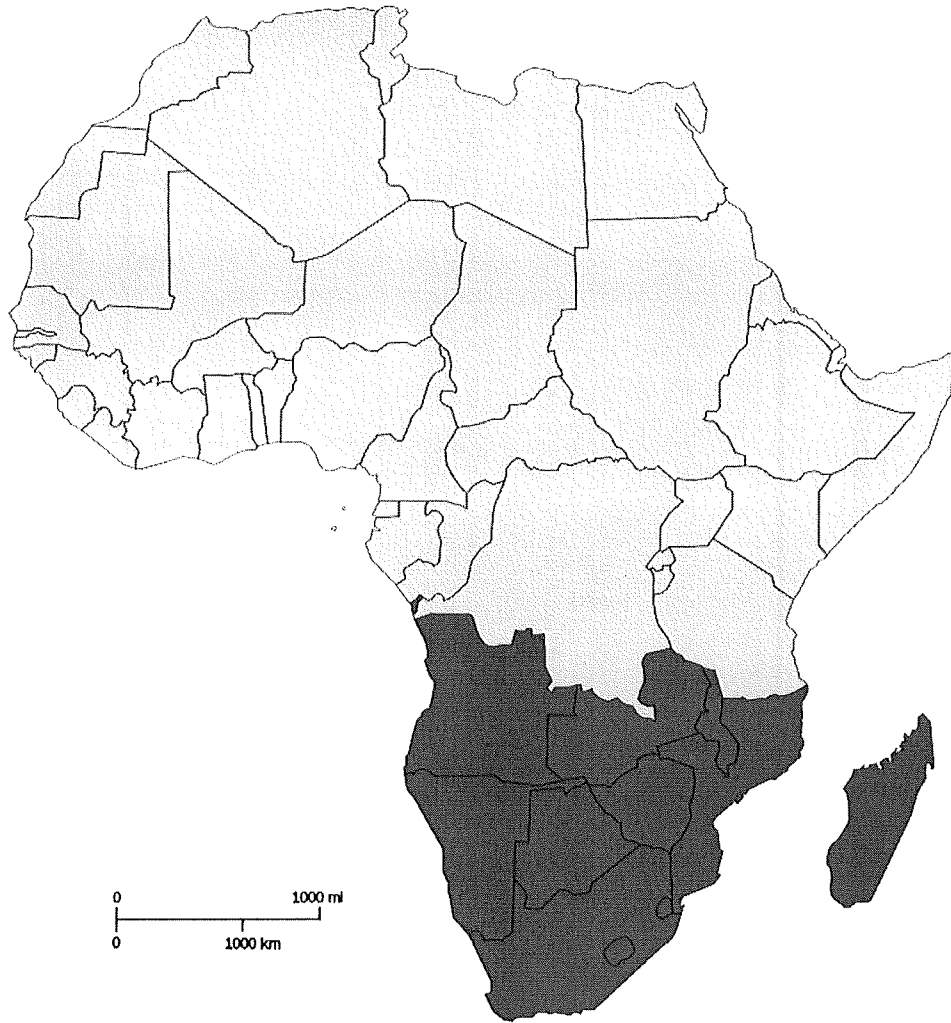


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Southern Africa Chapter Packet

Africa Race

Complete the Challenge Activities on this page.

Section 1: Based on what you've read so far, write a one sentence summary to go with each of the following headings.

- a. Physical Features of Southern Africa
- b. Climates of Southern Africa
- c. Vegetation of Southern Africa
- d. Resources of Southern Africa

Section 2: What do you think the culture of Southern Africa would be like today if Europe still ruled over the region?

Section 3: Of the Southern African countries you've read about, how could some use their resources differently to help improve their economies? Give support for your answer. _____

Southern Africa

Section 1



MAIN IDEAS

1. Southern Africa's main physical feature is a large plateau with plains, rivers, and mountains.
2. The climate and vegetation of Southern Africa is mostly savanna and desert.
3. Southern Africa has valuable mineral resources.

Key Terms and Places

escarpment the steep face at the edge of a plateau or other raised area

veld open grassland areas of South Africa

Namib Desert a desert located on the Atlantic coast, the driest place in the region

pans low, flat areas into which ancient streams drained and later evaporated

Section Summary

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Southern Africa is covered with grassy plains, steamy swamps, mighty rivers, rocky waterfalls, and steep mountains and plateaus.

Most of Southern Africa lies on a large plateau. The steep face at the edge of a plateau or other raised area is called an **escarpment**. In eastern South Africa, part of the escarpment is made up of a mountain range called the Drakensberg. Farther north, the Inyanga Mountains separate Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Many large rivers cross Southern Africa's plains. The Okavango flows from Angola into a huge basin in Botswana. The Orange River passes through the Augrabies Falls and flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

Southern Africa's climates change from east to west. The east coast of the island of Madagascar is the wettest place in the region. In contrast to the eastern part of Africa, the west is very dry. Deserts along the Atlantic coast give way to plains with semiarid and steppe climates. Much of Southern

What is an escarpment?

Name two major rivers of Southern Africa.

