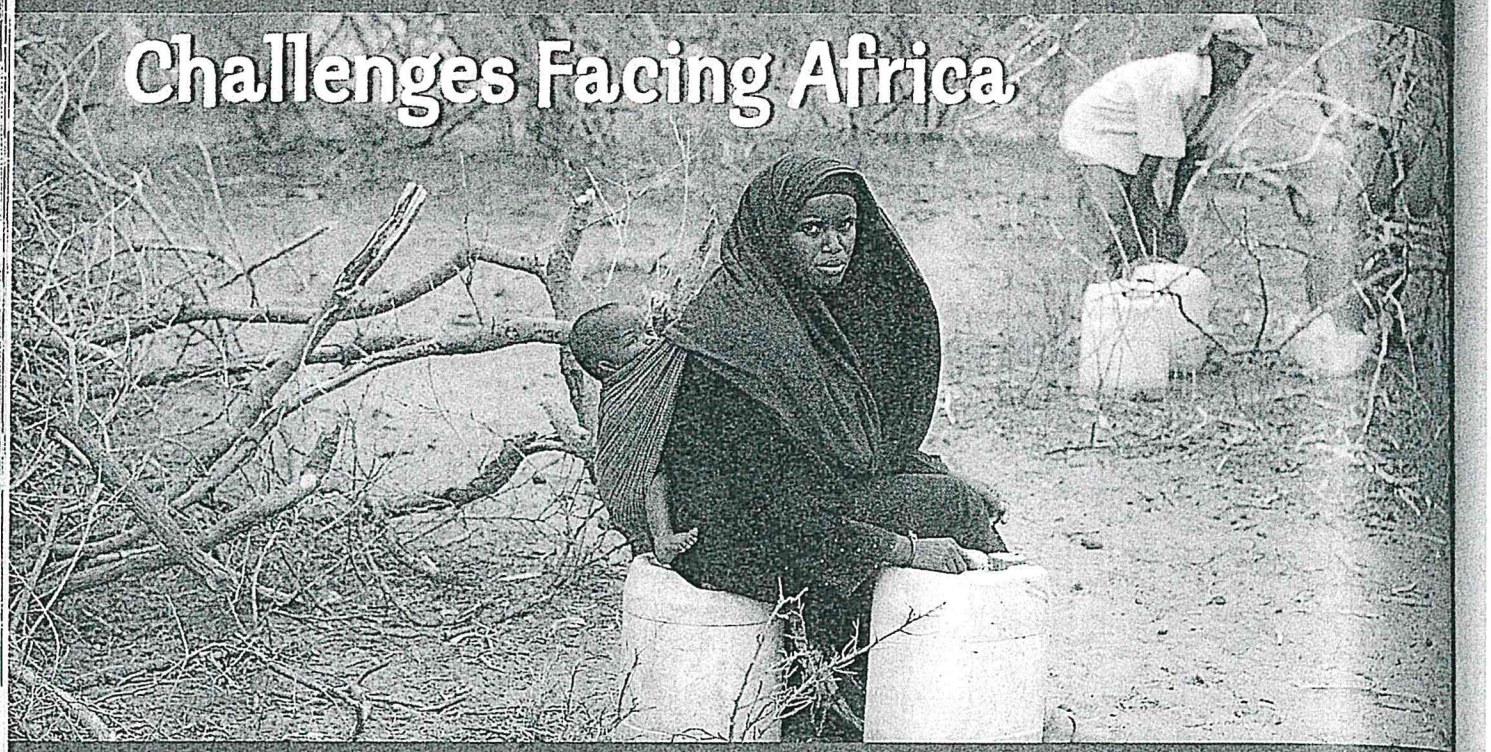
6th grade

SS

Week 4

LESSON 7

Challenges Facing Africa



GET READY TO READ

START UP

In some parts of Africa, the desert is slowly taking over the rest of the land. As a result, people in those regions have to struggle to get water, as shown in the photo. Preview the headings in this lesson to see what other kinds of challenges Africans face.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What environmental challenges face Africa?
- What political challenges exist in Africa?
- What economic challenges do Africans face?

TAKE NOTES

Literacy Skills: Analyze Text Structure

Use the graphic organizer in your Active Journal to take notes as you read the lesson.

PRACTICE VOCABULARY

Use the vocabulary activity in your Active Journal to practice the vocabulary words.

Vocabulary	Academic Vocabulary
deforestation	nutrient
desertification	collaborate
nongovernmental organization (NGO)	

Africa faces a variety of challenges in the 2000s. Africans must overcome these obstacles to reach their full potential.

Environmental Challenges

Africa struggles with serious environmental issues. Access to clean water is limited, and water-borne diseases are common. In recent years, a loss of trees has led to drier soils and a growth in desert. Frequent droughts only make survival more difficult in several countries.

Clean Water Most Africans do not have access to proper toilets or waste disposal systems. As a result, human waste often ends up in rivers and in groundwater that people use for drinking. Water-borne diseases such as cholera—an infection that causes acute dehydration and can kill someone within hours—then spread quickly. The World Health Organization estimates that 115 Africans die every hour from water pollution.

Only about one-sixth of Africans have access to a clean water supply for drinking, cooking, and hygiene. Given its scarcity,

water is often stored in people's homes, where it can become contaminated and attract mosquitoes. These mosquitoes are common carriers of other diseases, including malaria.

The lack of clean water also makes it difficult to irrigate crops safely. This threatens both Africans' food supply and African efforts to export crops to other countries.

Academic Vocabulary
nutrient • *n.*, substance that supports life by promoting growth or health or providing energy

Deforestation and Desertification

Deforestation is the loss of forest cover that results from so many trees being removed that trees cannot grow back. In a tropical rainforest, plants hold most of the environment's **nutrients**. When too many trees are cleared, nutrients in the soil wash away with rain. The poor soils that remain cannot support tree growth. Once a tropical rainforest is lost, it may be lost forever.

Traditionally, farmers cut down and burned small plots in the forest. They would farm these plots until soil nutrients were lost, then move on to a different region while the forest in the plot they had just farmed slowly grew back. Over the past 100 years, however, Africa's population has grown so much that farmers have been cutting down too many trees for the forests to recover. The Ivory Coast has a very high rate of deforestation. More than 90 percent of its forests have been cleared by the timber industry since the late 1900s. Deforestation is also a serious problem in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Burundi.

