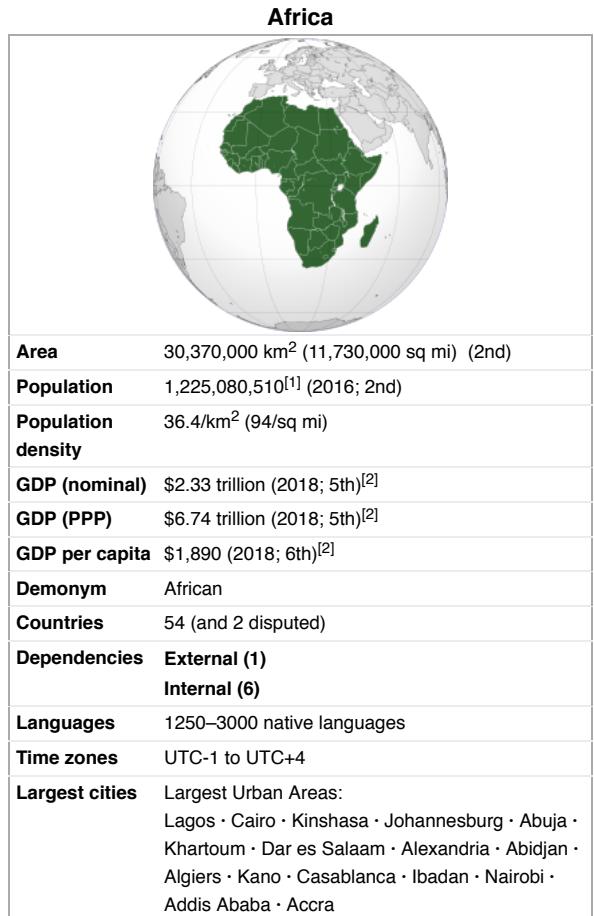


Africa

Africa is the world's second largest and second most-populous continent, being behind [Asia](#) in both categories. At about 30.3 million km² (11.7 million square miles) including adjacent islands, it covers 6% of Earth's total surface area and 20% of its land area.^[3] With 1.2 billion people^[1] as of 2016, it accounts for about 16% of the world's [human population](#). The continent is surrounded by the [Mediterranean Sea](#) to the north, the [Isthmus of Suez](#) and the [Red Sea](#) to the northeast, the [Indian Ocean](#) to the southeast and the [Atlantic Ocean](#) to the west. The continent includes [Madagascar](#) and various archipelagos. It contains 54 [fully recognised sovereign states \(countries\)](#), nine [territories](#) and two [de facto independent states with limited or no recognition](#).^[4] The majority of the continent and its countries are in the [Northern Hemisphere](#), with a substantial portion and number of countries in the [Southern Hemisphere](#).

Africa's average population is the youngest amongst all the continents;^{[5][6]} the [median age](#) in 2012 was 19.7, when the worldwide median age was 30.4.^[7] [Algeria](#) is Africa's largest country by area, and [Nigeria](#) is its largest by population. Africa, particularly central [Eastern Africa](#), is widely accepted as the place of origin of [humans](#) and the [Hominidae clade \(great apes\)](#), as evidenced by the discovery of the earliest [hominids](#) and their ancestors as well as later ones that have been dated to around 7 million years ago, including [Sahelanthropus tchadensis](#), [Australopithecus africanus](#), [A. afarensis](#), [Homo erectus](#), [H. habilis](#) and [H. ergaster](#)—the earliest [Homo sapiens](#) (modern human), found in [Ethiopia](#), date to circa 200,000 years ago.^[8] Africa straddles the [equator](#) and encompasses numerous climate areas; it is the only continent to stretch from the northern [temperate](#) to southern [temperate](#) zones.^[9]

Africa hosts a large diversity of [ethnicities](#), [cultures](#) and [languages](#). In the late 19th century, European countries [colonised](#) almost all of Africa; most present states in Africa originated from a process of [decolonisation](#) in the 20th century. African nations cooperate through the establishment of the [African Union](#), which is headquartered in [Addis Ababa](#).



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Etymology

Afri was a Latin name used to refer to the inhabitants of then-known northern Africa to the west of the Nile river, and in its widest sense referred to all lands south of the Mediterranean (Ancient Libya).^{[10][11]} This name seems to have originally referred to a native Libyan tribe, an ancestor of modern Berbers; see Terence for discussion. The name had usually been connected with the Phoenician word 'afar meaning "dust",^[12] but a 1981 hypothesis^[13] has asserted that it stems from the Berber word ifri (plural ifran) meaning "cave", in reference to cave dwellers.^[14] The same word^[14] may be found in the name of the Banu Ifran from Algeria and Tripolitania, a Berber tribe originally from Yafran (also known as Ifrane) in northwestern Libya.^[15]

Under Roman rule, Carthage became the capital of the province it then named Africa Proconsularis, following its defeat of the Carthaginians in the Third Punic War in 146 BC, which also included the coastal part of modern Libya.^[16] The Latin suffix -ica can sometimes be used to denote a land (e.g., in Celtica from Celtae, as used by Julius Caesar). The later Muslim region of Ifriqiya, following its conquest of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire's Exarchatus Africae, also preserved a form of the name.

According to the Romans, Africa lay to the west of Egypt, while "Asia" was used to refer to Anatolia and lands to the east. A definite line was drawn between the two continents by the geographer Ptolemy (85–165 AD), indicating Alexandria along the Prime Meridian and making the isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea the boundary between Asia and Africa. As Europeans came to understand the real extent of the continent, the idea of "Africa" expanded with their knowledge.

Other etymological hypotheses have been postulated for the ancient name "Africa":

- The 1st-century Jewish historian Flavius Josephus (Ant. 1.15) asserted that it was named for Epher, grandson of Abraham according to Gen. 25:4, whose descendants, he claimed, had invaded Libya.
- Isidore of Seville in his 7th-century Etymologiae XIV.5.2. suggests "Africa comes from the Latin aprica, meaning "sunny".
- Massey, in 1881, stated that Africa is derived from the Egyptian af-ru-i-ka, meaning "to turn toward the opening of the Ka." The Ka is the energetic double of every person and the "opening of the Ka" refers to a womb or birthplace. Africa would be, for the Egyptians, "the birthplace."^[17]
- Michèle Fruyt in 1976 proposed^[18] linking the Latin word with africus "south wind", which would be of Umbrian origin and mean originally "rainy wind".
- Robert R. Stieglitz of Rutgers University in 1984 proposed: "The name Africa, derived from the Latin *Aphir-ic-a, is cognate to Hebrew Ophir."^[19]
- Ibn Khalikan and some other historians claim that the name of Africa came from a Himyarite king called Afrikin ibn Kais ibn Saifi also called "Afrikus son of Abrahah" who subdued Ifriqiya.^{[20][21][22]}



Statue representing Africa at Palazzo Ferreria, in Valletta, Malta

History

Prehistory

Africa is considered by most paleoanthropologists to be the oldest inhabited territory on Earth, with the human species originating from the continent.^{[23][24]} During the mid-20th century, anthropologists discovered many fossils and evidence of human occupation perhaps as early as 7 million years ago (BP=before present). Fossil remains of several species of early apelike humans thought to have evolved into modern man, such as Australopithecus afarensis (radiometrically dated to approximately 3.9–3.0 million years BP,^[25] *Paranthropus boisei* (c. 2.3–1.4 million years BP)^[26] and *Homo ergaster* (c. 1.9 million–600,000 years BP) have been discovered.^[3]



Lucy, an Australopithecus afarensis skeleton discovered 24 November 1974 in the Awash Valley of Ethiopia's Afar Depression

