World Geography

Activities



Chapter 4

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World Geography

Chapter 4, Activities

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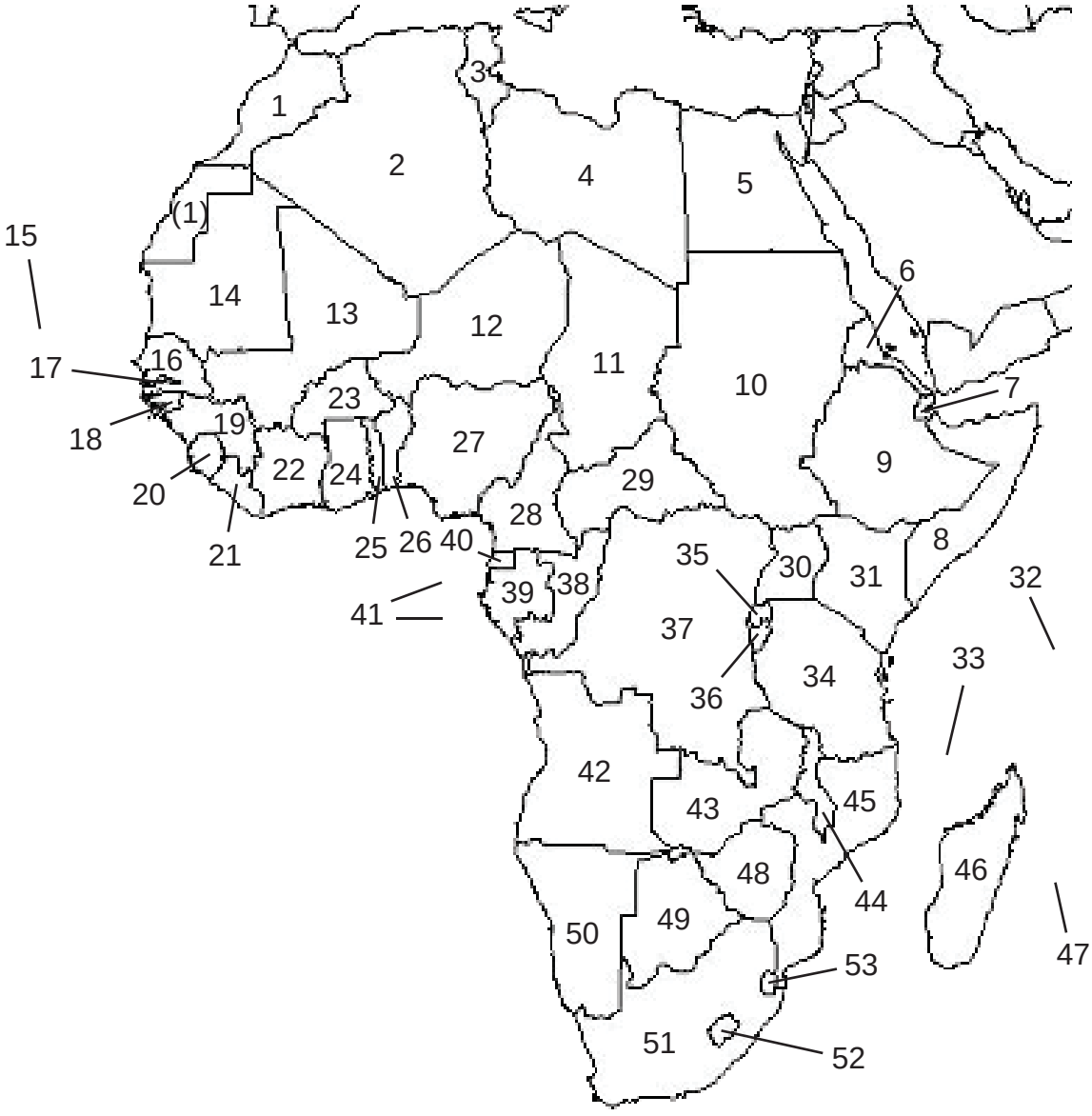
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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 1

Borders and Boundaries of Africa

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 1:
Borders and Boundaries

Using the map below, write the correct country or territory in the corresponding numbered blank.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____
11. _____ 12. _____
13. _____ 14. _____
15. _____ 16. _____
17. _____ 18. _____
19. _____ 20. _____
21. _____ 22. _____
23. _____ 24. _____
25. _____ 26. _____
27. _____ 28. _____
29. _____ 30. _____
31. _____ 32. _____
33. _____ 34. _____
35. _____ 36. _____
37. _____ 38. _____
39. _____ 40. _____
41. _____ 42. _____
43. _____ 44. _____
45. _____ 46. _____
47. _____ 48. _____
49. _____ 50. _____
51. _____ 52. _____
53. _____

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

54. Africa is the world's _____ largest and _____ most populous continent. _____

55. Africa connects with _____ at only one point, the Sinai Peninsula, which measures less than 100 miles across from the _____ to the _____ at its narrowest.

(a) Europe; Strait of Gibraltar; Mediterranean Sea
(b) Europe; Mediterranean Sea; Red Sea
(c) Asia; Red Sea; Persian Gulf
(d) Asia; Mediterranean Sea; Red Sea

56. Geographically, Africa is roughly centered on _____.

57. Define ***temperate zones***. _____
_____
_____

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58. Define ***tropics***. _____
_____
_____

59. Which is NOT an economic or health problem that plagues Africa? _____
_____

(a) lack of access to drinking water
(b) high mortality rates; low life expectancies
(c) generally low birthrates
(d) a continent-wide AIDS epidemic

60. Morocco is the country located across the Strait of Gibraltar from Spain. _____
(a) True or (b) False

61. The second largest metropolitan area in Africa is _____.

62. The Suez Canal connects the _____ to the Red Sea.

Match the description or definition with the correct country or territory in Africa.