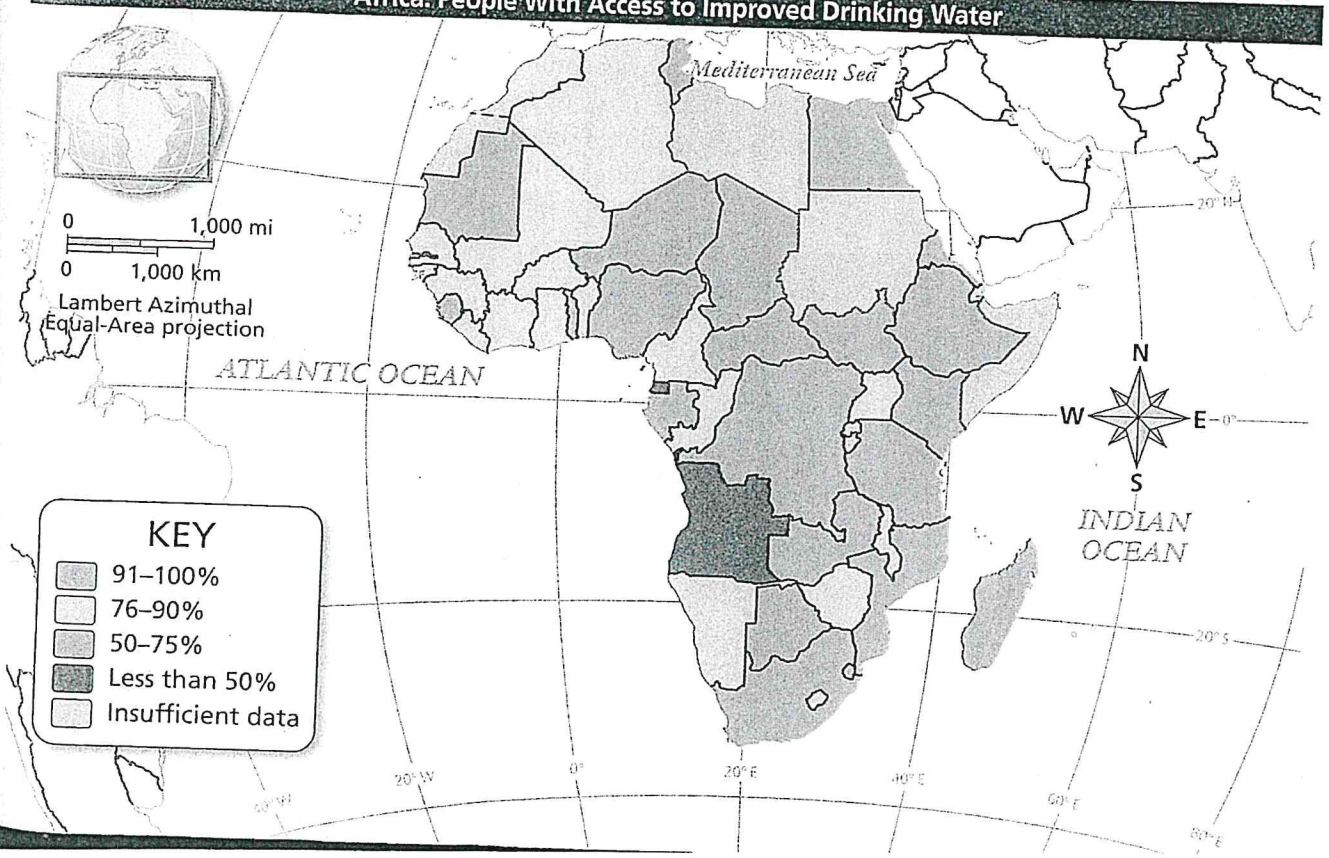
Desertification, the change from arable land to desert, is a major problem in the Sahel, a region just south of the Sahara. Here, livestock herders have grown in numbers.

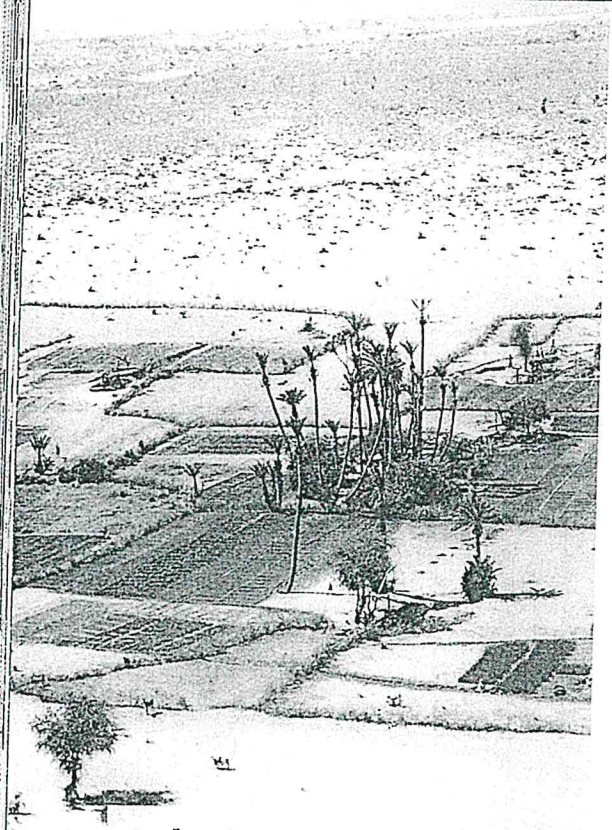
GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

The UN and other groups have worked to improve the quality of drinking water in Africa.

1. **Interaction** Using the Africa: Political map in the Regional Atlas, identify the countries where people have the least access to improved water.
2. **Compare and Contrast** Compare water quality in Central Africa to that in the rest of the continent.

Africa: People With Access to Improved Drinking Water





Analyze Images The dry environment in many parts of Africa makes it necessary for farmers to work hard to find usable water. A well dug here in the Sahel of Sudan makes it possible to grow vegetables. **Understand Effects** Name three challenges that drought can cause.

Too many livestock now graze the fragile grasslands, and people have also chopped down trees for firewood. These actions, combined with drought, have caused parts of the Sahel to dry out and become desert. This leaves less land for farming and grazing and increases the risk of famine.

Drought Climate change may contribute to the increasing drought that Africans in the Sahel and other regions are experiencing. Between 2010 and 2012, for example, almost 260,000 people in Somalia died from drought and the resulting famine. Half of those who died were children under the age of five.