Section 1, *continued*

Africa is covered by a large savanna region. On this grassland plain, shrubs and short trees grow. These grassland areas are known as the **veld** in South Africa.

The **Namib Desert** on the Atlantic Coast is the driest area in the region. The Kalahari Desert covers most of Botswana. Here ancient streams have drained into low, flat areas, or **pans**. On these pans, a glittering white layer forms when the streams dry up and leave minerals behind.

While the mainland is mostly dry, Madagascar has lush vegetation and tropical forests. Many animals, such as lemurs, are found here and nowhere else in the world. Unfortunately, rain forest destruction has endangered many of Madagascar's animals.

Which desert covers most of Botswana?

RESOURCES

Rich in natural resources, Southern Africa has useful rivers, forests, and minerals. Its rivers provide a source of hydroelectric power and irrigation for farming. Forests are a source of timber. Mineral resources include gold, diamonds, platinum, copper, uranium, coal, and iron ore. Mining is very important to Southern Africa's economy. However, mining can harm the surrounding natural environments.

What are some of Southern Africa's mineral resources?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Summarizing Based on what you've read so far, write a one-sentence summary to go with each of the following headings.

- a. Physical Features of Southern Africa
- b. Climates of Southern Africa
- c. Vegetation of Southern Africa
- d. Resources of Southern Africa

Southern Africa

Section 2



MAIN IDEAS

1. Southern Africa's history began with hunter-gatherers, followed by great empires and European settlements.
2. The cultures of Southern Africa are rich in different languages, religions, customs, and art.

Key Terms and Places

Great Zimbabwe the stone-walled capital built by the Shona in the late 1000s

Cape of Good Hope area at the tip of Africa near where a trade station was set up by the Dutch in 1652

Afrikaners Dutch, French, and German settlers and their descendants living in South Africa

Boers Afrikaner frontier farmers who had spread out from the original Cape colony

apartheid the policy of racial separation set up by South Africa's government

township the separate areas where blacks had to live under apartheid

Section Summary

HISTORY

Bantu farmers moved from West Africa to Southern Africa about 2,000 years ago. In the 1700s, Europeans settled on the Southern Africa coast. They changed the region's landscape and way of life forever.

The Khoisan peoples lived in Southern Africa for centuries. They were hunter-gatherers and herders. When the Bantu came to the area, they brought new languages and iron tools.

A Bantu group, the Shona, built an empire that reached its peak in the 1400s. The Shona farmed, raised cattle, and traded gold. They also built **Great Zimbabwe**, a stone-walled capital made of huge granite boulders and stone blocks. The city became a large trading center until the gold trade slowed.

In the late 1400s Portuguese traders set up bases on the Southern African coast. These bases served as a stopping place between Portugal and Asia. Other Europeans, including the Dutch, arrived after

How do you think Europeans changed the landscape and ways of life in the region?

What group built an empire in Southern Africa?

Section 2, *continued*

the Portuguese. In 1652 the Dutch set up a trade station in a natural harbor near the **Cape of Good Hope**. The Cape sits at the tip of Africa.

Other Europeans settled on the Cape. In South Africa, the Dutch, French, and German settlers and their descendants were called **Afrikaners**.

The British took over the Cape area in the early 1800s. The **Boers**, Afrikaner frontier farmers, tried to stop the British, but lost. At about this time, the Zulu became a powerful force in the region. The Zulu were a Bantu-speaking group. However, the British defeated them and took over this land, too.

When slavery ended in the British Empire in the 1830s, trade shifted from slaves to ivory. Then trade shifted away from ivory, to diamonds and gold, which were found in South Africa in the 1860s.

South Africa was ruled by white Afrikaners and became more racist in the 1900s. Black South Africans who opposed them formed the African National Congress (ANC). The white government set up a policy called **apartheid**, which divided people into four groups: whites, blacks, Coloureds, and Asians. Coloureds and Asians could only live in certain areas. Blacks had to live in separate areas, called **townships**. They had few rights.

Starting in the 1960s, the Southern Africa colonies slowly gained independence from Europe.

Who were the Boers?

Why do you think the ivory trade ended?

What were townships?

CULTURE

Southern Africa has a rich and diverse culture. Its people belong to hundreds of different ethnic groups. They speak many languages, most of which are related to Khoisan or Bantu. They practice different religions, including Christianity and traditional African religions. Its arts reflect its many cultures, using traditional ethnic designs and crafts.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences What do you think the culture of Southern Africa would be like today if Europe still ruled over the region?

Southern Africa

Section 3



MAIN IDEAS

1. South Africa ended apartheid and now has a stable government and strong economy.
2. Some countries of Southern Africa have good resources and economies, but several are still struggling.
3. Southern African governments are responding to issues and challenges such as drought, disease, and environmental destruction.

Key Terms and Places

sanctions economic or political penalties imposed by one country on another to force a change in policy

Cape Town city in South Africa that attracts many tourists

enclave a small territory surrounded by a foreign territory

Section Summary

SOUTH AFRICA

Today South Africa has made great progress, but challenges remain. Perhaps South Africa's biggest challenge has been ending apartheid. Many people objected to apartheid. As a result, some countries put **sanctions**—penalties to force a change in policy—on South Africa. Protest within the country increased as well. In response, the government outlawed the African National Congress (ANC), a group defending the rights of black South Africans.

