



Name: _____

Date: _____

SECOND SEMESTER • EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA • 100 POINTS

Instructions: Complete each activity as directed. Review your assignment for completeness and accuracy and submit it for evaluation.

True/False - Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank. If it's false, write F.

**10
POINTS**

- _____ 1. Malnutrition is a disease caused by bacteria-carrying insects.
- _____ 2. Harambee is a Swahili word that means "pulling together."
- _____ 3. Pyrethrum is the name for the fertile highland region of Kenya.
- _____ 4. For many years after independence, Kenya was respected for the stability of its government.
- _____ 5. The lives of the Masai and the Kikuyu were largely unaffected by British rule.
- _____ 6. Lesotho, Swaziland, and Namibia are highly dependent on South Africa.
- _____ 7. Land redistribution is a policy in which land is taken from those who have plenty and given to those who have little or none.
- _____ 8. Malawi's fertile land and excellent water supply have attracted a large population.
- _____ 9. Botswana and Malawi both suffered white flight after achieving independence from Portugal.
- _____ 10. Angola once again grows enough food to feed its own people.

Matching - Match the correct term in Column B with the proper statement in Column A. Some terms will not be used.

**10
POINTS**

_____ 1. forcing people to move into towns and work on collective farms	A. Afrikaners
_____ 2. extended period of little or no rainfall	B. apartheid
_____ 3. government in which one ethnic group rules over others	C. drought
_____ 4. swamp area of southern Sudan	D. ethnocracy
_____ 5. the value of a location for nations planning large scale military actions	E. homelands
_____ 6. actions that punish a country for behavior that is unacceptable to the international community of nations	F. Hutu
_____ 7. a system of laws that forced black South Africans to live apart from whites	G. sanctions
_____ 8. Europeans who settled in South Africa	H. segregation
_____ 9. arbitrary regions where black South Africans were forced to live	I. strategic value
_____ 10. forced separation of racial groups	J. the Sudd
	K. villagization

Multiple Choice - Select the letter of the answer that best completes the statement.

**20
POINTS**

_____ 1. Most of Kenya's people live in the _?_ .

- A. Great Rift Valley
- B. forests and grasslands
- C. highlands of the southwest
- D. northern lowlands

_____ 2. Which statement best describes the highlands?

- A. The climate is dry and hot, and the land is mostly desert.
- B. The climate is cool, and the land is fertile.
- C. The climate is hot and rainy, and the land is covered by rain forests.
- D. The climate is moderate, but the rocky soil supports little plant life.

_____ 3. How did the British railroad affect Kenya?

- A. It brought many white settlers, who displaced the Kikuyu.
- B. It gave the Masai and the Kikuyu a way to transport their farm products.
- C. It brought many tourists to see Kenya's wildlife.
- D. It gave Kenya a link to the sea.

_____ 4. Many Kenyans suffer from malnutrition because _?_ .
A. soil erosion has reduced the amount of productive farmland
B. the economy is focused on mining rather than farming
C. so many farmers have moved to the cities to find jobs
D. the government has concentrated on growing cash crops rather than food

_____ 5. Which of the following factors has contributed to ethnic conflict in Kenya?
A. not enough jobs and food for a rapidly growing population
B. too much emphasis on harambee
C. disagreement over ownership of mining rights
D. the growth of industry in the lowlands

_____ 6. Tanzania turned its economy around by _?_ .
A. growing coffee and palm oil
B. promoting equal wealth for all
C. paying farmers a fair price for their crops
D. nationalizing industry

_____ 7. The countries of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia have strategic value because they _?_ .
A. lie near Southwest Asian oil supplies and important shipping lanes
B. lie between northern and southern Africa
C. contain large deposits of uranium
D. are the only democracies in Africa

_____ 8. Many East African countries have suffered in recent years from _?_ .
A. a drop in oil prices
B. a drop in coffee prices
C. a reduction in foreign aid
D. civil wars and famine

_____ 9. Which two countries of East Africa are ethnocracies?
A. Tanzania and Ethiopia
B. Rwanda and Burundi
C. Eritrea and Djibouti
D. Uganda and Somalia

_____ 10. The economies of Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi are based on _?_ .
A. agriculture
B. industry
C. tourism
D. mining

_____ 11. South Africa's population is about 75 percent _?_ .
A. white
B. black
C. Asian
D. mixed race

_____ 12. South Africa was long ruled by its _?_ .

- A. white minority
- B. black majority
- C. white majority
- D. black minority

_____ 13. The homelands plan and apartheid were two ways that the South African government _?_ .

- A. built up the country's industrial base
- B. built up the country's agricultural base
- C. controlled and segregated black South Africans
- D. controlled and segregated whites

_____ 14. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the growth of the South African economy from 1950 to 1980?

- A. The apartheid system had been abolished.
- B. Black South Africans formed a pool of inexpensive labor.
- C. South Africa had inexpensive and plentiful energy reserves.
- D. South Africa had an abundance of investment capital.

