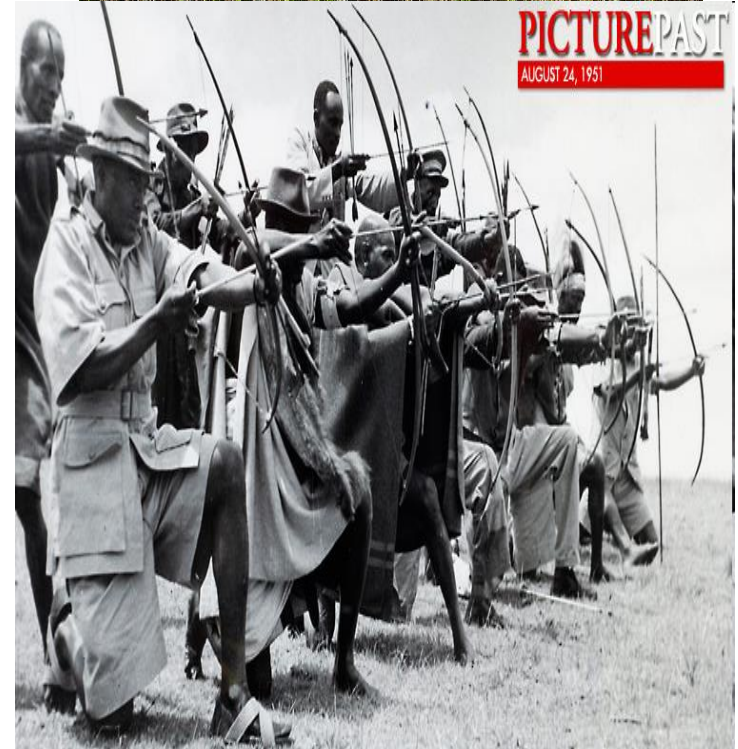
- Culture in Kenya

- In the early 1890s, the British took over lands held by the:

- In the 1950s, the Kikuyu briefly went to war against the British settlers in the:

- The British crushed all resistance, but realized they could:

- Kenya gained independence in:



Distance Running in Kenya

- Since the 1960s, Kenya has made a name for itself as the home to the world's most talented and decorated distance runners.
- Since the 1980s, in almost any distance race of 800 meters or longer, 70 or 80 percent of its winners have been from Kenya
- Both genetic and cultural differences have been cited to explain their success.



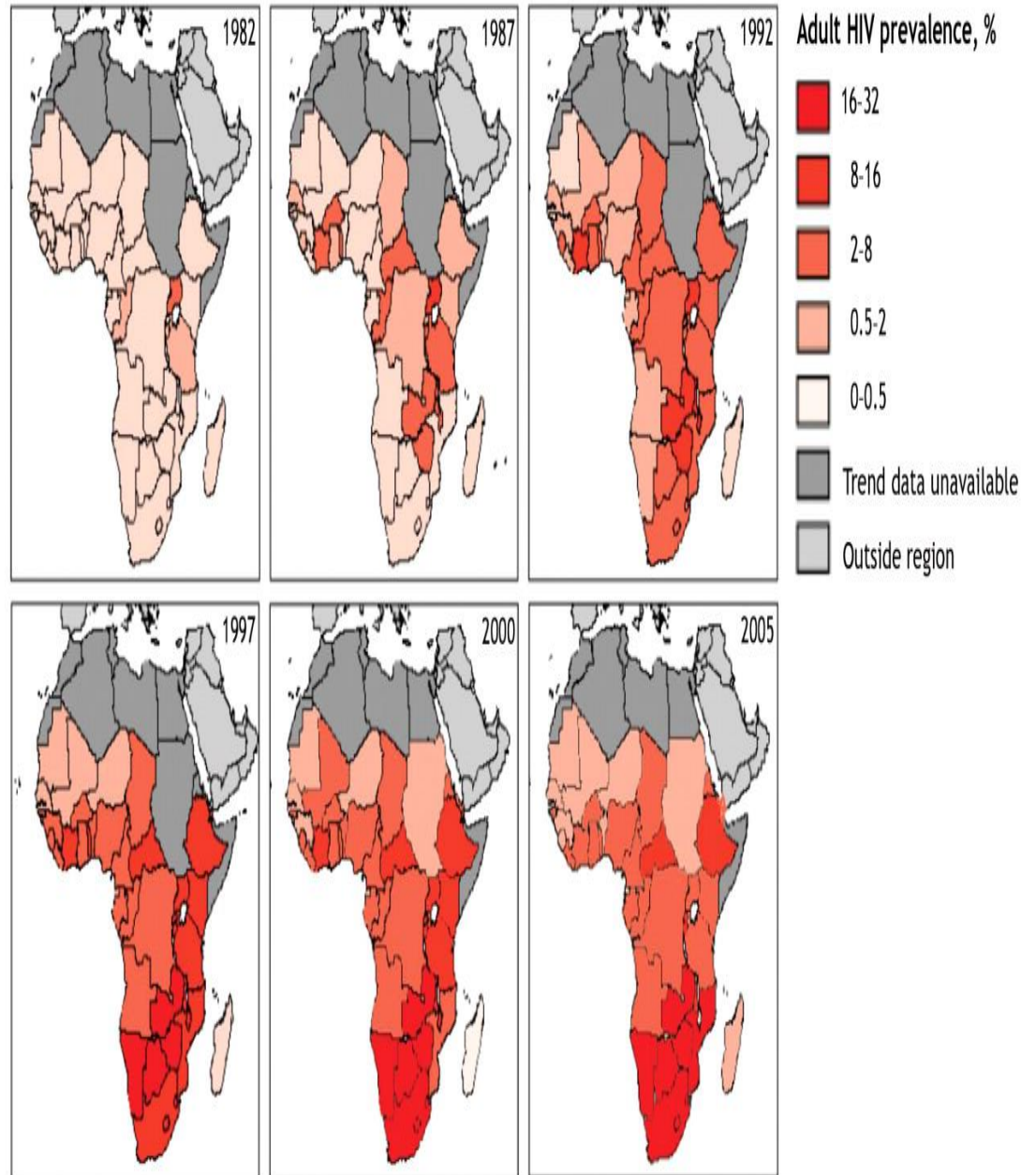
- <http://www.guardian.co.uk/lifeandstyle/the-running-blog/video/2013/jul/02/kenyans-best-distance-runners-video>

