

EAST AFRICA

networks

There's More Online about East Africa.

CHAPTER 5

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • How does geography influence the way people live? • Why do people trade? • Why does conflict develop?

Lesson 1

Physical Geography of East Africa

Lesson 2

History and Government of East Africa

Lesson 3

Life in East Africa

The Story Matters...

Some of Africa's earliest kingdoms developed in East Africa, where trade in gold and ivory brought great wealth. Since ancient times, thriving trade has fostered interaction among different cultures, influencing language and religion and creating much ethnic diversity across the region. The landscape of East Africa also has great diversity—from the Serengeti Plain and the Great Rift Valley to the highlands in Ethiopia and Kilimanjaro in Kenya.

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Teenage girl from the East African country of Somalia

Chapter 5

EAST AFRICA

Some of Africa's important early civilizations flourished in East Africa. Many of the countries have been scarred by conflict in recent years.

Step Into the Place

MAP FOCUS Use the map to answer the following questions.

1 THE GEOGRAPHER'S WORLD

Which three East African countries share Lake Victoria?

2 PLACES AND REGIONS What is the capital city of Kenya?

3 THE GEOGRAPHER'S WORLD

The Tekeze is a major river in what country?

4 CRITICAL THINKING Integrating

Visual Information What country is cut off from the sea by Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia?



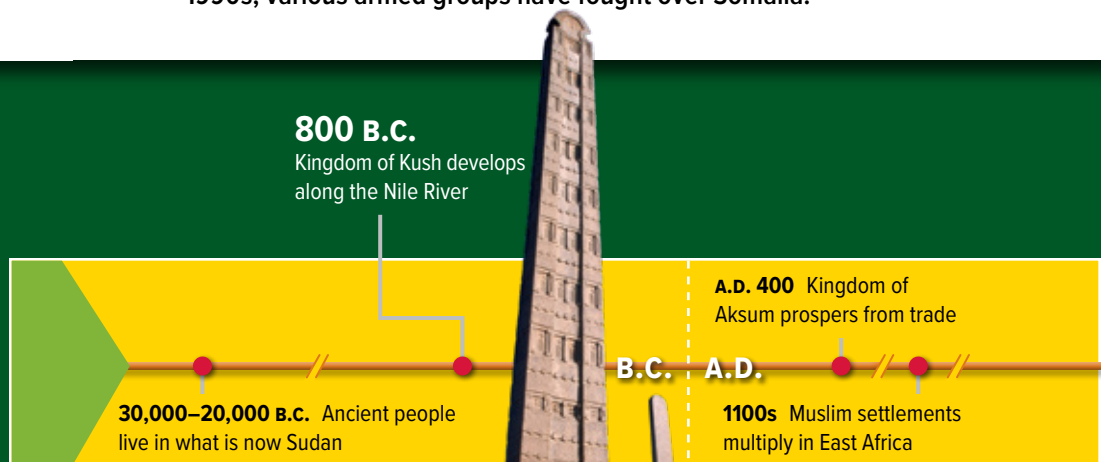
INACTIVE VOLCANO Snowcapped Kilimanjaro looms over savanna plains near the border of Tanzania and Kenya. The mountain is made up of three volcanic cones, all inactive.



WAR-TORN CITY Ruined buildings line an Indian Ocean beach in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia. Since the early 1990s, various armed groups have fought over Somalia.

Step Into the Time

TIME LINE Using at least two events on the time line, write a paragraph describing how trade influenced the development of East Africa.





1896

Ethiopian troops defeat Italian troops at Battle of Adwa

1961

Tanganyika becomes independent; changes name to Tanzania in 1964

1400s Arab conquests bring Islam to the area of present-day Sudan

1800s Swahili language spreads inland

1880s Germany, Britain, and France take control of the region

2000s Civil war in Darfur region of Sudan kills hundreds of thousands

There's More Online!

- ✓ **IMAGES** Glaciers in East Africa
- ✓ **MAP** Desertification of the Sahel
- ✓ **SLIDE SHOW** The Nile River's Source
- ✓ **VIDEO**

Reading HELPDESK

Academic Vocabulary

- **consist**

Content Vocabulary

- **rift**
- **desertification**
- **hydroelectric power**
- **geothermal energy**

TAKING NOTES: Key Ideas and Details

Identifying As you study the lesson, use a web diagram like this one to list information about the land and water features of the region.



Lesson 1

Physical Geography of East Africa

ESSENTIAL QUESTION • How does geography influence the way people live?

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

East Africa offers a rugged, beautiful landscape and different climates. The region provides variety, potential, and considerable challenges for economic development.

Land and Water Features

GUIDING QUESTION What makes the ecosystem of East Africa diverse?

The region of East Africa **consists** of 11 countries. Sudan and South Sudan dominate the northern part of the region. Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, and Ethiopia are located in the northeast. This area is called the Horn of Africa because it is a horn-shaped peninsula that juts out into the Arabian Sea. Three countries occupy the central and southern parts of the region: Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Finally, in the western sector lie the landlocked countries of Rwanda and Burundi. East Africa offers a rugged, beautiful landscape that has great variety.

Landforms

The Great Rift Valley is the most unusual feature of East Africa's physical geography. Sometimes it is called the Great Rift system because it is not one single valley. Rather, it is a series of large valleys and depressions in Earth's surface. These are formed by long chains of geological faults. The Great Rift started forming about 20 million years ago when tectonic plates began to tear apart from one another. Africa was once connected to the Arabian Peninsula. But as the two **rifted** apart, or separated from one another, the land in between sank and was filled by the Red Sea.

Eventually, all of East Africa will separate from the rest of Africa, and the Red Sea will fill the rift.

The Great Rift system's northern end is in Jordan in Southwest Asia. From Jordan, it stretches about 4,000 miles (6,437 km) to its southern end in Mozambique in southeastern Africa. The rift has an average width of 30 miles to 40 miles (48 km to 64 km).

The rift system has an eastern and western branch in East Africa. The eastern Rift Valley—the main branch—runs from Southwest Asia along the Jordan River, Dead Sea, and Red Sea. It continues through the Danakil plain in Ethiopia. It is one of the hottest and driest places on Earth, and earthquakes and volcanic activity occur here regularly. Long, deep cracks develop in Earth's surface as the tectonic plates rift apart.

As the eastern Rift Valley continues south from the Danakil plain, the conditions are not as severe. It takes the form of deep valleys as it extends into Kenya and Tanzania, and down to Mozambique. The shorter western Rift Valley stretches from Lake Malawi in the south through Uganda in the north through a series of valleys. A chain of deep lakes that includes Lake Tanganyika, Lake Edward, and Lake Albert marks the western rift's northward path.

Along the branches of the Great Rift Valley, much volcanic and seismic activity occurred. The largest volcanoes are located on the eastern Rift. These include Mount Kenya and Kilimanjaro. Kilimanjaro is on the border between Kenya and Tanzania. With a summit of 19,341 feet (5,895 m), Kilimanjaro is the tallest mountain in Africa. Its summit is covered with snow year-round, even though the mountain is near the Equator.

Sudan is home to vast plains and plateaus. The northern part of the country is desert covered in sand or gravel. Somalia lies in the eastern part of the region, along the Indian Ocean.

Academic Vocabulary

consist to be made up of

This aerial view shows a section of the floor of the eastern Rift Valley in Kenya. Many fault lines appear in the valley. Hardened lava from volcanoes and openings in the ground also mark the landscape.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Describing How will East Africa eventually be affected by the Rift's tectonic plate activity?





The palace of Sudan's president in Khartoum stands near where the Blue Nile joins the White Nile. The White Nile is named for the light-colored clay sediment found in its waters. The Blue Nile's name comes from the river's appearance during flood season when the water level is high.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Describing Where do each of the two Nile tributaries begin?

Somalia is also an extremely dry area. The country is made up largely of savanna and semidesert. To the north of Somalia lies the small country of Djibouti. Located on the coast between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, Djibouti displays a highly diverse landscape. It has rugged mountains and desert plains.

South of Sudan, at the western edge of Uganda, the Ruwenzori Mountains divide that country from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These peaks are sometimes called the "Mountains of the Moon." Mountains give way to hills in small, landlocked Rwanda. It is known as the "land of a thousand hills" for its beautiful landscape.

Bodies of Water

The longest river in the world is the Nile (4,132 miles or 6,650 km). The Nile Basin includes parts of many countries in the East African region: Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and the Sudan. Beginning in the 1800s, European explorers made numerous expeditions in attempts to find the source of the Nile River. The great river was discovered to have two sets of headwaters. One of them, the Blue Nile, rises in the northern highlands of Ethiopia. The other source, the White Nile, begins in Lake Victoria and runs through Lake Albert. The White Nile then passes through the swampy wetlands of central South Sudan, a huge area called the Sudd.

In northern Sudan, the Blue Nile and the White Nile meet at the city of Khartoum. The great river then runs northward through

Egypt and empties into the Mediterranean Sea. Other than the Nile, East Africa has few important rivers. This is due to the intermittent rainfall and the high temperatures in many areas of the region.

In the late 1970s, the swampy Sudd was the focus of a huge construction project called the Jonglei Canal. This channel was designed to avoid the Sudd. The goal was to allow the headstreams of the White Nile to flow more freely. Instead of the water spreading across the Sudd and slowly moving through it, the canal would allow more water to flow downstream and reach Sudan and Egypt. That would support more agriculture and better city services in those countries. But it would also damage the wetland environment of the Sudd. Fisheries could collapse and go extinct. Construction was suspended in 1983. The project could not continue because civil war in Sudan made it too dangerous.