_____ 15. Pressure to change the apartheid system included _?_ .

- A. threats of international military action
- B. international economic sanctions and internal protests
- C. the outbreak of civil war
- D. the collapse of South Africa's agricultural system

_____ 16. After achieving their independence, both Angola and Mozambique established _?_ .

- A. a Communist economic system
- B. a capitalist economic system
- C. their own versions of apartheid
- D. strong ties to South Africa

_____ 17. Zimbabwe has maintained its agricultural productivity by _?_ .

- A. following sound conservation practices
- B. relying heavily on fertilizers and pesticides
- C. taking a cautious approach to land redistribution
- D. establishing farming communes

_____ 18. Zambia's economy suffered from its reliance on _?_ .

- A. agriculture
- B. copper
- C. South Africa
- D. American capital

_____ 19. Botswana is wealthier than Malawi largely because Botswana has _?_ .

- A. more fertile land
- B. a better water supply
- C. a coastal port
- D. a smaller population

- _____ 20. The people of Angola and Mozambique have suffered greatly from _?_.
A. civil wars in which South Africa and other countries became involved
B. a long drought that made farming impossible
C. a drop in the price of copper on the world market
D. a population explosion

Identification - Answer the following questions about the East Africa Nations.

**12
POINTS**

_____ 1. Which four countries have strategic value because
_____ for their location on the Horn of Africa?

_____ 2. Which country is the largest in area in all of Africa?

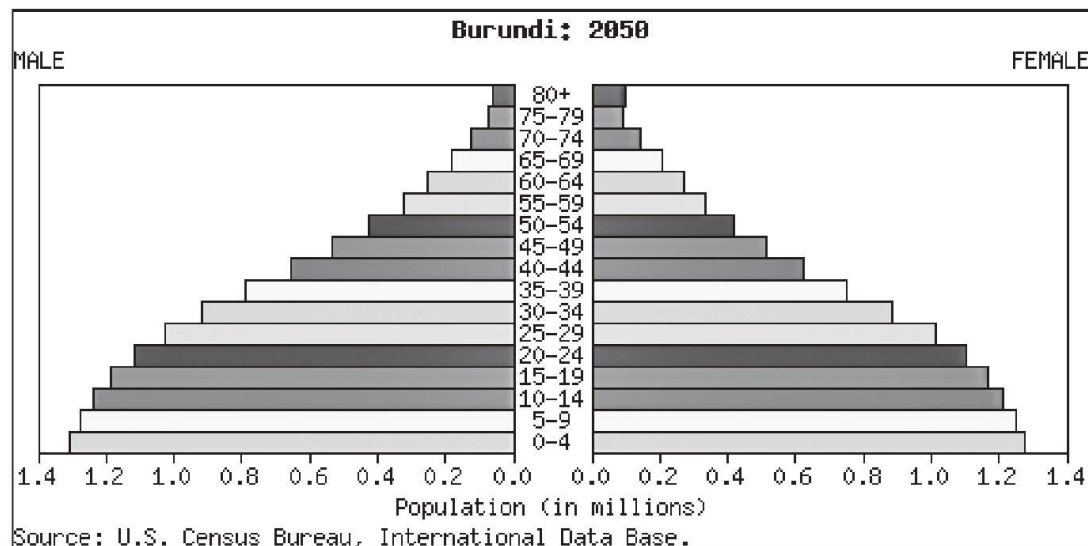
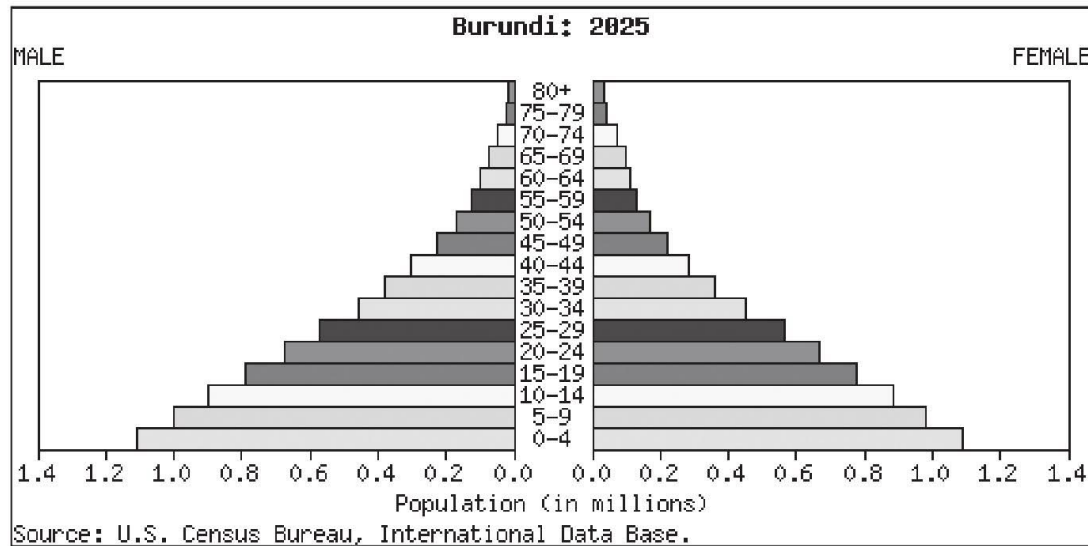
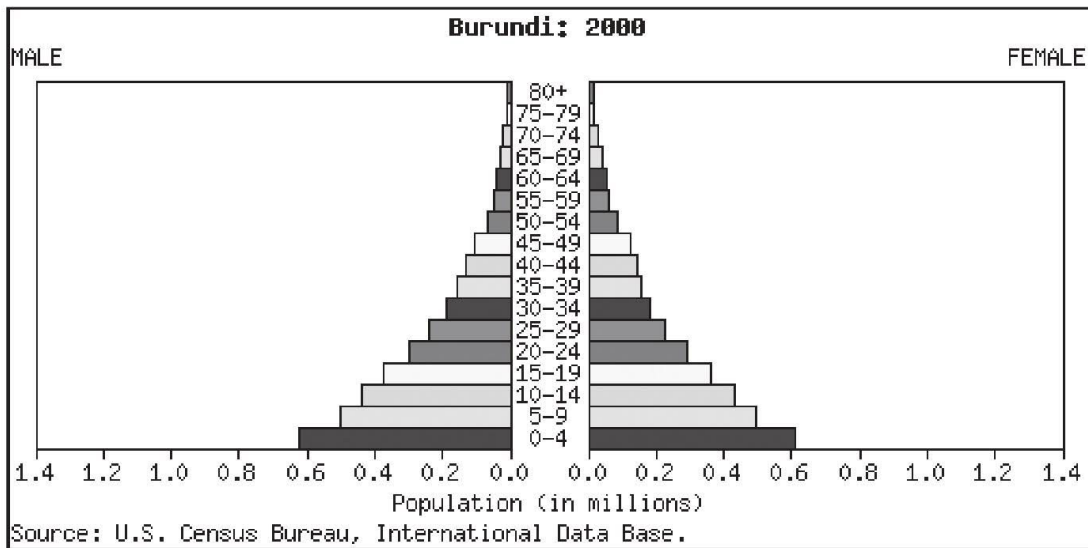
_____ 3. Which four countries of East Africa are landlocked?

_____ 4. Which two countries of East Africa are ethnocracies?

_____ 5. In which East African country did the economy turn around after
socialism ended?

Analyzing Population Pyramids - Study the population pyramids below and then answer the questions that follow.

8
POINTS
2 Each



http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ipc/idbpyrs.pl?cty=BY&out=s&yymax=250

1. Which age and gender group would you have been a part of in the year 2000? Note the changes in that age/gender group in 2025 and in 2050. How does your age group in 2000 compare to the age groups you would be a part of in 2025 and 2050?

2. Consider the conditions in Burundi, and then explain how those conditions may account for those changes.

3. What effect does a growing population have on the country's services and policies?

4. What are the implications for education, housing, social services, and services for an aging population?

Map Reading, Part 1 - Study the map below and then answer the following questions.

