

Chapter 14 Homework



Read Chapter 14 (pages 309 - 329). Answer these questions on notebook paper. Your answers MUST come from the book, unless the instructions tell you to look online.

1. Where is the Valley of the Kings and what was found there?
2. How did the Sahara Desert affect the development of the people and histories of Africa?
3. What is the Sahel and where is it located?
4. What is the longest river in the world and how many miles long is it?
5. What has happened to Lake Chad since 1963?
6. The Sahara Desert is the largest in the world, but it contains numerous oases. Search online to find how many major oases the Sahara has.
7. Watch this video and answer the questions: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4xls7K_xFBQ
 - a. Why are they building a wall across Africa? What is its purpose?
 - b. What kind of trees are they using?
 - c. How has the wall affected climate and water supplies in the area? List at least 2 ways.
 - d. How has the wall affected the people in the area? List at least 3 ways.
8. In which two countries of North Africa will you find ski resorts?
9. According to the book, when and where was the hottest temperature ever recorded on the earth?
10. List 4 agricultural crops of North Africa.
11. What is “aquaculture”?
12. Which countries in North Africa have petroleum and natural gas reserves?
13. The Maghreb is a region of North Africa. What does “Maghreb” mean?
14. Which European country conquered most of the Maghreb during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?
15. What did Mohammed Ali do to Egypt after he gained control in 1805?
16. According to the book, what word describes all of the governments of the countries of North Africa?
17. What was the Arab Spring? Describe some of the events that happened during this time.
18. Who are the Bedouins?
19. What is the most common religion in North Africa?
20. What is the greatest environmental concern of the North African countries?
21. Why is the Suez Canal so important?
22. Which country currently operates the Suez Canal?

Map Project, Due Jan 30

Make a physical map of Africa. The features you must show are listed below.

Your map can be flat (2D) or 3D.

You may do this project with one partner.

Minimum map size: for one person 18" x 24"

for two people 24" x 36"

Features you must show and label:

Rivers: Nile (White and Blue Niles), Congo, Niger, Zambezi, Orange

Mountain Ranges: Atlas, Drakensberg, Ethiopian Highlands, Ruwenzori

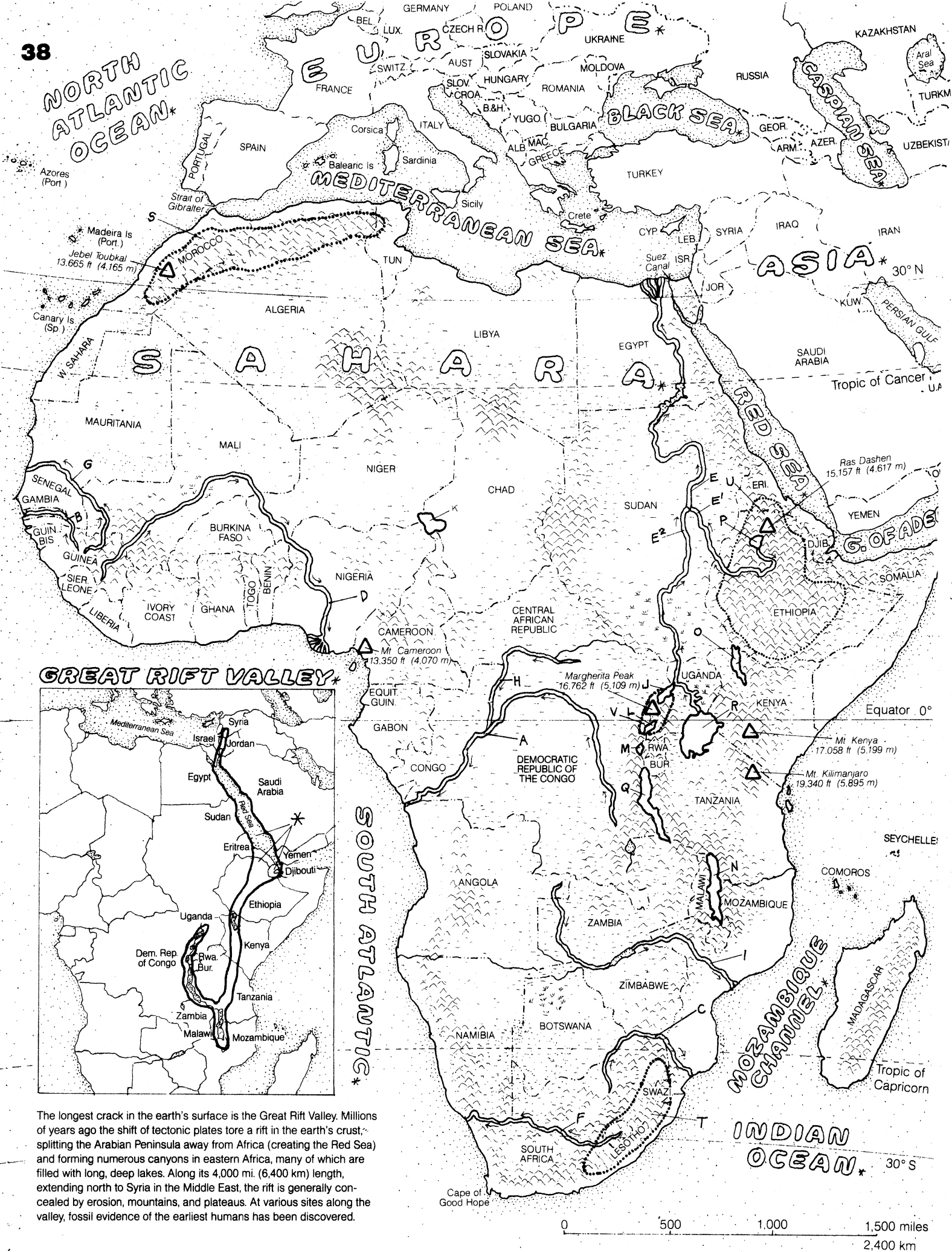
Lakes: Victoria, Tanganyika, Malawi, Turkana, Albert