Many of the lakes in East Africa are located near the Great Rift Valley. The largest lake on the continent of Africa is Lake Victoria. This lake lies between the western and the eastern branches of the Great Rift. The lake stretches into three countries: Uganda and Kenya in the north and Tanzania in the south. With an area of 26,828 square miles (69,484 sq. km), Lake Victoria is the second-largest freshwater lake in the world, after Lake Superior in the United States. For such a large body of water, Lake Victoria is relatively shallow. Its greatest known depth is about 270 feet (82 m). The lake is home to more than 200 species of fish. Of these, tilapia has the most economic value.

Another important lake in the region is Lake Tanganyika. This long, narrow body of water is located south of Lake Victoria, between Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The lake is only 10 to 45 miles (16 km to 72 km) wide, but very long. Measuring 410 miles (660 km) north to south, it is the world's longest freshwater lake. With a maximum depth of 4,710 feet (1,436 m), it is also the second deepest. Only Lake Baikal in Russia is deeper than Lake Tanganyika.

Farther south is Lake Malawi. It is the third-largest lake in the East African Rift Valley. The lake lies mainly in Malawi and forms part of that country's border with Tanzania and Mozambique.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying What caused the striking physical features of the Great Rift Valley in East Africa?

Fishers leave the eastern shore of Lake Victoria by boat early in the morning to fish for tilapia and Nile perch. With its many fish species, Lake Victoria supports Africa's largest inland fishery.



Climates of East Africa

GUIDING QUESTION *How does climate vary in East Africa?*

Climate varies widely in the East African region. Temperature and rainfall can be quite different from one local area to another. The major factors explaining these variations include latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, and the type of terrain, such as mountains, highlands, desert, or coastal plains.

Temperatures

The diverse physical features of East African geography are matched by an extremely varied climate. In general, temperatures tend to be warmer toward the coast and cooler in the highlands. Sudan, Djibouti, and Somalia have high temperatures for much of the year. High mountains such as Kilimanjaro and the peaks of the Ruwenzori Range have had glaciers for thousands of years. Due to climate change, however, these glaciers are melting. Some experts predict that the glaciers of Kilimanjaro will completely disappear over the next 20 years.

The climate is always spring-like in the highlands of Kenya and Uganda. As a whole, however, Kenya and Uganda display considerable variations in climate. These variations depend on factors such as latitude, elevation, wind patterns, and ocean currents.

Rainfall

In many parts of East Africa, rainfall is seasonal. This is especially true close to the Equator. Wet seasons alternate with dry ones. For example, on the tropical grasslands, or savannas, of Kenya and

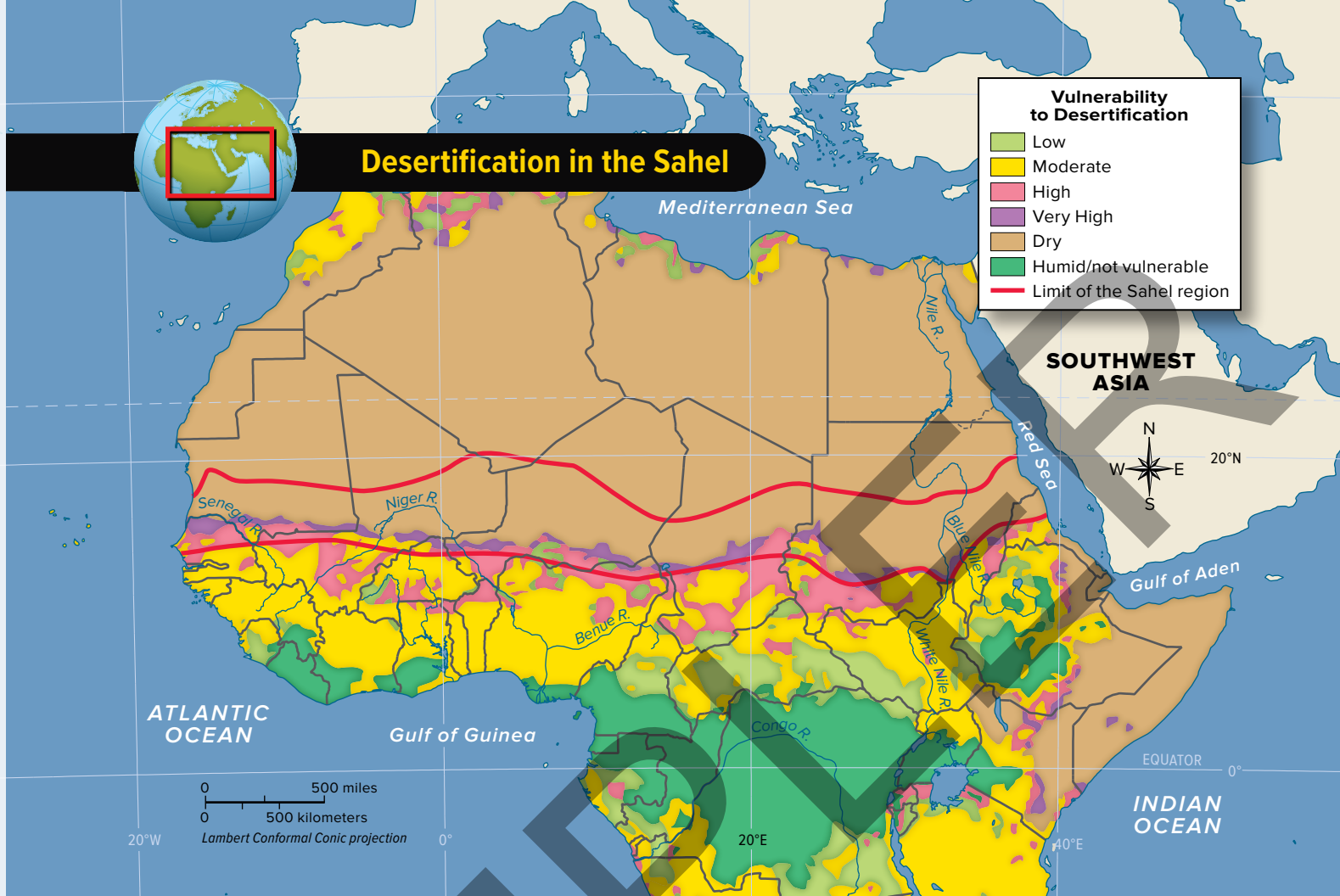
The Savoia glacier is located along the border of Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Many scientists are concerned about the effects of climate change on the Ruwenzori glaciers. Around 1900, some 43 glaciers were distributed over 6 mountains in the range. Today, fewer than half of these glaciers still exist, on only 3 of the mountains. The rest have melted.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Analyzing Why do temperatures tend to be cool in inland East Africa despite the region's closeness to the Equator?



Bruno Zanzottera/Parallelozero/Aurora Photos



Tanzania, two rainy seasons occur in most years. These are the “long rains” of April and May and the “short rains” of October and November. The months in between these periods are dry, with little or no rainfall.

Rainfall in the region, however, can be unpredictable. Sparse rainfall can result in severe drought. In 2011, for example, Somalia suffered one of the worst droughts in its history. Political instability in that country made the effects of the drought especially severe. Observers estimated that 13 million people struggled to survive in the countries of Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Kenya.

Another urgent issue in the region is **desertification**, or the process by which agricultural land is turned into desert. This process occurs when long periods of drought and unwise land use destroy vegetation. The land is left dry and barren. During the past half century, desertification has affected much of the Sahel. The Sahel is the “edge,” or border area, between the Sahara and the countries farther to the south. Two such border nations in East Africa are Sudan and South Sudan.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Determining Central Ideas What generalization can you make about the variations in temperature in East Africa?

MAP SKILLS

1 PLACES AND REGIONS

Based on the legend, most of the Sahel is at what level of desertification?

2 THE GEOGRAPHER'S WORLD

What causes desertification?



Workers collect salt at Lake Assal in Djibouti. Salt covers everything, so very little vegetation is able to grow along the lake's shoreline. Located in the hot desert, the lake's area has summer temperatures as high as 126°F (52°C).

Identifying What other mineral resources are found in East Africa?

Resources of East Africa

GUIDING QUESTION Which natural resources are important in East Africa?

The natural resources of a region are closely linked to its economy and people's way of life. Settlement patterns in a geographical area have often been shaped by that area's natural resources. Important resources in East Africa are minerals, energy sources, landscapes, and wildlife. The ability of some countries to exploit these resources, however, has been hampered by political issues.

Mineral Resources

Mineral resources in East Africa include small gold deposits along the rifts in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania; gemstones like sapphires and diamonds in Tanzania; and tin in Rwanda. Ethiopia and Uganda produce lumber. Lake Assal in Djibouti, located about 500 feet (152 m) below sea level, is the world's largest salt reserve, with more than 1 billion tons of salt. This lake is located at the lowest point in Africa.

Energy Resources

Energy resources in East Africa include coal in Tanzania, as well as petroleum in Uganda, South Sudan, and northwestern Kenya. East Africa's energy potential has yet to be realized, though. For example, Sudan has the opportunity to develop **hydroelectric power**, or the production of electricity through the use of falling water. Hydroelectric power is already used in Kenya and Tanzania.

Likewise, Kenya and Djibouti are favorable locations for the development of **geothermal energy**. This type of energy comes from underground heat sources, such as hot springs and steam. In Kenya, an international group of companies is working with the government to develop geothermal energy sources. If they are successful, 30 percent of the country's energy needs could be met by geothermal energy by the year 2030.

In East Africa, management of energy resources and energy use often has been inconsistent and uneven. Major cities gobble up much of the energy that is produced. Energy is often unavailable in rural areas.

Land and Wildlife

Besides mineral and energy resources, East Africa's land and wildlife are important assets. The soils in the region are not especially rich for agriculture, and farming is challenging. The breathtaking scenery of the Great Rift Valley, however, is an important tourist resource.