5
POINTS

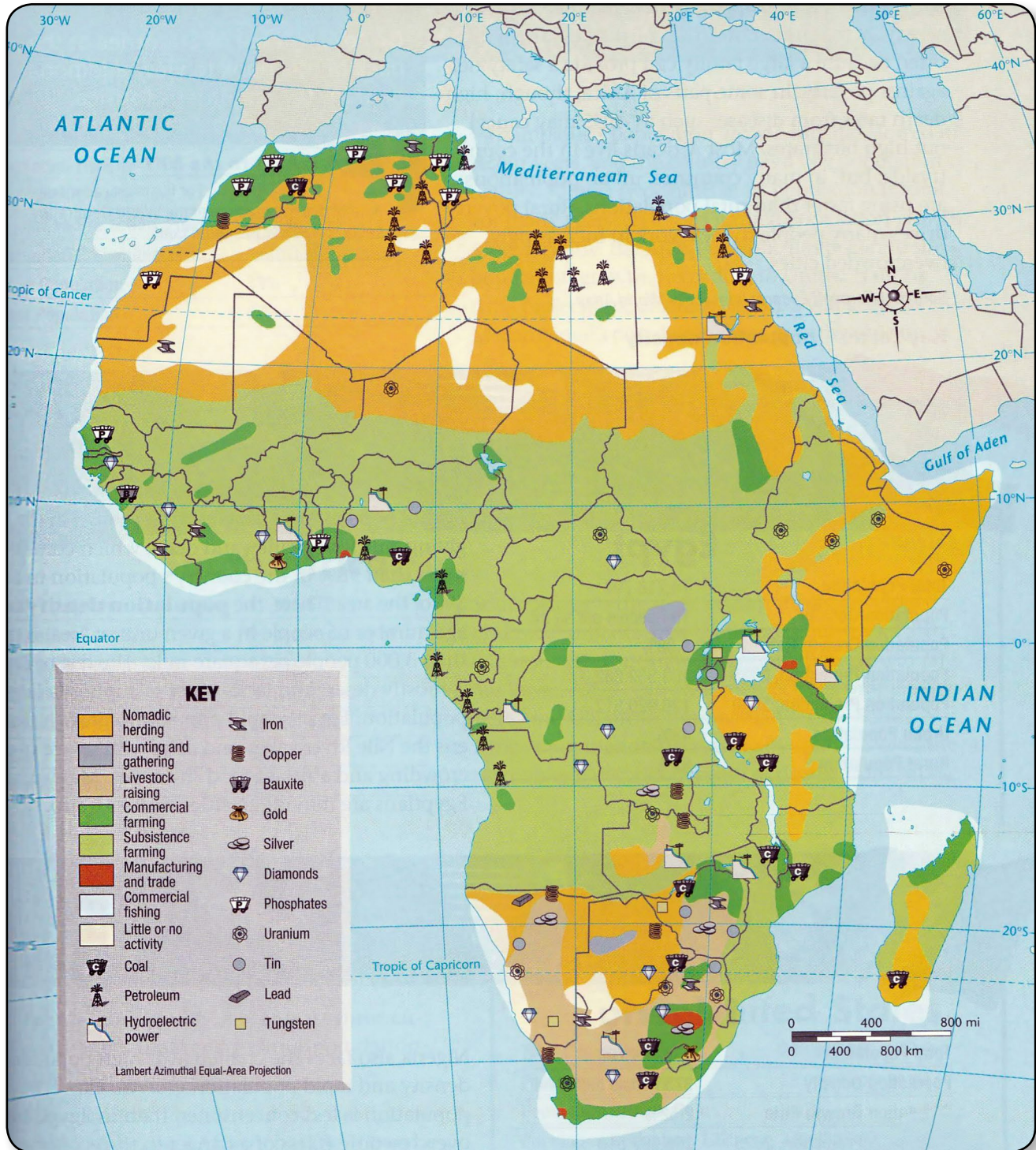


1. What large island lies off the east coast of Africa? (2 points)

2. What body of water separates Madagascar from the mainland? (2 points)

Continue on next page.