After the evolution of Homo sapiens sapiens approximately 150,000 to 100,000 years BP in Africa, the continent was mainly populated by groups of hunter-gatherers.^{[27][28][29]} These first modern humans left Africa and populated the rest of the globe during the Out of Africa II migration dated to approximately 50,000 years BP, exiting the continent either across Bab-el-Mandeb over the Red Sea,^{[30][31]} the Strait of Gibraltar in Morocco,^[32] or the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt.^[33]

Other migrations of modern humans within the African continent have been dated to that time, with evidence of early human settlement found in Southern Africa, Southeast Africa, North Africa, and the Sahara.^[34]

The size of the Sahara has historically been extremely variable, with its area rapidly fluctuating and at times disappearing depending on global climatic conditions.^[35] At the end of the Ice ages, estimated to have been around 10,500 BC, the Sahara had again become a green fertile valley, and its African populations returned from the interior and coastal highlands in Sub-Saharan Africa, with rock art paintings depicting a fertile Sahara and large populations discovered in Tassili n'Ajjer dating back perhaps 10 millennia.^[36] During the 10th millennium BP, pottery was developed throughout the southern Sahara and the Sahel.^[37] However, the warming and drying climate meant that by 5000 BC, the Sahara region was becoming increasingly dry and hostile. Around 3500 BC, due to a tilt in the earth's orbit, the Sahara experienced a period of rapid desertification.^[38] The population trekked out of the Sahara region towards the Nile Valley below the Second Cataract where they made permanent or semi-permanent settlements. A major climatic recession occurred, lessening the heavy and persistent rains in Central and Eastern Africa. Since this time, dry conditions have prevailed in Eastern Africa and, increasingly during the last 200 years, in Ethiopia.

The domestication of cattle in Africa preceded agriculture and seems to have existed alongside hunter-gatherer cultures. It is speculated that by 6000 BC, cattle were domesticated in North Africa.^[39] In the Sahara-Nile complex, people domesticated many animals, including the donkey and a small screw-horned goat which was common from Algeria to Nubia.

Around 4000 BC, the Saharan climate started to become drier at an exceedingly fast pace.^[40] This climate change caused lakes and rivers to shrink significantly and caused increasing desertification. This, in turn, decreased the amount of land conducive to settlements and helped to cause migrations of farming communities to the more tropical climate of West Africa.^[40]

By the first millennium BC, ironworking had been introduced in Northern Africa and quickly spread across the Sahara into the northern parts of sub-Saharan Africa,^[41] and by 500 BC, metalworking began to become commonplace in West Africa. Ironworking was fully established by roughly 500 BC in many areas of East and West Africa, although other regions didn't begin ironworking until the early centuries AD. Copper objects from Egypt, North Africa, Nubia, and Ethiopia dating from around 500 BC have been excavated in West Africa, suggesting that Trans-Saharan trade networks had been established by this date.^[40]

Early civilizations

At about 3300 BC, the historical record opens in Northern Africa with the rise of literacy in the Pharaonic civilization of Ancient Egypt.^[42] One of the world's earliest and longest-lasting civilizations, the Egyptian state continued, with varying levels of influence over other areas, until 343 BC.^{[43][44]} Egyptian influence reached deep into modern-day Libya and Nubia, and, according to Martin Bernal, as far north as Crete.^[45]

An independent centre of civilization with trading links to Phoenicia was established by Phoenicians from Tyre on the north-west African coast at Carthage.^[46]^[47]^[48]

European exploration of Africa began with Ancient Greeks and Romans. In 332 BC, Alexander the Great was welcomed as a liberator in Persian-occupied Egypt. He founded Alexandria in Egypt, which would become the prosperous capital of the Ptolemaic dynasty after his death.^[49]

Following the conquest of North Africa's Mediterranean coastline by the Roman Empire, the area was integrated economically and culturally into the Roman system. Roman settlement occurred in modern Tunisia and elsewhere along the coast. The first Roman emperor native to North Africa was Septimius Severus, born in Leptis Magna in present-day Libya—his mother was Italian Roman and his father was Punic.^[50]

Christianity spread across these areas at an early date, from Judaea via Egypt and beyond the borders of the Roman world into Nubia;^[51] by AD 340 at the latest, it had become the state religion of the Aksumite Empire. Syro-Greek missionaries, who arrived by way of the Red Sea, were responsible for this theological development.^[52]

In the early 7th century, the newly formed Arabian Islamic Caliphate expanded into Egypt, and then into North Africa. In a short while, the local Berber elite had been integrated into Muslim Arab tribes. When the Umayyad capital Damascus fell in the 8th century, the Islamic centre of the Mediterranean shifted from Syria to Qayrawan in North Africa. Islamic North Africa had become diverse, and a hub for mystics, scholars, jurists, and philosophers. During the above-mentioned period, Islam spread to sub-Saharan Africa, mainly through trade routes and migration.^[53]

Ninth to eighteenth centuries



The intricate 9th-century bronzes from Igbo-Ukwu, in Nigeria displayed a level of technical accomplishment that was notably more advanced than European bronze casting of the same period.^[54]

Pre-colonial Africa possessed perhaps as many as 10,000 different states and polities^[55] characterized by many different sorts of political organization and rule. These included small family groups of hunter-gatherers such as the San people of southern Africa; larger, more structured groups such as the family clan groupings of the Bantu-speaking peoples of central, southern, and eastern Africa; heavily structured clan groups in the Horn of Africa; the large Sahelian kingdoms; and autonomous city-states and kingdoms such as those of the Akan; Edo, Yoruba, and Igbo people in West Africa; and the Swahili coastal trading towns of Southeast Africa.

By the ninth century AD, a string of dynastic states, including the earliest Hausa states, stretched across the sub-Saharan savannah from the western regions to central Sudan. The most powerful of these states were Ghana, Gao, and the Kanem-Bornu Empire. Ghana declined in the eleventh century, but was succeeded by the Mali Empire which consolidated much of western Sudan in the thirteenth century. Kanem accepted Islam in the eleventh century.

In the forested regions of the West African coast, independent kingdoms grew with little influence from the Muslim north. The Kingdom of Nri was established around the ninth century and was one of the first. It is also one of the oldest kingdoms in present-day Nigeria and was ruled by the Eze Nri. The Nri kingdom is famous for its elaborate bronzes, found at the town of Igbo-Ukwu. The bronzes have been dated from as far back as the ninth century.^[56]

The Kingdom of Ife, historically the first of these Yoruba city-states or kingdoms, established government under a priestly oba ('King' or 'ruler' in the Yoruba language), called the Ooni of Ife. Ife was noted as a major religious and cultural centre in West Africa, and for its unique naturalistic tradition of bronze sculpture.

The Ife model of government was adapted at the Oyo Empire, where its obas or kings, called the Alaafins of Oyo, once controlled a large number of other Yoruba and non-Yoruba city-states and kingdoms; the Fon Kingdom of Dahomey was one of the non-Yoruba domains under Oyo control.

The Almoravids were a Berber dynasty from the Sahara that spread over a wide area of northwestern Africa and the Iberian peninsula during the eleventh century.^[57] The Banu Hilal and Banu Ma'qil were a collection of Arab Bedouin tribes from the Arabian Peninsula who migrated westwards via Egypt between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries. Their migration resulted in the fusion of the Arabs and Berbers, where the locals were Arabized,^[58] and Arab culture absorbed elements of the local culture, under the unifying framework of Islam.^[59]



Ruins of Great Zimbabwe (flourished eleventh to fifteenth centuries)

Following the breakup of Mali, a local leader named Sonni Ali (1464–1492) founded the Songhai Empire in the region of middle Niger and the western Sudan and took control of the trans-Saharan trade. Sonni Ali seized Timbuktu in 1468 and Jenne in 1473, building his regime on trade revenues and the cooperation of Muslim merchants. His successor Askia Mohammad I (1493–1528) made Islam the official religion, built mosques, and brought to Gao Muslim scholars, including al-Maghili (d.1504), the founder of an important tradition of Sudanic African Muslim scholarship.^[60] By the eleventh century, some Hausa states – such as Kano, jigawa, Katsina, and Gobir – had developed into walled towns engaging in trade, servicing caravans, and the manufacture of goods. Until the fifteenth century, these small states were on the periphery of the major Sudanic empires of the era, paying tribute to Songhai to the west and Kanem-Borno to the east.