For many, drought makes it much harder to make a living. This difficulty causes other problems as well, as groups then often clash over control of territory. Livestock herders migrate from dry areas to agricultural regions, where farmers often resent their presence. In some regions, including Somalia and the Darfur region of Sudan, tensions among herders, farmers, and governments have led to long and bloody conflicts, which have driven millions of refugees from their homes.

READING CHECK **Identify Cause and Effect** How and where does desertification occur?

Political Challenges

Many African countries became more democratic in the 1990s. But there are very few full democracies in Africa—governments in which civil liberties are respected and checks and balances on political power are in place. Mauritius, an island nation, is often considered the only fully functioning democracy in Africa.

In many other African nations, rulers continue to try to block opposition and hold onto power. You have learned about the pro-democracy Arab Spring movement in North Africa, but it failed to bring stable democracy to the region. Elsewhere on the continent, many so-called democracies actually offer little freedom or fairness. These typically have low levels of political participation, unfair elections, and government pressure on the media. Corruption is common. Government officials demand money from citizens in the form of bribes.

Ethnic conflict also occurs among ethnic groups within countries across Africa. This adds another challenge for weak governments. For example, in Nigeria, relations between the Hausa people of the north and the largest ethnic groups in the south—the Yorubas and the Igbos—are often tense. Religious divisions within countries can also sometimes contribute to conflicts. Tense relations between Christians and Muslims in Nigeria have erupted into violence.

Another major political challenge in several parts of Africa is the rise of Islamist terrorism. Terrorists are people who use violence against civilians to try to achieve political goals. Islamist terrorists use violence

Quick Activity

Work with a partner to identify four challenges faced by African countries. Record your findings in your Active Journal.

seeking to impose a harsh version of Islam. Most Muslims in Africa and elsewhere reject Islamist terrorists and their version of Islam.

In northern Nigeria, Islamist terrorists called Boko Haram have killed thousands and damaged the region's economy. An Islamist terrorist group called al-Shabaab has fought a civil war against Somalia's weak government for more than 10 years. Al Qaeda and ISIS, Islamist terrorist groups based in Southwest Asia, have waged attacks in Mali, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt.

Countries in the region have formed different organizations to **collaborate** in solving common problems. The African Union (AU) is the most important of these organizations. Recently, it has sent peacekeeping troops to Sudan and Somalia.

Academic Vocabulary
collaborate • *v.*, work together

READING CHECK **Summarize** What problems do African governments face today?

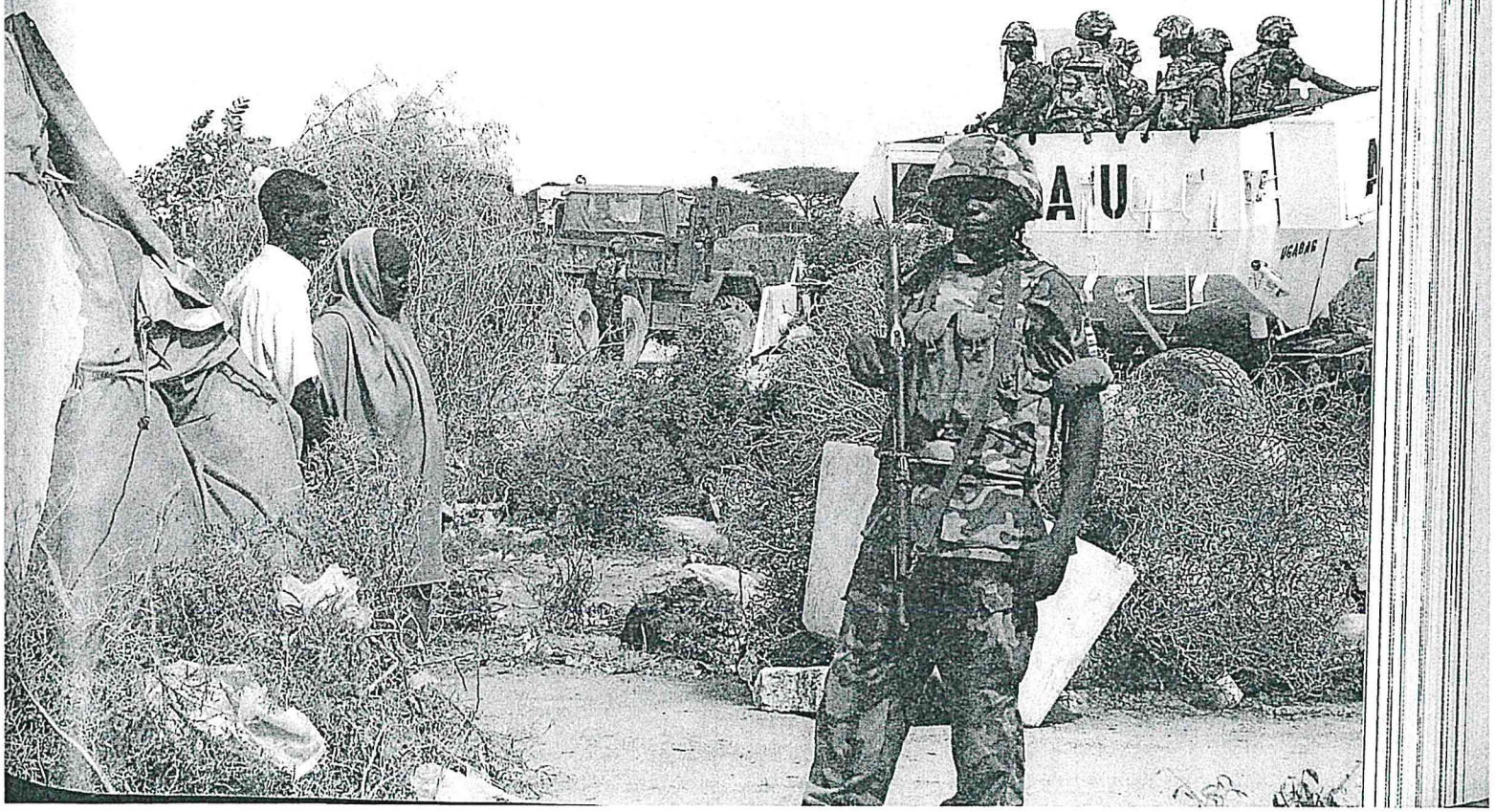
What Holds Africa's Economies Back?

Africa is the poorest of the world's major regions. Many countries lack the equipment and roads to produce valuable goods and get them to markets. Many Africans do not receive proper education or decent health care. As a result, they are not as productive at work as they could be. Political conflicts have also hurt African economies.