- Health Care

- AIDS pandemic:

- Malaria

- Other diseases

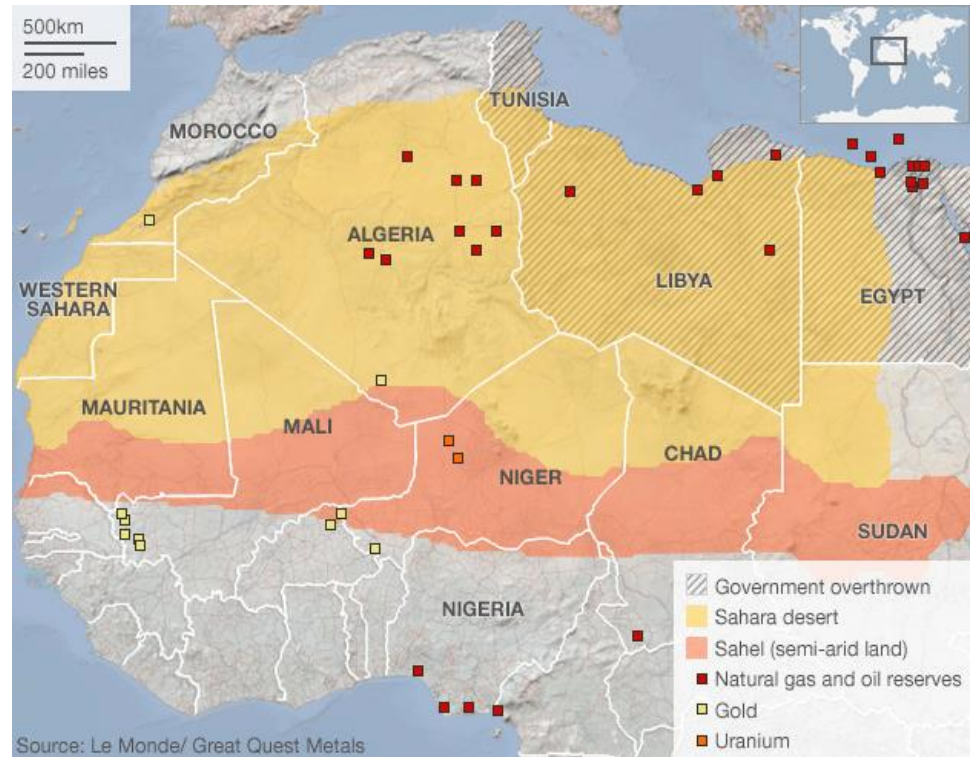


19.2 NORTH AFRICA

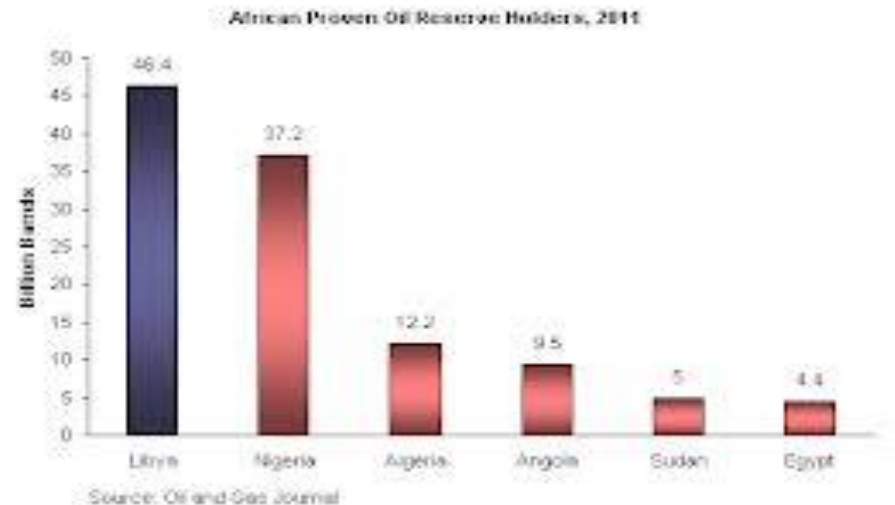
- History/Geography
 - Ancient Egypt – “gift of the Nile”
 - Dynasties, pharaohs, pyramids
 - Advances in mathematics and medicine
 - Islam:



- Economy
 - Transition from agriculture to:
 - Today oil = major export for Libya, Tunisia, Algeria
 - Has brought:



- Many North Africans have emigrated to:



- Culture

- *Souks* = common features in *medinas*

- Music

- Reflection of political and social culture
 - Has been used as political protest – first against colonial rulers, currently against Islamic fundamentalists (recently esp. by women) as sample lyrics indicate

- *Allah Wakbar (God is great)*
(by) Matoub Lounes

- *Arabic is God's language
Knowledge is in it It is unlike any other [language] For it you could jump into an abyss Go ahead, take a leap! (59)*

- "*Ouaili*" (by) Baaziz

- *I am speaking of these executioners These servants, these ministers All are bastards They blurred all the paths They have blood, oh mother! on their lists Now that they are old They retire in Paris ... (3)*

- Women & Family

- Patriarchal family structure

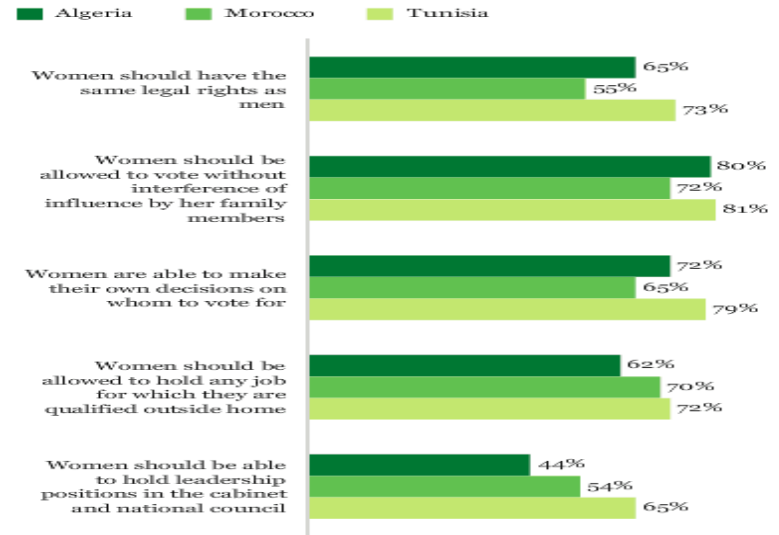
- Increased:

- Professional opportunities:

- Pictured: Egyptian women in an anti-Muslim Brotherhood protest in Cairo.