East Africa is also home to the greatest assemblage of wildlife in the world. Many national parks and wildlife sanctuaries are found in the region. Perhaps the most well-known wildlife reserves are located in Kenya and Tanzania. An outstanding example is the Serengeti Plain; this vast area, larger than the state of Connecticut, consists of tropical savanna grasslands. Two internationally famous national parks are located in East Africa—Serengeti National Park in Tanzania and the Masai Mara National Reserve in Kenya. These parks harbor lions, leopards, cheetahs, giraffes, zebras, elephants, and dozens of species of antelope.

Every year, thousands of tourists pour in from all over the world to see the marvel of the Great Migration. In this mass movement, more than 1 million animals travel hundreds of miles in search of fresh grazing land. The spectacular wildlife of East Africa makes an important contribution to the economy of the region.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying What two promising alternatives might help improve energy supplies in the East African region?

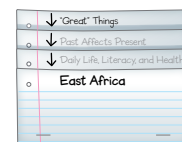
Think Again?

Animals involved in the Great Migration on the Serengeti Plain travel together.

Not True. Nature employs a more sophisticated system. The three major migrating species are zebras, wildebeests, and Thomson's gazelles. These species migrate in a succession. First come the zebras. They consume crude, coarse, high grasses. Then the wildebeests follow, grazing on the lower shoots exposed by their predecessors. Last are the smaller Thomson's gazelles, antelopes that eat tender, fine shoots close to the ground.

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LESSON 1 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. What causes the process of *desertification*?

Answering the Guiding Questions

2. **Describing** What are the differing characteristics that make Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika noteworthy bodies of water, both in East Africa and in the world as a whole?

3. **Analyzing** How might desertification affect the economy in a region?

4. **Identifying** How are energy supplies distributed in East Africa?

5. **Informative/Explanatory Writing** Write a letter to a friend or a relative explaining why you want to visit East Africa to see the region's wildlife.

There's More Online!

- ✓ **IMAGE** British at Omdurman
- ✓ **MAP** African Trade Routes and Goods
- ✓ **SLIDE SHOW** Ancient Africa
- ✓ **VIDEO**

Reading HELPDESK

Academic Vocabulary

- **impact**

Content Vocabulary

- **tribute**
- **imperialism**
- **genocide**
- **refugee**

TAKING NOTES: Key Ideas and Details

Organizing As you study the lesson, use a chart like this one to list important facts about the places.

Place	Facts
Nubia/Kush	
Aksum	
Coastal City-States	



Lesson 2

History and Government of East Africa

ESSENTIAL QUESTION • *Why do people trade?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

East Africa has been a center of trade since ancient times. Throughout much of its history, East Africa has attracted people from many other continents.

Kingdoms and Trading States

GUIDING QUESTION *How has the history of trade impacted the region?*

Trade was important in the ancient kingdoms in East Africa. Contact between East Africa and other areas brought together people from different civilizations. Trade also resulted in the spread of Christianity and Islam into the region.

Ancient Nubia

The ancient region of Nubia was located in northeastern Africa, below ancient Egypt. The region stretched southward along the Nile River valley almost to what is now the Sudanese city of Khartoum. The region was bounded by the Libyan Desert in the west and by the Red Sea in the east. The Nile River was the pathway by which Nubia and the powerful empire of Egypt interacted.

In about 1050 B.C., a powerful civilization arose in Nubia. This was known as Kush. The Egyptians traded extensively with the Kushites, purchasing copper, gold, ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle. The Kushites, in turn, adopted many Egyptian customs and practices. For example, they built pyramids to mark the tombs of their rulers and nobles.

During the final centuries of their civilization, the Kushites were isolated from Egypt. As a result, they turned increasingly to other African people south of the Sahara for

trade and cultural contact. Around A.D. 350, Kush was conquered by Aksum, a powerful state in what is now northern Ethiopia.

Aksum

The date of Aksum's establishment is uncertain but it might have been around 1000 B.C. The people of Aksum derived their wealth and power primarily from trade. Aksum was strategically located, and it controlled the port city of Adulis on the Red Sea. At its height of power, Aksum was the most important trading center in the region. Its trading connections extended all the way to Alexandria on the Mediterranean Sea. Aksum traders specialized in sea routes that connected the Red Sea to India.

Through the port of Adulis flowed gold and ivory, as well as raw materials. It is possible that Aksum sold captives for the slave trade. Aksum traded glue, candy, and gum arabic, a substance from acacia trees that today is used in the food industry. Christianity spread from its origin in Jerusalem along the trade routes. The Aksum kings adopted Christianity as their religion.

Trade Cities

Beginning around the A.D. 900s, after the decline of Aksum, Arabs settled on the East African coast of the Indian Ocean. The religion of Islam grew steadily more important in the region. At the same time, the Arabic and Bantu languages mingled to create a new language. This language is known as Swahili. The name comes from an Arabic word meaning "coast dwellers." Swahili is widely spoken today in Tanzania and Kenya, as well as in some other countries.

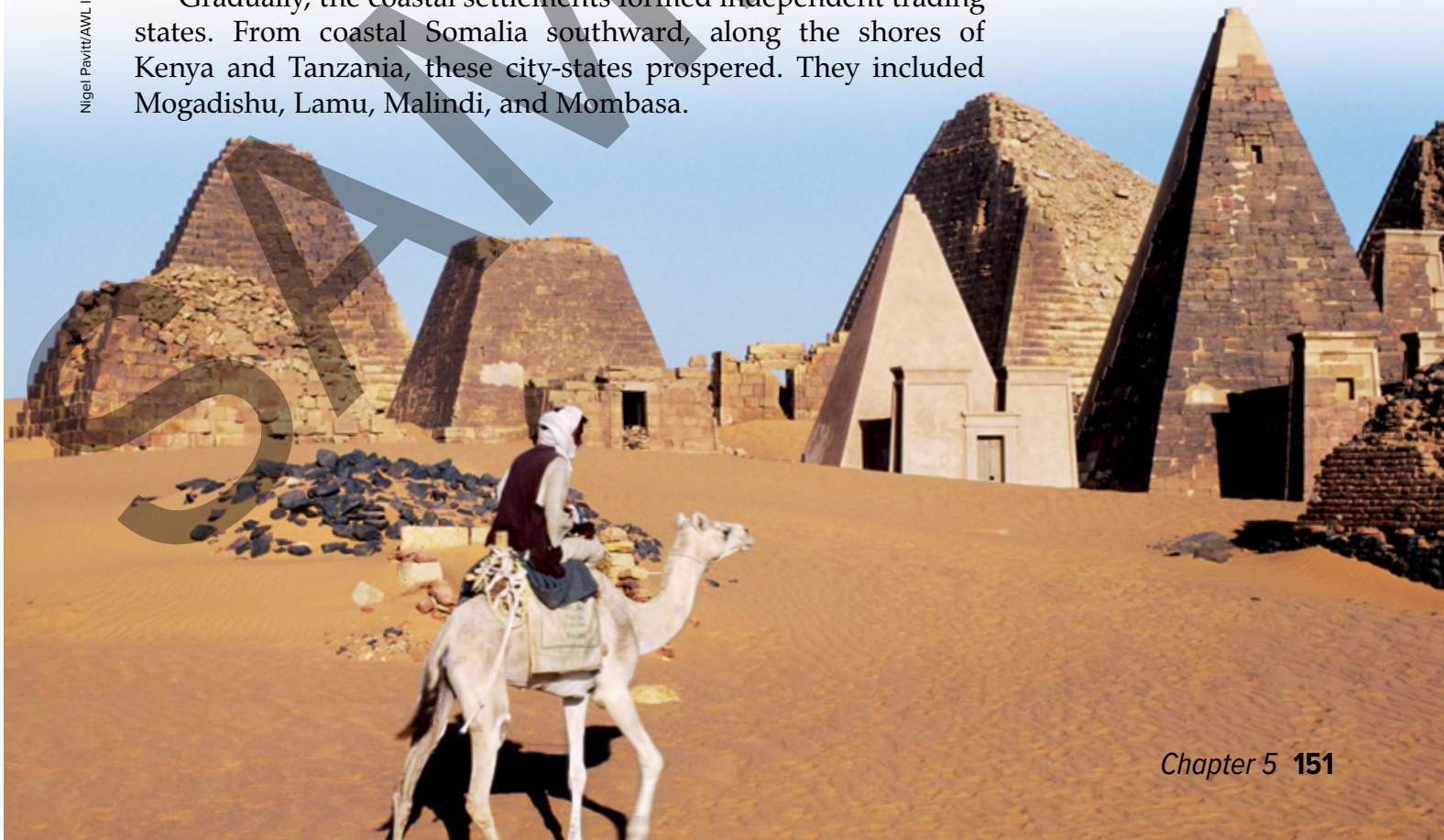
Gradually, the coastal settlements formed independent trading states. From coastal Somalia southward, along the shores of Kenya and Tanzania, these city-states prospered. They included Mogadishu, Lamu, Malindi, and Mombasa.

Many of the pyramids of ancient Kush still stand in present-day Sudan. Near the pyramids, the Kushites built a capital city called Meroë. Archaeologists have uncovered some of the remains of Meroë, including a royal palace, temples, and mud-brick homes.

CRITICAL THINKING

Determining Central

Ideas What do the pyramids of Meroë reveal about Kushite culture?





Trade in East Africa

Iron ore	Timber
Copper	Spices
Gold	Textiles
Beads	Porcelain
Enslaved people	Incense
Sugar	Ivory
Direction of trade	
Present-day borders	

0 500 miles
0 500 kilometers
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area projection

MAP SKILLS

1 THE GEOGRAPHER'S WORLD

How did location benefit the East African city-states?

2 HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

What part did inland Africa play in the region's trade?

The trade city of Kilwa was located on an island just off the southern coast of present-day Tanzania. People from Arabia and Iran founded Kilwa in the late A.D. 900s. The merchants of Kilwa dealt in copper, iron, ivory, and gold. They exchanged these goods for products from many lands, including Chinese porcelain and Indian cotton.

