**Chapter 21 Section 3 Study Guide: Modern North Africa**

1. Many North African countries have difficulty attracting foreign businesses for investment, so some of them like

Morocco have tried designating certain cities as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where there are few taxes. This is similar to

other efforts by many North African countries to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their economies so they are not so dependent on oil and gas prices.

2. Most people in the Nile Valley of Egypt work as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or peasant farmers. All of North Africa

has some degree of major farming operations except for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which must import most of its food.

3. Rapid population growth and a lack of job opportunities have led many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ North Africans to leave the region in search of better jobs.

4. High levels of population growth and migration to urban areas have made it difficult for people to find housing in

major cities in North Africa, leading some to live in poorly constructed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. One major area of conflict in North Africa is the role of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the government and laws of these countries. In 1992, an election that would have brought to power a more religious government led to a major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Algeria.

6. Although the book was published before it happened, in 2011 the United States assisted the people of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in overthrowing their eccentric dictator, Muammar Gadhafi.

7. The Nile’s environmental health has come under increasing concern due to the construction of the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across the Nile in 1960. Though the dam is a major source of electricity and provides a water reservoir, it has also stopped the river from flooding and depositing new layers of silt, forcing farmers to buy

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that have polluted the Nile River and killed the fish. The Nile Delta is also suffering from erosion due to a lack of new silt.

**Short Answer Practice Question**:
1. What does it mean to “diversify” an economy? Why would countries want to diversify their economy? Pick at least two North African countries that do not have a diverse economy, explain what resource they are dependent on, and explain what other possible resources that country could develop to diversify its economy (use any evidence you can find to help).

**Homework—due on Wednesday, May 7th**
**Directions**: Read the following excerpt from a YouthPolicy.org report on youth in the Middle East and North Africa and then answer the questions below
**Goal**: Analyze the facts and figures presented in the article to better understand the environment facing youth in North Africa and the Middle East.

[1] More than 28% of the population of the Middle East and North Africa is aged between 15 and 29.[[13]](http://www.youthpolicy.org/mappings/regionalyouthscenes/mena/facts/#FN13) Young people 15 to 24 constitute approximately 20% of the populations in Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen, Jordan, Algeria, and Saudi Arabia. In the Arab countries’ populations, young people are the fastest growing segment, some 60% of the population is under 25 years old, making this one of the most youthful regions in the world, with a median age of 22 years compared to a global average of 28.

[2] In the Middle East and North Africa, educational enrollment rates are high, with nearly universal access at the primary level and nearly 70% enrollment at the secondary level. Despite increased access, the quality of education remains low. Internet usage stands at 13.8 per 100 people,[[14]](http://www.youthpolicy.org/mappings/regionalyouthscenes/mena/facts/#FN14) with young people more likely to be users than their elders. Furthermore, youth currently constitute an estimated 51% of total unemployed in the region, according to the latest UNDP Arab Human Development Report 2009[[15]](http://www.youthpolicy.org/mappings/regionalyouthscenes/mena/facts/#FN15), which shows a raise from 44% in 2005, according to Millennium Development Goals in the Arab Region 2005 Report.[[16]](http://www.youthpolicy.org/mappings/regionalyouthscenes/mena/facts/#FN16)

[3] In the Middle East and North Africa, marriage and family formation is a major rite of passage for young people. In the region today, nearly 50% of men between the ages of 25 and 29 are unmarried. Financial costs associated with marriage (housing, furniture, wedding ceremonies, etc.) and a lack of economic means contribute to the postponement of family formation.

Questions:
1. What two specific pieces of evidence does the article provide for claiming that the Middle East and North Africa is one of the most youthful areas of the world?

2. In paragraph 2, why has increased access to educational opportunities not resulted in better education results for the youth of the region?

3. In paragraph 3, what is a “rite of passage”? Use the context to figure it out if you do not know.

4. Why are many Arab youth postponing marriages until later, especially the men?

5. Based on what you have read in this article, do you think that the youth of North Africa and the Middle East have more or fewer opportunities than the youth (including yourself!) in the United States on average? Explain why or why not and cite evidence from this article.