

Chapter 20

Central and East Africa

Central Africa



- Democratic Republic of Congo is $\frac{1}{4}$ of US, and only has 23 miles of seacoast. Lake Tanganyika is the longest and second deepest in the world.



Congo

- One of the largest forests in the world. Has a river that travels 2800 miles, used for hydroelectricity. Rivers in Congo are responsible for 10% of hydroelectric power in world.



Resources and Industry

- Exports gold, diamonds, and copper, 4th largest producer of diamonds. Much political unrest. 1990s Congo had much war. In 2002 an agreement was signed to end fighting.



Congolese People



- 200 different ethnic groups.
- 75% are Roman Catholic, most live in rural area, 6 million live in Kinshasa.
- Bantu people moved here first from Nigeria. Enslaved each other and sent each other to Americas.

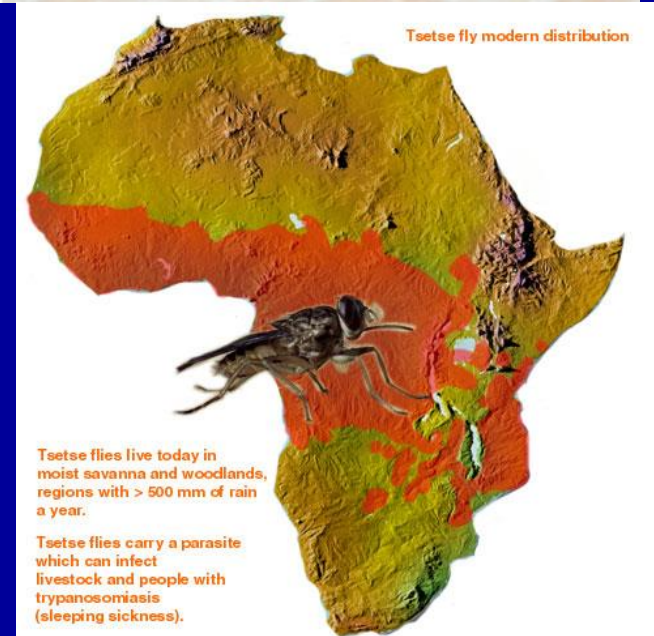
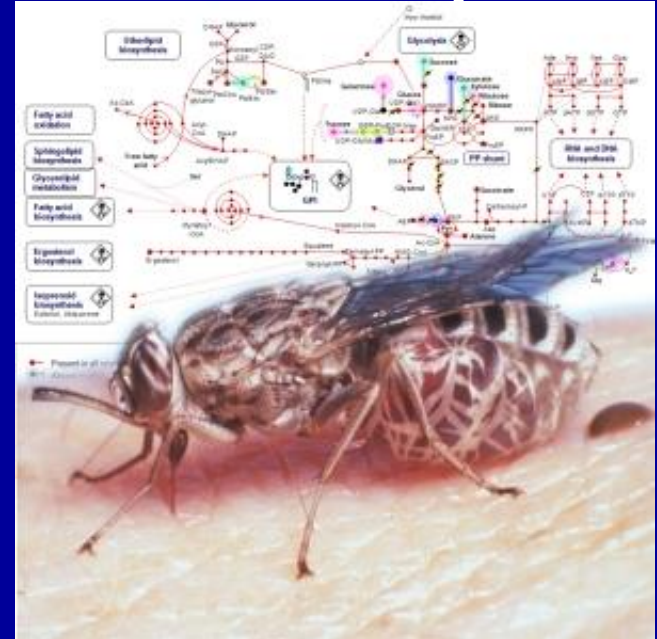


Mobutu at his villa in Roquebrund
Cap Martin, France (CNN/file)

Was Zaire until 2002, when Mobutu Sese Seko was the harsh dictator.

Cameroon & Central Africa Republic

- Most of the people in this area farm for a living. There is a deadly disease in this area transmitted from the tsetse fly read on page 576.
- Beginning to industrialize. Was a French colony and has French as national language, but speak Sango.
- Cameroon was French and English and speak French and English officially.



Congo and Gabon



- Both became independent from France in 1960. Both of these countries farm mostly and export lumber mainly, which also contributes to deforestation.
- The capital of Gabon is Libreville, and Congo's capital is Brazzaville.

Island Countries



- Equatorial Guinea has only 500,000 people and their city is Malabo. Soil is rich because of volcanic soil, and just recently discovered oil.



Vocabulary

- Canopy-umbrella like covering formed by the tops of trees in a rain forest
- Hydroelectric power- electricity generated by flowing of water
- Tsetse fly-insect whose bite can kill cattle or humans with a deadly disease called sleeping sickness
- Deforestation-widespread cutting of forests

Section 2: Kenya & Tanzania



- Kenya- Masai and people working in offices.



