Africa Review Packet

**Vocabulary for Chapter 19, Sections 1 and 2 and 3** (Pages 357-366)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Cataracts</th>
<th>B. Fertile</th>
<th>C. Irrigate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. Plateau</td>
<td>E. Transportation Barrier</td>
<td>F. Tributaries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A large raised area of mostly level land.
2. Rock-filled rapids.
3. Any physical feature (boulders, rivers, swamps, desert, etc.) that makes travel difficult.
4. Soil that contains substances that plants need to grow well is _____.
5. Small rivers or streams that flow into a larger river.
6. To artificially water crops.

**Chapters 19, Section 1** (Pages 357-360)

**True or False**

If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

1. Africa is often called the “Mountainous Continent” because most of the land is high in elevation. ____________________________
2. The Nile, Congo, Niger and Zambezi are the four major rivers of Africa. ____________________________
3. It is impossible for large ships to sail from the interior (middle) of Africa to the sea because the rivers are filled with hungry crocodiles and even hungrier hippos that make travel difficult. ____________________________
Chapter 19, Section 2 (Pages 361-363)

_____ 4. The climate of an area is influenced by several factors, including its location near the equator and how close it is to large bodies of water. **Major landforms and elevation also affect climate.**

_____ 5. The **Congo** is a region of tall grasses, thorny bushes and scattered trees.

_____ 6. People living in the Sahara Desert often move from place to place looking for gas stations for their dune buggies.

Chapter 19, Section 3 (Pages 364-366)

_____ 7. Most of Africa’s land is used for gold and diamond mining.

_____ 8. **Farming** is the major part of Africa’s economy.

_____ 9. In an attempt to protect its workers, African countries are now trying to produce a variety of crops, raw materials and manufactured goods. This is called **protectificating** the economy.

Vocabulary for Chapter 20, Sections 1 and 2 and 3 (Pages 370-380)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A. Boycott</th>
<th>B. Civilization</th>
<th>C. Colonize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. Domesticate</td>
<td>E. Nationalism</td>
<td>F. Pilgrimage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_____ 1. To adapt wild plants or animals for human use.

_____ 2. A society with cities, government, and social classes.

_____ 3. A religious journey.

_____ 4. To take over an area and its government. The area becomes a colony in the empire that conquered it.

_____ 5. A feeling of pride in your homeland.

_____ 6. The refusal to buy or use certain products or services as a form of protest.
Chapters 20, Section 1 (Pages 371-373)

Understanding Key Concepts: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe the ways that the first people of Africa got their food. ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________________

2. The earliest civilizations in Africa grew up along the Nile River. List at least four accomplishments or inventions created by the Egyptians. ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________________

Chapters 20, Section 2 (Pages 374-376)

Fill in the Blank: Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line.

1. The power of West African kingdoms like Aksum was based on the trade of salt and ____________.

Chapters 20, Section 3 (Pages 377-380)

2. When the slave trade ended, many Europeans wanted to colonize Africa. They saw Africa’s ______________ as a new way to build wealth and empires.

3. A movement called the ________________ was formed in the 1920’s in Africa to encourage unity and cooperation among all Africans.

4. When ________________ was over, Africans wanted their own freedom. Many had taken part in the war and felt that they deserved to control their own lands.

5. Some European countries let go of their colonies peacefully after the colonists protested for freedom. Other countries, like Algeria, had to ________________ for their freedom.

6. African countries are often unstable because most are less than __________ years old. They need time to stabilize and for their leaders to become more experienced.
Vocabulary for Chapter 21, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Pages 385-396)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Clan</th>
<th>B. Cultural Diffusion</th>
<th>C. Griot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. Kinship</td>
<td>E. Migrant Workers</td>
<td>F. Plantation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The movement of customs and ideas from one place to another.
2. A family relationship.
3. Groups of families form a lineage. Several lineages combine to form a ______, with roots back to a very early ancestor.
4. A West African story teller who passes on stories and histories to the next generations.
5. A large farm where cash crops are grown by many workers.
6. People who move from place to place to find work.

Chapters 21, Section 1 (Pages 385-387)

True or False

If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

1. The religion of Judaism and the Arabic language unify the people of different ethnic backgrounds in North Africa. It forms a common bond between them.

2. Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Namibia are the countries that form the region of North Africa.

3. North Africa has a mix of cultures because of its Mediterranean location. Throughout history it has been a hub of trade and wars of conquest between Africa, Europe and Asia.
Chapter 21, Section 2 (Pages 388-390)

4. West Africa has a wide variety of cultures because hundreds of ethnic groups live there.

5. Family ties are strong in West Africa, but with more people moving from rural villages to different countries, family life is challenging.

Chapter 21, Section 3 (Pages 391-393)

6. East Africa’s diversity is a result of its location on the Indian Ocean. Explorers from Arab countries, India and China arrived there and settled along the coast.

7. The Nubian language is a mixture of Bantu and Arabic words. It is widely used for business and communication throughout East Africa.

Chapter 21, Section 4 (Pages 394-396)

8. Zimbabwe is just one country in Southern Africa, but it has had the greatest impact on the region. Their struggle for equal rights and majority rule has inspired the people of nearby countries to demand the same rights.

9. South Africa’s economic power has affected all of Southern Africa because of its demand for labor, especially for fast food workers. Migrant workers from nearby countries come to South Africa to find work.