**7th Grade CRCT Study Guide**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Africa**

**Unit 5: People & Places of Africa**

1. Locate (label) these countries: Dem Rep of Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Sudan
2. Locate (label) these physical features: Sahara Desert, Sahel, Congo River, Niger River, Nile River, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, Atlas Mts., Kalahari Desert
3. People in the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are usually nomadic herders and live near oasis
4. People in the Sahel do subsistence **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** & nomadic herding and live in cities that still have some **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
5. People in the savanna do a lot of work in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** reserves, some **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** etc.
6. People in the rainforest **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and use the forest to create medicines and harvest **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
7. Arabs—live in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Africa; see Unit 1
8. Ashanti—live in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Africa, known for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and their religion is a combination of spiritual and supernatural
9. Bantu—considered to be the first people of Africa, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is still widely spoken, began in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Africa and migrated in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**,
10. Swahili—found on the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** coast of Africa, traded with India and the Middle East, language has Arab parts
11. Deforestation—cutting down of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and creating unusable land
12. Desertification—when land becomes permanently **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for farming

**Unit 6: Conflict & the Shaping of Modern Africa**

1. Colonization of Africa
	* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** powers lured by natural resources and new markets for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	* Berlin Conference—Africa **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** not based on **\_\_\_\_\_** groups and treated Africans badly
	* When European powers left, people were not ready to take care of themselves and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** struggles raged
	* Africa has never **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. Nationalism—belief that your group is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and you deserve to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** yourselves (have your own country)
3. Nationalist movement
	* Kenya—British colony, Jomo Kenyatta, Mau Mau, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** fight for independence
	* Nigeria—British colony, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** fight for independence, groups were favored over others
	* South Africa—British colony, early independence, Boers, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** began afterwards
4. Apartheid
	* racial **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in South Africa
	* FW de Klerk supported it but then worked with Nelson **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	* Mandela was a black man who fought against **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	* After apartheid ended in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, de Klerk was elected president and Mandela was VP.
	* Eventually Mandela was elected the first black **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in 1994
5. Pan-Africanism—movement that people of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** decent should band together so African nations can be **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
6. Education is slowed down by gender **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, war, **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** etc.
7. When a government is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, they do not help their people
	* They don’t give **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to combat **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	* They don’t help when there are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and often use that **\_\_\_\_\_\_** for the government
8. Drinking water is often contaminated by cholera and pollution

**Unit 7: Government & Corruption in Africa**

  

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** \_\_\_\_\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Democracy

  

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Democracy **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**![C:\Users\smd13143\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\MUQ694B1\MC900015071[1].wmf]()

Most Freedom

Least Freedom

1. Kenya
	* Republic
	* Democratic **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	* Place on ruler—around a **\_\_\_**  because in recent years they’ve had rigged elections, citizens can criticize the government in limited amounts
2. Sudan
	* Dictatorship
	* Autocratic **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	* Place on the ruler—around a **\_\_\_**, crimes against humanity in Darfur, no freedoms, somewhat Islamic state
3. South Africa
	* Republic
	* Democratic **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	* Place on ruler—around a **\_\_\_**  because citizens have freedom of press, universal suffrage

**Unit 8: Economic Hardship vs. Economic Promise in Africa (\*Review Unit 4 before reading this section)**

1. South Africa is more **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**than **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
2. Kenya is moving toward **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** but government corruption keeps it more **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. Human capital—**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**that do work, if you **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**in your people they will be healthier smarter and work harder
4. Natural resources—gift of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, Africa has lots of natural resources but can’t **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**them like they should, they are often unequally distributed
5. Capital resources—**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, machines, technology etc, that are used to make **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, if you invest in these things your country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will go up
6. Entrepreneurship is bringing together human natural and capital resources to take **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
7. The higher the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**rate the better standard of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**