Kenya



- Kenya has coral reefs and millions of acres of wildlife because the government set it aside as a reserve. Heavy poaching is a problem.
- The Great Rift Valley and Mt. Kenya are natural reserve sites as well.



Kenya



- They have a free enterprise economy, and their main plant is cassava which is used to make porridge.
- Was originally Swahili and named with an Aramaic word that means of the coast.
- Believe in barambee which means pulling together, where people have started to modernize and come together.



Tanzania



- Known for the Serengeti and Mount Kilimanjaro, and for Lake Victoria which is the largest lake in Africa.



Tanzania

- 80% of people here farm.
- Sisal is made for rope.
- The Serengeti covers 5600 square miles, with many ecotourists.
- Moving toward democracies and free enterprise economy.
- Islam and Christianity are here and Swahili is a widely spoken language here.

Vocabulary

- Coral reef-structure at or near the water's surface formed by the skeletons of small sea animals
- Poaching- illegal hunting of protected animals
- Free enterprise system- economic system in which people start and run businesses with limited government intervention
- Cassava- plant with roots that can be ground into flour to make bread to porridge
- Sisal- plant fiber used to make rope and twine
- Habitat- type of environment in which a particular animal species
- Ecotourist- person who travels to another country to view its natural wonders

Chapter 20: Lesson 3



- Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi all landlocked.
- Uganda- the pearl of Africa
- Size of Oregon
- 80% of Uganda's people are employed by agriculture.
- Some are commercial farmers but some are not.
- Grow plantains, cassava, potatoes, corn, grain, coffee tea, etc.

Uganda People



- Capital, Kampala allows for local trade on Lake Victoria.
- A mostly Christian nation.
- Idi Amin, drove out the Sikhs and Hindus in 1972.
- 1962 they won independence from United Kingdom.
- Kings are allowed locally as ceremonial figures.
- Economy on its way up, but AIDS is killing hundreds of thousands Ugandans.

Rwanda and Burundi



- Both about the size of Maryland.
- They are located on a watershed for the Nile.
- Gorillas live in this area.
- Some of the people fish and others farm in these countries.
- No railroads and few paved roads.
- Most goods are transported by Lake Tanganyika

Ethnic Conflicts



- Some of the most densely populated countries in Africa
- 817 people per square mile, yet 5% live in cities.
- Hutu and Tutsi are the ethnic groups. 80% Hutu.
- Hutu finally took government power and committed genocide on Tutsis, hundreds of thousands died.
- 2 million refugees.
- Trying to rebuild.

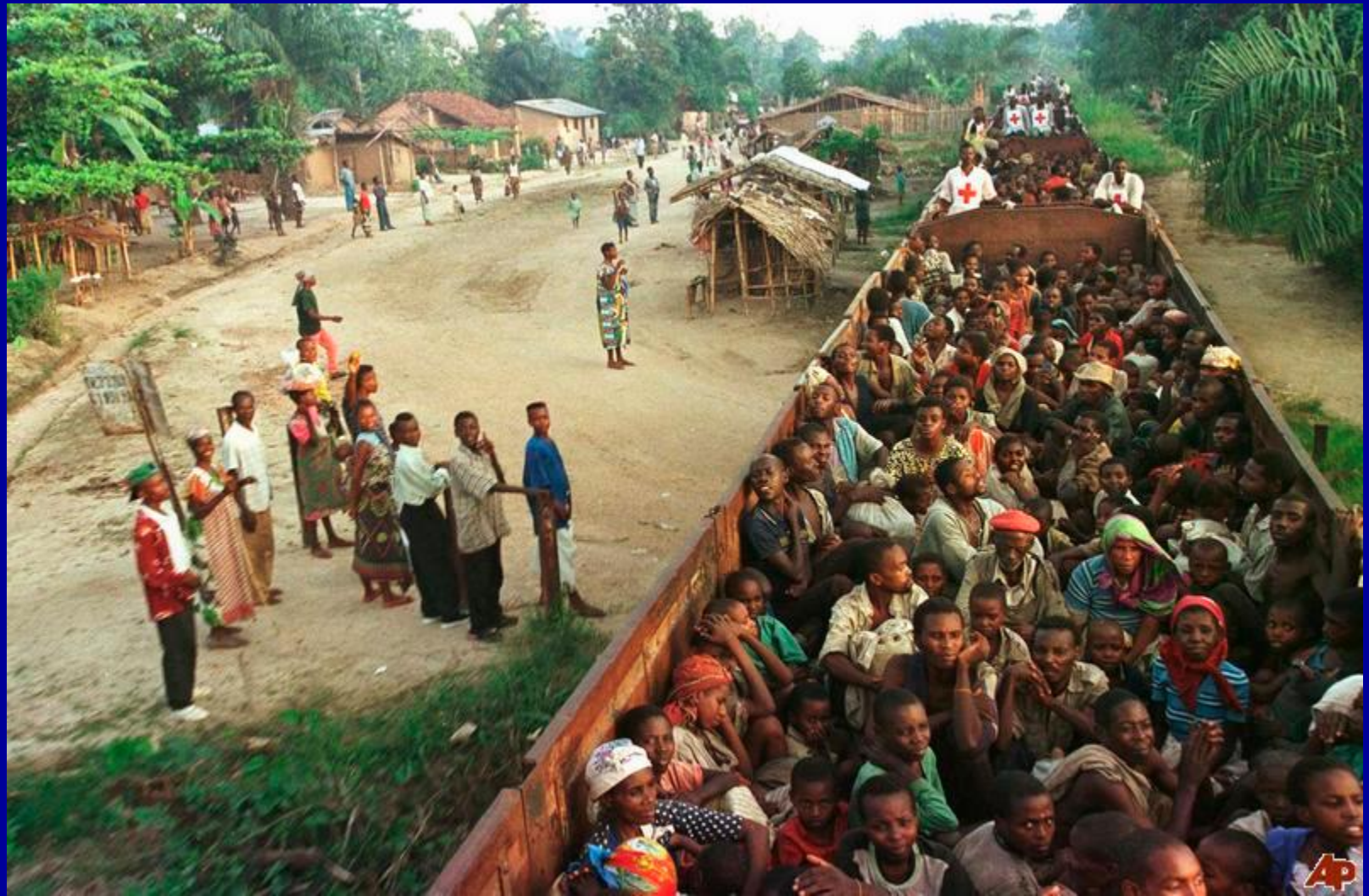
Rwanda Genocide Picks Not for the queasy