- The Brotherhood condemned the UN's declaration for women's rights.

Some countries have also had discussions about the rights that a country's government should guarantee to women. Please tell me whether or not you generally agree with each of the following?
(Percentage of men who "agree")



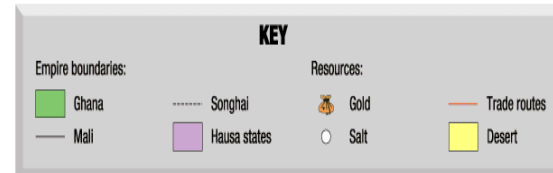
Political Turmoil in Egypt

- In January 2011, Egyptians stage nationwide demonstrations against the authoritarian rule of President Hosni Mubarak, forcing him to resign from power in less than a month
- In the post-Mubarak elections, the Muslim Brotherhood takes control of the government culminating in the election of Mohammed Morsi
- Morsi's unilateral declaration of more powers for himself in late 2012 triggers protests against his regime, ultimately resulting in his ouster by the military in July
- The military has since cracked down on the Brotherhood, and is backing the newly installed government.



19.2 WEST AFRICA

- History/Geography
 - Goree Island and impact of the slave trade
 - Gold and salt trade routes across the Sahara gave rise to the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai from 800-1591
 - Pre-colonial:



- Economy

- Countries' economies dependent on:

- Ghana's economy has been relatively stable

- Minerals, increasingly oil and agricultural products
 - Free/fair elections since 1992

- Sierra Leone's has been weak

- <http://www.gfmag.com/component/content/article/119-economic-data/12529-the-worlds-richest-and-poorest-countries.html#axzz2ZFWwVq9q>

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/picture_gallery/07/africa_sierra_leone_slum/html/1.stm



- Culture

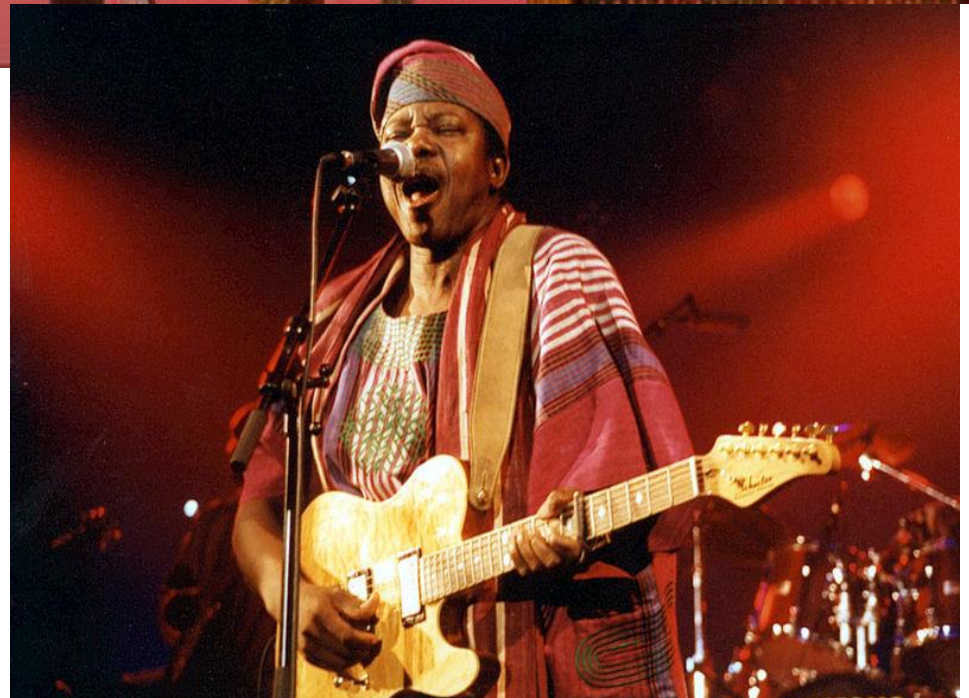
- *Asasia* or *kente* cloth

- Music

- Blends traditional African music with American forms of jazz, blues, and reggae

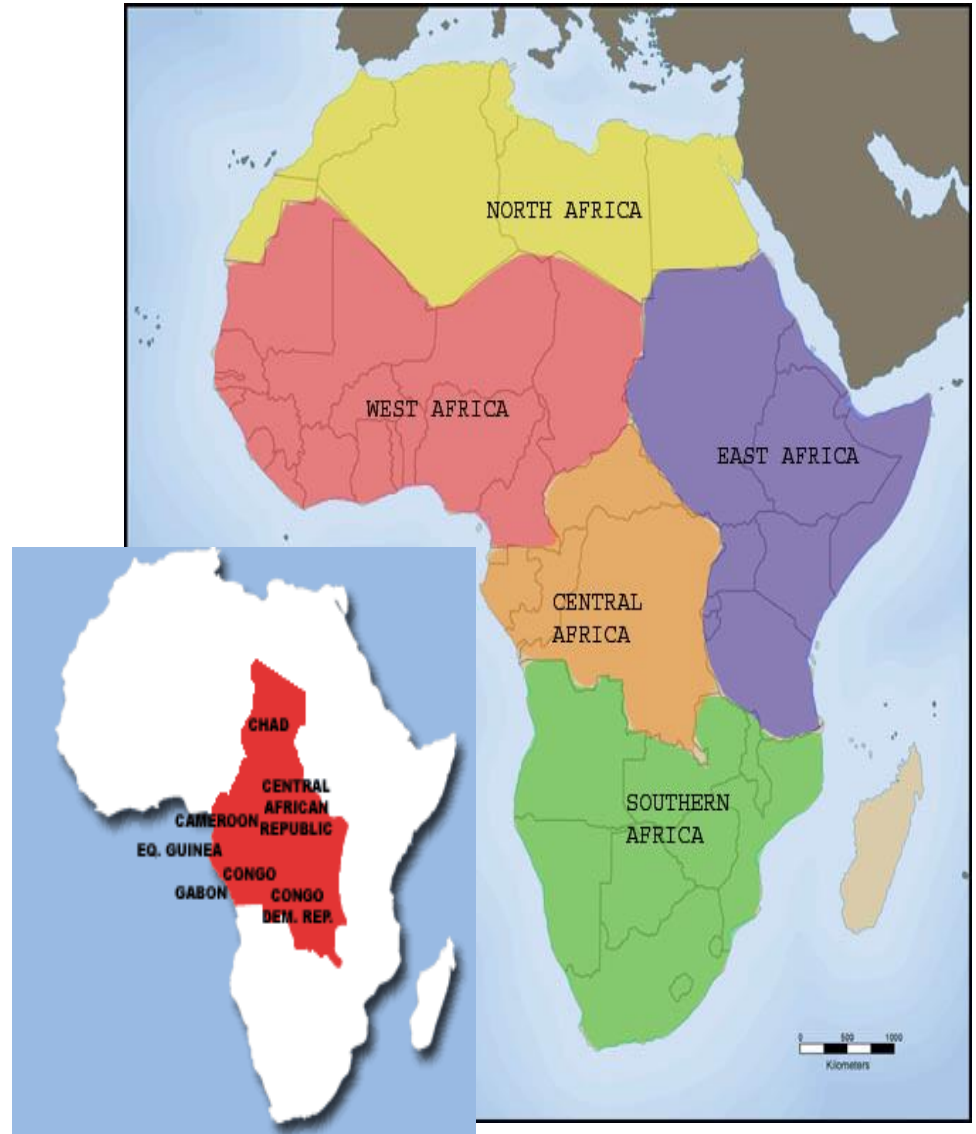
- Use French and English lyrics to attract international audience

