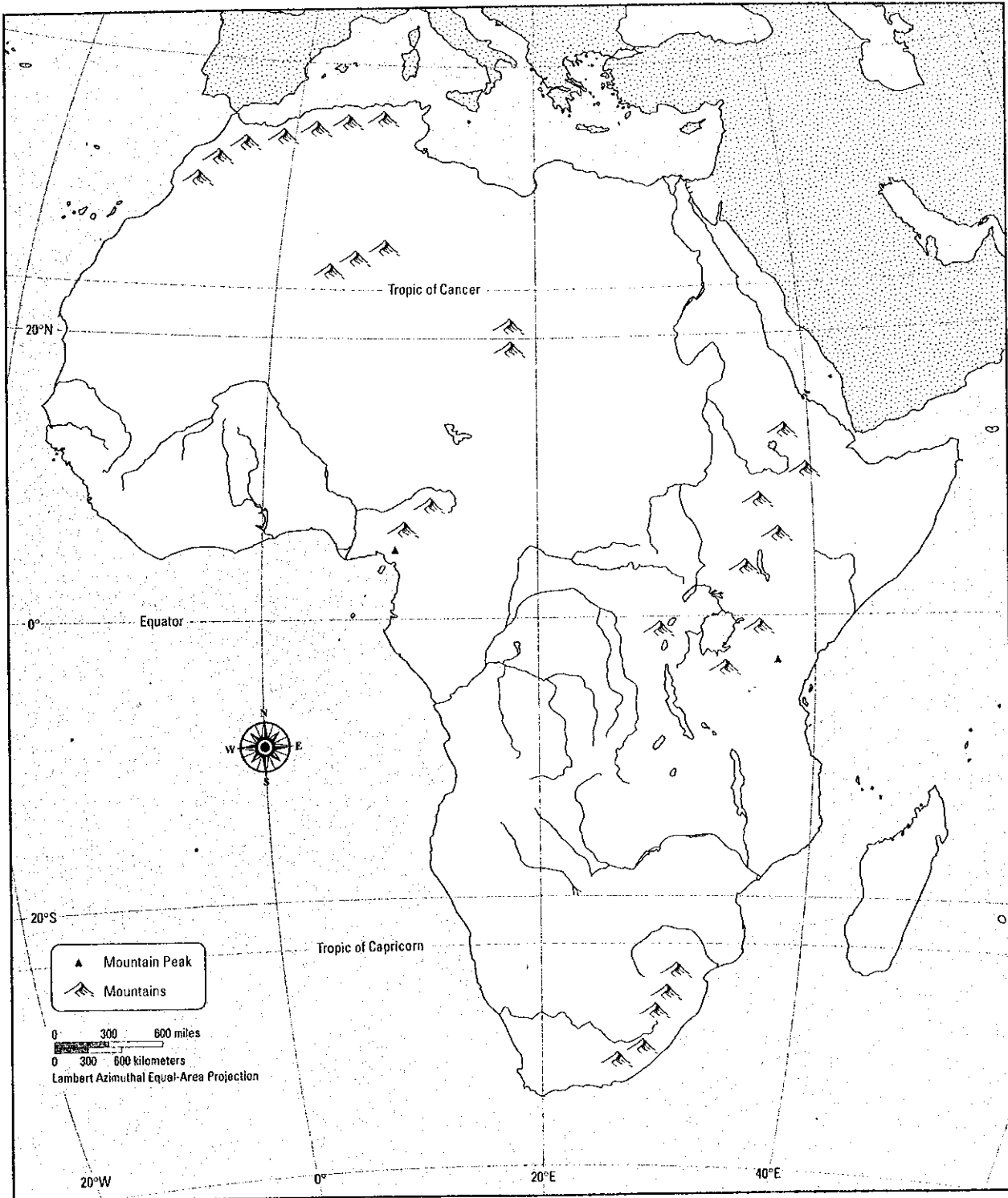


Name _____

Date _____

OUTLINE MAP ACTIVITIES, CONTINUED

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Outline Map Activities

Africa: Physical

A. Use the maps from your textbook to locate the physical features listed below. Label them on the outline map provided.

Bodies of Water		Rivers		Lakes
Atlantic Ocean	Mediterranean Sea	Blue Nile	Orange	Lake Chad
Gulf of Aden	Mozambique Channel	Congo	Senegal	Lake Nasser
Gulf of Guinea	Red Sea	Niger	White Nile	Lake Nyasa
Indian Ocean	Strait of Gibraltar	Nile	Zambezi	Lake Tanganyika
				Lake Victoria