Kilwa was a walled city. Its ruler lived in an impressive palace. For two centuries, the city was probably the wealthiest trading center in East Africa. The fourteenth-century traveler Ibn Battuta praised Kilwa as a beautiful city. At the time of Ibn Battuta's visit, Kilwa was ruled by Abu al-Mawahib. The sultan was so generous that people called him "the father of gifts."

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying Compare the economies of the coastal city-states in East Africa to those of the kingdom of Aksum.

The Colonial Era

GUIDING QUESTION *What was the effect of colonization on East Africa?*

Until the late 1800s, most Europeans knew little or nothing about Africa. Two of the continent's most famous explorers were Henry Morton Stanley and David Livingstone. In 1878 Stanley published a

popular travel book about his adventures in Africa. The book's title was *Through the Dark Continent*. The goal of Stanley's journey was to locate Livingstone, a medical missionary. Livingstone had traveled to Africa in the hope of locating the source of the Nile River.

European Traders

Just before 1500, the European age of discovery began to **impact** East Africa. Among the European countries, Portugal took the lead in overseas exploration. Along with other Europeans, the Portuguese established a sea route to India. From Europe, they sailed south along the west coast of Africa and then along the east coast of Africa. Then, they sailed along the coast of Arabia and on to India. This was a much easier and less expensive way to trade with India than any of the overland trade routes. In this way, the Portuguese were able to bring back many valuable spices from India.

As trade increased, the Portuguese began to demand **tribute**, or a regular tax payment, from the East African trading cities. The Portuguese had religious as well as economic motives; they believed that Christianity should replace Islam as the region's religion. Portuguese influence in the region did not last long, however. The Portuguese could not withstand attacks by African groups in the region. Other European countries became interested in colonizing Africa.

European Colonial Rule

In the late 1800s, European leaders set out a plan to dominate and control the continent of Africa. The action by which one nation is able to control another smaller or weaker nation is known as **imperialism**.

Academic Vocabulary

impact an effect or an influence

The Battle of Omdurman was fought in Sudan in 1898. In this battle, British and Egyptian forces—equipped with modern guns—defeated a much larger Mahdist army that used older weapons.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Integrating Visual Information

How does Hale's painting present the battle scene? What view of imperialism does it seem to support?





A painting in traditional Ethiopian style shows King Menelik II receiving ammunition for his army. Menelik worked to bring modern ways to Ethiopia. He especially wanted to prepare his army to successfully resist European invaders.

Africa was carved up into colonies. The reasons for colonization included economic profit, access to raw materials, and the opening of new markets. These reasons also included national pride, the protection of sea routes, the maintenance of the balance of power, and a quest to convert Africans to Christianity.

Occasional rebellions challenged European colonial rule. An especially bloody rebellion occurred against British and Egyptian domination in Sudan. Muhammad Ahmad, a religious and military leader, declared that he was the Mahdi, or redeemer of Islam. Mahdist forces succeeded in capturing Khartoum, the Sudanese capital. They established a new state there. In 1898 the British succeeded in reasserting their control of the region.

Independent Ethiopia

The revolt against foreign influence in Sudan eventually resulted in failure. In Ethiopia, however, the desire for independence prevailed. Italy had colonized the neighboring territory of Eritrea along the Red Sea coast. In 1889 the Italians signed a treaty with the Ethiopian emperor, Menelik II. Over the next few years, Italy claimed that, according to one provision of this treaty, it had the right to establish a “protectorate” in Ethiopia.

Menelik firmly denied these claims. He rejected the treaty in 1893. The Italian governor of Eritrea finally launched a major military attack in response in 1896. At the Battle of Adwa on March 1 of that year, Menelik defeated the Italian army. This conflict was one of the most important battles in African history. After the Battle of Adwa, the European powers had no choice but to recognize Ethiopia as an independent state. Physical geography played an

important role in Ethiopia's ability to remain independent. Rugged mountains with difficult terrain provided a barrier that was difficult for attacking forces to overcome.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining What was the significance of Menelik II's victory at the Battle of Adwa in 1896?

Independence

GUIDING QUESTION *How did the countries of East Africa gain their independence?*

After the end of World War II in 1945, a movement ensued to end colonialism in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In East Africa, particularly, Europeans were seen as disrupting traditional life. In addition, European countries were weakened by the fighting in World War II. Because of these pressures, Europeans granted East African colonies their independence in the 1960s. However, many of the former colonies faced difficulties in establishing their own countries.

Nationalism and Pan-Africanism

The early 1960s was a turning point for East Africa. During the period from 1960 to 1963 alone, six East African countries obtained independence: Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi.

Contributing to the push for independence was the Pan-African movement, which had its beginnings in the United States. In the mid-1800s, some African Americans came to believe that they should strengthen their ties to Africa and, perhaps, return to their homelands. They recognized the unity of all Africans—those living on the continent and others around the world. By the mid-1900s, the movement was led by individuals in Africa and began to focus on freeing Africans on the continent from European rule. A number of great African leaders who helped their countries achieve independence were associated with the Pan-African movement.

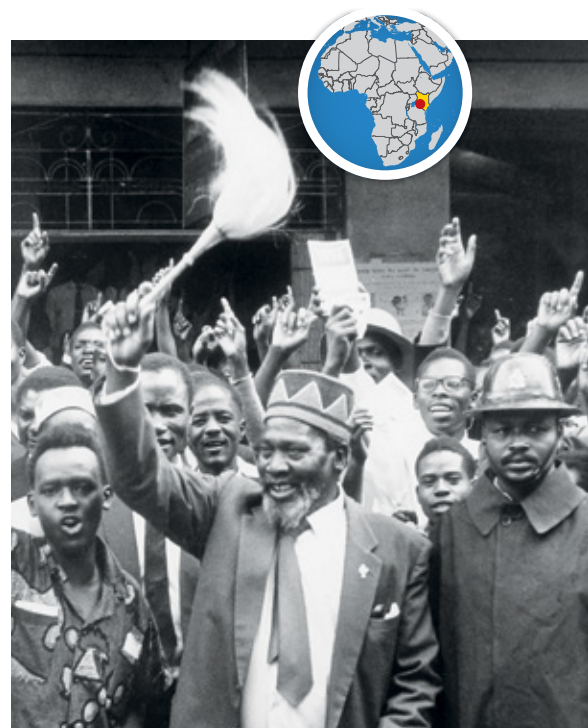
The achievement of independence in Kenya and Tanzania was especially important. Kenya had been a British colony for about 75 years. British plantation owners dominated the economy. They disrupted the traditional East African agricultural system. Local village agriculture was replaced by the production of cash crops, such as coffee and tea, on a large scale. Native people, such as the Kikuyu, were driven off the land. The British also controlled the government.

A nationalist and leader in the Pan-African movement named Jomo Kenyatta led the political protest movement in Kenya and negotiated the country's terms of independence.

As independent Kenya's first leader, Jomo Kenyatta brought stability and economic growth to the country. When appearing in public, Kenyatta often carried a fly whisk, a symbol of authority in some traditional African societies.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Describing How did Kenya win its independence from British rule?





Villagers in South Sudan try to put out fires after warplanes from neighboring Sudan raided the area in early 2012. A year earlier, South Sudan had gained independence from Sudan following years of civil war. However, tensions remained high and conflict continued.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Describing Why have some African countries after independence faced civil wars and conflicts with neighboring countries?

In late 1963, Kenya became independent. Jomo Kenyatta served as the country's first prime minister and later as its president.

Neighboring Tanzania also sought independence. Before independence, the country was called Tanganyika. When Germany was defeated in World War I, Tanganyika came under British control. Independence was the ultimate goal for Tanganyika—a

goal it reached in late 1961. Three years later, the country merged with Zanzibar, and its name was changed to Tanzania.

Highland Countries

The Highland areas had a difficult road to independence. Many ethnic groups in the former colonies were often in conflict with one another. Ethnic tensions have long simmered in Rwanda and Burundi. These countries are home to two rival ethnic groups. The Hutu are in the majority there, and the Tutsi are a minority. In the 1990s, the Hutu-dominated government of Rwanda launched an attack on the Tutsi that amounted to **genocide**—the slaughter of an entire people on ethnic grounds. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed.

Bloodshed also stained the history of Uganda after independence. From 1971 to 1979, the country was ruled by the military dictator Idi Amin. Cruelty, violence, corruption, and ethnic persecution marked Amin's regime. Human rights groups estimate that hundreds of thousands of people lost their lives under his rule. Amin was finally forced to flee into exile. He died in 2003.

The Horn of Africa

The history of Somalia since independence in 1960 offers another example of the problems East African countries have faced. Since the 1970s, Somalia has been scarred by civil war. Border disputes with Ethiopia have also increased instability. Rival clan factions have engaged in bitter feuds. Drought has brought famine to much of the country. In late 1992, the United States led a multinational intervention force in an effort to restore peace to the country. The civil war in Somalia, however, remained unresolved.

The instability, misery, and violence in Somalia also have affected neighboring countries. Thousands of **refugees**, for example, have made their way into Kenya. A refugee is a person who flees to another country for safety.

Elsewhere in the Horn of Africa, more than 30 years of fighting have marked the recent history of Eritrea. This country achieved independence in 1993 after a long struggle with Ethiopia. Access to the sea was an important territorial issue in this conflict. In the

years since independence, Eritrea has undertaken military conflicts with Yemen and resumed attacks on Ethiopia. The country is unable to provide enough food for its people. Furthermore, economic progress has been limited because many Eritreans serve in the army rather than in the workforce.