____ 63. largest landlocked country	(a) Lesotho
____ 64. second smallest country	(b) Canary Islands
____ 65. Spanish territory and tourist destination	(c) Niger
____ 66. enclave of South Africa	(d) Madagascar
____ 67. world's fourth largest island	(e) São Tomé and Príncipe

68. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 1

Terrain of Africa



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Africa's highest point is _____, 19,340 feet above sea level.

2. Most of Africa is dominated by land with rapid changes in elevation, including high mountains and low depressions. _____ (a) True or (b) False

3. Discuss the Sahara Desert. How large is it? How far south does it stretch? Looking at Map B, which countries does it cover? Feel free to use comparisons. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4. The most significant feature in the north is the Atlas Mountains, which stretch across northern _____, _____, and _____ in a southwest–northeast band.

5. Define ***tectonic plate***. _____
_____
_____

6. The Sahara Desert can be roughly divided into two plateaus, one in the east and one in the west, separated by a chain of mountains. _____ (a) True or (b) False

7. The largest plateau in the Sahara is called _____
   (a) El Djouf.
   (b) the Adrar Plateau.
   (c) El Eglab Massif.
   (d) Western Sahara.

8. Libya is more rugged than Mali and Mauritania, marked by _____, _____, and rocky hills.

9. Sand dunes in the Great Sand Sea can reach up to 2,000 feet high. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

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Using the map below, write the correct feature or landform in the corresponding numbered blank.



10. _____ 11. _____
12. _____ 13. _____
14. _____

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

15. What kinds of things have been discovered in and beneath the Sahara Desert? _____
_____
_____
_____

16. What do they suggest about the desert's history? What other evidence from around the world exists to corroborate this? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

17. Which nation is not part of the Sahel? _____

(a) Niger (b) Chad
(c) Libya (d) Eritrea

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18. According to the text, in what aspect does the Sahel NOT represent a classic transitional zone? _____

(a) climate (b) settlement patterns
(c) vegetation (d) wildlife

19. From Eritrea down through Ethiopia and touching Kenya and Uganda, the Ethiopian Highlands are the most impressive mountain range on the continent. _____

(a) True or (b) False

20. Which of the following cities is the lowest in elevation? _____

(a) Mogadishu, Somalia (b) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
(c) Djibouti, Djibouti (d) Nairobi, Kenya

21. Africa's highest mountain is _____.

22. Zimbabwe and Botswana are characterized by _____

(a) high table lands. (b) dense trees separated by barren plateaus.
(c) low mountain ridges. (d) lush rainforests.

23. The Great Karoo is a large plateau in South Africa. _____

(a) True or (b) False

24. Madagascar's interior highlands are inhabitable. _____

(a) True or (b) False

25. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 1

Bodies of Water
of Africa

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 3:
Bodies of Water

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Lake Victoria is the world's fourth largest lake by surface area, covering nearly 27,000 square miles. _____ (a) True or (b) False

2. Which country does Lake Victoria NOT touch? _____
   (a) Uganda (b) Rwanda
   (c) Tanzania (d) Kenya

3. The two arms of the Nile River, which converge at Khartoum, Sudan, are the _____ and the _____.

4. The Nile River is 4,132 miles long, the longest river in Africa and the world. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

5. Much of the Nile's significance stems from the fact that it is an oasis in the Sahara Desert, _____
   _____.

6. Two cities that lie along the banks of the Nile are _____ and _____.

7. The Congo River is shorter and has a lower flow rate than the Nile. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

8. The Congo River is the world's _____ river, with certain points descending _____ feet below the surface.

9. David Livingstone was a/an _____
   (a) Scottish adventurer who drowned in the Congo River.
   (b) Swiss sailor who navigated the entire Congo River.
   (c) Finnish pilot who named Livingstone Falls.
   (d) Irish explorer after whom a deep section of Congo River was named.

10. One city on the Congo River is _____
    (a) Kinshasa, DROC. (c) Bangul, Central African Republic.
    (b) Juba, Sudan. (d) Luanda, Angola.

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11. The Niger River runs through all of these countries EXCEPT _____
    (a) Benin. (b) Nigeria.
    (c) Togo. (c) Mali.

12. Most of the Niger River's length is spent in Niger; hence the name. _____
    (a) True or (b) False

13. The Niger River's principal tributary is the _____.

14. The Zambezi River is 2,200 miles long and runs from Zambia to Mozambique, finally dumping its contents into the _____.

15. Aside from its length and delta, why is the Zambezi River important? _____
    _____

16. Victoria Falls is 360 feet high and over a mile wide, forming the world's largest water curtain. _____ (a) True or (b) False

17. Where does the water that forms the Great Lakes of Africa come from? Name two sources.
    _____
    _____

18. All of the following are lakes in the Great Lakes of Africa EXCEPT _____
    (a) Lake Victoria. (b) Lake Malawi.
    (c) Lake Kivu. (d) Lake Uganda.

19. Some of the lakes have European names because they were named for European royalty upon their discovery. When Europe colonized Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries, the names remained. _____ (a) True or (b) False

20. Exploding lakes are subject to limnic eruptions, an unusual phenomenon in which large amounts of _____ in the lake's depths suddenly swell to the surface, dispersing across the landscape and posing risks of suffocation and asphyxiation to life nearby.

21. Define ***endorheic basin***. _____
    _____
    _____

22. Describe the condition of Lake Chad. Does the lake vary in size or remain relatively constant? What are some reasons for this? _____
    _____
    _____
    _____
    _____

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23. All of the following are located in West Africa EXCEPT _____

(a) Lake Volta. (b) Chott el Djerid.
(c) Lake Buyo. (d) Lake Kossou.

24. Some salt lakes in the Sahara Desert have salt crusts thick enough to support the weight of a person, or even a vehicle. _____ (a) True or (b) False

25. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 1

Climate and Precipitation of Africa

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 4:
Climate and Precipitation

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Which is NOT a reason why mapping Africa's climate is relatively easy for its size? _____
_____

(a) It has a regular coastline with few outlying areas.
(b) Trade winds and oceanic weather patterns do not affect Africa in the same way they affect other continents.
(c) The continent is quite flat throughout most of its area.
(d) Africa is situated on the Equator, meaning certain climate zones are mirrored at the same latitudes on either side.