- “King Sunny” of Nigeria



19.4 CENTRAL AFRICA

- History/Geography
 - Bantu & Bantu migrations
 - Slave trade
 - Portuguese and Sao Tome
 - Traded for:
 - Trade:



Languages of Africa

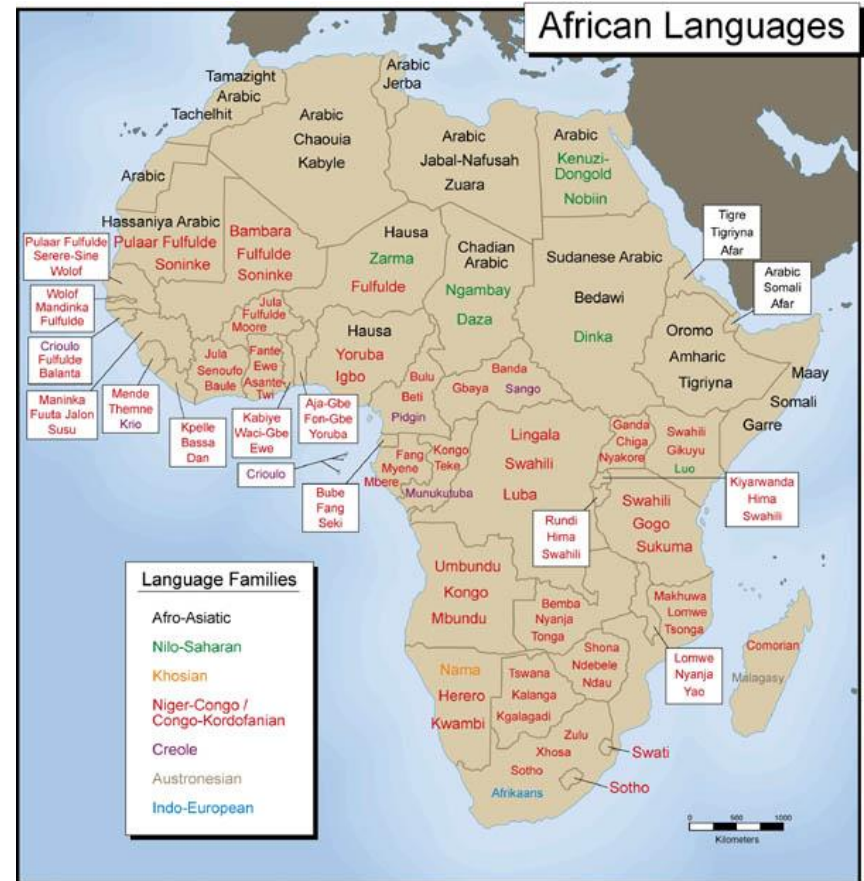
Business Languages in Africa



SOURCES:
en.wikipedia.org

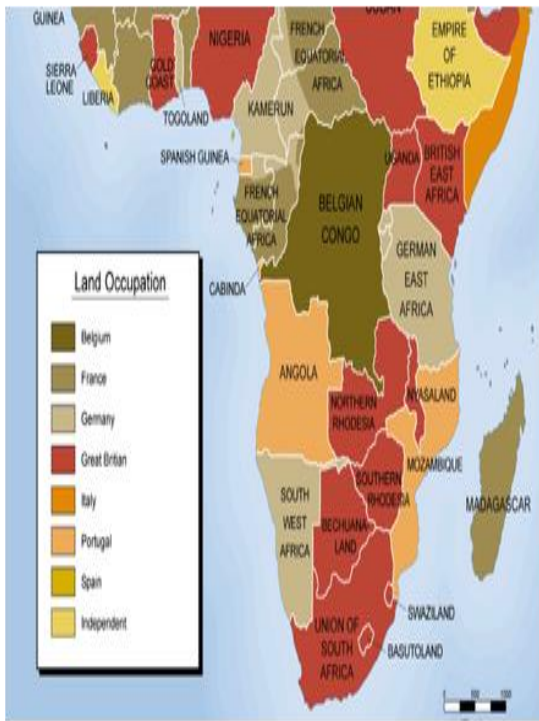
MORE COOLNESS?
#ODMACT
@ogilydms

Infographic designed by
@Ivanisawesome



Colonialism

- King Leopold II of Belgium
- "Congo Free State" (Belgian Congo)
- Rubber, palm oil, ivory & other resources
- French = other major colonizers in C. Africa
- Centralized:
- Most countries independent by 1960s, problems continue today