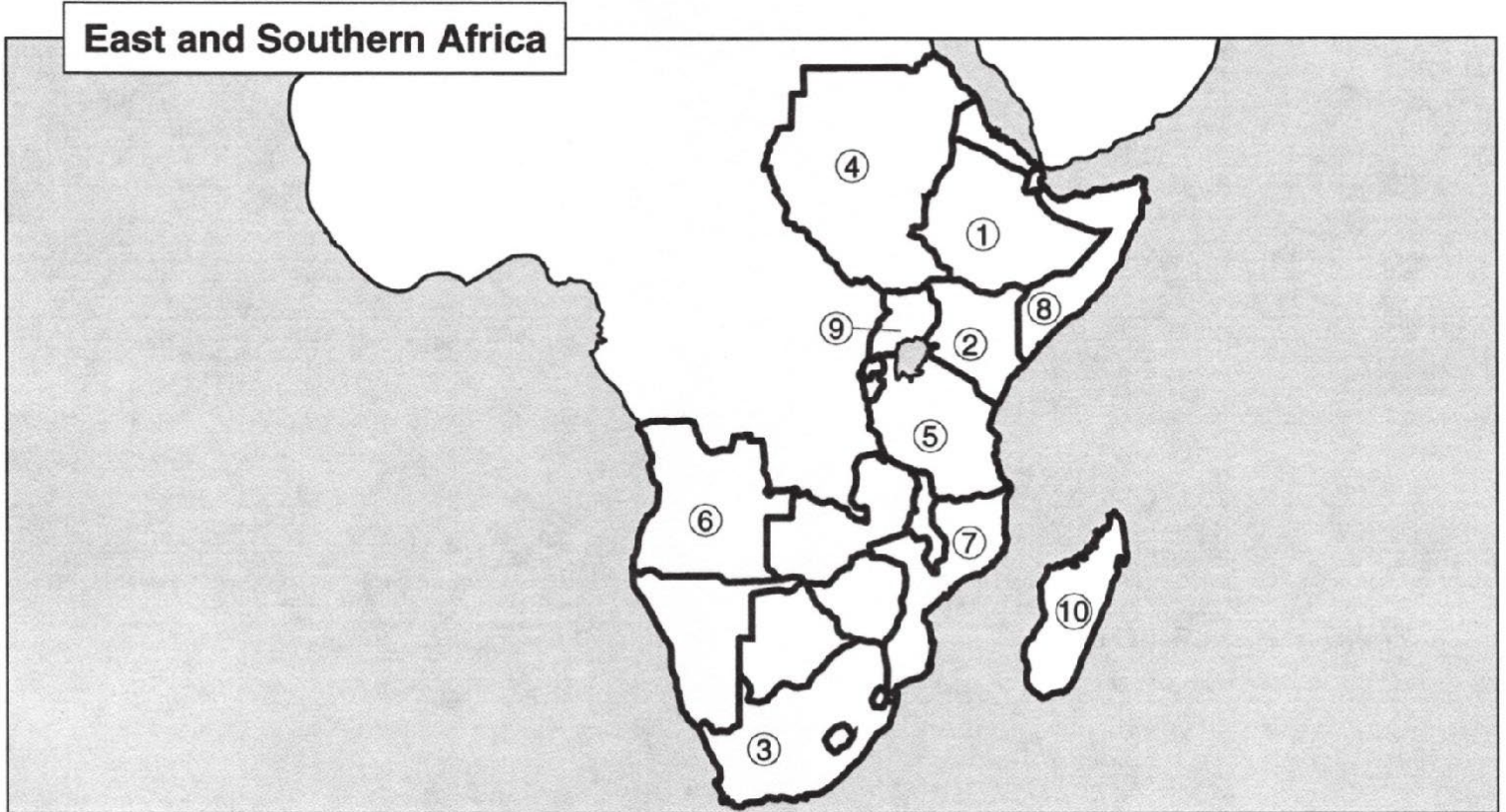
3. Study the economic activity map below. Which region is richer in natural resources: Southern Africa or East Africa?



Continue on next page.

Map Reading, Part 2 - Study the map below and then answer the following questions.

**5
POINTS**



Cities

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

Choices

- Angola
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Mozambique
- Somalia
- South Africa
- Sudan
- Tanzania
- Uganda

Discussion Questions - Answer the following essay questions completely and accurately

**25
POINTS
5 Each**

1. In what ways is South Africa similar to the other countries in east and southern Africa? In what ways is South Africa different from these countries?

2. What problems might arise in Kenya if the country's current economic policy is not changed?

3. How did the coming of the railroad change life in Kenya?

4. Push factors are conditions that drive people to migrate from the location in which they have been living. In South Africa's past, what push factors caused the native Africans to move inland? When Angola and Mozambique became independent, what push factors drove out Portuguese settlers?

5. How did South Africa's government change in the 1990s? Based on evidence, do you think that the people of South Africa feel that the new form of democratic government has improved their lives? Explain.