Mansa Musa ruled the Mali Empire in the 14th century.



Colossal statues of Ramesses II at Abu Simbel, Egypt, date from around 1400 BC.



African horseman of Baguirmi in full padded armour suit



Ashanti Yam ceremony, nineteenth century by Thomas Edward Bowditch

Height of slave trade

Slavery had long been practiced in Africa.^[61]^[62] Between the 7th and 20th centuries, the Arab slave trade (also known as "slavery in the east") took 18 million slaves from Africa via trans-Saharan and Indian Ocean routes. Between the 15th and the 19th centuries, the Atlantic slave trade took an estimated 7–12 million slaves to the New World.^[63]^[64]^[65] In addition, more than 1 million Europeans were captured by Barbary pirates and sold as slaves in North Africa between the 16th and 19th centuries.^[66]

In West Africa, the decline of the Atlantic slave trade in the 1820s caused dramatic economic shifts in local polities. The gradual decline of slave-trading, prompted by a lack of demand for slaves in the New World, increasing anti-slavery legislation in Europe and America, and the British Royal Navy's increasing presence off the West African coast, obliged African states to adopt new economies. Between 1808 and 1860, the British West Africa Squadron seized approximately 1,600 slave ships and freed 150,000 Africans who were aboard.^[67]



1803 Cedid Atlas, showing a map of the African continent from the perspective of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottomans controlled much of Northern Africa between the 14th and 19th centuries, and had vassal arrangements with a number of Saharan states.



Slave being inspected, from Captain Canot; or, Twenty Years of an African Slave



The Mahdist War was a colonial war fought between the Mahdist Sudanese and the British forces.



Mobutu Sese Seko, Zaire's longtime dictator, embezzled over \$5 billion from his country.

The 1970s saw an escalation of Cold War intrigues, as newly independent Angola and Mozambique aligned themselves with the Soviet Union, and the West and South Africa sought to contain Soviet influence by supporting friendly regimes or insurgency movements. In Rhodesia, Soviet and Chinese-backed leftist guerrillas of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front waged a brutal guerrilla war against the country's white government. There was a major famine in Ethiopia, when hundreds of thousands of people starved. Some claimed that Marxist economic policies made the situation worse.^{[72][73][74]} The most devastating military conflict in modern independent Africa has been the Second Congo War; this conflict and its aftermath has killed an estimated 5.5 million people.^[75] Since 2003 there has been an ongoing conflict in Darfur which has become a humanitarian disaster. Another notable tragic event is the 1994 Rwandan Genocide in which an estimated 800,000 people were murdered. AIDS in post-colonial Africa has also been a prevalent issue.

Action was also taken against African leaders who refused to agree to British treaties to outlaw the trade, for example against "the usurping King of Lagos", deposed in 1851. Anti-slavery treaties were signed with over 50 African rulers.^[68] The largest powers of West Africa (the Asante Confederacy, the Kingdom of Dahomey, and the Oyo Empire) adopted different ways of adapting to the shift. Asante and Dahomey concentrated on the development of "legitimate commerce" in the form of palm oil, cocoa, timber and gold, forming the bedrock of West Africa's modern export trade. The Oyo Empire, unable to adapt, collapsed into civil wars.^[69]



Arab-Swahili slave traders and their captives along the Ruvuma River (in today's Tanzania and Mozambique) as witnessed by David Livingstone

Colonialism and the "Scramble for Africa"

In the late 19th century, the European imperial powers engaged in a major territorial scramble and occupied most of the continent, creating many colonial territories, and leaving only two fully independent states: Ethiopia (known to Europeans as "Abyssinia"), and Liberia. Egypt and Sudan were never formally incorporated into any European colonial empire; however, after the British occupation of 1882, Egypt was effectively under British administration until 1922.

Berlin Conference

The Berlin Conference held in 1884–85 was an important event in the political future of African ethnic groups. It was convened by King Leopold II of Belgium, and attended by the European powers that laid claim to African territories. The Berlin Conference sought to end the European powers' Scramble for Africa, by agreeing on political division and spheres of influence. They set up the political divisions of the continent, by spheres of interest, that exist in Africa today.

Independence struggles

Imperial rule by Europeans would continue until after the conclusion of World War II, when almost all remaining colonial territories gradually obtained formal independence. Independence movements in Africa gained momentum following World War II, which left the major European powers weakened. In 1951, Libya, a former Italian colony, gained independence. In 1956, Tunisia and Morocco won their independence from France.^[70] Ghana followed suit the next year (March 1957),^[71] becoming the first of the sub-Saharan colonies to be granted independence. Most of the rest of the continent became independent over the next decade.

Portugal's overseas presence in Sub-Saharan Africa (most notably in Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe) lasted from the 16th century to 1975, after the Estado Novo regime was overthrown in a military coup in Lisbon. Rhodesia unilaterally declared independence from the United Kingdom in 1965, under the white minority government of Ian Smith, but was not internationally recognized as an independent state (as Zimbabwe) until 1980, when black nationalists gained power after a bitter guerrilla war. Although South Africa was one of the first African countries to gain independence, the state remained under the control of the country's white minority through a system of racial segregation known as apartheid until 1994.

Post-colonial Africa

Today, Africa contains 54 sovereign countries, most of which have borders that were drawn during the era of European colonialism. Since colonialism, African states have frequently been hampered by instability, corruption, violence, and authoritarianism. The vast majority of African states are republics that operate under some form of the presidential system of rule. However, few of them have been able to sustain democratic governments on a permanent basis, and many have instead cycled through a series of coups, producing military dictatorships.

Great instability was mainly the result of marginalization of ethnic groups, and graft under these leaders. For political gain, many leaders fanned ethnic conflicts, some of which had been exacerbated, or even created, by colonial rule. In many countries, the military was perceived as being the only group that could effectively maintain order, and it ruled many nations in Africa during the 1970s and early 1980s. During the period from the early 1960s to the late 1980s, Africa had more than 70 coups and 13 presidential assassinations. Border and territorial disputes were also common, with the European-imposed borders of many nations being widely contested through armed conflicts.

Cold War conflicts between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as the policies of the International Monetary Fund, also played a role in instability. When a country became independent for the first time, it was often expected to align with one of the two superpowers. Many countries in Northern Africa received Soviet military aid, while others in Central and Southern Africa were supported by the United States, France or both.



Areas of Africa under the sovereignty or influence of the colonial powers in 1913, along with modern borders.