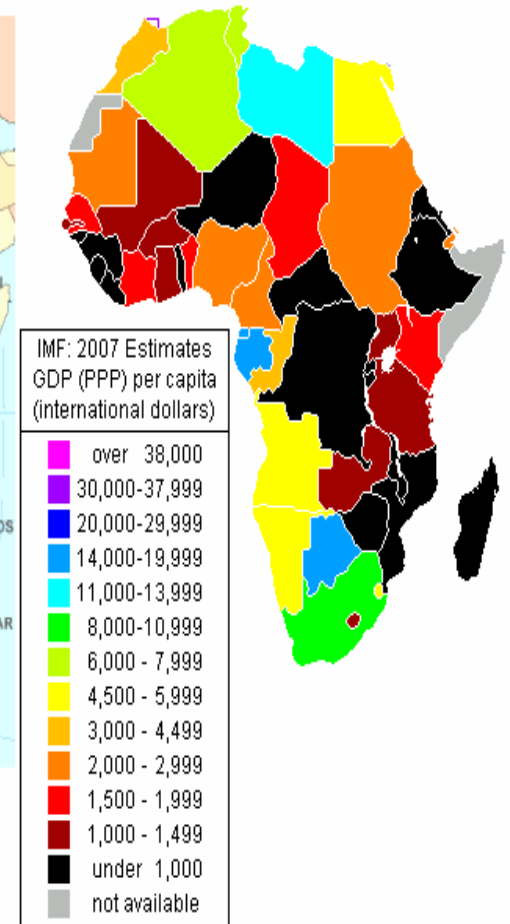


FROM PHOTOGRAPHS, CONGO STATE

"The pictures get sneaked around everywhere." — Page 40.

Post Colonial Struggles

- Economy -
 - Loss of resources
 - Disruption of political system
 - Lack of infrastructure
 - Overdependence on raw materials exports
 - <http://www.foxbusiness.com/markets/2012/09/14/10-poorest-countries-in-world/>



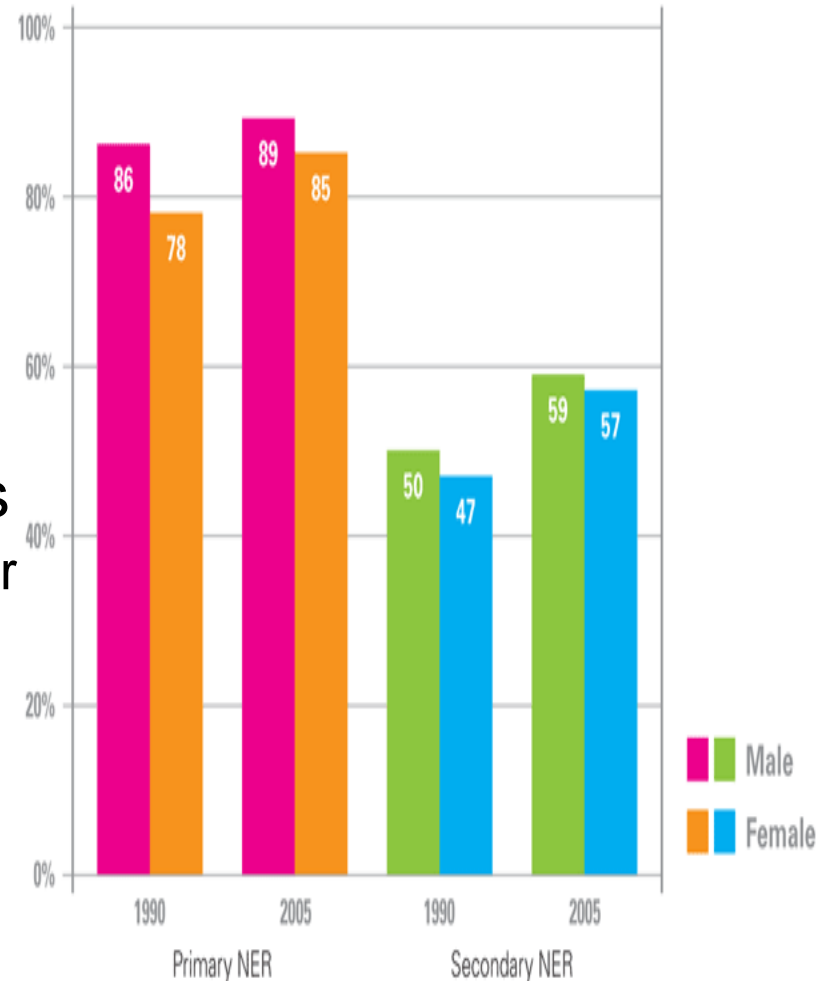
Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Problems for DRC
 - Rich in natural resources: gold, copper, diamonds
 - Hot spot in Cold War
 - Mobutu Sese Seko 1967-1977
 - Nationalized business
 - Corruption
 - Economic and social decline
 - Laurent Kabila 1997 -2001 (assassinated)
 - Joseph Kabila elected 2006 & 2011



Post Colonial Successes/Failures

- Culture/Society
 - Education – challenges
 - Low attendance
 - Shortages of teachers and secondary schools
 - Language differences
 - Education – improvements
 - New universities – ex: Omar Bongo in Gabon
 - Vocational and agricultural training
 - Health care issues increasingly addressed



THE GENDER GAP IN EDUCATION IS DIMINISHING WITH INCREASED ENROLMENT

Primary and secondary net enrolment ratios (NER) of boys and girls (1990 and 2005)

http://www.africa.upenn.edu/health/ngos_org.htm

19.5 SOUTHERN AFRICA

- History/Geography
 - Bantu-speaking majority
 - Great Zimbabwe, Mutapa Empire:
 - Portuguese arrive in 1500s, followed by others (Dutch, British)
 - British defeat:
 - Boer War



