Chapter 24 Study Guide: Handed out 5/14

1. Much of Southern Africa consists of a large plateau that slopes down to a narrow coastal plain. The edges of the plateau form a large \_\_\_\_\_escarpment\_\_\_\_\_, a cliff face at the edge of the plateau. The largest escarpment in Southern Africa forms part of the \_\_\_\_Drakensberg\_\_\_\_ Range of mountains. In addition, as water drops down the escarpment it forms many \_\_\_\_\_\_waterfalls\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and as it erodes it forms many \_\_\_\_\_\_canyons\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Madagascar is known for its \_\_\_\_\_\_biodiversity\_\_\_\_\_\_, the high amount of different types of plants and animals in the area including lemurs.

3. A cold water current current influences the climate of Southern Africa, which makes the air around the Atlantic coast very dry and forms the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Namib\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Desert. The \_\_\_\_Kalahari\_\_\_\_Desert is located in the central part of the Southern African plateau, which eventually merges into the grasslands of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_veld\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in South Africa.

4. South Africa has a number of energy reserves and resources, with many diamonds and gold mines in a region called the \_\_\_rand\_\_\_\_. Zambia is known for its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_copper\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deposits.

5. Dutch settlers who came to South Africa as farmers were known as Boers but called themselves \_\_\_\_Afrikaners\_\_\_\_. Later, Great Britain took over the Cape area after a bloody war.

6. When the British pulled out, the white South Africans set up a policy of \_\_\_\_apartheid\_\_\_ or separateness, which enforced racial segregation. Other countries disliked this and began to place \_\_\_\_\_sanctions\_\_\_\_ on the South African government. The \_\_\_African National Congress\_\_\_\_, led by Nelson Mandela, opposed the policy of apartheid and eventually in 1990 succeeded in ending it. There are still a number of challenges remaining from its legacy though including high levels of poverty and segregated housing patterns.

7. Southern Africa has a large percentage of its population infected with \_\_\_HIV\_\_\_\_, the virus that causes AIDS, which is negatively affecting the quality and length of life.



Identify the following on this map:
South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland

Orange River, Limpopo River, the Drakensberg Range, the Namib Desert, the Kalahari Desert, the Veld, Zambezi River, Cape Town, Johannesburg



Be able to identify the following features:
Lake Victoria, Niger River, Nile River, Congo River, Orange River, Cape Town, Nairobi, Lagos, Dakar, Cairo, Algiers, Addis Ababa, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean

Make Sure to Know the Following Countries for the Test:
Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Mali, Chad, Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Angola, Gabon, Central African Republic, Zambia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Ghana, Cote d’Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mauritania