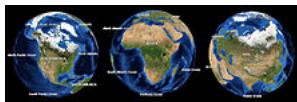
- Belgium
- Germany
- Spain
- France
- United Kingdom
- Italy
- Portugal
- independent



South African paratroopers on a raid in Angola during the South African Border War

In the 21st century, however, the number of armed conflicts in Africa has steadily declined. For instance, the civil war in Angola came to an end in 2002 after nearly 30 years. This coincided with many countries abandoning communist-style command economies and opening up for market reforms. The improved stability and economic reforms have led to a great increase in foreign investment into many African nations, mainly from China,^[76] which has spurred quick economic growth in many countries, seemingly ending decades of stagnation and decline. Several African economies are among the world's fastest growing as of 2016. A significant part of this growth, which is sometimes referred to as Africa Rising, can also be attributed to the facilitated diffusion of information technologies and specifically the mobile telephone.^[77] Migration from African nations has increased dramatically in the last decade.^[78]

Geology and geography



A composite satellite image of Africa (centre) with North America (left) and Eurasia (right), to scale

Africa is the largest of the three great southward projections from the largest landmass of the Earth. Separated from Europe by the Mediterranean Sea, it is joined to Asia at its northeast extremity by the Isthmus of Suez (transected by the Suez Canal), 163 km (101 mi) wide.^[79] (Geopolitically, Egypt's Sinai Peninsula east of the Suez Canal is often considered part of Africa, as well.)^[80]

The coastline is 26,000 km (16,000 mi) long, and the absence of deep indentations of the shore is illustrated by the fact that Europe, which covers only 10,400,000 km² (4,000,000 sq mi) – about a third of the surface of Africa – has a coastline of 32,000 km (20,000 mi).^[81] From the most northerly point, Ras ben Sakka in Tunisia (37°21' N), to the most southerly point, Cape Agulhas in South Africa (34°51'15" S), is a distance of approximately 8,000 km (5,000 mi).^[82] Cape Verde, 17°33'22" W, the westernmost point, is a distance of approximately 7,400 km (4,600 mi) to Ras Hafun, 51°27'52" E, the most easterly projection that neighbours Cape Guardafui, the tip of the Horn of Africa.^[81]

Africa's largest country is Algeria, and its smallest country is Seychelles, an archipelago off the east coast.^[83] The smallest nation on the continental mainland is The Gambia.



Satellite photo of Africa. The Sahara Desert in the north can be clearly seen.

African plate

The African Plate is a major tectonic plate straddling the equator as well as the prime meridian. It includes much of the continent of Africa, as well as oceanic crust which lies between the continent and various surrounding ocean ridges. Between 60 million years ago and 10 million years ago, the Somali Plate began rifting from the African Plate along the East African Rift.^[85] Since the continent of Africa consists of crust from both the African and the Somali plates, some literature refers to the African Plate as the Nubian Plate to distinguish it from the continent as a whole.^[86]

Geologically, Africa includes the Arabian Peninsula; the Zagros Mountains of Iran and the Anatolian Plateau of Turkey mark where the African Plate collided with Eurasia. The Afrotropic ecozone and the Saharo-Arabian desert to its north unite the region biogeographically, and the Afro-Asiatic language family unites the north linguistically.

Climate

The climate of Africa ranges from tropical to subarctic on its highest peaks. Its northern half is primarily desert, or arid, while its central and southern areas contain both savanna plains and dense jungle (rainforest) regions. In between, there is a convergence, where vegetation patterns such as sahel and steppe dominate. Africa is the hottest continent on Earth and 60% of the entire land surface consists of drylands and deserts.^[88] The record for the highest-ever recorded temperature, in Libya in 1922 (58 °C (136 °F)), was discredited in 2013.^{[89][90]}

Fauna

Africa boasts perhaps the world's largest combination of density and "range of freedom" of wild animal populations and diversity, with wild populations of large carnivores (such as lions, hyenas, and cheetahs) and herbivores (such as buffalo, elephants, camels, and giraffes) ranging freely on primarily open non-private plains. It is also home to a variety of "jungle" animals including snakes and primates and aquatic life such as crocodiles and amphibians. In addition, Africa has the largest number of megafauna species, as it was least affected by the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna.



Savanna at Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Tanzania

Ecology and biodiversity

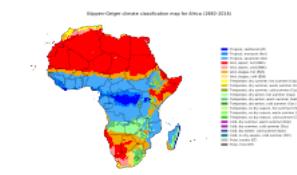
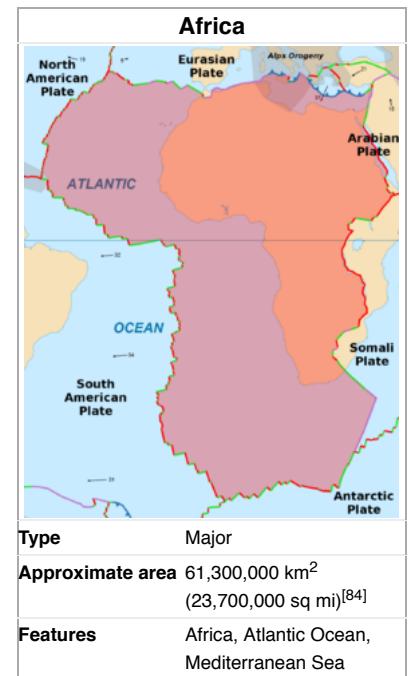
Africa has over 3,000 protected areas, with 198 marine protected areas, 50 biosphere reserves, and 80 wetlands reserves. Significant habitat destruction, increases in human population and poaching are reducing Africa's biological diversity and arable land. Human encroachment, civil unrest and the introduction of non-native species threaten biodiversity in Africa. This has been exacerbated by administrative problems, inadequate personnel and funding problems.^[88]

Deforestation is affecting Africa at twice the world rate, according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).^[91] According to the University of Pennsylvania African Studies

Center, 31% of Africa's pasture lands and 19% of its forests and woodlands are classified as degraded, and Africa is losing over four million hectares of forest per year, which is twice the average deforestation rate for the rest of the world.^[88] Some sources claim that approximately 90% of the original, virgin forests in West Africa have been destroyed.^[92] Over 90% of Madagascar's original forests have been destroyed since the arrival of humans 2000 years ago.^[93] About 65% of Africa's agricultural land suffers from soil degradation.^[94]

Politics

There are clear signs of increased networking among African organizations and states. For example, in the civil war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (former Zaire), rather than rich, non-African countries intervening, neighbouring African countries became involved (see also Second Congo War). Since the conflict began in 1998, the estimated death toll has reached 5 million.



Africa map of Köppen climate classification^[87]

The African Union

The African Union (AU) is a 55-member federation consisting of all of Africa's states. The union was formed, with Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as its headquarters, on 26 June 2001. The union was officially established on 9 July 2002^[95] as a successor to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). In July 2004, the African Union's Pan-African Parliament (PAP) was relocated to Midrand, in South Africa, but the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights remained in Addis Ababa. There is a policy in effect to decentralize the African Federation's institutions so that they are shared by all the states.



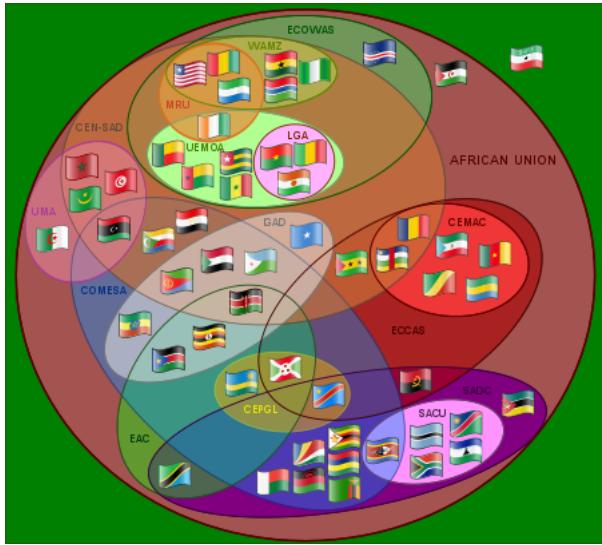
Tropical beach in Trou-aux-Biches, Mauritius

The African Union, not to be confused with the AU Commission, is formed by the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which aims to transform the African Economic Community, a federated commonwealth, into a state under established international conventions. The African Union has a parliamentary government, known as the African Union Government, consisting of legislative, judicial and executive organs. It is led by the African Union President and Head of State, who is also the President of the Pan-African Parliament. A person becomes AU President by being elected to the PAP, and subsequently gaining majority support in the PAP. The powers and authority of the President of the African Parliament derive from the Constitutive Act and the Protocol of the Pan-African Parliament, as well as the inheritance of presidential authority stipulated by African treaties and by international treaties, including those subordinating the Secretary General of the OAU Secretariat (AU Commission) to the PAP. The government of the AU consists of all-union (federal), regional, state, and municipal authorities, as well as hundreds of institutions, that together manage the day-to-day affairs of the institution.