2. Africa's climate is relatively uniform throughout. _____
(a) True or (b) False

3. _____ climate zones in Africa comprise well over 90% of the continent's area.

4. In the north, the Sahara Desert is an arid zone that blankets nearly the top third of Africa.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

5. Beneath this, the transitional _____ is a semiarid band across the continent, separating the desert of the north with wetter, lusher tropical areas farther south.

6. In the tropical wet and dry zone beginning around the Gambia, some areas can endure years of very little precipitation, supporting only grasslands and open plains. On the other hand, some areas receive ample precipitation annually. _____
(a) True or (b) False

7. The tropical wet zone is largest in which four countries? _____
_____

8. Which of these zones is the largest? _____
(a) arid (b) semiarid
(c) tropical wet and dry (d) tropical west

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9. Which of the following is NOT among the other four climate zones found in Africa? _____

(a) Mediterranean (b) highland
(c) humid subtropical (d) humid continental

10. From Morocco to Libya, Mediterranean climate is the norm. The zone actually covers only the _____ and _____ areas of this region.

11. The Mediterranean zone stretches along the entire Mediterranean Rim of Africa, including Egypt. _____ (a) True or (b) False

12. Define ***oasis***. _____
_____
_____

13. About half of the Sahara Desert receives less than _____
_____ of rain annually.

14. Describe rainfall totals in the Sahara Desert. Is rainfall consistent? Why might annual averages be deceiving? _____
_____
_____
_____

15. Most people in the Sahara live _____
_____

(a) near rock, gravel, and huge sand dunes.
(b) near water sources such as Lake Chad and the Nile River.
(c) in Faya-Largeau, Chad.
(d) there only in the winter.

16. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Sahel? _____
_____

(a) very pronounced winter–summer variations
(b) directly south of the Sahara
(c) receives between 200 and 600 millimeters of rain annually
(d) prone to long and devastating droughts

17. Define ***harmattan***. _____
_____
_____

18. In Angola, the hot season occurs between _____ and _____, while from _____ to _____ temperatures are cooler.

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19. The zone of tropical rainforest at the Equator touches eight countries. Name five.

_____

_____

20. In Ethiopia, highland climates are prevalent, characterized by intense winds, cold temperatures (especially at the highest peaks), and seasonal change. _____
(a) True or (b) False

21. The Kalihari Desert on the Atlantic coast of South Africa and Namibia is quite dry.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

Match the location to its correct corresponding climate zone.

____ 22. Lesotho	(a) marine
____ 23. Cape Town	(b) humid subtropical
____ 24. extreme southeastern South Africa	(c) Mediterranean

25. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____

_____

_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 1

Vegetation and Wildlife of Africa

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 5:
Vegetation and Wildlife

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Why was the film discussed in the introduction named *The Ghost and the Darkness*? From what country did the lions come? _____
_____

2. Define ***savanna***. _____
_____
_____

3. Today, the lions from the real-life story are on display at Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History. _____ (a) True or (b) False

4. Define ***corroborate***. _____
_____
_____

5. Which of the following is NOT one reason African plants and animals are popular and well known around the world? _____
_____

(a) Many of the animals are large.
(b) Many plants and animals are rarely, if at all, found outside of Africa.
(c) Africa has the second largest area of tropical rainforest in the world.
(d) Africa's vegetation zones, like its climate, are simple to map.

6. What role does the Equator play in Africa's vegetation zones? This is similar to its role in what other geographical aspect? _____
_____

7. Nearly all of Africa's wildlife species are dispersed widely throughout the continent.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

8. Throughout much of the continent, vegetation zones mirror _____
_____.

9. One example of a plant that lives in the Atlas Mountains is the _____

(a) fir tree. (b) daffodil.
(c) Atlantic cedar tree. (d) rhododendron.

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10. Name four animals that live in the Atlas Mountains. _____
_____

11. Define ***halophyte***. _____
_____
_____

12. In Algeria and Tunisia, _____ are important.

13. For hundreds of thousands of square miles, vegetation simply does not exist at all—only miles of sand and rock, beaten by high desert winds and the Sahara's extreme heat.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

14. Circle the animals that live in the desert of northern Africa according to the text.

WORD BANK

jackal	water moccasin	taipan	baboon
desert hedgehog	parrot	desert owl	coyote
hyena	raven	emu	desert toad

15. What kind of vegetation dominates the landscape from central Mali and Chad down to South Africa? _____

16. Which of the following is NOT a tree found in the Sahel? _____
(a) acacia (b) cedar
(c) gum (d) mimosa

17. Discuss vegetation in the Sahel and the factors that affect it. Does vegetation vary by latitude? Is vegetation consistent from year to year? What factors influence local vegetation? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

18. Many grasses in the savanna have natural defenses against animal grazing, such as bitter taste or mild toxins that make animals sick. _____
(a) True or (b) False

19. What animal is responsible for more human deaths than the lion because of its ill temperament? _____

20. All of the following roam Africa's grasslands EXCEPT _____
(a) zebras. (b) giraffes.
(c) cougars. (d) goats.

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21. What is the Great Migration? _____
_____

22. What factor largely determines where plants grow in the rainforest? _____

23. Rainforest animals, such as gorillas and tree frogs, are often seen because they live so close to human settlements. _____ (a) True or (b) False

24. All of the following animals are found in the Ethiopian Highlands or Great Lakes EXCEPT
_____

(a) driver ants. (b) lynxes.
(c) wolves. (d) perch.

25. What effect has the Nile perch's introduction to Lake Victoria had? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

26. Define ***poaching.*** _____
_____
_____

27. Which of the following statements is false? _____
_____

(a) Poaching has dramatically lowered populations of trophy game.
(b) The mosquito is by far the most dangerous animal in Africa.
(c) About a hundred thousand new cases of malaria are reported each year.
(d) One to three million people die from malaria each year, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa.

28. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

Ask your teacher for the quiz over topics 1 - 5 before proceeding to the next section. Reminder: If you score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes, you may be exempt from the chapter test.

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 2

Famous Events and Sites of Africa

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 6:
Famous Events and Sites

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The Egyptian pyramids were mainly designed as _____
_____

(a) monuments to the gods.
(b) tombs for pharaohs and other royalty.
(c) astronomical observatories.
(d) nobody knows, though research is still being conducted.

2. The most famous pyramids are those at Giza, thought to have been built between 2600 and 2500 BC. _____ (a) True or (b) False

3. The Pyramid of Cheops was the tallest building in the world for _____
(a) four hundred years. (b) fourteen hundred years.
(c) thirty-four hundred years. (d) four thousand years.

4. In constructing the pyramids, many historians believe the Egyptians _____
_____
_____.

5. Most likely, the pyramids were actually built by Jews during their period of captivity in Egypt. _____ (a) True or (b) False

6. The pyramids are located in the Sahara Desert and chiefly along _____.

7. Define ***mythology***. _____
_____
_____

8. One classic film that depicted ancient Egyptian culture is _____
(a) *The Ten Commandments*. (b) *The Prince of Egypt*.
(c) the *Mummy* trilogy. (d) *Night at the Museum*.

9. Cape Town, South Africa is all of the following EXCEPT _____
(a) Africa's second largest city. (b) nearly Africa's southernmost point.
(c) Africa's most visited place. (d) nearly a mile high in places.

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10. For the more culturally inclined, the _____ style of architecture colors Cape Town's many historic streets.

(a) French (b) Victorian
(c) Dutch (d) Renaissance

11. What is the Great Zimbabwe? _____
_____

12. What engineering aspect of the buildings at the Great Zimbabwe is unique? _____
_____
_____

13. The site is so important to Zimbabwe's history that the country took its name from the site; the name roughly means "the great house of stone boulders." _____

(a) True or (b) False

14. Define ***safari***. _____
_____
_____

15. The Serengeti is/are _____

(a) a region in northwest Tanzania and southwest Kenya.
(b) a primitive African tribe whose members hunt wildlife.
(c) a region west of the densely populated Lake Victoria.
(d) a tribe living in Massai Mara National Reserve.

16. Three animals that participate in the largest mass movement of land animals on Earth are _____.

17. Kilimanjaro is both the highest mountain in Africa and among the most difficult to climb.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

18. _____ is said to be possibly the most beautiful waterfall in the world.

Match the location or place with the correct description or definition.

____ 19. Zanzibar
____ 20. Canary Islands
____ 21. Tassili n'Ajjer
____ 22. Ethiopia

(a) holds fossils evolutionists claim were the predecessor to modern humans
(b) contains cave art over 6,000 years old
(c) has a Portuguese history
(d) territory of Spain in the Atlantic Ocean

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23. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 2

Races and Ethnicities of Africa

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 7:
Races and Ethnicities

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. In the book of Genesis, _____ is sold into slavery in Egypt.
   (a) Joseph (b) Jacob
   (c) Judah (d) Josephus

2. According to the narrative, why does Joseph's family come to Egypt for the first time?
   _____
   _____

3. While scientists are unsure of the exact period in which the Jews lived in Egypt, most researchers set the date around the 15th or 16th century BC. _____
   (a) True or (b) False

4. While some tribes do exist that have called Africa home for thousands of years, large populations are comprised of _____, Asians, _____ _____—even Africans from the other side of the continent.

5. The Egyptian civilization was remarkably long-lived, lasting for approximately _____ years.
   (a) 1,500 (b) 2,300
   (c) 3,100 (d) 3,500

6. What factor promoted genetic and ethnic diversity among ancient Egyptians? How did this occur? _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

7. Which civilization did NOT take over or conquer Egypt at one point? _____
   (a) Persians (b) Phoenicians
   (c) Romans (d) Muslims

8. Some scholars speculate the _____ may have been narrower around 1000 BC because sea level may have been lower.

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9. What effect did the statement from the previous question have on North Africa? _____
_____
_____

10. Berbers still exert an inordinate influence on local culture and number 65 million, mainly in _____.

(a) Morocco. (b) Libya.
(c) Tunisia. (d) the Sahara.

11. The Hausa, one of the major people groups in the Sahel, are scattered from _____ _____ to Sudan, and dominate in _____ and Nigeria.

12. Today, the Yoruba people outnumber the Hausa in Africa. _____
(a) True or (b) False

13. Define ***coalesce***. _____
_____
_____

14. What group that probably originated near the Great Lakes in East Africa has considerable influence on Nigeria today? _____

(a) Hausa (b) Yoruba
(c) Nigerese (d) Igbo

15. Traced back far enough, most West African groups migrated from Northern and Eastern Africa and the Middle East, where _____ _____.

16. The Mandé people were among the first people on the continent and the first to widely populate West Africa. _____ (a) True or (b) False

17. What brought African people groups to a far greater area of the world, especially those from West Africa? _____

18. As countries searched for sources of labor, African tribes began selling neighboring peoples—or in some cases, their own—to European merchants, who brought textiles and rum to the continent. _____ (a) True or (b) False