Infrastructure Most African nations do not have machinery or energy supplies necessary for large-scale production of goods. For countries without large reserves of natural resources like oil, this lack of equipment and energy can be an obstacle to economic growth.

Africa also faces the challenge of a poor transportation infrastructure. Roads are not sufficient for getting goods to market.

▽ An African Union peacekeeper from Uganda stands outside the shelter of a Somali family who were displaced by fighting in their home country.



▲ The rainy season in parts of Africa turns unpaved roads into muddy paths that make travel difficult.

Almost half of all Africans live in areas without tarred or paved roads. Roads that are in good condition are often crowded with traffic, which hurts economies due to lost productivity. Studies estimate that clogged roads in Cairo cause a loss of $8 billion a year for Egypt.

However, foreign investors have begun to invest more in African industry. In 2014, foreign investment in Africa totaled $80 billion. While countries rich in natural resources received most of that money, more and more foreign dollars are going toward manufacturing and service industries.

Health Issues Of all the regions in the world, southern and eastern Africa have been hit hardest by AIDS, the often-deadly disease caused by the HIV virus. AIDS attacks the immune system and has killed up to 1.5 million people in Africa per year. Three out of every four HIV-related deaths in the world are in Africa.

Many countries are too poor to properly treat the sick. Also, when so many people get sick or die, work that is necessary to the economy does not get done. This holds back development and hurts everybody.

Foreign governments and **nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)**, groups, usually nonprofit, that operate with private funding, often help to deal with disease and poverty. The United Nations also provides aid to the region. Its World Food Programme distributes food to those in need. For example, when Somalia was hit by famine in 2011, the Programme provided aid to 1.5 million people.

Instability The lack of stable governments is a major obstacle to development in Africa. Also, conflicts harm economies as well as people. Wars destroy homes and businesses, force people to become refugees, and make it difficult to develop the economy.

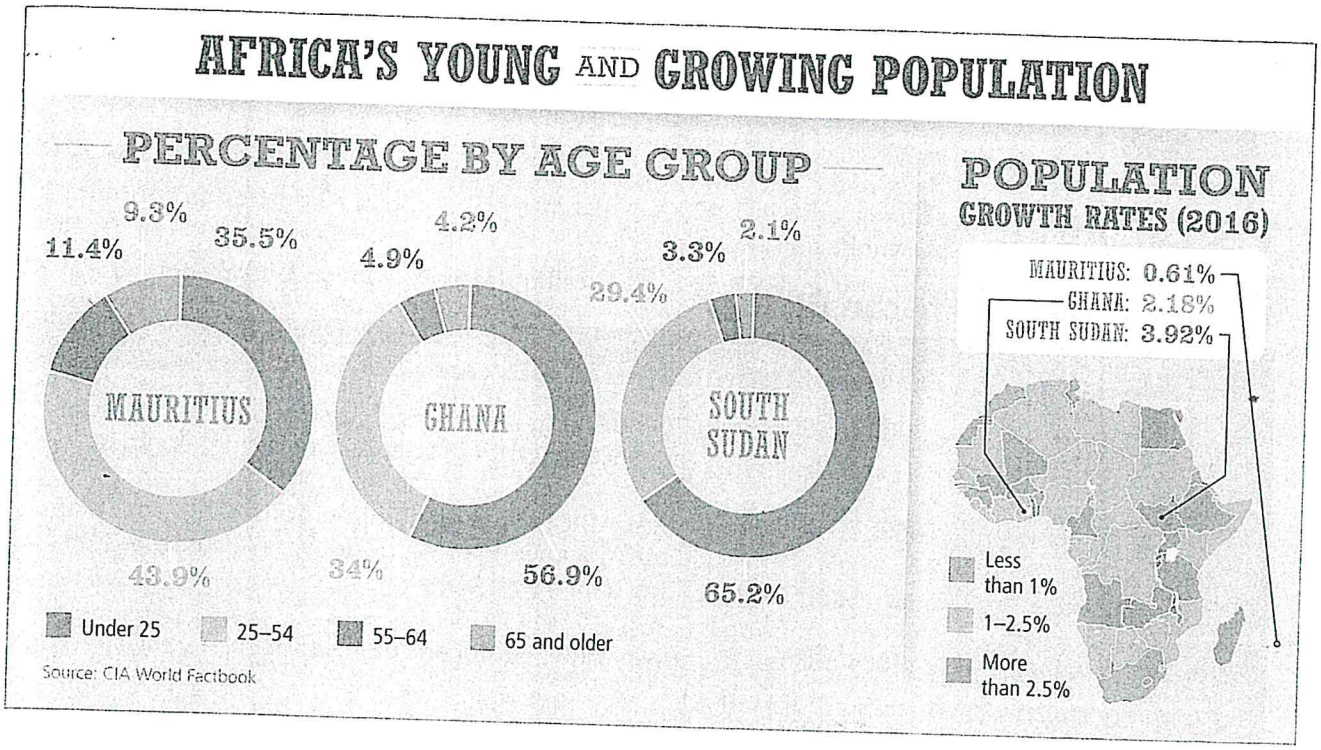
BIOGRAPHY

5 Things to Know About ELLEN JOHNSON SIRLEAF

Liberian leader (born 1938)

- Sirleaf's father was the first Liberian legislator not descended from African American colonizers.
- After studying economics and business administration in the United States, she returned to Liberia to work in government.
- When she was critical of other government officials, she was imprisoned and then exiled.
- She returned to Liberia and became Africa's first elected female head of state when she was elected president in 2005.
- She won the Nobel Peace Prize for resolving conflicts and promoting peace in Liberia in 2011.

Assessment How did Ellen Johnson Sirleaf make history in both Liberia and all of Africa?



Even in Africa's more stable democracies, real economic problems persist. For example, while South Africa has one of the continent's strongest economies, many of its people have limited economic opportunities. The country has a history of unrest among workers, many of whom lack the education needed for good jobs. Big companies dominate some sectors and discourage new businesses from starting. In 2016, the unemployment rate in South Africa was almost 27 percent. Most unemployed persons were under the age of 35.

READING CHECK **Identify Main Ideas** What are four major obstacles to economic growth in Africa?

Analyze Graphs High birth rates in some countries cause rapid population growth. Economic growth can struggle to keep up, and poverty persists. **Draw Conclusions** What is the connection between high population growth rates and the percentage of people under the age of 25?