In the late 1980s, South Africa moved away from apartheid. In 1990 the government released its political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela. He was elected South Africa's president in 1994. South Africa's new government is a republic. Its constitution stresses equality and human rights.

South Africa has the region's strongest economy, with more resources and industry than most African countries. Large cities such as Johannesburg and **Cape Town** contribute to the economy.

What are sanctions?

What is the ANC?

Who was elected president of South Africa in 1994?

Section 3, *continued*

OTHER COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Surrounded by South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland are both enclaves. An **enclave** is a small territory surrounded by a foreign territory. Both countries are kingdoms, but are governed by an elected prime minister and a parliament.

Namibia gained independence in 1990. It is a republic. Most of its income comes from mineral resources. Fishing and ranching are also important.

Botswana is rich in mineral resources and has a stable, democratic government. Cattle ranching and diamond mining are its main economic activities.

Zimbabwe has a poor economy. It is also politically unstable. In 2000, the president began a land reform program, taking land from white farmers and giving it to black residents. However, food shortages resulted.

Mozambique is one of the world's poorest countries. The economy was hurt by a civil war. It relies on taxes collected on products shipped out of its ports from the interior of Africa.

Madagascar has an elected president, but the economy is struggling. The country is popular with tourists because of its unique plants and animals. Comoros is made up of four tiny islands. It is poor and politically unstable. However, the government hopes to improve education and promote tourism.

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Southern Africa is doing better than most other African countries. Still the region faces many challenges, especially poverty, disease, and environmental destruction. The African Union (AU) is working to promote cooperation among African countries to try to solve these problems.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Drawing Inferences Of the Southern African countries you've read about, how could some use their resources differently to help improve their economies? Give support for your answer.

Compare the economies of Botswana and Zimbabwe.

What does Mozambique's economy rely on?

What makes Madagascar a tourist destination?

What is the AU?

Desmond Tutu

1931–

**HOW HE AFFECTED THE WORLD**

Desmond Tutu is considered a key leader in the struggle to end apartheid in South Africa. As a religious leader, he emphasized peaceful protests. He also encouraged other countries to use economic pressure on South Africa to end its racist policy of separation.

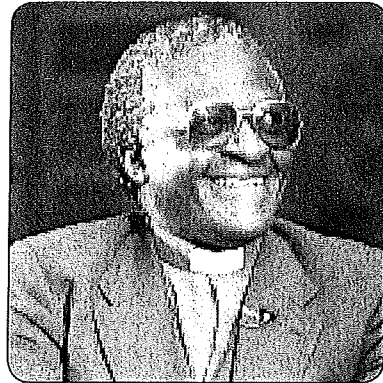


As you read the biography below, think about how Desmond Tutu's leadership in using peaceful means to overcome apartheid helped lead to its end.

Desmond Tutu was born in Klerksdorp, near Johannesburg, South Africa. As a young man, he studied at the Pretoria Bantu Normal College and University of South Africa. After graduating college he followed in his father's footsteps and became a teacher. He then went on to study **theology**, and became **ordained** as an Anglican priest in 1961.

After becoming a priest, Tutu continued to study theology. He earned a Master of Theology degree from Kings College in London, England. After that, he taught theology and served as an assistant director for the World Council of Churches. In 1975 he became Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg. He was the first black person to hold this position.

In 1978 Tutu became General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches. During this time, he gained worldwide attention as a leading **advocate** for the rights of black South Africans. He helped lead nonviolent protests against apartheid, the South African government's policy that divided people into groups, based on their race. Tutu also



Bettmann/CORBIS

VOCABULARY**theology** religion**ordained** established, recognized**advocate** supporter, activist**Reconciliation** settlement, resolution

protested against this policy because it limited the rights of blacks, who represented the majority of people in South Africa. He encouraged other countries to use economic pressure to end apartheid.

In 1984 Tutu received the Nobel Peace Prize. This award recognized Tutu's role as a leader in the nonviolent struggle to end apartheid. In 1986 he was elected Archbishop of Cape Town, a position he held until his retirement in 1996. After the end of apartheid, South African President Nelson Mandela appointed Tutu head of the **Truth and Reconciliation** Commission. This commission was set up to look into human rights abuses and try to help heal South Africa's wounds from apartheid.

Tutu has done a lot of writing and speaking to promote democracy and human rights around the world. Many of his lectures and sermons have also been published. Today Tutu lives in Cape Town and continues to teach and publish his writings.

WHAT DID YOU LEARN?

1. Recall Why was Desmond Tutu awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?

2. Draw a Conclusion Why do you think Nelson Mandela chose Desmond Tutu as head of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission?

ACTIVITY

Imagine that Desmond Tutu will be visiting your school, and you are a newspaper reporter assigned to interview him. What questions would you ask? How do you think he would respond? Write your interview on a separate piece of paper.