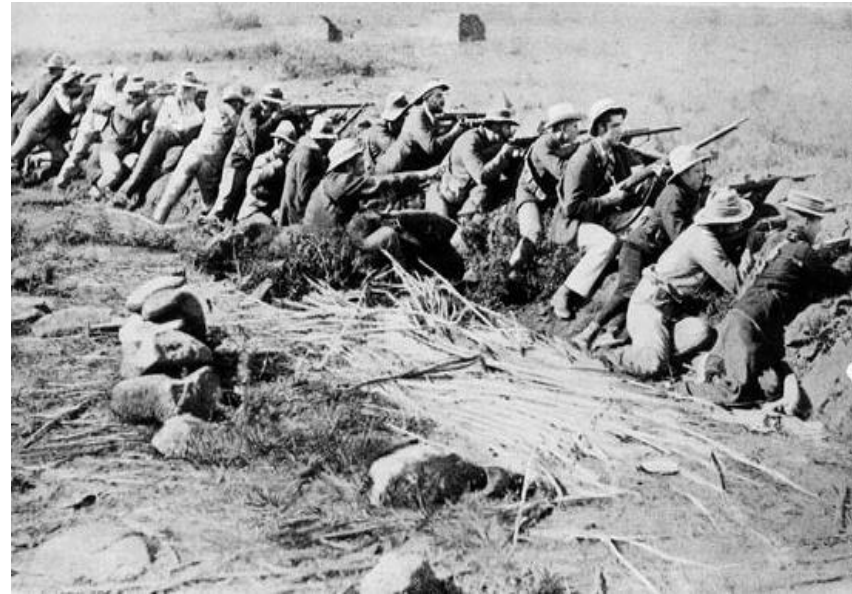
The Zulu

- The Zulu originated in the Congo Basin area and in the 16th century the Zulu migrated southward
- During the reign of King Shaka (1816-1828), the Zulu became the mightiest military force in southern Africa.
- British encroachment onto Zulu lands grew under Shaka's successors
- In 1879 war erupted, and Although the Zulu initially experienced some success, the British army eventually prevailed.



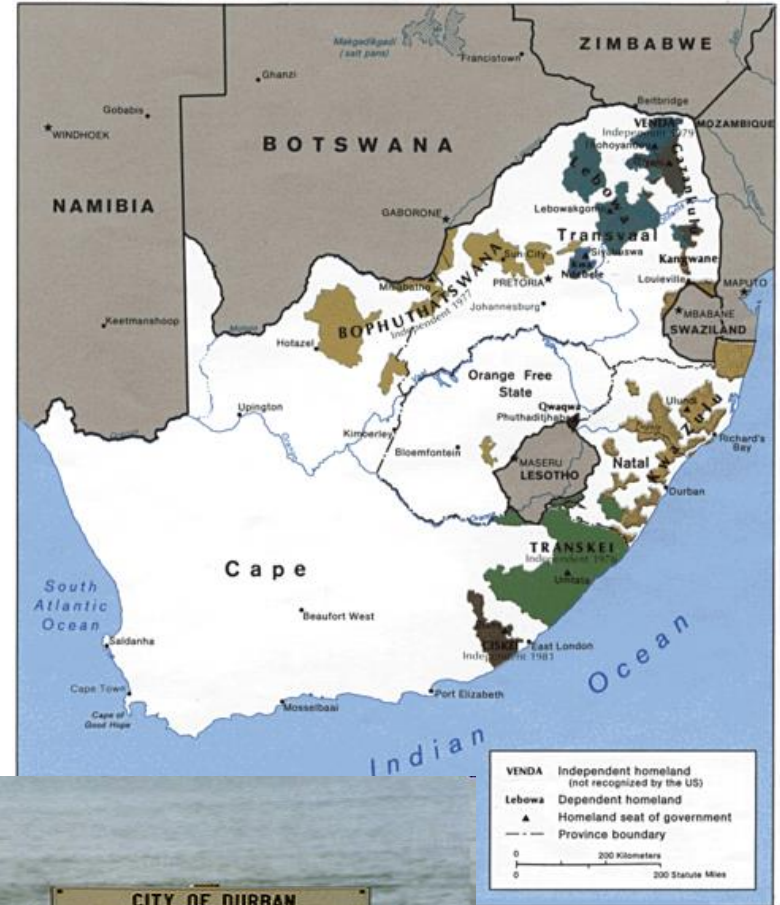
- Colonialism

- The Dutch and British ruled together after the Boer War (1910).
- The Union of South Africa was formed in 1910 from four British colonies
- In 1948, the white government which came to power:
 - It dictated strict racial separation of black and white communities
 - In May of 1961 a republic was declared

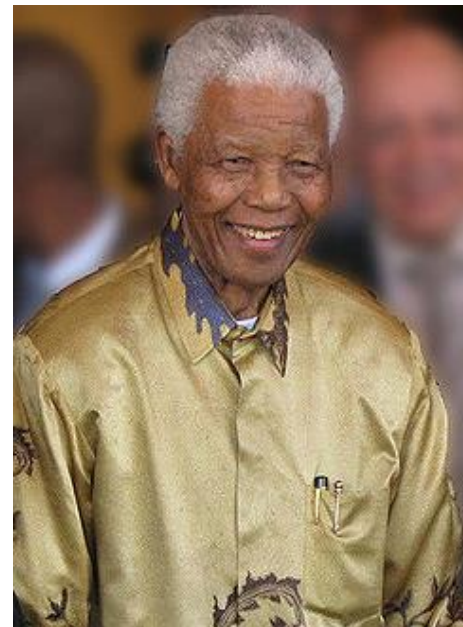


- Apartheid
 - To control black South Africans, the government created:
 - Under the homelands plan, blacks—75 percent of the population—were:
 - Every African was assigned to a homeland.
 - Africans were to stay in their homelands unless a pass was issued:

South Africa: Black Homelands



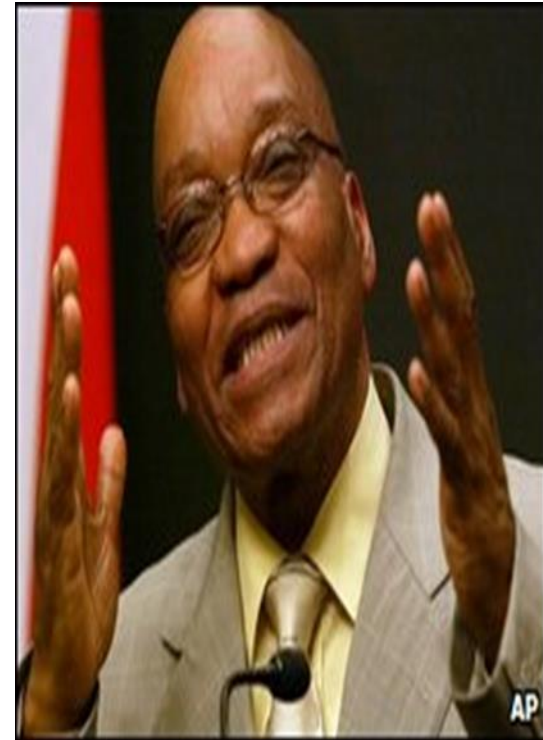
- Backlash against apartheid
 - African National Congress (ANC)
 - Nelson Mandela
 - Much of the world refused to let apartheid and the homelands plan continue without protest.
 - In 1986, the United States and Europe, South Africa's largest trading partners, placed:
 - F.W. de Klerk
 - 1994 - election
 - 1996 – new constitution