Mountains	Major Landforms		Islands
Ahaggar Mountains	Ethiopian Plateau	Libyan Desert	Canary Islands
Atlas Mountains	Great Rift Valley	Namib Desert	Comoros
Mount Kilimanjaro	Horn of Africa	Sahara	Madagascar
	Kalahari Desert	Sahel	

B. After labeling the map, use it to answer the following questions.

1. What is Africa's most prominent highland landform?

2. What large freshwater lake is the source of the Nile River? Toward what body of water does it flow? What artificial lake helps irrigate fields along its banks?

3. What form of geological activity does the Great Rift Valley represent?

4. Where are Africa's deserts located?

5. Where is the source of the Niger River? In which direction does it flow and where is its delta?

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SECTION 1
Africa's Geographic Extremes

Before, You Learned
Landforms in the Earth's tropical zones have warm climates.

Now You Will Learn
Africa, the world's second largest continent, lies almost entirely in the tropics.

Preview Terms & Names

- Nile River: the world's longest river, flowing through East Africa
- tectonic plates: rigid blocks that form the Earth's surface layer

Take Notes as You Read

Use this chart to take notes as you read.

	Africa's Climate	Africa's Vegetation
1. Along the Equator	a.	b.
Tropical Zones	c.	d.
Outside Tropics	e.	f.

The Plateau Continent

Africa, the world's second largest continent, is a land of extremes. It has vast, sandy deserts, lush rain forests, flat grasslands, and high mountains. Erosion and the movement of Earth's tectonic plates shaped the continent over time. Most of Africa, however, is a plateau, a high and flat landform.

2. What geographic features make Africa a land of extremes?

Climate, Plants, and Animals

Along the equator, which cuts through Africa's midpoint, the climate is tropical wetland. Lands farther from the equator are more arid. Large deserts stretch across northern and southern Africa. Plants, from massive rain forest trees to hardy desert shrubs, have adapted to every climate in Africa.

3. Where are Africa's largest deserts located?

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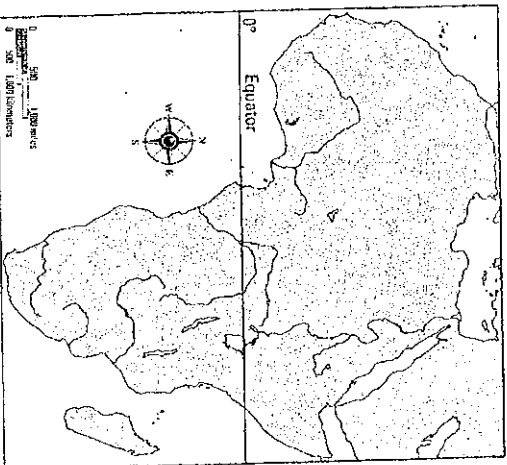
Africa's Population
The most densely populated areas in Africa are along rivers, lakes, and coastlines. Most Africans live in rural areas, but African cities are growing steadily. Africa has the fastest-growing human population in the world. This rapid growth sometimes causes problems. There are not enough doctors to provide good medical care for all people. Millions of children are not able to attend school. One challenge to education is the fact that more than 1,500 different languages are spoken in Africa.

4. What are two problems related to a rapidly growing population in Africa?

Africa's Resources
Oil is one of Africa's most valuable resources. Africa also produces much of the world's diamonds, gold, and platinum. Minerals such as copper, cobalt, and chromium are mined in some locations. The harvesting of these resources has damaged the environment and has led to violent clashes between ethnic groups. Some farm crops such as coffee and cotton are raised and exported. Many African countries are working to make their economies more diverse.

5. What are some of Africa's valuable resources?

Look Closer



Mark It Up!

6. Study the map of Africa. Locate the world's longest river, the Nile, in northeastern Africa. Place an "N" on the Nile River.