Lesson Check

Practice Vocabulary

1. How can **deforestation** lead to **desertification**?

Critical Thinking and Writing

2. Draw Conclusions How can drought spark political conflicts in Africa?
3. Identify Main Ideas What is the state of democracy in Africa today?
4. Identify Causes and Effects Why is public health in Africa an economic issue?
5. Writing Workshop: Write an Introduction Add details, such as those about the value of natural resources to governments and economies, to your Active Journal. Then revisit your main ideas and decide how you want to introduce your essay. Remember that your introduction should draw readers into your topic and should include your thesis statement.

Lesson Quiz: Challenges Facing Africa

Name _____ Date _____

Read each question carefully. Determine the best answer to the question from the four answer choices provided.

1 In North Africa, overgrazing has contributed to what environmental challenge?
- A deforestation
- B desertification
- C lack of clean water
- D climate change

2 Tense relations between the Hausa people and the Igbos and Yorubas in Nigeria is an example of
- A instability.
- B ethnic conflict.
- C religious conflict.
- D sectionalism.

3 NGOs, which have worked to solve environmental, social, and health problems, are largely funded by
- A taxes.
- B foreign governments.
- C the United Nations.
- D private individuals and organizations.

4 Which of the following has contributed to the high rate of AIDS deaths in Africa?
- A inadequate health care
- B lack of clean water
- C desertification
- D poor infrastructure

5 How would better education and health care help many African countries improve their economies?
- A Governments would be able to reduce spending.
- B Countries could rely less on foreign investment.
- C Workers would be able to produce more.
- D Governments would become more stable.

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Topic 8 Lesson 7 Challenges Facing Africa Lesson Summary

Environmental Challenges

Africa faces serious environmental challenges. Only about one-sixth of its people have supplies of clean water. Most Africans do not have proper toilets or waste-disposal systems. As a result, human waste often ends up in the water that people use. That leads to diseases like cholera. Another problem is that water that has been stored attracts mosquitoes. Many of them carry malaria, which is a deadly disease.

Over the past 100 years, the number of people in Africa has grown greatly. Farmers need to grow more food. To do so, they have been cutting down trees too quickly for the forests to recover. This leads to poor soils that cannot support tree growth.

Desertification—the spread of desert—is a major problem in the Sahel. This is the region just south of the Sahara. There are two causes. One is having livestock eat too much grass. The other is cutting down too many trees. Another problem is frequent droughts. They may be caused by climate change. Drought has caused deaths from hunger and forced people to move to new areas. When people are forced to move, the result can be conflict over water.

Political Challenges

Most African countries lack full democracy. Mauritius is an exception. Most countries have low levels of freedom. Few people take part in politics. Elections are often unfair. Leaders often put pressure on the media. Many are corrupt. Ethnic conflict is another challenge. Some conflict is based on religious differences. Islamist terrorism is a problem in some areas as well. Terrorists have killed thousands in Nigeria, Somalia, and elsewhere.

What Holds Africa's Economies Back?

Africa is the poorest of the world's regions. Most African nations do not have the machines or energy needed to be very productive. Many countries lack the kind of road system that producers need to move their goods to market. Foreign investments help countries with roads. However, most of the money goes to a few countries that have natural resources.

Southern and eastern Africa have been hit hard by AIDS, a disease. It has killed up to 1.5 million people in Africa per year. Many countries are too poor to care for the sick. Because of this, workers cannot produce as much as they could if healthy. Outside aid groups have taken actions to help African countries fight disease and poverty.

Wars and the lack of strong governments have hurt African economies. Even countries that have more stable democracies have problems. For instance, South Africa lacks educated workers.

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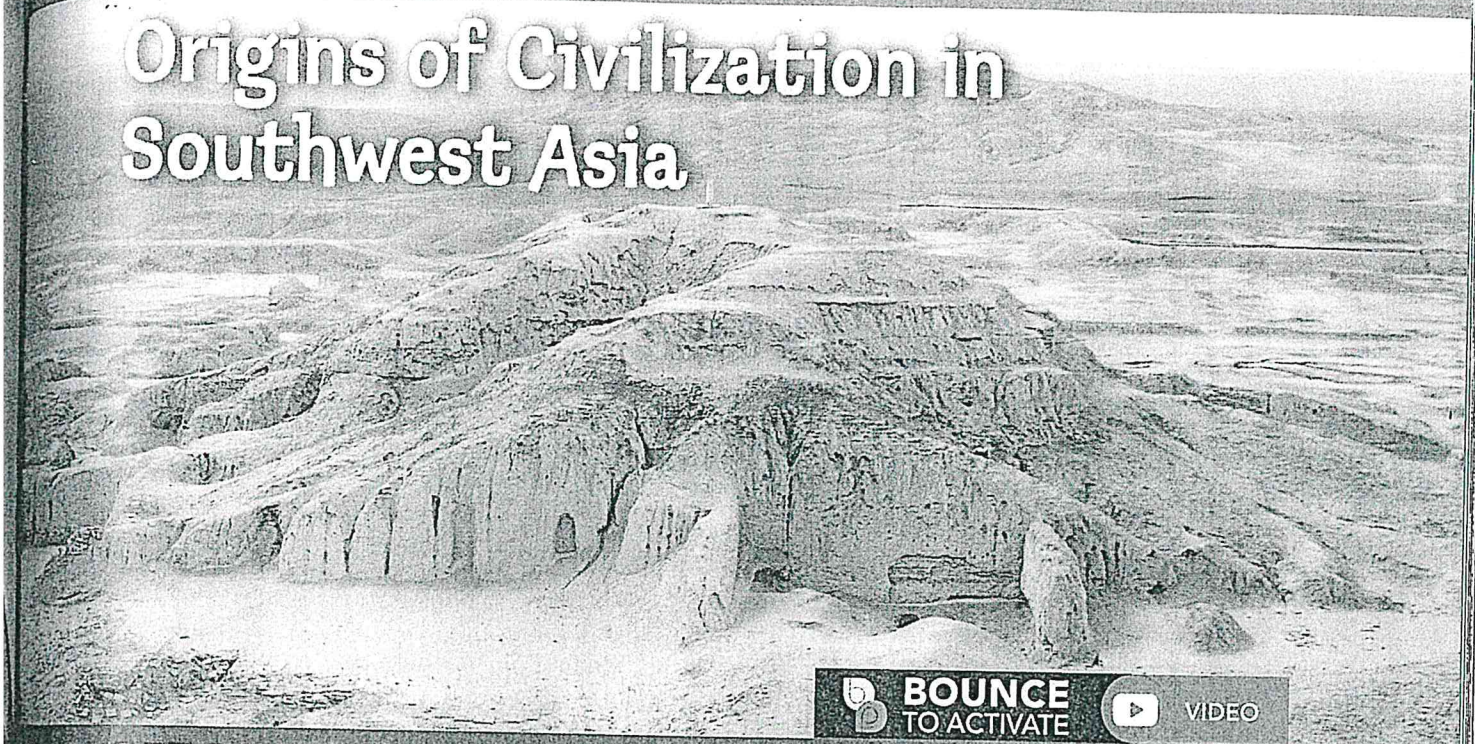
LESSON 1