Continuing Challenges

- Today South Africa is a republic
- The first :

- Undoing the inequalities in place under apartheid has been a continuing challenge for the government
- Jacob Zuma is the current president (elected in 2009)



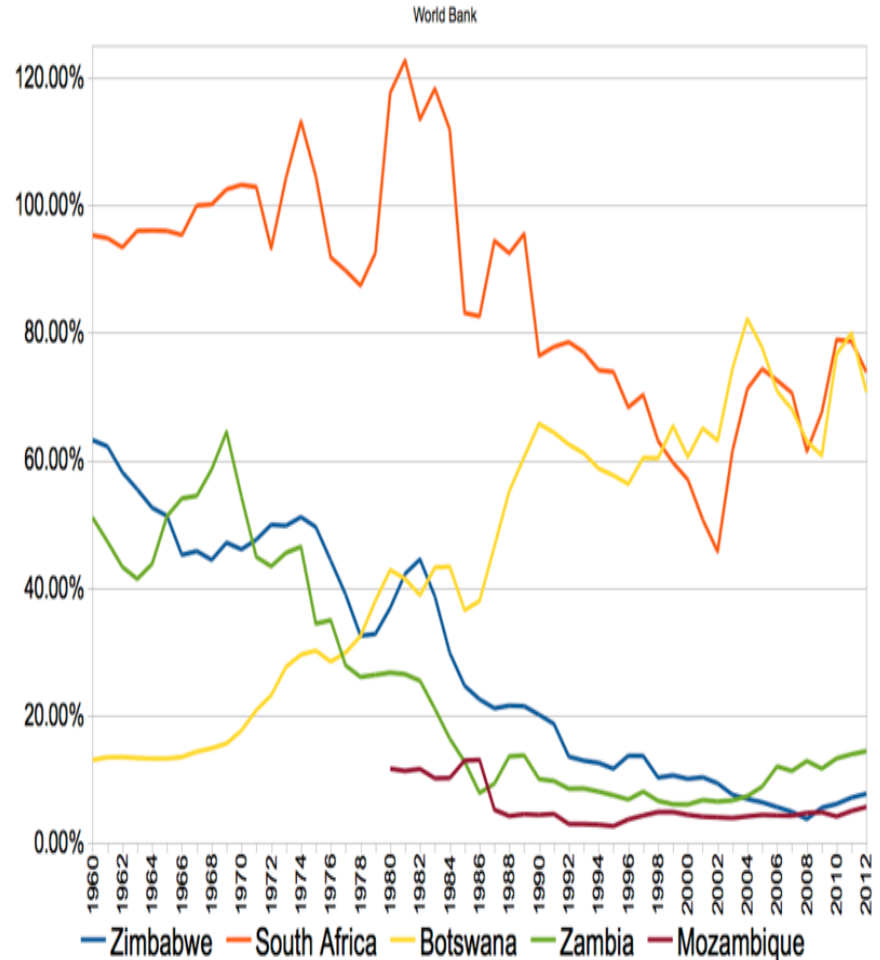
- Economy – South Africa’s “Two Economies”
 - Upper-middle income
 - Modern cities
 - Industrial complexes
 - Mechanized farms & ranches
 - Lower income:



Botswana

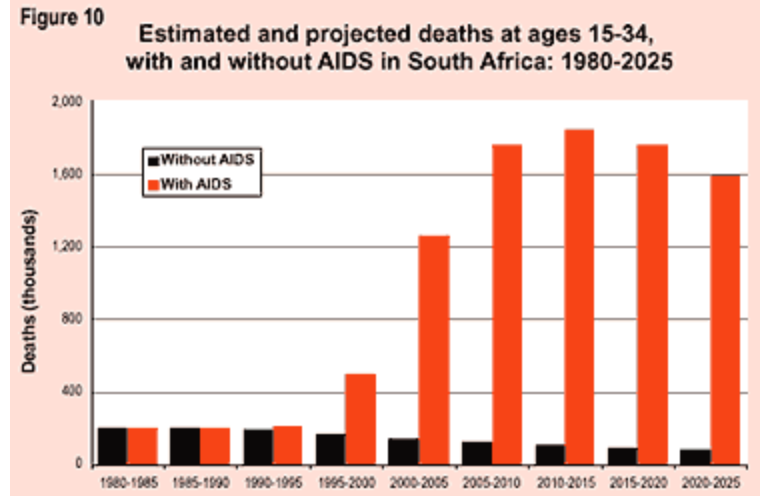
- Economy – Botswana
 - Long-term economic growth since 1966
 - Mineral based wealth
 - World:
 - Income gap
 - Unequal land distribution
 - Small farmers seeing land bought up by ranchers
 - Overdependence on food imports