A New Nation

Africa's newest country emerged as a result of civil war. Sudan won independence from Egyptian and British control in 1956. Leaders in southern Sudan were angered because the newly independent Sudanese government had failed to carry out its promise to create a federal system. Southern leaders also feared that the new central government would try to establish an Islamic and Arabic state.

Religion was also an issue that generated conflict. Most people in Sudan are Muslim, but in the southernmost 10 provinces, most people follow traditional African religious practices or the Christian religion. Economic issues are also a problem. The southern provinces hold a large share of the area's petroleum deposits. As a result of the civil war, the country of South Sudan became independent from Sudan in 2011.

East Africa's Governments

The governments found in the nations of East Africa are generally either presidential democracies or parliamentary democracies. However, a number of East African countries continue to experience political turmoil, and few are considered to be truly free or democratic.

Kenya, for example, has a presidential democracy. The country's president is chosen in a general election and serves as both chief of state and head of the government. The legislative branch has two houses, the Senate and the National Assembly, and is elected by the country's voters. Changes to the constitution in 2010 were designed to place increased checks and balances on the executive branch. However, the presidential election of 2017 was marred by charges of fraud.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Determining Central Ideas How has civil war played an important part in the recent history of East Africa?



Include this lesson's information in your Foldable®.



LESSON 2 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. What were some of the factors that led European nations to practice *imperialism* in Africa?

Answering the Guiding Questions

2. **Identifying** Discuss two important events that occurred in the history of the Ethiopian kingdom of Aksum.
3. **Identifying** Which two countries took the lead in the European colonization of East Africa in the late 1800s?

4. **Describing** What have been some of the major problems that East African countries have faced in building their nations after achieving independence?

5. **Narrative Writing** You are a modern-day Ibn Battuta, traveling through East Africa. Write a series of journal or diary notes telling about the people you meet and the sights you see there.

There's More Online!

- ✓ **IMAGES** Animal Poaching in East Africa
- ✓ **MAP** Museums: Preserving Kenya's Heritage and Culture
- ✓ **VIDEO**

Reading HELPDESK

Academic Vocabulary

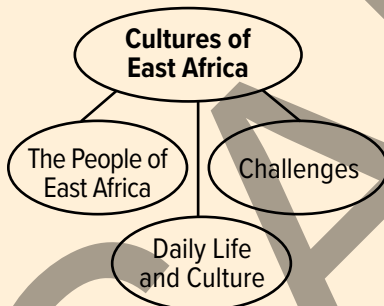
- **diverse**

Content Vocabulary

- **population density**
- **clan**
- **subsistence agriculture**
- **oral tradition**
- **poaching**

TAKING NOTES: Key Ideas and Details

Summarizing As you read about East African populations, daily life, culture, and challenges today, use a web diagram like the one here to list facts and details about each important idea.



Lesson 3

Life in East Africa

ESSENTIAL QUESTION • *Why does conflict develop?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

East Africa is a region of great diversity in ethnicity, religion, and language—not only across the region, but also within individual countries.

The People of East Africa

GUIDING QUESTION *What ethnic groups contribute to the diversity of the population?*

East African countries typically are home to many ethnic groups. Another striking feature in this region is the split between urban and rural populations. Languages and religions make up a mosaic of many different elements.

Where People Live

The population of East Africa is split between large cities and rural areas. Many large cities are on or near the coast of the Indian Ocean (for example, Mogadishu in Somalia, Mombasa in Kenya, and Dar es Salaam in Tanzania). Some large cities, however, developed from important trading centers. Such cities include Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, and Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.

Of the 11 countries in the region, Ethiopia has the largest population (about 80 million), and Djibouti has the smallest (about 1 million). People are distributed unevenly in East Africa. **Population density** measures how many people live in a given geographical area. A thickly settled area has a high population density. In thinly settled areas, the density is low. In Tanzania, population density varies greatly from one area to another. Overall, Rwanda has the highest population density in the region. Somalia has the lowest.

In Ethiopia, the majority of people live in the central highlands. The warmer and drier areas of lower elevations are thinly inhabited. In Sudan, most people live along the Nile River. Arid parts of the country are thinly populated. In Somalia, most people are nomadic or seminomadic.

Ethnic Groups

The populations of Kenya, Tanzania, and Ethiopia are **diverse** in terms of ethnicity. Sometimes competition among different ethnic groups has led to political and economic conflict. Ethnic identity is closely linked to language and also to geography.

In Kenya, for example, the Kikuyu, Kamba, Meru, and Nyika people inhabit the fertile highlands of the Central Rift. The Luhya live in the Lake Victoria basin. The rural Luo people are located in the lower parts of the western plateau. The Masai people tend their herds of cattle in the south, along the Kenya-Tanzania border. Like the Masai, the Samburu and the Turkana are pastoralists. They live in the arid northwestern region of Kenya.

Another type of ethnic identity is the **clan**. A clan is a large group of people sharing a common ancestor in the far past. A group of related clans is called a clan family. Smaller groups of related people within a clan are called subclans. In Somalia, the basic ethnic unit is the clan.

Academic Vocabulary

diverse having or exhibiting variety

Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, was founded in 1899 as a railway stop between plantations in Uganda and ports on the Kenyan coast. Today, Nairobi is one of East Africa's largest cities, with a population of about 3 million.

CRITICAL THINKING

Describing Why are most East African cities located either along the Indian Ocean coast or in inland, highland areas?





In the A.D. 1100s, an Ethiopian king had the Church of St. George carved from solid red volcanic rock. Today, St. George and 10 similar churches in the town of Lalibela attract Ethiopian Christian worshippers as well as tourists from around the world.

Identifying What are the major religions in East Africa today?

In countries that have many diverse ethnic groups, building a sense of national identity is difficult. People often feel a stronger attachment and allegiance to their ethnic group than to their country. A Somali, for example, might feel a greater attachment to his or her clan than to the country of Somalia.

Languages

East Africa is a region where many African languages are spoken. For example, Ethiopians speak about 100 distinct languages. Kenya also has a wide variety of spoken languages. Swahili and English are used by large numbers of people to communicate. Those two languages are the official languages of the Kenyan legislature and of the courts.

Swahili is almost universal in Tanzania. The geographical location and colonial history of East African countries have often made an impact on the languages spoken there. For example, in Somalia the official language is Somali. However, Arabic is widely spoken in the northern area of the country, and Swahili is widespread in the south. In Somalia's colleges and universities, it is not uncommon to hear people speaking English or Italian. In Djibouti, Arabic and French are important languages.

Religion

Most people of East Africa follow either the Christian or Muslim faith. However, a number of traditional African religions also thrive in the region. Traders and missionaries from the Mediterranean region brought Christianity to Ethiopia in the A.D. 300s. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church is one of the world's oldest Christian churches. Today, about 60 percent of Ethiopians are Christians.

In Kenya, the constitution guarantees freedom of religion. Christianity first arrived in Kenya with the Portuguese in the 1400s. But the religion was not practiced for several hundred years, until colonial missionaries arrived in Kenya in the late 1800s. Muslims are an important religious minority in Kenya. Today, Christianity is practiced by more than two-thirds of Kenya's population.

Tanzania is evenly split among Christianity, Islam, and traditional African religions. About one-third of the population follows each one of these three religious traditions.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Analyzing In a region with such diverse languages, how do you think East Africans can communicate with people outside their own language group?

A Masai mother and son (top) stand outside their home built of mud, sticks, and grass. The Masai people herd cattle on the inland plains of Kenya and Tanzania. A mosque and Islamic-style buildings (bottom) crowd the harbor of Mombasa, a city on Kenya's Indian Ocean coast.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Describing How do ways of life differ in East Africa depending on location and culture?

Life and Culture

GUIDING QUESTION *What is daily life like for people in East Africa?*

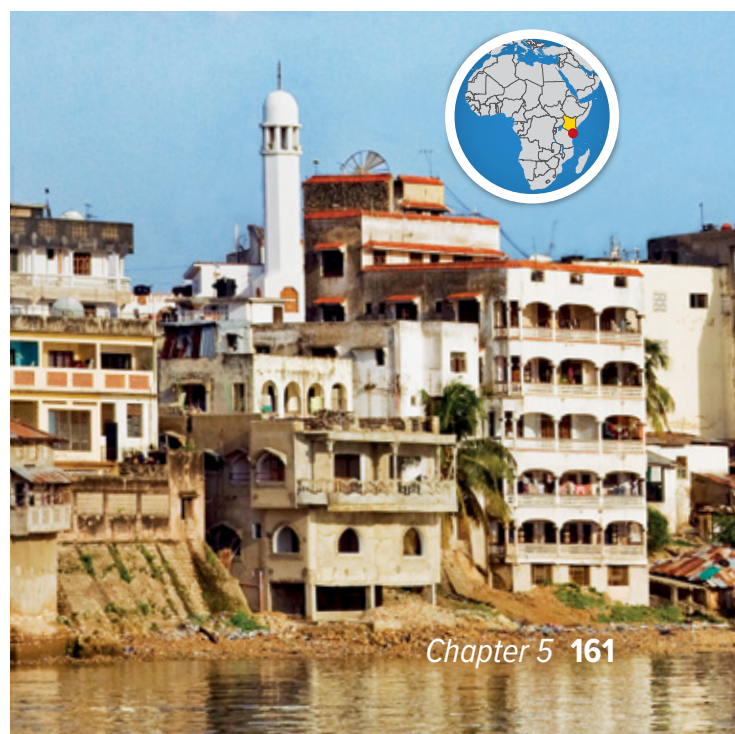
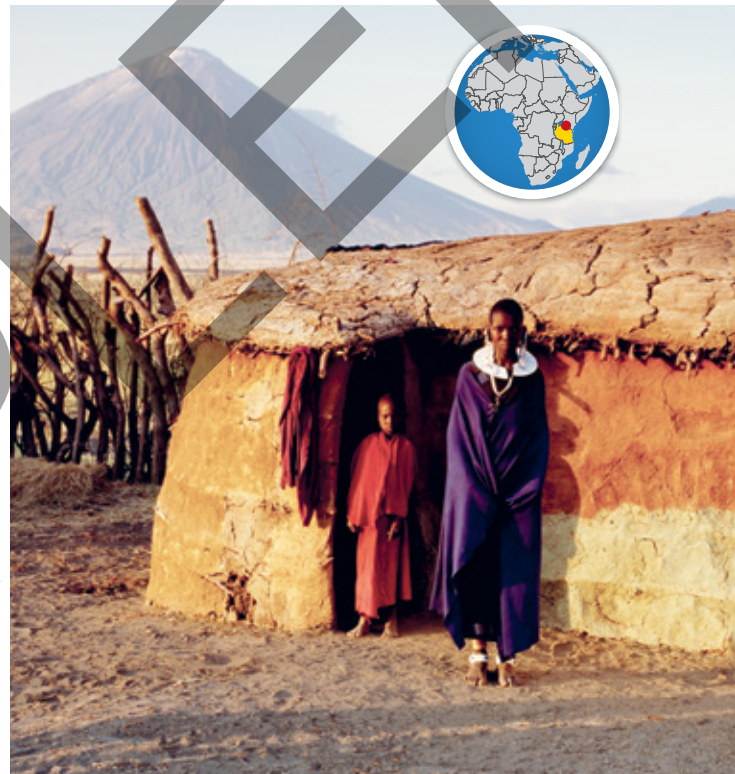
In East Africa, traditional customs, as well as the impact of modernization, can be seen in daily life and culture. Culture in East Africa often displays a blend of African and European ways of life.