AFRICA'S Geographic Extremes

Multiple Choice

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- In Africa, bowl-shaped areas on plateaus are called
 - basins.
 - escarpments.
 - plates.
 - rifts.
- Africa's highest mountain is called Mount
 - Higen
 - Everest.
 - Kenya.
 - Kilimanjaro.
- The 335-foot waterfall on southern Africa's Zambezi River is called
 - Escarpment Falls.
 - Victoria Falls.
 - Kenya Falls.
 - Zambezi Falls.
- Along the equator in Africa, the climate is
 - humid subtropical.
 - marine west coast.
 - semiarid.
 - tropical wetland.
- Mediterranean vegetation grows along Africa's
 - eastern coast and southern tip.
 - northern coast and equatorial region.
 - northern coast and southern tip.
 - western coast and equatorial region.
- The top layer of a rain forest is called the
 - basin.
 - canopy.
 - foliage.
 - savanna.
- The semiarid region located between the savanna and the Sahara Desert is called the
 - Great Escarpment.
 - Kalahari.
 - Nile Basin.
 - Sahel.
- To ease communication, many people in West and Central Africa speak
 - Dutch.
 - linglish.
 - French.
 - Kenyan.
- African producers more than half of the world's
 - chromium.
 - cobalt.
 - copper.
 - gold.
- An African country that relies on oil puts its economy at risk when oil prices
 - fall.
 - fluctuate.
 - rise.
 - stay the same.

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Geography & History

AFRICA'S Geographic Extremes

READING COMPREHENSION

The names of important bodies of water in Africa are listed below. Write each one in the correct blank.

Congo River	Victoria Falls	Lake Tanganyika
Lake Victoria	Nile River	Lake Nyasa
	Chad River Basin	

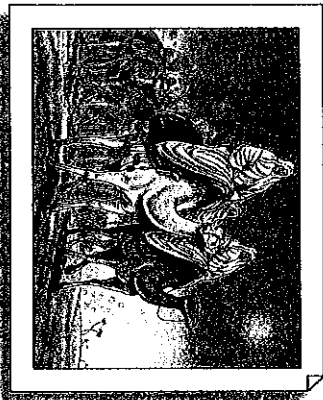
- This bowl-shaped area collects water to form Africa's fourth largest lake, Lake Chad. It is called the _____.
- This river is the largest in the world and flows through northeast Africa for more than 4,000 miles. Its annual floods enrich Africa's soil, making the land excellent for farming. This river is called the _____.
- Shifting tectonic plates in Eastern Africa caused the Great Rift, a series of valleys running 4,000 miles down most of the continent. Long, deep lakes formed in these valleys, including _____ and _____.
- Africans call this body of water on southern Africa's Zambezi River "Mosi-oa-Tunya," "the smoke that thunders," because of its roaring mist. Its name is _____.
- This river flows through Central Africa and is part of the largest river system on the continent. This river is called the _____.
- This body of water is Africa's largest lake. It lies in a shallow basin between two valleys and is the main source of the Nile River. The name of this body of water is _____.

Africa /
Geography & History

Name: _____ Date: _____

Africa's Trading Empires

Africa has a variety of geographical features. The huge continent is made up of snowy mountains, deserts, tropical rain forests, grasslands, and coastal areas. Deserts cover almost half of Africa. On the northern coast and the southern tip, a mild climate zone provides fertile farming land. Ten percent of the continent has rain forests with heavy rains and hot temperatures. Savannahs, or grasslands that have small trees and shrubs, cover much of the rest of Africa.



The varied regions offer many valuable resources, like salt, gold, iron, copper, diamonds, and oil. These natural resources made Africa a perfect place for trading empires to develop. As early civilizations grew, trade became an important part of Africa's growth.

For example, Ghana emerged in about 500 A.D. and became one of the first great trading states. Located on the savannah of West Africa, Ghana's gold made it the center of an enormous trading empire. Ghana traded its gold for products brought from North Africa. Muslim merchants brought metal goods, cloth, horses, and salt to Ghana. Because salt was scarce in the savannah, it was worth its weight in gold. People needed salt to help prevent them from getting dehydrated. Ghana also traded ivory, ostrich feathers, animal skins, and slaves for items from other areas.