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Rwanda Genocide Picks



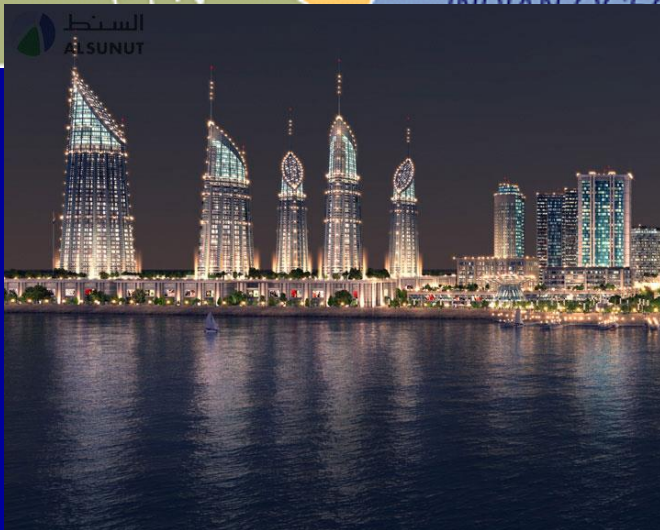
Rwanda Genocide Picks Not for the queasy



Section 4: The Horn of Africa



- Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia.
- Sudan is 1/3 the size of continental U.S.
- Nomads still raise camels and goats.
- Blue Nile and White Nile converge on capital, Khartoum.
- Most people live there.
- Sheep, gold, and oil are important exports.



More Sudan



- Home of ancient day Kush, the one that conquered Egypt.

Lost power 1700 years ago.

1500 years ago missionaries came to the area(Christian)

1980s began “reign of terror against Christians.

Disrupted economy and food supply, millions, yes millions starved to death!

- Next slide graphic, don't look!

Sudan Starvation



Ethiopia



- Twice size of Texas
- Great Rift Valley provides for great farming area.
- 1980s also caused famine with 1,000,000 starvations.
- Many are Christian 40%, but many are Muslim 45% possibly home to ark of the covenant.
- Constant warfare, never fully taken by Europeans.
- 85% rural
- Amharic is language

Eritrea



- From one of the oldest to one of the newest...Eritrea.
- Won independence from Ethiopia
- Most farm, but climate is uncertain.
- 1/3 of army was made of women.
- Women have many rights!



Djibouti & Somalia



- Djibouti-Northern tip of Great Rift Valley
- One of the hottest, driest places on earth, mostly rocky desert. Most people work in capital on port (trade?) yes!
- Somalia- Size of Texas
- Hot and dry, nomadic herders, farmers,
- Famine caused civil wars between clans(yes the book says clans) and many starved to death, even with help from US and UN

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