Origins of Civilization in Southwest Asia



BOUNCE TO ACTIVATE VIDEO

GET READY TO READ

START UP

Look at this image of the ruins of the ancient city of Uruk in modern-day Iraq. What changes might have enabled hunters and gatherers to settle down and build cities like Uruk?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- How did people begin farming in Southwest Asia?
- How did the farmers of Mesopotamia adapt to their environment?
- What were the key features of Sumer as a civilization?

TAKE NOTES

Literacy Skills: Identify Cause and Effect

Use the graphic organizer in your Active Journal to take notes as you read the lesson.

PRACTICE VOCABULARY

Use the vocabulary activity in your Active Journal to practice the vocabulary words.

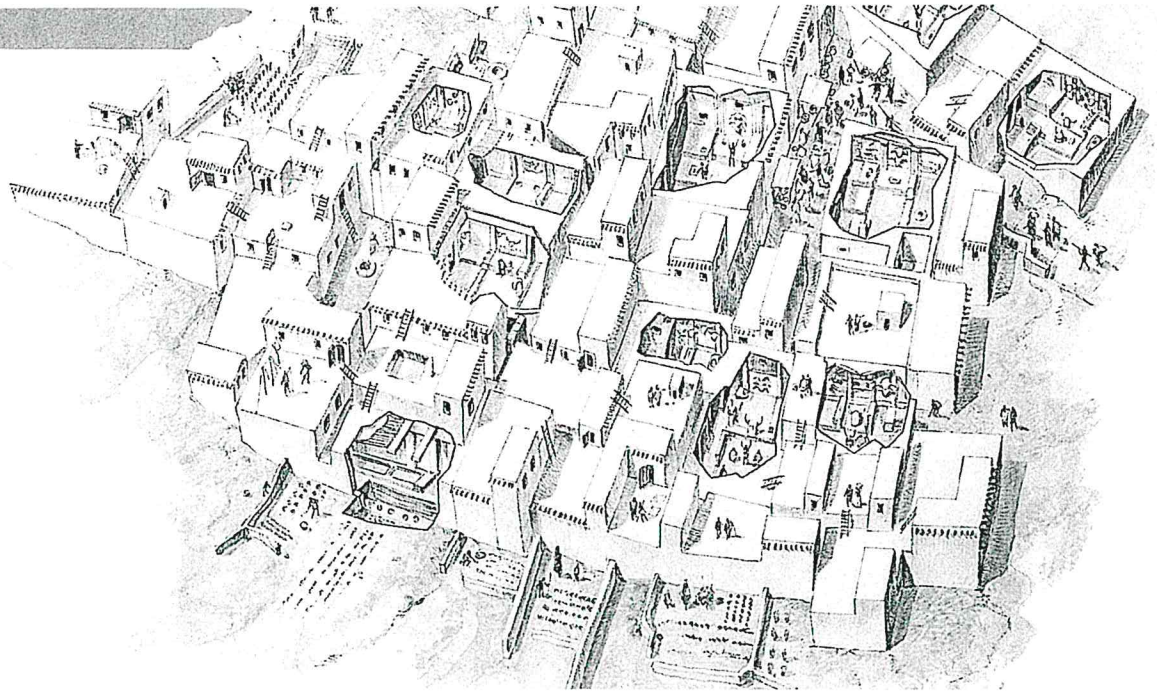
Vocabulary		Academic Vocabulary
domesticate	irrigate	fertile
Neolithic Revolution	city-state	distinct
Mesopotamia	polytheism	
	cuneiform	

Southwest Asia is the birthplace of the world's oldest civilization. Ideas and ways of living that developed here have helped shape modern cultures around the world.

The First Farmers

Around 12,000 years ago, hunters and gatherers in Southwest Asia began to settle in villages as Earth's climate became milder. As these nomads settled down, they began to notice that seeds from the crops they had gathered grew into plants they could eat. They planted those seeds and later harvested the crop. In this way, they learned how to farm.

These early farmers also learned how to capture animals, raise them in herds, and domesticate them. To **domesticate** is to train the growth of a plant or behavior of an animal in ways useful to humans. The period when the introduction of agriculture led people to move from nomadic to settled life is the **Neolithic Revolution**, or Agricultural Revolution. The development of agriculture, or farming, was a major turning point in human history.



Analyze Images The people of Çatalhöyük lived in rectangular houses made of mud brick. People entered the houses from the roof, using ladders. **Draw Conclusions** How might living close together in this way benefit the people of Çatalhöyük?

Southwest Asia was probably the first place where the Neolithic Revolution occurred. Most likely it happened in the hilly northern Fertile Crescent, in what are now northern Syria, central and eastern Turkey, northern Iraq, and western Iran.

The village of Çatalhöyük (chah TAHL huh yook), in what is today southern Turkey, was one of the largest Neolithic farming communities. It emerged around 7000 BCE. Çatalhöyük covered 34 acres and had a population of between 3,000 and 8,000 people.

READING CHECK **Identify Cause and Effect** How did people's lives change when they learned to farm?

Farming in Mesopotamia

Academic Vocabulary
fertile • *adj.*, capable of producing abundant crops

The Fertile Crescent was one of several places where early human farmers flourished. Its soil is rich and **fertile**. Some of the most productive land in the region is in Mesopotamia. **Mesopotamia** is the region that lies between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

Mesopotamia's Rivers The Tigris and Euphrates rivers begin in the mountains of southeastern Turkey and flow south and east, through present-day Syria and Iraq. For many years, the rivers have carried fine, fertile material called silt down from the mountains. Each spring, the rivers flood their banks, spreading floodwaters and silt across the plain. When the floods end, they leave behind a fresh layer of moist, fertile earth.

Quick Activity

What was the social structure like in Sumer? Who ranked higher than whom? Explore these questions in your Active Journal.