Daily Life

The rhythms of daily life are varied in East Africa. One factor is where people live: in cities or in rural areas. Most East Africans live in the countryside. But cities are growing rapidly, due to the economic opportunities they provide.

Nairobi is Kenya's capital and most important industrial city. The city is home to more than 3 million people. This makes Nairobi the most populous city in East Africa. It is a city of contrasts. High-rise business and apartment buildings sit near slums built of scrap material.

Daily life in rural areas is quite different from life in the cities. A rural family's housing, for example, might consist of a thatched-roof dwelling with very little in the way of modern or sanitary conveniences. Often, no electricity is available. Some rural people practice **subsistence agriculture**, growing crops to feed themselves and their families. Other rural people grow cash crops to sell.





A tarab orchestra performs in Zanzibar, an Indian Ocean island that is part of Tanzania. Tarab is a form of music that began in Zanzibar and spread to other areas. The musician (left) plays a *qanun*, a stringed instrument believed to have been first used in Islamic Persia during the A.D. 900s.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Determining Central Ideas

What does a form of music like tarab reveal about East African culture?

families live in mud-dung houses inside the kraal.

The governments of Kenya and Tanzania have set up programs to persuade the Masai to abandon their nomadic lifestyle. The governments want to conserve land and protect wildlife, but the Masai have resisted. They want to preserve their way of life.

Arts and Culture

East African culture is deeply influenced by **oral tradition**. This means that stories, fables, poems, proverbs, and family histories are passed by word of mouth from one generation to the next. Folktales and fables offer good examples of oral tradition. In Kenya, the oral tradition functioned in a political way. Hymns of praise were passed on to support independence.

The small country of Djibouti is well known for its colorful dyed clothing. This includes a traditional piece of cloth that men wear around their waist like a skirt. It is common clothing for herders.

A leading novelist in East Africa is Kenya's Ngugi wa Thiong'o. His novel *Weep Not, Child* (1964) is considered the first important English-language novel written by an East African. This book is a story about the effects of conflict on families in Kenya. He also has authored works in the Bantu language of Kenya's Kikuyu people.

In Tanzania, an appealing and popular form of music is *tarab*. This type of music combines African, Arab, and Indian elements and instruments. Tarab has developed an international following. In Kenya, a popular musical style is *benga*. This pop style emerged in the 1960s in the area near Lake Victoria, which is inhabited by the Luo ethnic group.

In Tanzania, groups such as the Sukuma farm the land south of Lake Victoria. The Chaggas grow coffee in the plains around Kilimanjaro.

The Masai are a nomadic people who live in Tanzania and Kenya and follow a traditional economic way of life. They wander from place to place throughout the year as they tend herds of cattle. Their cattle provide the Masai with most of their diet.

The Masai have developed a unique way of living. Groups of four to eight families build a kraal, or a circular thornbush enclosure. The kraal shelters their herds of livestock. The

East Africa is also linked to important findings in the fields of anthropology and ecology. Evidence indicates that East Africa is where human beings originated. The earliest known human bones come from Kenya and Ethiopia. The fossil beds of Olduvai Gorge in northern Tanzania have furnished us with an important record of 2 million years of human evolution.

In the domain of ecology, the national park systems of East Africa have no equal in the world. Protected areas like the Masai Mara National Reserve and Samburu National Reserve in Kenya, the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania, Queen Elizabeth National Park in Uganda, and Volcanoes National Park in Rwanda are preserving a precious inheritance.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing Compare and contrast urban and rural daily life in East Africa.

Challenges

GUIDING QUESTION *How do economic, environmental, and health issues affect the region today?*

Today, the people of East Africa face many complex, challenging issues. Some of the most important challenges involve economic development, the environment, and health.

Economic Development

Agriculture is the main economic activity in East Africa. Farmers in the region, however, face difficult challenges. First, the soils in East Africa are not especially fertile. Second, climate conditions are often unpredictable. Rainfall can be intermittent. Drought can severely damage crops.

Government policies in some countries of East Africa also favor the production of cash crops such as coffee for export.

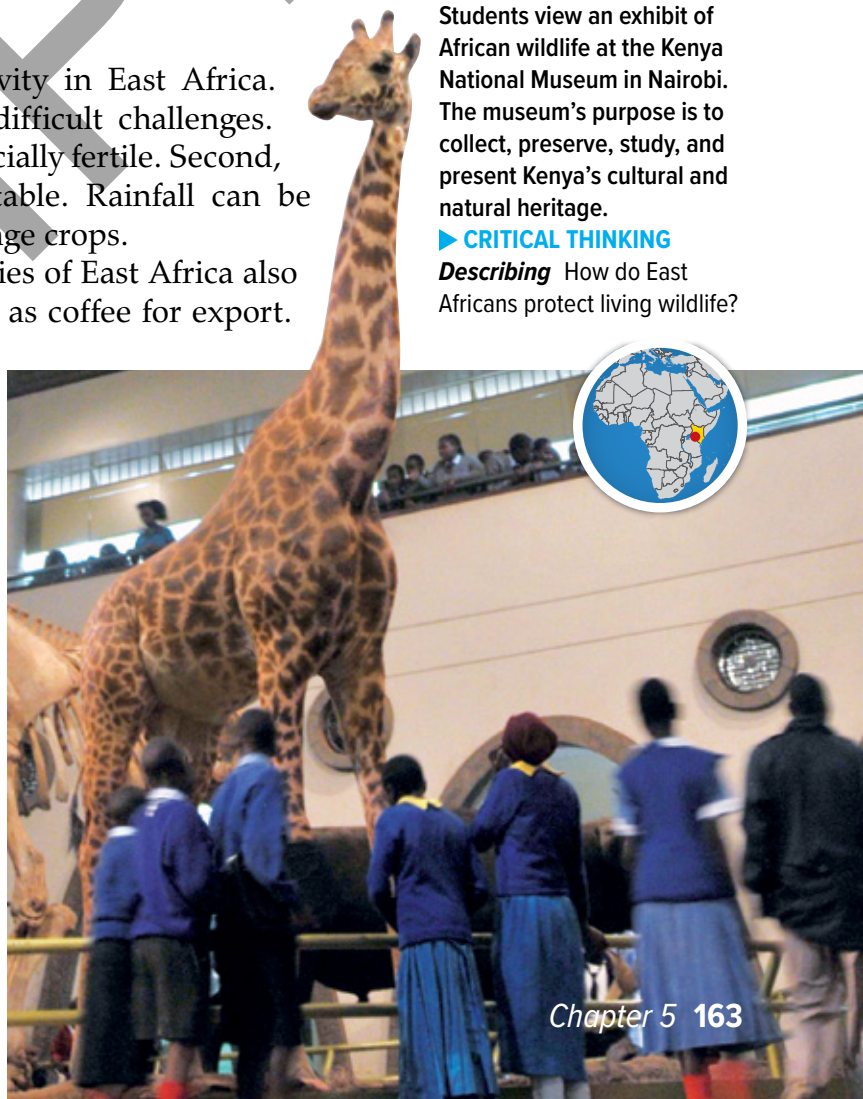
Such policies harm subsistence farmers who attempt to produce enough food to meet local needs. Much of this pattern of growing cash crops results from colonialism. Even after the countries of East Africa gained independence, the practice of growing cash crops for sale continued.

Self-sufficiency is a challenge in East Africa. The region is one of the poorest in the world. In addition, the population of many countries there is growing at a faster rate than the world's average. Industrialization has come slowly for East Africa.

Students view an exhibit of African wildlife at the Kenya National Museum in Nairobi. The museum's purpose is to collect, preserve, study, and present Kenya's cultural and natural heritage.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Describing How do East Africans protect living wildlife?





Scores of elephant tusks, seized from illegal poachers, are burned in Kenya. The purpose of the burning was symbolic: to point out the need to keep ivory from reaching international markets and to stop the illegal killing of elephants for their tusks.

Necessary resources such as trained workers, new facilities, and equipment have been lacking. In Ethiopia, for example, manufacturing amounts to slightly over 20 percent of the economy. Most of Ethiopia's exports are agricultural products. Its most important export is coffee.