GDP per capita (current), % of world average

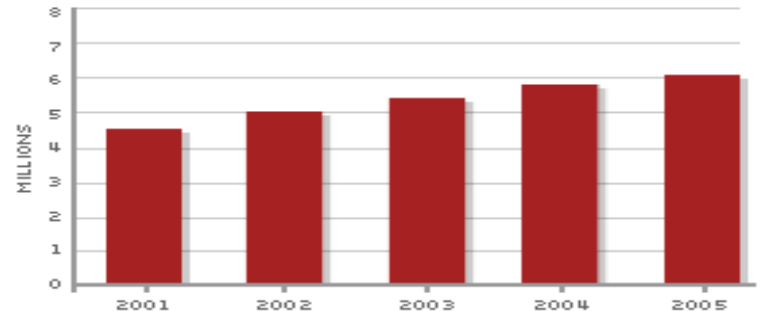


AIDS

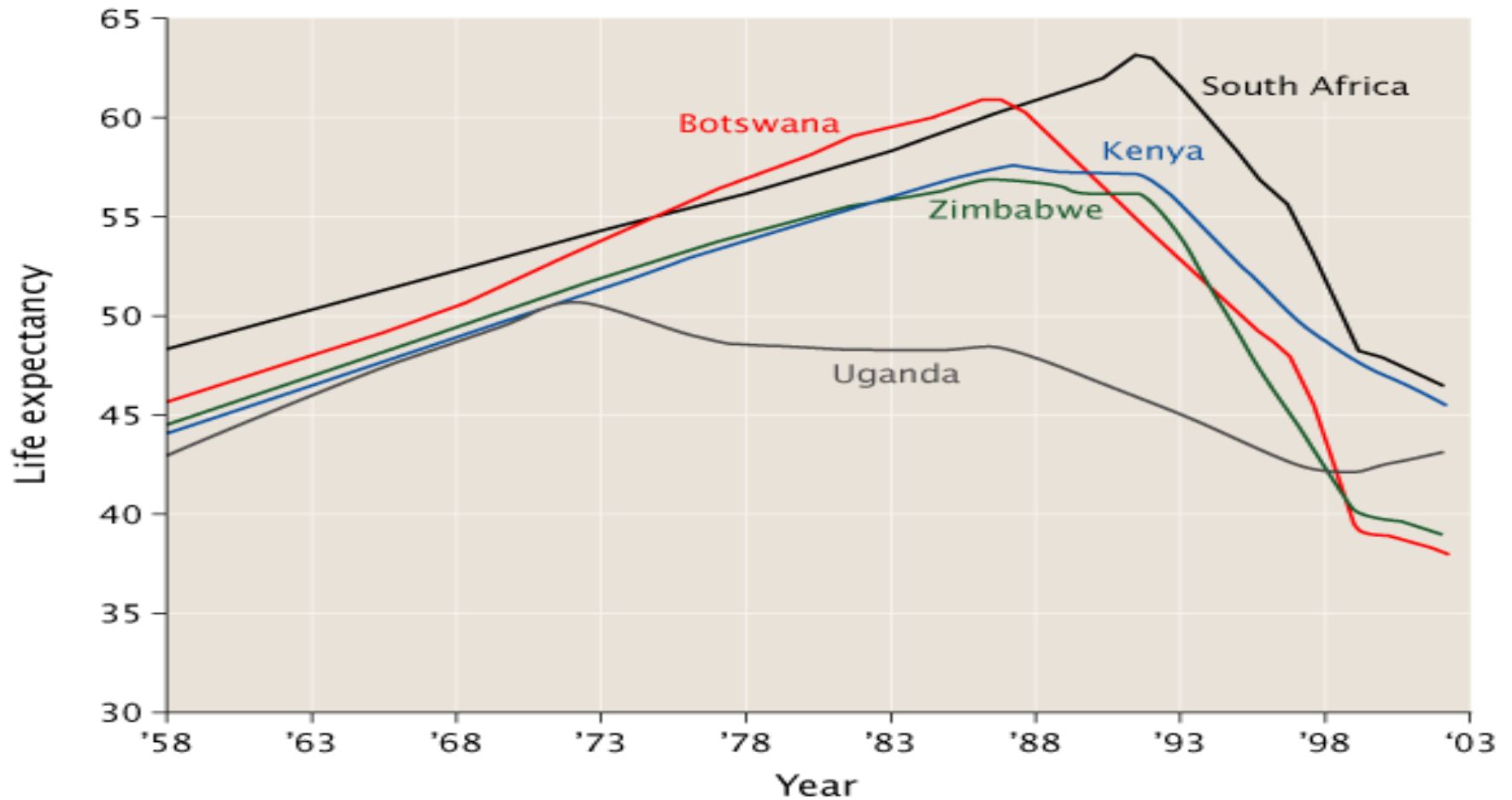
- Sub-Saharan Africa is currently the area where AIDS is taking the largest toll.
- Some countries now have around 25% of the working adult population who are HIV-positive
- South Africa has the second-highest number of HIV/Aids patients in the world.



HIV positive, all ages



AIDS and Life Expectancy

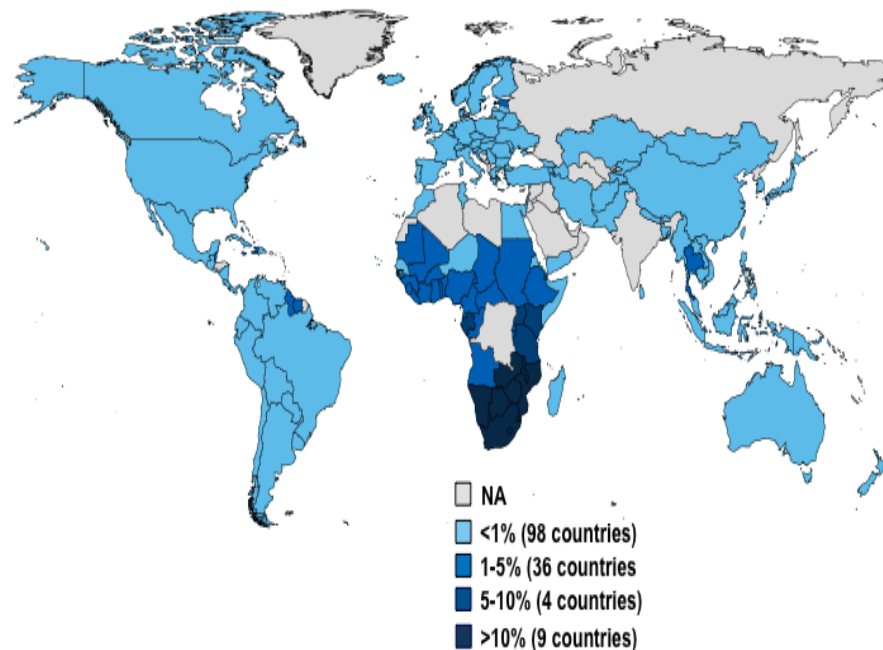


AIDS around the world

1. South Africa 5,600,000
2. Nigeria 3,300,000
3. India 2,400,000
4. Kenya 1,500,000
5. Mozambique 1,400,000
6. Tanzania 1,400,000
7. Uganda 1,200,000
8. United States 1,200,000
9. Zimbabwe 1,200,000
10. Russia 980,000

Adult HIV Prevalence Rate, 2011

Global HIV Prevalence Rate = 0.8%



NOTES: Data are estimates. Prevalence rates include adults ages 15-49. The estimate for Sudan represents data for South Sudan. An estimate was provided for Sudan and is <1%.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation, www.GlobalHealthFacts.org, based on UNAIDS, Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic; 2012.

Age of AIDS

PBS Frontline -The Age of AIDS

Part II Chapter 1: Political Indifference

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/aids/view/9.html?as=1>

Part II Chapter 3: The Struggle to Get the Drugs

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/aids/view/11bis2.html?as=1>