Chapter 21:   
- The general geography of the Sahara, including depressions and wadis  
- Difference between ergs and regs (note that not all of the Sahara is sandy)   
- Which country has the largest oil reserves in North Africa   
- Development of Early Egypt—effect of the Nile River on these early people and their impact

- Who settled in North Africa after the Egyptians and why (think about what people came and in what order chronologically)

- Berbers—who are they and how and why are they different from the rest of North Africa today  
- Urban issues in North Africa—overcrowding and slums   
- Problems with the reliance on tourism in these countries; what does this leave their vulnerable to?  
- Role of Islam in the development of modern North Africa  
- Effect of the Aswan High Dam on the people and animals of the Nile River  
- The dispute over Western Sahara and Morocco and what materials are causing it  
  
Chapter 22:   
- Understand the differences and WHY those differences exist between the Sahara, Sahel, and Rainforest regions of West Africa   
- What is desertification and why is it happening? What leads to it?

- Major rivers—Congo and Niger. Where do they go, what created their unusual routes (interesting geological story!)   
- Natural resources—oil, cacao, and coffee. Who has what?   
- Old Empires: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai (where located, what did they trade in, what cultural effect did they have)  
- The slave trade—what factors led to it, who supplied slaves, and who benefitted  
- Economic effects of European colonialism—how did it affect subsistence economy? (also look on p. 509 for an interesting effect on grazing)   
- Berlin Conference/Scramble for Africa—what was it, why did it happen, what areas were able to stay independent  
- Differences between religions—what areas are more Christian, Islamic, etc. and why   
- Major Crops: Millet and Sorghum. What effect has this had of relying so much on just a few crops? (See also p. 510).   
- Nigeria’s (and other countries’) ethnic diversity—what effects has it had?   
-Major Urban centers and their difficulties (identify them)   
- Effects of rapid population growth + destruction of land and disease

**North Africa**:  
Countries: Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Western Sahara (disputed)  
Features: Atlas Mountains, Nile River, Sinai Peninsula, Sahara Desert  
Cities/Capitals: Cairo, Alexandria, Benghazi, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Rabat, Casablanca  
  
**Central/West Africa:**   
Countries: Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bisseau, Guinea, Sierra Leon, Liberia, Cote D’Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Bukrina Faso, Mali, Niger, Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equitorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo   
Features: Sahel, Niger River, Congo River  
  
**Short Answer:**  
Know what the Arab Spring was, what happened in at least one country (and how that event compared to what happened in other countries) and why. Be able to explain in 5-6 sentences worth of details and specifics.