Deserts: Sahara, Kalahari, Namib

Large Cities: Cairo (Egypt), Lagos (Nigeria), Kinshasa (DRC), Luanda (Angola)
Johannesburg (South Africa)



The attached map is to help you with the map project. You do not have to color it and turn it in.



PRINCIPAL RIVERS

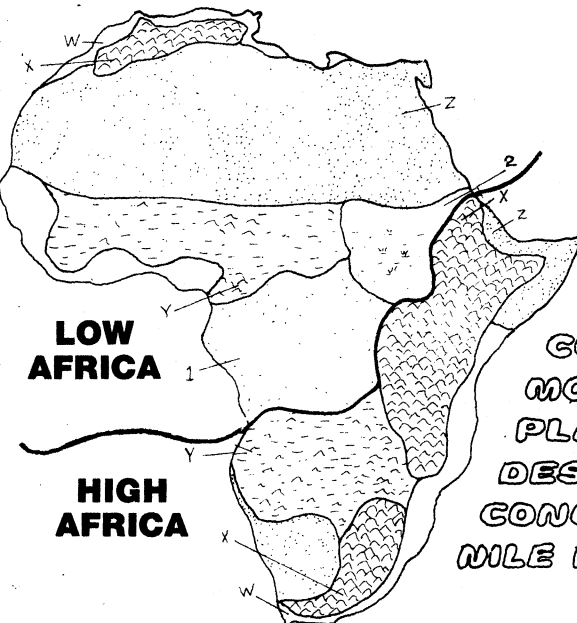
CONGO^A
 GAMBIA^B
 LIMPOPO^C
 NIGER^D
 NILE^E
 BLUE NILE^{E'}
 WHITE NILE^{E''}
 ORANGE^F
 SENEGAL^G
 UBANGI^H
 ZAMBEZI^I

PRINCIPAL LAKES

L. ALBERT^J
 L. CHAD^K
 L. EDWARD^L
 L. KIVU^M
 L. MALAWI^N
 L. TURKANA^O
 L. TANA^P
 L. TANGANYIKA^Q
 L. VICTORIA^R

PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN RANGES

ATLAS MTS.^S
 DRakensberg^T
 ETHIOPIAN HIGHLANDS^U
 RUWENZORI^V



AFRICA: THE PHYSICAL LAND

CN: (1) On the large map, use gray on the triangles representing important mountain peaks. (2) Use gray for the map of the Great Rift Valley on the far left. (3) Use light colors on the map of the land regions below.

Over 80% of Africa lies between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn; it has the largest tropical region of any continent. It has been said that the night hours are Africa's winter. Not all of Africa is warm; there are glacial areas in some eastern mountain ranges near the Equator. Curiously, Africa's Equatorial regions are not the warmest—it gets hotter the farther one goes from the Equator (except for Mediterranean and southernmost coasts, which have pleasant climates). Although most of the continent is very dry to semiarid, heavy rainfall occurs in the Equatorial regions, particularly in Central and Western Africa.