Sumerian Farmers The rivers' runoff helped create rich soil that was good for growing grains and vegetables. As a result, thousands of years ago, the world's first civilization began to form here. This was the civilization of Sumer (SOO mur). In addition to crops, the Sumerians raised sheep, goats, and cattle.

Mesopotamia's geography also challenged Sumerian farmers. The heavy spring floodwaters could wash away crops and even villages.

During the summer, the hot sun baked the ground rock hard. With little rain for months, plants would die.

Sumerians turned to technology to make Mesopotamia into productive farmland. Technology is the use of tools and structures to do work.

Sumerians **irrigated**, or supplied water to, their crops by digging many miles of canals. They used the canals to water their crops during the hot, dry summer. They also developed a new way of planting that made the process faster and easier. They created a plow with a funnel attached in order to funnel seeds into the crop rows instead of planting them by hand.

INTERACTIVE
Sumerian Civilization

READING CHECK **Understand Effects** In what ways did technology make Sūmerian civilization possible?

Academic Vocabulary
distinct • *adj.*, recognizably different from something else

How Was Civilization Born in Sumer?

Better agricultural techniques helped the Sumerians produce more food. With a dependable food supply, the populations of villages began to grow. Soon, farmers grew more food than they needed. Religious and political leaders began to demand a share of that food in the form of taxes. For the first time, some people could specialize in crafts other than farming, as farmers and leaders paid craftspeople, such as tool makers, with food. Around 3400 BCE, cities started to form in southern Mesopotamia.

City-States Develop Uruk was possibly the world's first city. It had a population of more than 40,000 people. Other early cities were Ur, Lagash, and Nippur. Some cities grew large and powerful. They became the world's first city-states. A **city-state** is an independent political unit that includes a city and its surrounding territory. The city-states traded with one another and with lands farther away. They used trade to obtain goods they could not make.

Sumerian Society As Sumerian society grew, a social order with three classes developed. People of each class had **distinct** roles within Sumerian society. The upper class included the ruler, top officials, powerful priests, and wealthy merchants and landowners. Farmers and skilled workers made up the middle class. Slaves belonged to the lowest class.

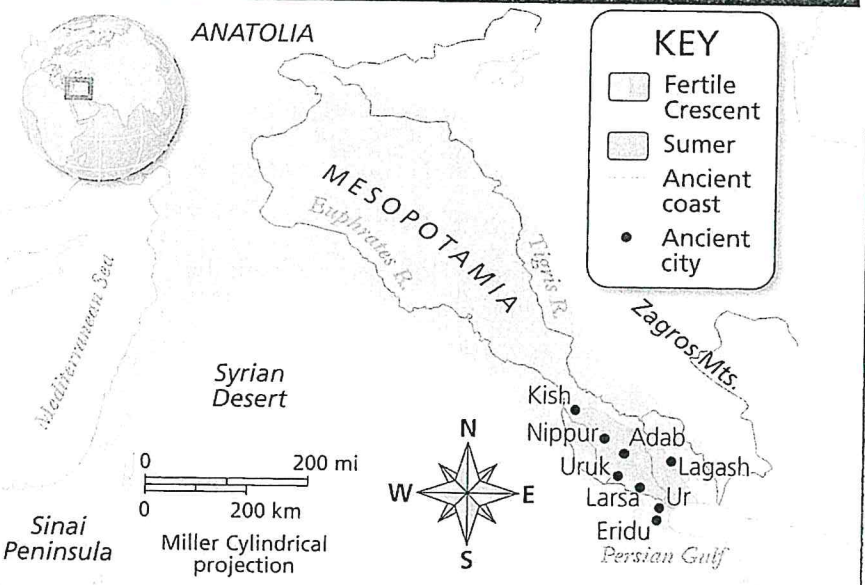
Like most ancient peoples, the Sumerians practiced **polytheism**, the worship of many gods or deities. Sumerians believed these gods controlled every aspect of life, including rain, wind, and other elements of nature.

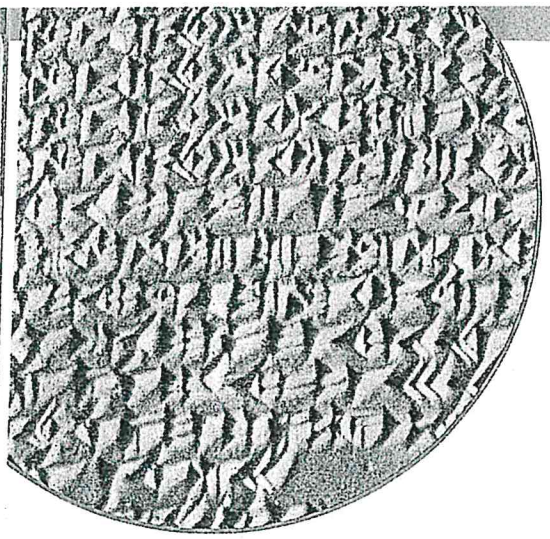
GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Mesopotamia was located between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

1. **Location** In what part of Mesopotamia was Sumer located?
2. **Draw Conclusions** How did Sumerians likely interact with their environment?

The Fertile Crescent, About 3000 BCE





▲ The *Epic of Gilgamesh*, shown here, was written in cuneiform on a clay tablet.

Sumerian Government The first leaders of Sumerian city-states were priests, not kings. In times of war, priests helped choose a man to lead the city-state into battle. After the war was over, this leader was expected to give up his power. But some of these military leaders kept control of the city-states even after war ended. These military leaders became the first kings.

Kings were careful to respect the priests' rights and powers. In turn, priests declared that the gods had sent the king to rule the city.

Some kings collected city laws into a law code, or a written set of laws. The earliest known law code was issued around 2100 BCE by Ur-Nammu (uhr NAHM OO), the king of Ur.

Sumerian Writing Sumerian society gave the world its first system of writing. Sumerians drew pictographs on clay. Pictographs are simple pictures that represent objects. By 3400 BCE, these pictographs had developed into a new writing system called cuneiform. **Cuneiform** is a system of writing using wedge-shaped marks pressed into clay tablets to stand for ideas or sounds.

Cuneiform was originally used to record sales, taxes, and agreements. Later, Sumerians developed written literature. Around 2000 BCE, the long poem known as the *Epic of Gilgamesh* appeared. It is the earliest known literary work.

Did you know?

The stories about Gilgamesh are myths, or made-up tales of gods and heroes. However, some scholars believe that Gilgamesh may have been a real king.

Other Sumerian Achievements Sumer was one of the first cultures to make bronze by mixing copper and tin. Bronze is a harder metal than copper, so it is better for making tools and weapons. Sumerians also made advances in mathematics and astronomy. Through trade, many Sumerian advances spread to other lands.

