**Africa Unit 1 Study Guide  
Please note-this study guide covers NEW material. Anything taught in previous units can also be on this test!!!**

1. Explain where the following ethnic groups of Africa are found, and describe what makes them unique, as well as their religion. List 3 facts about each group.

Ashanti -**Religiously diverse, west Africa, the “ Golden Stool”**

Bantu **- Migrations, currently in southern Africa, religiously diverse**

Arabs- **northern Africa, Islam, salt and gold trade**

Swahili- Arab **and African blend of people, they fish a lot, name means “ coast dweller” , Islam**

1. Explain what the following are, what type of vegetation is there, where they are located, and the climate for each.
2. Also include problems that may exist in these locations and jobs people living in these areas may have.

Tropical Rainforest- **lack of arable land, deforestations, hot and rainy year round**

Savanna- grasslands **found in eastern and western Africa, desertification and deforestation, Massai People,Luol People, seasonal rains**

Sahel**- is shrinking, Mali, Niger, dry climate, the Tuareg and Berbers**

Sahara – **hot, expanding, salt and gold**

1. Explain what the following issues are and how they affect the people that live in the region.

Deforestation- **loss of trees, erosion of topsoil, over grazing**

Drought- **devastating on an already limited water supply**

Desertification**- expansion of the desert**

Water Pollution- **devastating on the region**

Famine- **wide spread due to refugee crisis, really bad in Ethiopia 1980’s**

**Short Answer – Make sure you answer all parts of each question.**

1. Explain how water pollution and the unequal distribution of water impacts irrigation, trade, industry and drinking water.

**Water distribution is a real problem. For many many people there is simply not enough water for everyone. This creates further problems when people move or relocate to a water source and it them becomes their only source to drinking, bathing, etc….then this water becomes contaminated with animal and human waste. Another problem might be that if a group of people wish to keep the water for as long as they can they might build a damn, thus stopping the flow of water downstream, which could lead to many problems and people use the water source as transportation and trade of their goods.**

1. Explain how the characteristics of the Sahara and savanna affect where people live, the type of work they do, and transportation**. The Sahara is the largest desert in the world. It does have some Oasis, though they are rare. The Sahara has Miles and miles of sand and gravel. People that live there live a Nomadic lifestyle. Traveling in search of water and food. They work as hunters and gatherers, and do some sub-sistance farming. The life in the Sahara is very difficult not only with the conditions already mentioned but with the dramatic temperature change from night to day.**
2. Explain the impact of desertification on the environment of Africa from the Sahel to the rainforest.

**Desertification is when once fertile land becomes desert-like, dry useless soil, this impacts the animals food supply as they eat on the barren vegetation, and also the homes of many animals are destroyed with the increased destruction of the land. Many become endangered or extinct.**

1. Explain how the characteristics of the Sahel and tropical rain forest affect where people live, the type of work they do, and transportation**. The Sahel was once a land rich of fertile soil. As people moved into the region bringing their animals in search of food the land has become increasingly less fertile. people that live in the Sahel , must work as farmers, but the continued lack of water has driven many people to move to the city in search of a better way to provide for themselves.**
2. Explain how the Bantu migration affected the people and created the language of Swahili. The Bantu migration started in western and central Africa and moves south to southeast. The bantu is a group of people related by their language. As they spread across Africa and learned the cultures and languages of people they came across…..Swahili is a mixture of traditional African languages of which many of the bantu people spoke and Arabic, also which many of the bantu people influenced as the moved thru eastern and Southern Africa.
3. Explain life on the Nile. How is this major river used? Why is the Nile River not a great source of transportation?

**Life on the Nile river is very important to many people. It provides the necessary water for people to grow crops , drinking water. But in recent years people are concerned with industrial waste and Human waste contaminating the water. It is also not a good source for transportation anymore as much of it is blocked by creating damns for irrigations. This Allows the farmers to grow crops all year long instead of just one season, and creates electric power of many.**

1. Be able to locate the following landforms and countries on a map. The Sahara, Sahel, savanna, tropical rain forest, Congo River, Niger River, Nile River, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, Atlas Mountains, and Kalahari Desert. Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire), Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Sudan.