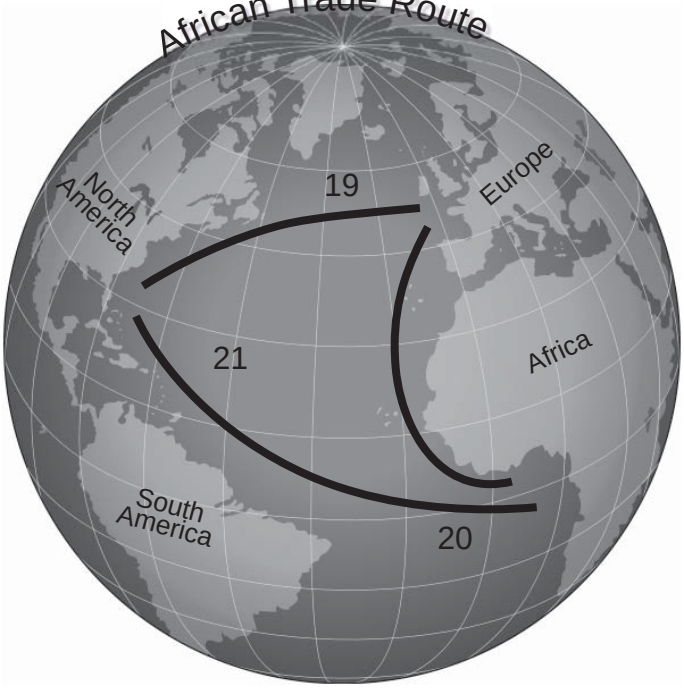
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Refer to the map in the text, and label the missing pieces on the map below.

19. _____
_____
_____

20. _____
_____
_____

21. _____
_____
_____



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

22. In Sudan and some eastern countries, Middle Eastern influence has since the 6th century incorporated Islam, which now dominates the Sahel and everything north. _____
(a) True or (b) False

23. Define ***pygmy***. _____
_____
_____

Match the people group with the correct corresponding country or region.

____ 24. Mandé	(a) Somalia
____ 25. Fula	(b) every country on Africa's bulge
____ 26. Akan	(c) Uganda
____ 27. Mandinkas	(d) Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire
____ 28. Somalis	(e) central and southern Africa
____ 29. Tigray	(f) Guinea
____ 30. Buganda	(g) Eritrea
____ 31. Bantu	(h) Mali

32. Write the **Life Principle**. " _____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 2

Languages
of Africa



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Swahili is the official language of which three countries? _____
_____

2. Many native languages have gone the way of the dinosaur in Africa, facing supplanting by the European languages that took over at the turn of the 20th century. _____
(a) True or (b) False

3. How is the linguistic situation in Africa different from that in the Americas with regard to European settlement? What trends that determined language in the West are not the case in Africa, and vice versa? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4. Official languages in Africa are typically widely spoken, often to the exclusion of most other languages. _____ (a) True or (b) False

5. In the north, in every coastal country from Mauritania to Egypt, _____ dominates.
(a) Arabic (b) French
(c) English (d) Swahili

6. French is the official language of every country in the bulge, excluding Mali and Niger.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

7. What is the official language of Mozambique? _____

8. More than _____ individual languages are spoken in Africa, more than exist on any other continent.
(a) 200 (b) 1,200
(c) 2,000 (d) 12,000

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Refer to the official language chart in the text to answer the following questions.

9. Of all the official languages in Africa, which language claims the most countries? _____ _____

10. In which country is Spanish an official language? _____

11. Name four countries in which traditional African languages are official. _____ _____

12. In which of the following countries is Arabic NOT the official language? _____

(a) Eritrea (b) Algeria
(c) Djibouti (d) Burundi

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

13. Beneath the Sahara and the Horn of Africa, most of the continent speaks languages from the _____ group, interspersed with _____ languages.

14. In Madagascar, the most widely utilized language family is _____

(a) Niger-Congo. (b) Khoi-San.
(c) Indo-European. (d) Austronesian.

15. In Mauritania, those who work closely with government are more likely to know French than ordinary, everyday citizens. _____ (a) True or (b) False

16. In West Africa, schoolchildren may, for instance, be taught in the administrative language of the country, while the government realizes that at home, African tongues like Yoruba and Akan will be used nearly exclusively. _____ (a) True or (b) False

17. What discovery dramatically improved the world's ability to understand ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics? _____

18. Define ***proliferate***. _____ _____ _____

19. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____ _____ _____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 2

Religions of Africa



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Which two religions dominate the continent of Africa? _____
   (a) Islam and Judaism
   (b) Buddhism and Catholicism
   (c) Christianity and Catholicism
   (d) Islam and Christianity

Match the city with the correct definition or description.

____ 2. Jerusalem	(a) Islamic holy city
____ 3. Vatican City	(b) headquarters of Christianity's largest branch
____ 4. Mecca	(c) birthplace and rooting point of Christianity

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

5. Africa is uncontested as the poorest in the world, with huge populations surviving on mere pennies per day. _____ (a) True or (b) False

6. A 2008 Gallup poll revealed _____
   _____,
   save Southeast Asia.

7. The elevated role of religion in daily life in Africa seems to be primarily confined to Islamic countries. _____ (a) True or (b) False

8. Name three aspects of life that North Africans' Islamic faith dictates. _____
   _____

9. Five times each day in Muslim countries, all Muslims _____
   _____
   (a) wash their hands ceremonially.
   (b) pray to Allah while facing Mecca, Saudi Arabia.
   (c) confess their sins and seek forgiveness from Allah.
   (d) wear the hijab, a traditional veil covering the head and face.

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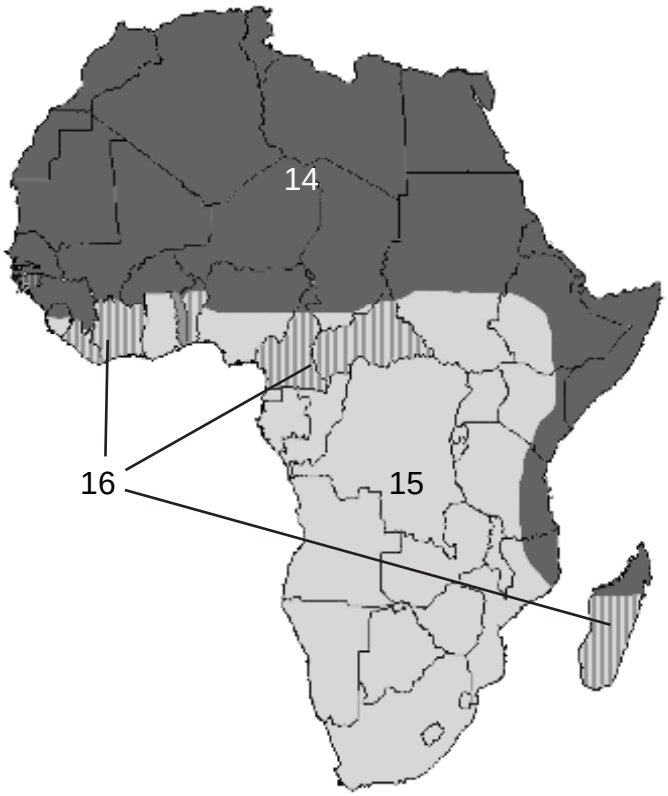
10. Hassan II Mosque, which can accommodate over 100,000 worshippers, is located in _____.