Political associations such as the African Union offer hope for greater co-operation and peace between the continent's many countries. Extensive human rights abuses still occur in several parts of Africa, often under the oversight of the state. Most of such violations occur for political reasons, often as a side effect of civil war. Countries where major human rights violations have been reported in recent times include the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Sudan, Zimbabwe, and Côte d'Ivoire.



Member states of the African Union



Euler diagram showing the relationships between various multinational African entities

v · t · e (https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Template:Supranational_African_Bodies&action=edit)

Economy

Although it has abundant natural resources, Africa remains the world's poorest and least-developed continent, the result of a variety of causes that may include corrupt governments that have often committed serious human rights violations, failed central planning, high levels of illiteracy, lack of access to foreign capital, and frequent tribal and military conflict (ranging from guerrilla warfare to genocide).^[96] Its total nominal GDP remains behind that of the United States, China, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, India and France. According to the United Nations' Human Development Report in 2003, the bottom 24 ranked nations (151st to 175th) were all African.^[97]

Poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition and inadequate water supply and sanitation, as well as poor health, affect a large proportion of the people who reside in the African continent. In August 2008, the World Bank^[98] announced revised global poverty estimates based on a new international poverty line of \$1.25 per day (versus the previous measure of \$1.00). 81% of the Sub-Saharan Africa population was living on less than \$2.50 (PPP) per day in 2005, compared with 86% for India.^[99]

Sub-Saharan Africa is the least successful region of the world in reducing poverty (\$1.25 per day); some 50% of the population living in poverty in 1981 (200 million people), a figure that rose to 58% in 1996 before dropping to 50% in 2005 (380 million people). The average poor person in sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to live on only 70 cents per day, and was poorer in 2003 than in 1973,^[100] indicating increasing poverty in some areas. Some of it is attributed to unsuccessful economic liberalization programmes spearheaded by foreign companies and governments, but other studies have cited bad domestic government policies more than external factors.^{[101][102][103]}

Africa is now at risk of being in debt once again, particularly in Sub-Saharan African countries. The last debt crisis in 2005 was resolved with help from the heavily indebted poor countries scheme (HIPC). The HIPC resulted in some positive and negative effects on the economy in Africa. About ten years after the 2005 debt crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa was resolved, Zambia fell back into dept. A small reason was due to the fall in copper prices in 2011, but the bigger reason was that a large amount of the money Zambia borrowed was wasted or pocketed by the elite.^[104]

From 1995 to 2005, Africa's rate of economic growth increased, averaging 5% in 2005. Some countries experienced still higher growth rates, notably Angola, Sudan and Equatorial Guinea, all of which had recently begun extracting their petroleum reserves or had expanded their oil extraction capacity.

In a recently published analysis based on World Values Survey data, the Austrian political scientist Arno Tausch maintained that several African countries, most notably Ghana, perform quite well on scales of mass support for democracy and the market economy.^[105]

Tausch's global value comparison based on the [World Values Survey](#) derived the following factor analytical scales: 1. The non-violent and law-abiding society 2. Democracy movement 3. Climate of personal non-violence 4. Trust in institutions 5. Happiness, good health 6. No redistributive religious fundamentalism 7. Accepting the market 8. Feminism 9. Involvement in politics 10. Optimism and engagement 11. No welfare mentality, acceptancy of the Calvinist work ethics. The spread in the performance of African countries with complete data, Tausch concluded "is really amazing". While one should be especially hopeful about the development of future democracy and the market economy in [Ghana](#), the article suggests pessimistic tendencies for [Egypt](#) and [Algeria](#), and especially for Africa's leading economy, [South Africa](#). High [Human Inequality](#), as measured by the [UNDP's Human Development Report's Index of Human Inequality](#), further impairs the development of [Human Security](#). Tausch also maintains that the certain recent optimism, corresponding to economic and [human rights](#) data, emerging from Africa, is reflected in the development of a [civil society](#).

The continent is believed to hold 90% of the world's cobalt, 90% of its platinum, 50% of its gold, 98% of its chromium, 70% of its tantalite,^[106] 64% of its manganese and one-third of its uranium.^[107] The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has 70% of the world's coltan, a mineral used in the production of tantalum capacitors for electronic devices such as cell phones. The DRC also has more than 30% of the world's diamond reserves.^[108] [Guinea](#) is the world's largest exporter of bauxite.^[109] As the growth in Africa has been driven mainly by services and not manufacturing or agriculture, it has been growth without jobs and without reduction in [poverty](#) levels. In fact, the [food security crisis of 2008](#) which took place on the heels of the global financial crisis pushed 100 million people into food insecurity.^[110]

In recent years, the [People's Republic of China](#) has built increasingly stronger ties with African nations and is Africa's largest trading partner. In 2007, Chinese companies invested a total of US\$1 billion in Africa.^[76]

A Harvard University study led by professor [Calestous Juma](#) showed that Africa could feed itself by making the transition from importer to self-sufficiency. "African agriculture is at the crossroads; we have come to the end of a century of policies that favoured Africa's export of raw materials and importation of food. Africa is starting to focus on agricultural innovation as its new engine for regional trade and prosperity."^[111]

During

US

Rank	Country	GDP (nominal, Peak Year) millions of USD	Peak Year
1	 Nigeria	568,496	2014
2	 South Africa	416,879	2011
3	 Egypt	332,484	2016
4	 Algeria	213,810	2014
5	 Angola	145,712	2014
6	 Morocco	121,350	2019
7	 Kenya	99,246	2019
8	 Ethiopia	90,968	2019
9	 Libya	79,759	2012
10	 DR Congo	68,606	1980

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP, Peak Year) millions of USD	Peak Year
1	 Egypt	1,391,734	2019
2	 Nigeria	1,214,827	2019
3	 South Africa	813,100	2019
4	 Algeria	684,649	2019
5	 Morocco	330,381	2019
6	 Ethiopia	240,705	2019
7	 Ghana	211,127	2019
8	 Angola	203,763	2019
9	 Kenya	190,970	2019
10	 Libya	187,796	2010

President Barack Obama's visit to Africa in July 2013, he announced a [US\\$7 billion](#) plan to further develop infrastructure and work more intensively with African heads of state. He also announced a new programme named Trade Africa, designed to boost trade within the continent as well as between Africa and the US.^[112]

Demographics



Woman from Benin

Africa's population has rapidly increased over the last 40 years, and consequently, it is relatively young. In some African states, more than half the population is under 25 years of age.^[114] The total number of people in Africa increased from 229 million in 1950 to 630 million in 1990.^[115] As of 2016, the population of Africa is estimated at 1.2 billion^[1]. Africa's total population surpassing other continents is fairly recent; African population surpassed Europe in the 1990s, while the [Americas](#) was overtaken sometime around the year 2000; Africa's rapid population

growth is expected to overtake the only two nations currently larger than its population, at roughly the same time – India and China's 1.4 billion people each will swap ranking around the year 2022.^[116] This increase in number of babies born in Africa compared to the rest of the world is expected to reach approximately 37% in the year 2050, an increase of 21% since 1990 alone.^[117]