A great deal of trade was done across Africa's deserts. Muslim merchants bought goods from local traders. Then, they sold the items to the Berbers. The Berbers were nomadic traders who traveled in camel caravans. Camels were useful for desert travel because they could drink large amounts of water at one time. They could also travel for many days with little food. Camels became known as "ships of the desert."

On Africa's eastern coast, people traded up and down the coastline. Beginning in about the 600s, Muslims from the Arabian Peninsula began to settle at coastal ports. They formed a string of trading ports, including Mogadishu, Mombasa, and Kiwa. Merchants in those cities became very wealthy. They traded ivory, animal skins, iron, copper, and pearls for items from India, Southeast Asia, and China. These things included cotton cloth, silk, spices, porcelain, glassware, and swords. Trade made Africa a prosperous continent. It also allowed for a lot of mixing of cultures. Because the Muslim traders interacted with the Africans, a mixed African-Arabian culture grew in the coastal areas. The Muslim religion and Arabic architectural styles became a part of African culture.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Africa's Trading Empires

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. Ghana's _____ made it the center of an enormous trading empire.
A. grasslands
B. gold
C. iron ore
D. all of the above
2. Muslim merchants bought goods from local traders and sold the items to the _____.
A. Berbers
B. people of Europe
C. people of Ghana
D. diamond miners
3. Berbers traveled _____.
A. by horse
B. on foot
C. by ship
D. in camel caravans
4. _____ was a coastal trading port.
A. Mogadishu
B. Mombasa
C. Kiwa
D. all of the above
5. Muslim _____ became a part of African culture.
A. architecture
B. religion
C. architecture and religion
D. language

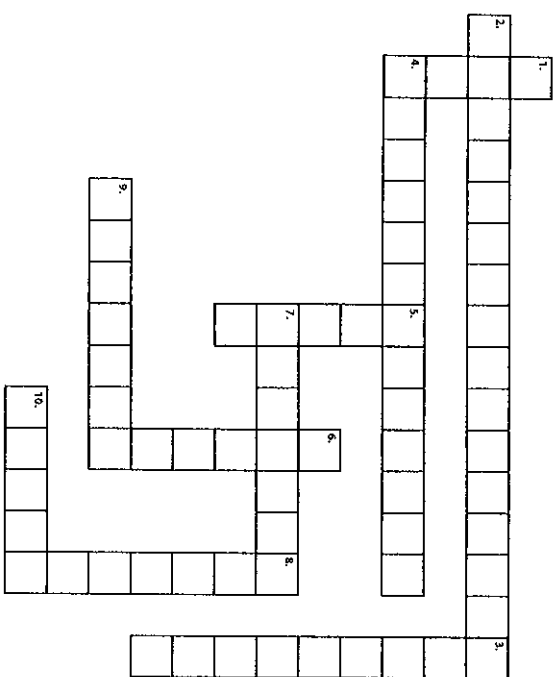


Africa's Trading Empires

Name: _____ Date: _____

Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

- Africa has many _____, like salt, gold, and diamonds.
- A/an _____ developed in West Africa.
- The Berbers were _____ traders.
- _____ began to settle in Africa's coastal ports.
- _____ made Africa a prosperous continent.

DOWN

- People needed _____ to help prevent them from getting dehydrated.
- _____ are grasslands that have small trees and shrubs.
- _____ was the center of West Africa's trading empire.
- _____ were called "ships of the desert."
- Trade allowed Africa to have a mixed _____.



Africa's Trading Empires

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chart - African Trading Empires, 1000 B.C. - 1600 A.D.

Use the chart to answer the following questions. Write the answers in complete sentences.

	Kush	Axum	Ghana	Mali	Songhai
Location	East Africa south of Egypt	East Africa	West Africa	West Africa	West Africa
Time Period	1000 B.C. - 150 A.D.	100 A.D. - 1400 A.D.	500 A.D. - 1200 A.D.	1250 A.D. - 1450 A.D.	1000 A.D. - 1600 A.D.
Goods Traded	iron ivory ebony slaves	ivory frankincense gold slaves	iron animal products gold ivory slaves	gold salt	gold salt

- Where was the trading empire of Songhai located?

- List the trading empires that traded gold.

- What is the name of the first African trading empire?