11. Most Muslim governments operate under approaches similar to Egypt's, which requires any legislation or state guidelines to comply at least implicitly with Islamic law. _____
(a) True or (b) False

12. In most Muslim countries in North Africa, Christians and other non-Muslims are brutally oppressed and persecuted, often more than in the Middle East. _____
(a) True or (b) False

13. A Catholic authority recently cited _____ as a model for interfaith cooperation.
(a) Egypt (b) Mali
(c) Niger (d) Europe

Refer to the map in the text, and write the dominant religion in the correct corresponding numbered blank.



14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

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Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

17. In some places in Africa, however, _____ and a tiny population of _____ face large-scale persecution for their faiths.

18. The two branches of Islam are _____ and _____.

19. Why are there two branches of Islam? What issue divided the faith? Provide specific details. _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

20. In 1900, there were 10 million Christians in Africa; in 2000, there were _____
(a) 41 million. (b) 100 million.
(c) 400 million. (d) 633 million.

21. Which is NOT a factor behind the dramatic explosion of Christianity in Africa? _____
_____
(a) continuous missionary efforts by North American missionaries
(b) aggressive spreading of the faith by Africans
(c) government subsidies to Christian families and organizations
(d) political upheavals

22. In which country does Eastern Orthodoxy constitute a majority of Christians? _____
(a) Zimbabwe (b) Nigeria
(c) Niger, Mali (d) none of the above

23. Many traditional African religions are difficult to classify because they often do not venerate a god or deity, instead practicing _____ and rituals involving nature.

24. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 2

Transportation of Africa

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 10:
Transportation

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The story in the introduction was (is) a typical one in the desert of North Africa _____
_____

(a) in the 1800s.
(b) in the 1930s.
(c) up until about twenty years ago.
(d) today.

2. Traveling by camel is often the easiest way to cross the harsh desert landscape, though it is far from the safest. _____ (a) True or (b) False

3. Name two reasons why camels are so suited to long trips across the desert. _____
_____
_____

4. The idea that Africa lacks highways or fast, mechanized travel of any kind is a false impression, as highways crisscross the continent and some larger cities sport well-used mass transit systems. _____ (a) True or (b) False

5. On a continent where huge numbers lack _____,
modern transportation methods are a foreign thing, used only by the rich and _____
_____.

6. Most Africans do NOT live _____

(a) in rural areas. (b) on farms.
(c) in small villages. (d) in large cities.

7. What country is cited in the text as among the most rural in the world, with over 90% of its population living outside the city? _____

8. Describe a typical African concept of travel. Do most farmers travel? How often do they do so? Where do they travel, and why? _____
_____
_____
_____

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9. In the DROC, there are _____ miles of paved roadway.

(a) 300 (b) 14,300
(c) 128,000 (d) 9 million

10. Which of the following is NOT true of the Trans-African Highway system? _____
_____

(a) It is 35,000 miles long, thus far.
(b) It allows for faster transportation of goods across national borders.
(c) So far, virtually all of the highways are paved.
(d) It has dramatically improved transportation within nations, particularly around large cities.

11. Africa's driving population is somewhat higher than that in other continents because as a whole, its population is older. _____ (a) True or (b) False

12. How do residents of large cities who lack vehicles typically get around? _____
_____

13. Because _____ is not yet a widespread African phenomenon, huge numbers of people are packed into small areas, and _____ can be a problem.

14. Regularly scheduled bus service between cities can be useful, but is sometimes hampered by _____.

15. Some passenger trains in Africa are aimed at tourists rather than residents. _____

(a) True or (b) False

16. The busiest airport in Africa is at _____

(a) Johannesburg, South Africa.
(b) Cairo, Egypt.
(c) Casablanca, Morocco.
(d) Cape Town, South Africa.

17. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

Ask your teacher for the quiz over topics 6 - 10 before proceeding to the next section. Reminder: If you score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes, you may be exempt from the chapter test.

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 3

Forms of Government of Africa



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. The Darfur region is located in _____.

2. The Darfur crisis began in 2003, when two rebel groups, the Sudan Liberation Movement and the Justice and Equality Movement, launched a series of attacks on Sudanese military bases. _____ (a) True or (b) False

3. What was Sudan's response to the attacks? _____
_____
_____

4. Define ***scorched earth policy***. _____
_____
_____

5. Most estimates put the number of Sudanese displaced due to the Darfur crisis around 3 million, and the number killed around 400,000. _____
(a) True or (b) False

6. Define ***genocide***. _____
_____
_____

7. Africa is possibly the least stable area in the world other than _____ _____, with most of its governments facing considerable obstacles to peace, solidarity, and worldwide respect.

8. Which of the following is NOT an obstacle to African peace and stability? _____
_____
(a) a plethora of languages and religions
(b) a predominantly urban population
(c) undeveloped infrastructure
(d) continued struggle for self-governance after European colonization

9. Governmentally, Africa is the single most diverse continent on the globe. _____
(a) True or (b) False

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Match the country with the correct corresponding form of government.