Speakers of [Bantu languages](#) (part of the [Niger–Congo family](#)) are the majority in southern, central and [southeast Africa](#). The Bantu-speaking peoples from the [Sahel](#) progressively expanded over most of Sub-Saharan Africa.^[118] But there are also several [Nilotic](#) groups in [South Sudan](#) and [East Africa](#), the mixed [Swahili people](#) on the [Swahili Coast](#), and a few remaining [indigenous](#) Khoisan ("San" or "Bushmen") and [Pygmy peoples](#) in southern and central Africa, respectively. Bantu-speaking Africans also predominate in Gabon and Equatorial Guinea, and are found in parts of southern Cameroon. In the [Kalahari Desert](#) of Southern Africa, the distinct people known as the Bushmen (also "San", closely related to, but distinct from "[Hottentots](#)") have long been present. The San are physically distinct from other Africans and are the indigenous people of southern Africa. Pygmies are the pre-Bantu indigenous peoples of central Africa.^[119]

The peoples of West Africa primarily speak [Niger–Congo languages](#), belonging mostly to its non-Bantu branches, though some [Nilo-Saharan](#) and Afro-Asiatic speaking groups are also found. The Niger–Congo-speaking [Yoruba](#), [Igbo](#), [Fulani](#), [Akan](#) and [Wolof](#) ethnic groups are the largest and most influential. In the central Sahara, [Mandinka](#) or [Mande](#) groups are most significant. Chadic-speaking groups, including the [Hausa](#), are found in more northerly parts of the region nearest to the Sahara, and Nilo-Saharan communities, such as the [Songhai](#),



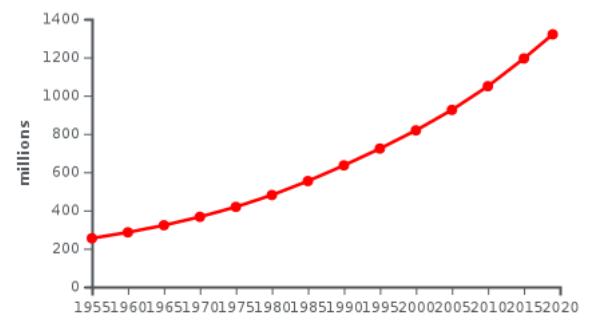
Map of the African Economic Community.

- CEN-SAD
- COMESA
- EAC
- ECCAS
- ECOWAS
- IGAD
- SADC
- UMA



Satellite image of city lights in Africa showing the relatively low modern development on the continent in 2012 as compared to Eurasia.

Population of Africa 1955-2019



Source: Worldometers^[113]

Kanuri and Zarma, are found in the eastern parts of West Africa bordering Central Africa.

The peoples of North Africa consist of three main indigenous groups: Berbers in the northwest, Egyptians in the northeast, and Nilo-Saharan-speaking peoples in the east. The Arabs who arrived in the 7th century AD introduced the Arabic language and Islam to North Africa. The Semitic Phoenicians (who founded Carthage) and Hyksos, the Indo-Iranian Alans, the Indo-European Greeks, Romans, and Vandals settled in North Africa as well. Significant Berber communities remain within Morocco and Algeria in the 21st century, while, to a lesser extent, Berber speakers are also present in some regions of Tunisia and Libya.^[120] The Berber-speaking Tuareg and other often-nomadic peoples are the principal inhabitants of the Saharan interior of North Africa. In Mauritania, there is a small but near-extinct Berber community in the north and Niger-Congo-speaking peoples in the south, though in both regions Arabic and Arab culture predominates. In Sudan, although Arabic and Arab culture predominate, it is mostly inhabited by groups that originally spoke Nilo-Saharan, such as the Nubians, Fur, Masalit and Zaghawa, who, over the centuries, have variously intermixed with migrants from the Arabian peninsula. Small communities of Afro-Asiatic-speaking Beja nomads can also be found in Egypt and Sudan.



Beja bedouins from Northeast Africa

In the Horn of Africa, some Ethiopian and Eritrean groups (like the Amhara and Tigrayans, collectively known as Habesha) speak languages from the Semitic branch of the Afro-Asiatic language family, while the Oromo and Somali speak languages from the Cushitic branch of Afro-Asiatic.

Prior to the decolonization movements of the post-World War II era, Europeans were represented in every part of Africa.^[121] Decolonization during the 1960s and 1970s often resulted in the mass emigration of white settlers – especially from Algeria and Morocco (1.6 million pieds-noirs in North Africa),^[122] Kenya, Congo,^[123] Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola.^[124] Between 1975 and 1977, over a million colonials returned to Portugal alone.^[125] Nevertheless, white Africans remain an important minority in many African states, particularly Zimbabwe, Namibia, Réunion, and the Republic of South Africa.^[126] The country with the largest white African population is South Africa.^[127] Dutch and British diasporas represent the largest communities of European ancestry on the continent today.^[128]

European colonization also brought sizable groups of Asians, particularly from the Indian subcontinent, to British colonies. Large Indian communities are found in South Africa, and smaller ones are present in Kenya, Tanzania, and some other southern and southeast African countries. The large Indian community in Uganda was expelled by the dictator Idi Amin in 1972, though many have since returned. The islands in the Indian Ocean are also populated primarily by people of Asian origin, often mixed with Africans and Europeans. The Malagasy people of Madagascar are an Austronesian people, but those along the coast are generally mixed with Bantu, Arab, Indian and European origins. Malay and Indian ancestries are also important components in the group of people known in South Africa as Cape Coloureds (people with origins in two or more races and continents). During the 20th century, small but economically important communities of Lebanese and Chinese^[76] have also developed in the larger coastal cities of West and East Africa, respectively.^[129]

Languages

By most estimates, well over a thousand languages (UNESCO has estimated around two thousand) are spoken in Africa.^[130] Most are of African origin, though some are of European or Asian origin. Africa is the most multilingual continent in the world, and it is not rare for individuals to fluently speak not only multiple African languages, but one or more European ones as well. There are four major language families indigenous to Africa:

- The Afroasiatic languages are a language family of about 240 languages and 285 million people widespread throughout the Horn of Africa, North Africa, the Sahel, and Southwest Asia.
- The Nilo-Saharan language family consists of more than a hundred languages spoken by 30 million people. Nilo-Saharan languages are spoken by ethnic groups in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and northern Tanzania.
- The Niger-Congo language family covers much of Sub-Saharan Africa. In terms of number of languages, it is the largest language family in Africa and perhaps the largest in the world.
- The Khoisan languages number about fifty and are spoken in Southern Africa by approximately 400,000 people.^[131] Many of the Khoisan languages are endangered. The Khoi and San peoples are considered the original inhabitants of this part of Africa.

Following the end of colonialism, nearly all African countries adopted official languages that originated outside the continent, although several countries also granted legal recognition to indigenous languages (such as Swahili, Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa). In numerous countries, English and French (see African French) are used for communication in the public sphere such as government, commerce, education and the media. Arabic, Portuguese, Afrikaans and Spanish are examples of languages that trace their origin to outside of Africa, and that are used by millions of Africans today, both in the public and private spheres. Italian is spoken by some in former Italian colonies in Africa. German is spoken in Namibia, as it was a former German protectorate.

Culture

Some aspects of traditional African cultures have become less practised in recent years as a result of neglect and suppression by colonial and post-colonial regimes. For example, African customs were discouraged, and African languages were prohibited in mission schools.^[132] Leopold II of Belgium attempted to "civilize" Africans by discouraging polygamy and witchcraft.^[132]

Obidoh Freeborn posits that colonialism is one element that has created the character of modern African art.^[133] According to authors Douglas Fraser and Herbert M. Cole, "The precipitous alterations in the power structure wrought by colonialism were quickly followed by drastic iconographic changes in the art."^[134] Fraser and Cole assert that, in Igboland, some art objects "lack the vigor and careful craftsmanship of the earlier art objects that served traditional functions."^[134] Author Chika Okeke-Agulu states that "the racist infrastructure of British imperial enterprise forced upon the political and cultural guardians of empire a denial and suppression of an emergent sovereign Africa and modernist art."^[135] In Soweto, the West Rand Administrative Board established a Cultural Section to collect, read, and review scripts before performances could occur.^[136] Editors F. Abiola Irele and Simon Gikandi comment that the current identity of African literature had its genesis in the "traumatic encounter between Africa and Europe."^[137] On the other hand, Mhoze Chikowero believes that Africans deployed music, dance, spirituality, and other performative cultures to (re)asset themselves as active agents and indigenous intellectuals, to unmake their colonial marginalization and reshape their own destinies."^[138]

There is now a resurgence in the attempts to rediscover and revalue African traditional cultures, under such movements as the African Renaissance, led by Thabo Mbeki, Afrocentrism, led by a group of scholars, including Molefi Asante, as well as the increasing recognition of traditional spiritualism through decriminalization of Vodou and other forms of spirituality.