The African landscape has relatively little fertile territory; topsoil is generally thin, the deserts are huge, and most of the wetter regions are covered by a thick jungle. Tree-dotted, semi-arid grasslands (savannas) occupy wide areas of the continent and support an enormous population of large animals—elephants, giraffes, rhinoceroses, lions, and others. In the rainforests of central Africa, monkeys, chimpanzees, gorillas, reptiles, and birds live in the canopy of tall trees, high above the dark, dank jungle floor.

Africa is a plateau made of ancient rock. It is rimmed by narrow coastal lowlands. Most of the mountain ranges are in the eastern and southern portions (high Africa). Here the plateau reaches an altitude of 6,000 ft. (1,830 m) and slopes even higher to form the Drakensberg Mountains, which tower over the coast of Southern Africa. The most fascinating mountains are in the glacier-covered Ruwenzori Range between Lakes Edward and Albert, on the Dem. Rep. of Congo-Uganda border. There is an almost constant cloud cover, so the sight of glacier-covered peaks, nine of which reach over 16,000 ft. (4,878 m), is a rare and impressive experience. Ordinary plants have been known to grow to extraordinary sizes on the Ruwenzori slopes because of unusually favorable soil and weather conditions. To the east lies snowcapped Kilimanjaro, Africa's tallest mountain (19,340 ft., 5,895 m). It is one of a group of volcanic peaks formed by the Great Rift Valley.

One reason Africa was the last major continent to be explored and colonized by Europeans was that it presented formidable physical obstacles: an unusually smooth coastline with few peninsulas, islands, and natural harbors; a forbidding interior of deserts, jungles, and hot, arid plains; and a shortage of navigable rivers. Most African rivers, including the four major ones—Nile, Congo, Niger, and Zambezi—are interrupted by impassable rapids and waterfalls. The Nile (including the White Nile) is the world's longest river (4,150 mi., 6,640 km). Lake Victoria is credited as its source, but most of the White Nile (whose waters are pale green) is dissipated (through evaporation) in the swamps of southern Sudan. Nearly 90% of the water that flows along the main Nile through Egypt comes from Lake Tana, Ethiopia, via the shorter Blue Nile (whose waters are blue). The massive Congo is the world's second-largest river by volume (after the Amazon), and is 2,600 mi. (4,160 km) long. The Niger River is unusual in that it travels nearly that far to reach the sea, even though it originates only 150 mi. (240 km) from the coast. The major lakes are found in the Great Rift Valley. Lake Victoria, the world's second-largest (after Lake Superior), is actually situated on a plateau between two arms of the valley. Extremely deep Lake Tanganyika, on the Dem. Rep. of Congo-Tanzania border, is the world's longest lake (420 mi., 680 km).

The dominant geographical feature of Africa is the world's largest desert, the constantly expanding Sahara, currently the size of the continental United States. Any rainfall is scant and unpredictable. The only available water in the "Land of Thirst" is found in isolated oases and in the Nile River on its eastern edge. Yet as recently as 5,000 years ago the Sahara (Arabic for "emptiness") was a grassland. Today it is covered mostly by rock, gravel, and salt deposits. Sand dunes account for only one-fifth of the desert's surface. Because roads are so few, the camel ("ship of the desert") remains the most reliable form of transportation. The camel's heavy-lidded eyes and closeable nostrils enable it to withstand fierce sandstorms that can turn day into night while they cut a swath as wide as 300 mi. (480 km). Dust from the Sahara has blown as far north as the Swiss Alps. In the summer, desert winds bring intense heat to the Mediterranean region. The world's highest shade temperature, 136° F (58° C), was recorded near the Libyan coast. The Namib Desert, along the coast of Namibia in Southwest Africa, has the world's tallest sand dunes: some reach 1,000 ft. (305 m). Fog from the adjacent ocean provides its only moisture. The cold ocean currents that prevent rain from reaching the shore are similar to the conditions creating the deserts along the west coast of South America (p. 17).

LAND REGIONS

COASTAL LOWLANDS^W
 MOUNTAINS^X
 PLATEAU^Y
 DESERT^Z
 CONGO¹
 NILE BASIN²

The dark line across this smaller map divides low Africa from the lands of the east and south, known as high Africa. The Congo Basin and the lowlands of west Africa are covered with rainforests. Surrounding these jungle areas are broad semi-arid plateaus, mostly covered by savannas (grasslands). The northern third of the continent is virtually all desert.