READING CHECK **Use Evidence** What details indicate that Sumer was an advanced civilization?

Lesson Check

Practice Vocabulary

1. How did **irrigating** crops spur the development of civilization?
2. How did the **Neolithic Revolution** lead to the development of **city-states**?

Critical Thinking and Writing

3. **Understand Effects** How do you think the Neolithic Revolution that began 12,000 years ago affects your life today?
4. **Compare and Contrast** How was settled life in a Neolithic village different from nomadic life?
5. **Understand Effects** How did living in settlements change the way people thought and interacted with one another?
6. **Cite Evidence** What made the Neolithic Revolution a turning point?
7. **Writing Workshop: Generate Questions to Focus Research** In your Active Journal, make a list of questions about Sumerian civilization that you might use to guide research for an essay about the values of cultures in Southwest Asia through time.

Lesson Quiz: Origins of Civilization in Southwest Asia

Name _____ Date _____

Read each question carefully. Determine the best answer to the question from the four answer choices provided.

1 Why was learning to farm the important first step in the Neolithic Revolution?
- A Farming gave people a steady food source as the climate grew colder.
- B Farming taught people new skills needed to build cities.
- C Farming allowed people to settle in permanent villages.
- D Farming helped people develop techniques for making stone tools.

2 Which of the following is an example of how Sumerians adapted to their environment?
- A They carried silt from the mountains to create fertile soil.
- B They cut down trees to clear farmland.
- C They mixed copper and tin to make bronze.
- D They built canals to carry water to their crops.

3 A city-state is best defined as
- A a city and the surrounding land it controls.
- B a large farming community.
- C a complex society with social classes.
- D a city ruled by a king.

4 The Sumerians were polytheistic, which means they
- A domesticated a variety of animals and plants.
- B had a strict system of social classes.
- C had a written language.
- D believed in many gods.

5 In Sumerian cuneiform, what were used to represent words, sounds, or ideas?
- A letters of the alphabet
- B numbers
- C wedge-shaped symbols
- D simple pictures

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Topic 9 Lesson 1 Origins of Civilization in Southwest Asia
Lesson Summary

The First Farmers

Around 12,000 years ago, hunters and gatherers in Southwest Asia moved away from the nomadic way of life. They began to settle in villages. They learned how to farm and to raise animals in herds. The change to settled life as people began farming is called the **Neolithic Revolution**. It probably took place first in Southwest Asia. By about 7000 BCE, villages could have a few thousand people.

Farming in Mesopotamia

Early farmers flourished in the Fertile Crescent. This area reaches from what are now parts of Turkey and Syria to Iraq and western Iran. Some of the most productive land in this region is in **Mesopotamia**. This is the area between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The two rivers carried fertile soil from the mountains. When they flooded lowland plains, they left the soil on the land. Farmers used this soil to grow crops. Sumer, the world's first civilization, formed here. The region had hot, dry summers. Sumerians dug canals to **irrigate** their crops during these months. They also invented tools to make planting easier.

How Was Civilization Born in Sumer?

These actions helped the Sumerian have bigger harvests. The population began to grow. As farmers grew more food than they needed, other people were able to focus on doing other jobs. Religious and political leaders made the farmers give them some of the food as taxes. Around 3400 BCE, cities started to form. Some grew large and powerful. They became **city-states**. These are independent units that include cities and the areas around them. The first leaders of these city-states were priests. Later, military leaders took power and became the first kings.

Sumerians developed different social classes. They believed in many gods. They gave the world its first system of writing. Sumer was one of the first cultures to make bronze and to produce literature. Sumerians also made advances in mathematics and astronomy. Their civilization had great influence on later peoples.

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Topic 8 Lesson 5 Quiz: Living in Africa

Name_____KEY_____ Date_____ Hour_____

Read each question carefully. Determine the best answer to the question from the four answer choices provided.

1 Where do most Africans live?
- **A** near oil production sites where workers are needed
- **B** along the many rivers of this region where there is lots of water
- **C** in the mountains and desert where land is inexpensive
- **D** **along coasts and rivers, or in areas where there is more rainfall**

2 How have people in North Africa modified the environment to make it more suitable for farming?
- **A** They have constructed terraces on mountainsides to create more farmland.
- **B** They have used slash-and-burn agriculture to enrich the soil.
- **C** They have imported crops that grow well in a dry environment.
- **D** **They have used irrigation to carry water from rivers to crops.**

3 What sets Ethiopia apart from other nations in northeastern Africa such as Sudan and Egypt?
- **A** It has a large urban population.
- **B** It has no ethnic minorities.
- **C** **Its dominant religion is Christianity.**
- **D** Its people have adapted to a dry desert climate.

4 Why does life in the Sahara cluster around oases?
- **A** Oases have good roads and infrastructure.
- **B** The climate at oases is cooler.
- **C** **Oases offer a supply of water.**
- **D** There are many job opportunities near oases.

5 Which of the following correctly describes patterns of ethnicity in Africa?
- **A** Members of ethnic groups always practice the same religion.
- **B** **In most African countries, no single ethnic group makes up the majority of the population.**
- **C** Members of ethnic groups rarely speak the same language.
- **D** In most African countries, ethnic minorities are usually recent immigrants or the descendants of immigrants.

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Topic 8 Lesson 6 Quiz: Africa at Work

Name_____Key_____ Date_____ Hour_____

Read each question carefully. Determine the best answer to the question from the four answer choices provided.

1 How do the governments of South Africa and Nigeria differ?
- A South Africa has an authoritarian government; Nigeria is a democracy.
- B South Africa has a written constitution; Nigeria does not.
- C **South Africa is a parliamentary democracy; Nigeria is a presidential democracy.**
- D South Africa has a democratically elected government; Nigeria is a dictatorship.

2 Nigeria's economy is almost entirely dependent upon
- A **energy production.**
- B agriculture.
- C service industries.
- D manufacturing.

3 Which measurement shows whether, on average, people in one country have a higher income than people in another country?
- A **gross domestic product per capita**
- B human development index
- C capital investment
- D literacy rate

4 Which of the following is evidence that some African countries are trying to reduce trade barriers?
- A capital investment
- B **the CFA franc**
- C tariffs
- D trade quotas

5 Which of the following is an example of specializing in the service sector?
- A a country growing mainly coffee beans
- B a country exporting minerals
- C a country investing in education
- D **a country focusing on call centers**

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