San Bushman man from Botswana



Map showing the traditional language families represented in Africa:

- Afroasiatic (Semitic-Hamitic)
- Austronesian (Malay-Polynesian)
- Indo-European
- Khoisan:
 - Niger-Congo:
 - Bantu
 - Central and Eastern Sudanese
 - Central Bantoid
 - Eastern Bantoid
 - Guinean
 - Mande
 - Western Bantoid
 - Nilo-Saharan:
 - Kanuri
 - Nilotic
 - Songhai

Visual art and architecture

African art and architecture reflect the diversity of African cultures. The region's oldest known beads were made from Nassarius shells and worn as personal ornaments 72,000 years ago.^[139] The Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt was the world's tallest structure for 4,000 years, until the completion of Lincoln Cathedral around the year 1300. The stone ruins of Great Zimbabwe are also noteworthy for their architecture, as are the monolithic churches at Lalibela, Ethiopia, such as the Church of Saint George.



The rock-hewn Church of Saint George in Lalibela, Ethiopia is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Music and dance



A musician from South Africa

Egypt has long been a cultural focus of the Arab world, while remembrance of the rhythms of sub-Saharan Africa, in particular West Africa, was transmitted through the Atlantic slave trade to modern samba, blues, jazz, reggae, hip hop, and rock. The 1950s through the 1970s saw a conglomeration of these various styles with the popularization of Afrobeat and Highlife music. Modern music of the continent includes the highly complex choral singing of southern Africa and the dance rhythms of the musical genre of soukous, dominated by the music of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Indigenous musical and dance traditions of Africa are maintained by oral traditions, and they are distinct from the music and dance styles of North Africa and Southern Africa. Arab influences are visible in North African music and dance and, in Southern Africa, Western influences are apparent due to colonization.

Sports

Fifty-four African countries have football (soccer) teams in the Confederation of African Football. Egypt has won the African Cup seven times, and a record-making three times in a row. Cameroon, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, and Algeria have advanced to the knockout stage of recent FIFA World Cups. South Africa hosted the 2010 World Cup tournament, becoming the first African country to do so.

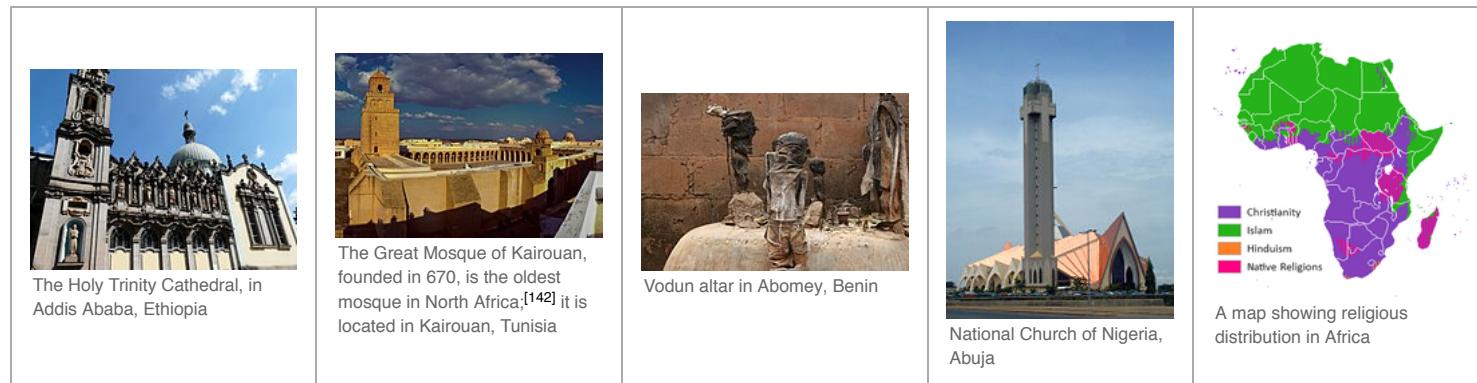
Cricket is popular in some African nations. South Africa and Zimbabwe have Test status, while Kenya is the leading non-test team and previously had One-Day International cricket (ODI) status (from 10 October 1997, until 30 January 2014). The three countries jointly hosted the 2003 Cricket World Cup. Namibia is the other African country to have played in a World Cup. Morocco in northern Africa has also hosted the 2002 Morocco Cup, but the national team has never qualified for a major tournament. Rugby is a popular sport in South Africa, Namibia, and Zimbabwe.



The Namibia rugby team

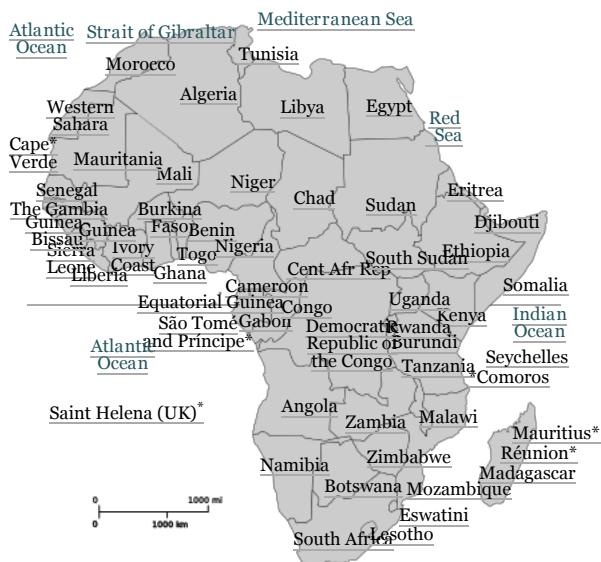
Religion

Africans profess a wide variety of religious beliefs, and statistics on religious affiliation are difficult to come by since they are often a sensitive topic for governments with mixed religious populations.^{[140][141]} According to the World Book Encyclopedia, Islam is the largest religion in Africa, followed by Christianity. According to Encyclopædia Britannica, 45% of the population are Christians, 40% are Muslims, and 10% follow traditional religions. A small number of Africans are Hindu, Buddhist, Confucianist, Baha'i, or Jewish. There is also a minority of people in Africa who are irreligious.

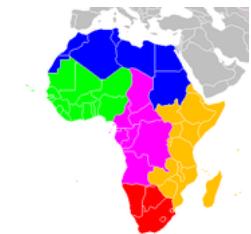


Urbanization

Territories and regions



The countries in this table are categorized according to the [scheme for geographic subregions](#) used by the United Nations, and data included are per sources in cross-referenced articles. Where they differ, provisos are clearly indicated.