The emphasis on primary industries that harvest or extract desired raw materials, such as farming, mining, and logging, is also derived from

colonialism. Colonial powers developed their colonies to provide products for the powers. Even after independence, the former colonies continue to produce the same products.

In Tanzania, the economy is mostly agricultural. Many farmers practice subsistence agriculture. Corn (maize), rice, millet, bananas, barley, wheat, potatoes, and cassava are among the important crops. Coffee and cotton are the most important cash crops. Gold is Tanzania's most valuable export.

Even in Kenya, whose mixed economy is one of the strongest in the region, most workers are employed in agriculture. Agricultural products for export include tea, coffee, and fruits and vegetables. The service sector, however, contributes most to the country's GDP. Industry in Kenya makes up about 18 percent of the economy, and includes the manufacturing of consumer goods, such as plastics and furniture, as well as steel and aluminum. The Kenyan government plans to continue to focus on the growth of manufacturing in the country. It is seeking investments from other countries for capital goods and infrastructure improvements. A growing middle class, including an increasing number of entrepreneurs, will also help the economy.

In parts of East Africa, the economy has suffered because of civil war and political instability. The economy also is linked to the availability of transportation, communication, and education. One key indicator of progress in education is a country's literacy rate. Literacy rates across the region range from a low of 38 percent in Somalia to a high of 78 percent in Kenya.

Environmental Issues

East Africa faces challenging issues related to the environment. The region's lack of electric power has quickened the pace of deforestation. People are cutting down trees to meet their energy needs at an alarming rate. They use the wood to cook food and heat their homes. Removing the vegetation allows the thin layer of good soil

to blow away. This makes growing crops or grazing animal herds more difficult. Along with deforestation, desertification poses serious problems in countries like Sudan.

By setting up national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, the countries of East Africa are hoping that this will boost their economies and preserve their heritage. Ecotourism is tourism for the sake of enjoying natural beauty and observing wildlife. Revenue from ecotourism is important to the East African economy.

Wild animals such as elephants and lions also face the threat of **poaching**. Poaching is the trapping or killing of protected wild animals for the sake of profit in the illegal wildlife trade. African elephants are especially vulnerable to poaching; they are killed for their ivory tusks.

Health Issues

In East Africa, poor nutrition continues to be a difficult problem to overcome. One of the main causes of hunger and malnutrition in the region has been war. Since 1990, government instability and conflict in several East African countries has halted economic development and caused widespread starvation. Warring factions often prevent food and medical aid from being distributed. Large numbers of refugees have poured across international borders.

HIV/AIDS is a serious and often fatal disease affecting people in the region. AIDS is an abbreviation that stands for “acquired immune deficiency syndrome.” AIDS is caused by a virus that spreads from person to person. This disease continues to be a major health issue in Kenya, Tanzania, and Ethiopia. The resources required for medical education and treatment have put a further strain on East African economies.

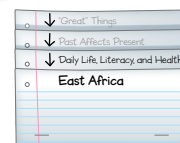
Deaths from AIDS have cut the average life expectancy in East Africa. Drought and famine also have an impact on life expectancy. In East Africa, life expectancy at birth is 64 years in Rwanda and 65 years in Sudan. In Kenya, it is 64 years. By contrast, life expectancy in the United States is now about 80 years.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Citing Text Evidence What is one major cause of deforestation in the region of East Africa?



Include this lesson's information in your Foldable®.



LESSON 3 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. How might *poaching* affect the economies of some East African countries?

Answering the Guiding Questions

2. **Determining Central Ideas** What general statements can you make about the ethnic groups and where people live in East Africa?

3. **Identifying** Identify two ways in which trade has played a central role in the history of East Africa.

4. **Describing** What are two of the most important challenges confronting East Africa today?

5. **Informative/Explanatory Writing** Write a paragraph or two in which you explain some of the environmental issues that confront East Africa today.



Sudan

Refugees and Displacement

Sudan has been involved in civil war for many years. Most people in the northern part of Sudan are Arab Muslim and live in cities. People in the southern part are African, rural farmers, and follow either African traditional religions or Christianity.

Geography Sudan is the seventeenth-largest country in the world in area and the third-largest country in Africa. It was the largest before South Sudan gained independence. As of 2018, Sudan's population was 43.1 million. South Sudan has approximately one-fourth that number. In land area, South Sudan ranks forty-third in the world.

Northern Control As an independent country, northern Sudan and its leaders controlled the government. They wanted to unify Sudan under Arabic and Islamic rule. In opposition were non-Muslims and the people of southern Sudan.

By the end of 2010, about 43.7 million people of the world did not have a home.

Violence Continues When South Sudan became an independent country on July 9, 2011, many people hoped to start a new, peaceful life. However, several violent conflicts broke out in Sudan and South Sudan.

Civil War in South Sudan In December of 2013, political conflict between the president and vice president of South Sudan

turned into a civil war. Different ethnic groups and political forces have attacked one another and have destabilized the country during the civil war.

Refugees and IDPs Refugees are people who have left their country because they are in danger or have been victims of persecution. A major problem also exists with internally displaced persons (IDPs). An IDP is someone who is forced to flee his or her home because of danger, but who remains in his or her country.

World Refugee Day The United Nations (UN) World Refugee Day is observed every year on June 20. The events call attention to the problems refugees face.

People of South Sudan move to a new refugee camp to escape conflict and hunger. ►





©Nichole Saback/CORBIS

THERE'S MORE  ONLINE

EXPLORE a diagram of a refugee camp • **SEE** the challenges of living in a refugee camp

These numbers and statistics can help you learn about the problems the Sudanese people face.

**6.3
million**

In 2018, about 6.3 million people in South Sudan were severely food insecure. A famine was declared in 2017 and about 70% of families in South Sudan battled starvation.



two million

South Sudan seceded from Sudan in 2011 as a result of a peace treaty that ended decades of war that had killed 2 million people. The two countries have come close to war again. Disputes over control of territory led to armed conflict.



Oil is a source of conflict between Sudan and South Sudan. About 75 percent of the oil is in South Sudan, but all the pipelines run north to Sudan. When disputes over oil erupted in 2012, Sudan bombed oil fields in South Sudan.

68.5 MILLION

In June 2018, the United Nations estimated that there were 68.5 million forcibly displaced people in the world.



300,000

In 2003 rebellion broke out in Darfur, a region in western Sudan. Government militia attacked Darfur and the rebels. Violence still erupts at times, breaking the fragile peace. In 2015 the United Nations reported that there were at least 104,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Darfur.

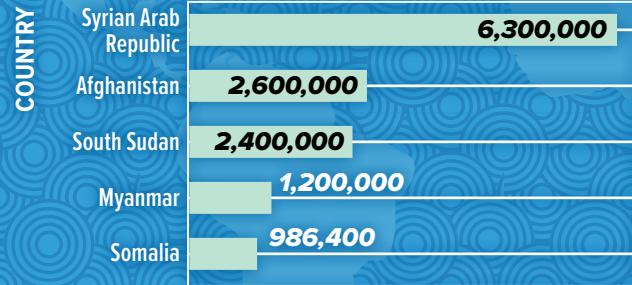
**4 MILLION
PEOPLE**

By January 2018, the civil war in South Sudan had displaced 4 million people. Roughly 2 million of these people were internally displaced and 2 million became refugees in the neighboring countries of Uganda and Sudan.

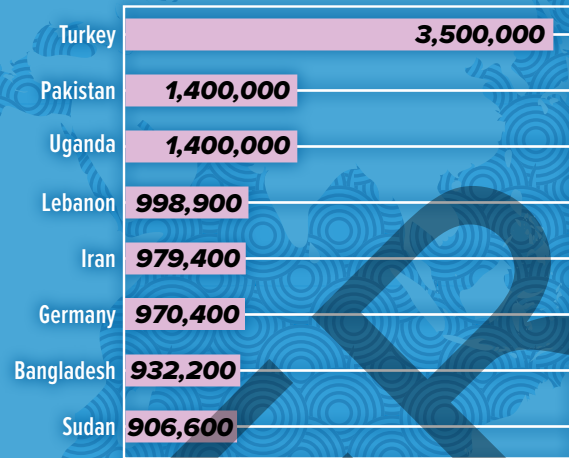


230,000

In January 2018, more than 230,000 people were sheltering in six United Nations bases throughout South Sudan.



NUMBER OF REFUGEES EMIGRATED (2017)



NUMBER OF REFUGEES HOSTED (2017)

Source: United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

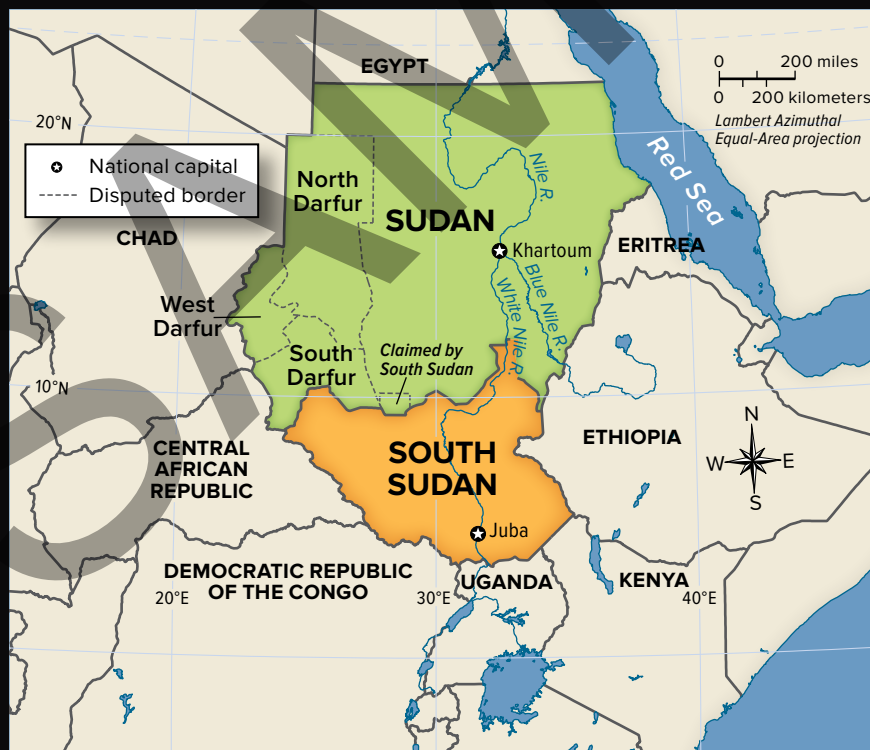
GLOBAL IMPACT

MIGRATION OF REFUGEES Refugees are people who flee to another country because of wars, political unrest, food shortages, or other problems. The graph on the left lists the 5 major source countries of refugees and the number of refugees who emigrated from those countries in 2017. These five countries account for 68% of the world's refugees who emigrated outside their home countries by 2017.