____ 10. Somalia
____ 11. Mauritius
____ 12. Morocco
____ 13. Egypt
____ 14. DROC
____ 15. Eritrea
____ 16. Swaziland
____ 17. Lesotho
____ 18. Mauritania
____ 19. Botswana
____ 20. Libya
____ 21. South Africa
____ 22. Ethiopia

(a) semi-presidential republic

(b) presidential republic with parliamentary system

(c) fully parliamentary republic

(d) constitutional monarchy

(e) military dictatorship

(f) authoritarian single-party state

(g) absolute monarchy

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

23. _____ has long been cited as the most secure nation on the continent, having held fair, free elections for over forty years.

24. What happened in South Africa in 1994? _____
_____
_____

25. Benin has adopted capitalism and democracy since communism crashed in 1989.
_____ (a) True or (b) False

26. In _____, a 2003 revolution installed a new president, who subsequently won another term in the 2005 elections.

27. Name three charges levied on Zimbabwe president Robert Mugabe. _____
_____

28. Which of the following countries does NOT suffer from political corruption and instability?
_____

(a) Chad (b) Zimbabwe
(c) Morocco (d) South Africa

29. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 3

Diplomatic Relations
of Africa

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 12:
Diplomatic Relations

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. What reason did Scotland give for letting Lockerbie Bombing mastermind Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi go? _____
_____

(a) Evidence showed that he was likely innocent.
(b) His family petitioned passionately for his release.
(c) He was diagnosed with prostate cancer and given just three months to live.
(d) Scotland was looking for favor with Libya in oil dealings.

2. Al-Megrahi was the first terrorist ever to come from Libya. _____
(a) True or (b) False

3. Define ***isolationist***. _____
_____
_____

4. How was North Africa connected with neighboring regions in the Middle Ages? _____
_____

5. Trade via the _____, to both the Arabian Peninsula and South Asia, continued throughout the Middle Ages, particularly on and near the coast.
(a) Red Sea (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Persian Gulf (d) Indian Ocean

6. What name did Europeans give Africa because its interior was completely unexplored?
_____

7. Africa's concerns and crises generally receive more attention than those in North America and Europe. _____ (a) True or (b) False

8. Egypt formally ended its conflict with what nation or region in 1979? _____
(a) Israel (b) Sudan
(c) the West (d) Morocco

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9. Egypt has been a recipient of large amounts of U.S. humanitarian and military aid, and is one of the U.S.'s important friendships in an often-unfriendly territory. _____
(a) True or (b) False

10. What relatively recent developments opened many diplomatic doors in South Africa, paving the way for regional and international friendships? _____
_____

11. Name three goals of the African Union. _____
_____

12. The Group of 77 is a U.N. association of 77 developing countries aimed at furthering economic fortunes. _____ (a) True or (b) False

13. Which of the following is a true statement? _____
_____
_____

(a) The 1980s were particularly tumultuous, with the 1988 Lockerbie Bombing bookended by a 1986 attack on a Berlin, Germany dance club and another dance club bombing in 1989.
(b) The U.S. was the only nation to place sanctions on Libya during this period.
(c) U.S. travel to Libya reopened in 2004 following its closure since 1981.
(d) Although relations have been on the upswing, Libya still views the U.S. warily, citing its history of state-sponsored terrorism and diplomatic volatility.

14. Zimbabwe's relationships with most countries, excepting dubious ones like Cuba, have deteriorated in recent years. _____ (a) True or (b) False

15. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 3

Economic Systems
of Africa



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. In the story in the introduction, which is NOT a car company named?_____
   (a) BMW (b) Mercedes-Benz
   (c) General Motors (d) Toyota

2. South Africa sold more vehicles than any other African country in 2007, nearly 700,000.
   _____ (a) True or (b) False

3. Which is NOT an advantage listed for auto manufacturers who locate in South Africa? _____
   _____
   _____
   (a) good infrastructure for shipment and transport
   (b) inexpensive raw materials and electricity
   (c) a surprising number of auxiliary companies producing car components
   (d) ocean access for rapid shipment to Western markets

4. According to the CIA World Factbook, how many countries had GDPs per capita under $1,000 in 2008? _____ How many of these were in Africa? _____

5. The number of Africans who live on less than a dollar a day is slightly less than the entire U.S. population. _____ (a) True or (b) False

6. One of the biggest contributors to sub-Saharan Africa's low life expectancy is _____
   _____
   (a) bacterial infestation in villages.
   (b) lack of clean water.
   (c) a lack of foreign aid.
   (d) radiation poisoning from cell phone usage.

7. It is perhaps a teachable reality that Africa couples abysmal poverty with _____
   _____.

8. Define ***corruption***. _____
   _____
   _____

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Refer to the map in the text, and write the correct GDP in the corresponding numbered blank.

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

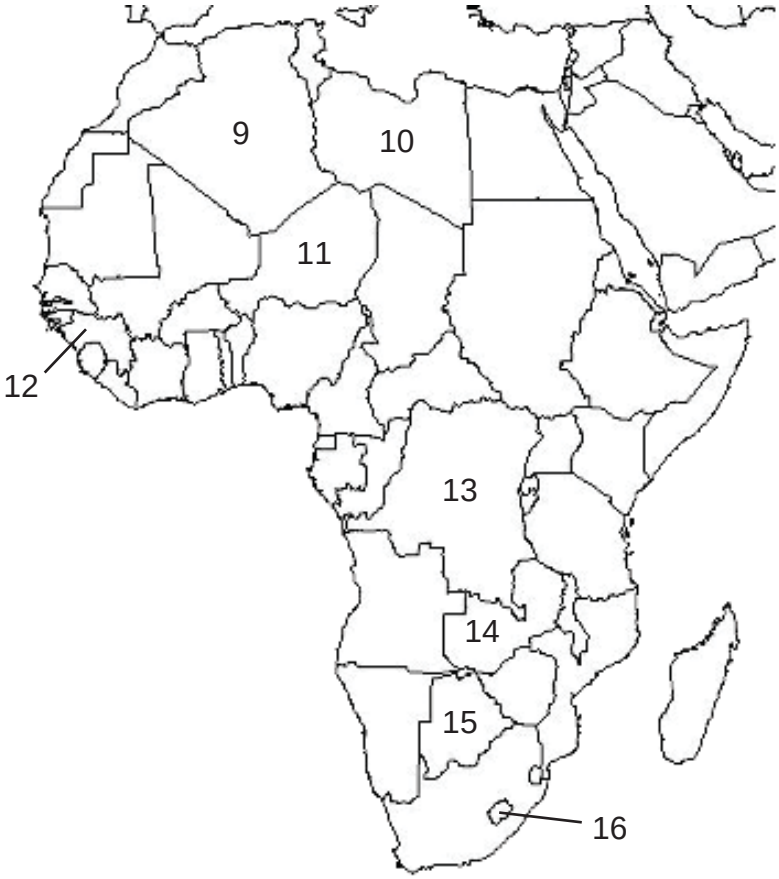
12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____



Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

17. What brought capitalism to Africa? _____
_____

18. Explain the current state of socialism in Africa. How even is the distribution of wealth? Have countries undertaken any steps to change this? If so, what? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

19. Debt forgiveness programs can be a double-edged sword. _____
(a) True or (b) False

20. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 3

Natural Resources of Africa

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 14:
Natural Resources

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. What was the name of the agreement signed by the diamond industry blocking the sale of diamonds sold for war financing? _____
_____

2. Today, many diamonds on the world market still come from war zones and are considered blood diamonds. _____ (a) True or (b) False

3. Which nation is the number one producer of diamonds in Africa? _____
(a) Botswana (b) South Africa
(c) DROC (d) Namibia

4. Circle the countries mentioned in the text as important diamond producers.

COUNTRY BANK

Angola	Namibia	Congo	Morocco
Ghana	Togo	DROC	Botswana
Mauritius	Sierra Leone	Liberia	South Africa

5. From the diamond-rich areas of the south to _____
_____, Africa has been endowed with all the tools it needs for economic success.

6. Which is NOT a contributor to Africa's abysmal economic straits? _____
(a) government corruption (b) lack of natural resources
(c) social issues (d) mismanagement of funds

7. Oil is integral to the Libyan economy, especially as an export. _____
(a) True or (b) False

8. Name two countries in the text, other than Libya, in which oil is an important product.
_____

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9. Which of the following describes the correct applications of natural gas and uranium, respectively, both of which are important in many North African countries? _____
_____

(a) cooling and roofing
(b) heating and cooking
(c) jet fuel and insulation
(d) cooking systems and nuclear power plants

10. Which is NOT an important resource in and around Nigeria, according to the text? _____

(a) copper (b) oil
(c) natural gas (d) iron ore

11. Even this close to the Equator, staple crops like _____ and _____ grow profusely and are important to Côte d'Ivoire and Togo.

12. Define ***barter***. _____
_____
_____

13. In which country did copper production plunge dramatically during the late 20th century? _____

(a) Zaire (b) DROC
(c) Zambia (d) Zimbabwe

14. Cotton is grown extensively throughout sub-Saharan Africa, aided by relatively low elevations and warm temperatures. _____ (a) True or (b) False

15. Which is NOT an important resource of South Africa's? _____

(a) iron ore (b) diamonds
(c) manganese (d) chromium

Using the Natural Resources map in the text, match the country with the correct resource.

____ 16. Tunisia (a) diamonds
____ 17. Mali (b) coffee
____ 18. Cameroon (c) cacao
____ 19. Tanzania (d) peanuts
____ 20. Madagascar (e) gold
____ 21. Namibia (f) oil

22. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

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World Geography
Chapter 4, Section 3

Imports, Exports, and Major Industries of Africa

ACTIVITIES
Lesson 15:
Imports, Exports, and Major Industries

Fill in the blank, mark true or false, or circle the correct answer.

1. Explain the problems facing Burkina Faso, especially with regard to subsistence farming. What effect does the large number of farmers, as well as natural factors, have on the economy? How are the problems in a sense cyclical? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. Define ***crop rotation***. _____
_____
_____

3. What percentage of Africa's total population is involved in some sort of agriculture? _____
(a) 20-40 (b) 25-45
(c) 50-70 (d) 80-96

4. As many as _____ of these are small-scale, subsistence farmers working chiefly to feed their families.

5. What is the name of Algeria's government-owned oil company? _____

6. Morocco saw a surge in Internet subscribership in 2005-2006. _____
(a) True or (b) False

7. OPEC member _____ benefits heavily from its oil exports, many of which are shipped to Europe and the U.S., while also _____
_____.

8. Remittances by whom are important in Africa? Thinking critically, why might remittances be more important in African countries along the Mediterranean? _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

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9. Cotton is important in many countries and comprises a relatively fixed chunk of total economic output. _____ (a) True or (b) False

10. Which is NOT a manufactured good in central Africa, according to the text? _____
(a) cement (b) soap
(c) soft drinks (d) cloves

11. On the Tanzanian island of Zanzibar, _____ are the most important export.

12. Both Botswana's and South Africa's relative states of development have brought about a need for service and technology sector jobs, opportunities that have benefitted the region immensely. _____ (a) True or (b) False

13. With Africa so heavily reliant on agriculture, why do some countries still need to import food? _____
_____
_____
_____

14. In the north and west, many countries count _____ among their closest and most dynamic trade partners.

15. Countries along Africa's east coast are geographically more able to trade with emerging Asian economies, such as China and India. _____
(a) True or (b) False

16. Why do North African nations export oil to Europe, other than the fact that Europe is geographically close? Why don't European countries trade for oil amongst themselves?
_____

17. Write the **Life Principle**. "_____
_____
_____."

Ask your teacher for the quiz over topics 11 - 15 before proceeding to the next section. Reminder: If you score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes, you may be exempt from the chapter test.

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