Regions of Africa:

- North Africa
 - West Africa
 - Central Africa
 - East Africa
 - Southern Africa

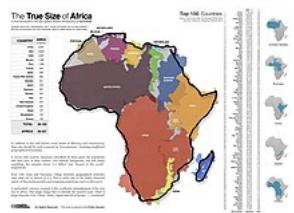


Physical map of Africa



Political map of Africa

Arms	Flag	Name of region ^[145] and territory, with flag	Area (km ²)	Population ^[146]	Year	Density (per km ²)	Capital
North Africa							
		Algeria	2,381,740	34,178,188	2009	14	Algiers
		Canary Islands (Spain) ^[147]	7,492	2,154,905	2017	226	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Santa Cruz de Tenerife
		Ceuta (Spain) ^[148]	20	85,107	2017	3,575	—
		Egypt ^[149]	1,001,450	82,868,000	2012	83	Cairo
		Libya	1,759,540	6,310,434	2009	4	Tripoli
		Madeira (Portugal) ^[150]	797	245,000	2001	307	Funchal
		Melilla (Spain) ^[151]	12	85,116	2017	5,534	—
		Morocco	446,550	34,859,364	2009	78	Rabat
		Sudan	1,861,484	30,894,000	2008	17	Khartoum
		Tunisia	163,610	10,486,339	2009	64	Tunis
		Western Sahara ^[152]	266,000	405,210	2009	2	El Aaiún
East Africa							
		Burundi	27,830	8,988,091	2009	323	Bujumbura
		Comoros	2,170	752,438	2009	347	Moroni
		Djibouti	23,000	828,324	2015	22	Djibouti
		Eritrea	121,320	5,647,168	2009	47	Asmara
		Ethiopia	1,127,127	84,320,987	2012	75	Addis Ababa
		Kenya	582,650	39,002,772	2009	66	Nairobi
		Madagascar	587,040	20,653,556	2009	35	Antananarivo
		Malawi	118,480	14,268,711	2009	120	Lilongwe
		Mauritius	2,040	1,284,264	2009	630	Port Louis
		Mayotte (France)	374	223,765	2009	490	Mamoudzou
		Mozambique	801,590	21,669,278	2009	27	Maputo
		Réunion (France)	2,512	743,981	2002	296	Saint-Denis
		Rwanda	26,338	10,473,282	2009	398	Kigali
		Seychelles	455	87,476	2009	192	Victoria
		Somalia	637,657	9,832,017	2009	15	Mogadishu
		South Sudan	619,745	8,260,490	2008	13	Juba
		Tanzania	945,087	44,929,002	2009	43	Dodoma
		Uganda	236,040	32,369,558	2009	137	Kampala
		Zambia	752,614	11,862,740	2009	16	Lusaka
		Zimbabwe	390,580	11,392,629	2009	29	Harare
Central Africa							
		Angola	1,246,700	12,799,293	2009	10	Luanda
		Cameroon	475,440	18,879,301	2009	40	Yaoundé
		Central African Republic	622,984	4,511,488	2009	7	Bangui
		Chad	1,284,000	10,329,208	2009	8	N'Djamena



The size of Africa compared with distinctive territories from other parts of the world.^[143] Especially since the beginning of the 1900s, the Western maps have downplayed the real size of the continent through map projection.^[144]

Arms	Flag	Name of region ^[145] and territory, with flag	Area (km ²)	Population ^[146]	Year	Density (per km ²)	Capital
		Republic of the Congo	342,000	4,012,809	2009	12	Brazzaville
		Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,345,410	69,575,000	2012	30	Kinshasa
		Equatorial Guinea	28,051	633,441	2009	23	Malabo
		Gabon	267,667	1,514,993	2009	6	Libreville
		São Tomé and Príncipe	1,001	212,679	2009	212	São Tomé
Southern Africa							
		Botswana	600,370	1,990,876	2009	3	Gaborone
		Eswatini	17,363	1,123,913	2009	65	Mbabane
		Lesotho	30,355	2,130,819	2009	70	Maseru
		Namibia	825,418	2,108,665	2009	3	Windhoek
		South Africa	1,219,912	51,770,560	2011	42	Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Pretoria ^[153]
West Africa							
		Benin	112,620	8,791,832	2009	78	Porto-Novo
		Burkina Faso	274,200	15,746,232	2009	57	Ouagadougou
		Cape Verde	4,033	429,474	2009	107	Praia
		The Gambia	11,300	1,782,893	2009	158	Banjul
		Ghana	239,460	23,832,495	2009	100	Accra
		Guinea	245,857	10,057,975	2009	41	Conakry
		Guinea-Bissau	36,120	1,533,964	2009	43	Bissau
		Ivory Coast	322,460	20,617,068	2009	64	Abidjan, ^[154] Yamoussoukro
		Liberia	111,370	3,441,790	2009	31	Monrovia
		Mali	1,240,000	12,666,987	2009	10	Bamako
		Mauritania	1,030,700	3,129,486	2009	3	Nouakchott
		Niger	1,267,000	15,306,252	2009	12	Niamey
		Nigeria	923,768	166,629,000	2012	180	Abuja
		Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (United Kingdom)	420	7,728	2012	13	Jamestown
		Senegal	196,190	13,711,597	2009	70	Dakar
		Sierra Leone	71,740	6,440,053	2009	90	Freetown
		Togo	56,785	6,019,877	2009	106	Lomé
Africa Total		30,368,609	1,001,320,281	2009	33		

See also

- Afro-Eurasia
- Index of Africa-related articles
- List of African millionaires
- List of highest mountain peaks of Africa
- Lists of cities in Africa
- Outline of Africa
- Urbanization in Africa

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147. The Spanish Canary Islands, of which Las Palmas de Gran Canaria are Santa Cruz de Tenerife are co-capitals, are often considered part of Northern Africa due to their relative proximity to Morocco and Western Sahara; population and area figures are for 2001.
148. The Spanish exclave of Ceuta is surrounded on land by Morocco in Northern Africa; population and area figures are for 2001.
149. Egypt is generally considered a transcontinental country in Northern Africa (UN region) and Western Asia; population and area figures are for African portion only, west of the Suez Canal.
150. The Portuguese Madeira Islands are often considered part of Northern Africa due to their relative proximity to Morocco; population and area figures are for 2001.
151. The Spanish exclave of Melilla is surrounded on land by Morocco in Northern Africa; population and area figures are for 2001.
152. The territory of Western Sahara is claimed by the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic and Morocco. The SADR is recognized as a sovereign state by the African Union. Morocco claims the entirety of the country as its Southern Provinces. Morocco administers 4/5 of the territory while the SADR controls 1/5. Morocco's annexation of this territory has not been recognized internationally.
153. Bloemfontein is the judicial capital of South Africa, while Cape Town is its legislative seat, and Pretoria is the country's administrative seat.
154. Yamoussoukro is the official capital of Côte d'Ivoire, while Abidjan is the de facto seat.

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- African & Middle Eastern Reading Room (<https://www.loc.gov/rr/amed/>) from the United States Library of Congress
- Africa South of the Sahara (<http://www.sul.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/>) from Stanford University
- The Index on Africa (<http://www.afrika.no/index/>) from The Norwegian Council for Africa
- Aluka (<http://www.aluka.org/>) Digital library of scholarly resources from and about Africa
- Africa Interactive Map (https://web.archive.org/web/20100117005910/http://www.usaraf.army.mil/MAP_INTERACTIVE/INTERACTIVE_MAP.swf) from the United States Army Africa

History

- African Kingdoms (<http://www.africankingdoms.com/>)
- The Story of Africa (http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/africa/features/storyofafrica/index_section10.shtml) from BBC World Service
- Africa Policy Information Center (APIC) (http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Urgent_Action/menu_APIC.html)
- Hungarian military forces in Africa (<https://www.scribd.com/doc/161017303/Hungarian-military-forces-in-Africa-%E2%80%93-past-and-future-Recovering-lost-knowledge-exploiting-cultural-anthropology-resources-creating-a-comprehensive>)

News media

- allAfrica.com (<http://allafrica.com/>) current news, events and statistics
- Focus on Africa (http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/africa/features/focus_magazine/index.shtml) magazine from BBC World Service

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