The graph on the right lists the 8 major host countries. A host country is the country a refugee moves to. For example, Pakistan hosted more than 1.4 million refugees as of 2017.

Sudan and South Sudan

The map shows the two countries, their national capitals, and disputed areas.



Thinking Like a Geographer

- 1. The Geographer's World** What are the major differences between Sudan and South Sudan?
- 2. Human Geography** Why is oil a major factor in the conflict between Sudan and South Sudan?
- 3. The Geographer's World** Using information provided in the other lessons in this chapter, describe the physical and human geography of Sudan. How does that information relate to what you learned in this feature?

Chapter 5 ACTIVITIES

Directions: Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

1 Use your FOLDABLES® to explore the Essential Question.

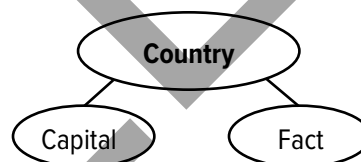
INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY WRITING Review the population map of East Africa at the beginning of the chapter. In two or more paragraphs, explain why people have settled in the locations indicated on the map.

2 21st Century Skills

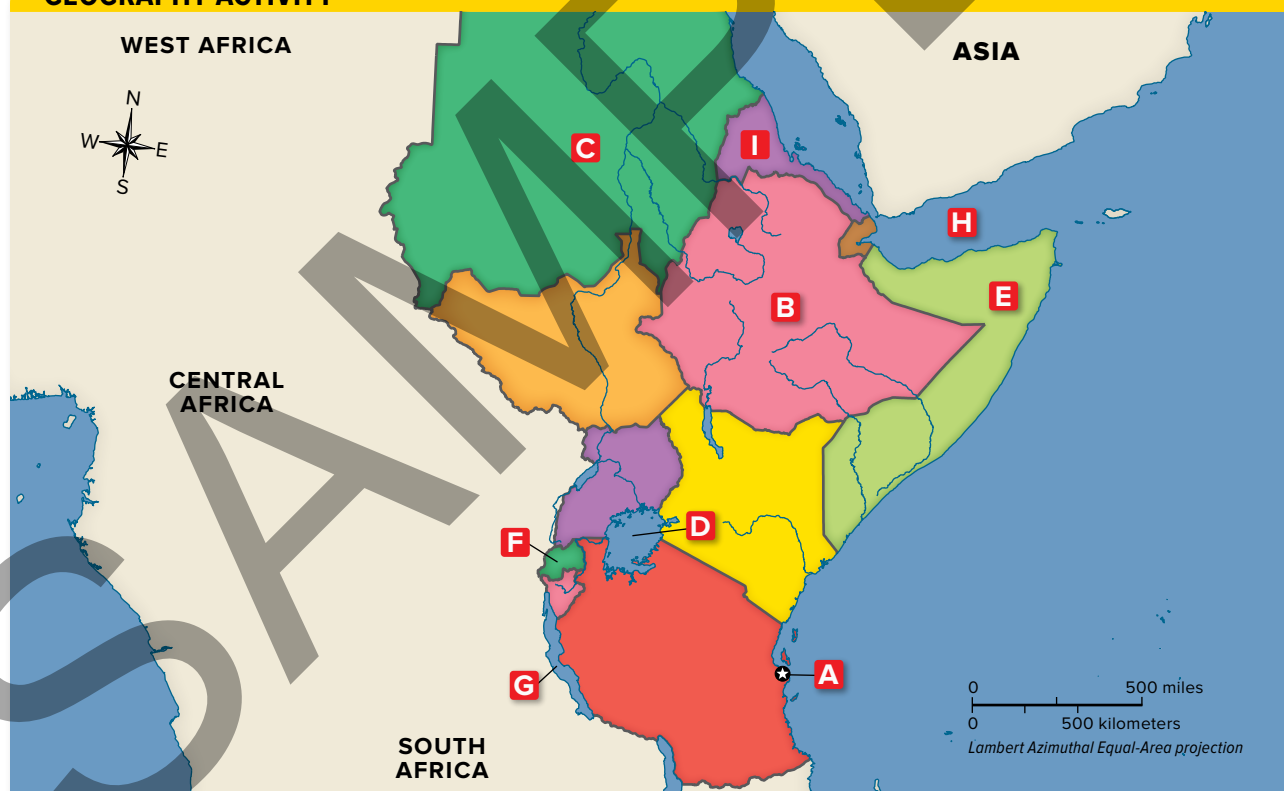
INTEGRATING VISUAL INFORMATION Conduct research and write a paragraph about one of the national park systems in East Africa. Review a partner's paragraph using these questions to guide you: Did the paragraph include relevant details? Was there anything missing that you expected to find in the paragraph? Discuss the review of your paragraph with your partner. Revise your paragraph as needed.

3 Thinking Like a Geographer

IDENTIFYING Choose 1 of the 11 countries of East Africa. In a graphic organizer like the one shown, identify the capital city of the country and write two geographical facts about the country.



4 GEOGRAPHY ACTIVITY



Locating Places

Match the letters on the map with the numbered places listed below.

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Somalia | 3. Lake Victoria | 5. Rwanda | 7. Ethiopia | 9. Dar es Salaam |
| 2. Eritrea | 4. Sudan | 6. Gulf of Aden | 8. Lake Tanganyika | |

Chapter 5 ASSESSMENT

REVIEW THE GUIDING QUESTIONS

Directions: Choose the best answer for each question.

- ❶ The physical geography and landscape of East Africa are dominated by a series of geological faults collectively known as
 - A. the Ruwenzori Mountains.
 - B. the Great Rift Valley.
 - C. Kilimanjaro.
 - D. Jonglei.
- ❷ Because of long periods of drought and overgrazing, agricultural land has turned into desert in a process called
 - F. irrigation.
 - G. desertification.
 - H. urbanization.
 - I. defoliation.
- ❸ Throughout history, the countries of East Africa have been centers of
 - A. trade.
 - B. revolution.
 - C. oil exploration.
 - D. the slave trade.
- ❹ Most countries in East Africa earned their independence from European colonial powers during which decade of the twentieth century?
 - F. the 1950s
 - G. the 1980s
 - H. the 1940s
 - I. the 1960s
- ❺ What is the name of the nomadic people who herd cattle and build their mud-dung houses inside a kraal?
 - A. Samburu
 - B. Masai
 - C. Kamba
 - D. Meru
- ❻ What is the main economic activity in East Africa?
 - F. manufacturing
 - G. tourism
 - H. agriculture
 - I. oil and gas production

Chapter 5 ASSESSMENT (continued)

DBQ ANALYZING DOCUMENTS

Read the following passage about economies in Africa and answer the questions that follow.

“Kenyan farmers, mostly small, are responsible for \$1 billion in annual exports of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, a figure that dwarfs the country’s traditional coffee and tea exports. . . . Rwanda, . . . long an importer of food, now grows enough to satisfy the needs of its people, and even exports cash crops such as coffee for the first time.”

—from G. Pascal Zachary, “Africa’s Amazing Rise and What It Can Teach the World” (2012)

- 7 ANALYZING** Which statement best explains the success of Kenya’s farmers?
- A. They produced a variety of crops that were in demand.
 - B. They produced more coffee and tea.
 - C. They exported cash crops for the first time.
 - D. They imported food from Rwanda.
- 8 CITING TEXT EVIDENCE** Which sector of Rwanda’s economy has seen success?
- F. agriculture
 - G. industry
 - H. mining
 - I. service industries

SHORT RESPONSE

“The world’s biggest refugee camp, Dadaab, in northeastern Kenya marks its 20th anniversary this year. The camp, which was set up to host 90,000 people, now shelters nearly one-half million refugees. . . . The [United Nations] set up the first camps in Dadaab between October 1991 and June 1992, following a civil war[in Somalia] that continues to this day.”

—from Lisa Schlein, “World’s Biggest Refugee Camp in Kenya Marks 20th Anniversary” (2012)

- 9 DETERMINING CENTRAL IDEAS** Why was a refugee camp needed?
- 10 ANALYZING** What kinds of facilities would officials need to create to take care of tens of thousands of people?

EXTENDED RESPONSE

- 11 INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY WRITING** In an essay, compare and contrast the countries of Somalia and Kenya. Use your text and Internet research to examine each country’s physical geography, culture, average income, education levels, type of government, employment, and other factors that affect the way people live.

Need Extra Help?

If You’ve Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Review Lesson	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3

From “Africa’s Amazing Rise and What It Can Teach the World,” by G. Pascal Zachary, Feb. 25, 2012, <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2012/02>. Copyright © G. Pascal Zachary.
“World’s Biggest Refugee Camp in Kenya Marks 20th Anniversary,” by Lisa Schlein, February 21, 2012, <http://voanews.com>