* called "cradle of humanity" cuz of large # of prehistoric human remains. 1931: Louis Leakey, an
* English archaeologist, began research [**Olduvai Gorge**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_o.html');)w/ 65 individual hominids /humans that walk upright.
* 1959:L & wife, Mary Leakey, discovered *Homo habilis,* 1st human creatures to make st1 tools that lived 2 mill. Yrs ago.
* crossroads of humanity cuz of its geographic position near seas & Oc.s.   
    
  **Continental Crossroads**   
  Bounded on E. by Red Sea & Indian Oc.
* E. Africa: Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rw&a, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania,&Ug&a.
* Believed 1st humans lived there.  
    
  **A TRADING COAST**
* E.Africa: early civilizations developed.
* [**Aksum**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_a.html');)**:** emerged present-day Ethiopia A.D. 100s.
* loc. on Red Sea & Indian Oc.: trading center & contributed to expansion & pwr.
* Ppl traded w/ ppl of Egypt & E.ern Roman Empire.
* 6th century: lost many trading partners & geographic factors weakened empire.
* Traders on routes btwn E.ern Mediterranean region & Asia began passing thru Persian Gulf rather than Red Sea.
* cutting down of forests & overuse of soil led to pop. decline, reduced empire's pwr.
* 7th century: Arab, Persian, Indian traders made E.Africa international trading center.
* 1300: many trading cities on E.ern coast of Africa.
* Kilwa: emerged as 1 of most important trading cities of time, flourished on S.ern coast of Tanzania.
* movement of goods, ideas,& ppl made E.Africa cultural crossroads.  
    
  **Colonization Disrupts Africa**   
  19th century: Europe's industrialized nations interested Africa's raw materials & wanted to colonize & control for resources.  
    
  **SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA**
* To prevent European fite & wars over Africa, 14 European nations = [**Berlin Conference**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_b.html');) 1884–1885 to lay down rules for dividing Africa.
* No African ruler invited to attend this conference tho it concerned Africa's l&&ppl
* 1914: Liberia & Ethiopia remained free of European control.
* Nations that attended decided that any European country could claim l& Africa by telling other nations of their claims&by showing they could control area.
* divided Africa w/out regard for where African ethnic/linguistic groups lived.
* set boundaries that combined ppls who were traditional enemies & divided others who weren’t.
* division cited as 1 of root cause of political violence&ethnic conflicts Africa 20th century.  
    
  **ETHIOPIA AVOIDS COLONIZATION**
* escaped European colonization.
* Ethiopia's emperor, Menelik II protected country from Italian invasion w/ weapons from France & Russia.
* Ethiopian army knowledge of area's geography than Italians.
* Ethiopia defeated Italy 1896.
* **CONFLICTE.AFRICA**
* 1970s: most o fE.Africa had regained independence from Europe
* internal disputes & civil wars
* colonialism angered ppls of Rw&a& cause bloody conflict 1990s.
* 1 cause of problems was European colonial pwrs had not prepared E.African nations 4 independence.
* ethnic boundaries by Europeans forced cultural divisions that had not existed b4 colonialism.
* cultural divisions caused internal conflicts among native groups & affected economy o fE.Africa, today centers tourism&farming.  
    
  **Farming&Tourism Economies**   
  Agricult. forms economic foundation of E.Africa
* ,E.Africa's world-famous wildlife parks make millions of $ of revenue.  
    
  **FARMINGE.AFRICA**
* E.Africa more than70 % rural.
* European colonization 19th century, countries have relied more on [**cash crops**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_c.html');): coffee, tea,&sugar, grown for direct sale.
* bring much-needed revenue, reduce amount of farml& that could be for growing food for region use
* cash crops reliance 4 revenue risky cuz price of crops varies according to world market.
* E.Africa's agricultural balance is changing, cuz ppl leaving farms 4 greater economic opportunitiescities
* Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia grown by more than 1 million ppl since 1991
* rapid pop. growth can put strain on a city's resources & country's agricult. production.  
    
  **TOURISM CREATES WEALTH&PROBLEMS**
* 1 of main economic activitiesE.Africa is tourism.
* vast wildlife parks Kenya, Ug&a,&Tanzania world famous.
* 1938: Europeans created game reserves cuz were killing animals for sport at high rate.
* African ppls did not need parks cuz hunted only for survival.
* wild animal parks no longer used for hunting, have now become important sources of income 4 Africans, generating millions of $s each yr from tourists.
* Competing dem&s for parkl& exist
* Kenya's increasing pop. requires more food.
* some groups want to eliminate/reduce size of wildlife reserves to create more farml&. desperate farmers have begun to plow l& parks.  
    
  **Maintaining Traditional Cultures**   
  mjr trading region given it a diverse culture.
* 160 diff. ethnic groups.  
    
  **CULTURES OFE.AFRICA**
* 2 mjr ethnic groupsE.Africa are **[Masai](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_m.html');)&**Kikuyu.
* Masai: ethnic group lives on grassl&s of rift valleys Kenya&Tanzania.
* Most herd livestock&farm l&.
* Dress includes clothes made from calfskin/buffalo hide. Women wear long skirt-like robes: men wear shorter version of robe. often greaseir clothes w/ cow fat to protect selves from sun&rain.
* known for making intricate beadwork&jewelry.
* Kikuyu: largest ethnic group Kenya, #ing 6.6 million.
* homel& centered Mt Kenya
* traditionally were herders.
* today Kikuyu live thruout country&work variety of jobs.
* During British colonial rule, Kikuyu organized society called Mau Mau: fought against British.
* British killed 11,000 Africans—mostly Kikuyu—during Mau Mau rebellion btwn 1952 &  
  1960.   
    
  **Health Care Modern Africa**   
  ppl of E.Africa face many health care problems.
* most critical is acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS): spread thruout Africa 1980s&1990s.  
    
  **HEALTH CARE AFRICA**
* AIDS: [**p&emic**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_p.html');)**&** devastating effect on continent
* caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Ppl infected w/ HIV dont necessarily have AIDS&can carry HIV for yrs w/out knowing it.
* AIDS statistics can be misleading.
* # of ppl who have AIDS lags behind # of those infected w/ HIV
* AIDS education increasing, some govs hide scope of disease
* Many doctors Africa say that more AIDS cases exist than reported.
* medical geographers predict that pop.s of Africa's worst affected countries could decline by 10 to 20 %.
* 814 B.C. Phoenician queen founded [**Carthage**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_c.html');)**,** 1 of great cities of ancient Africa.
* on a peninsula on Gulf of Tunis. loc. was ideal since Lake of Tunis protected rear of peninsula from invasion.
* Carthage was on coast of Mediterranean Sea, access to trading routes.
* became trading&commercial force ancient world for hundreds of yrs.
* Carthage's history shows that city's/ civilization's geographic position plays an important partability to thrive&grow.   
    
  **Roots of Civilization N. Africa**   
  N. Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan,&Tunisia.
* Egypt&Nile Riv. valley formed cultural hearth, place where ideas & innovations come together to change region, reach other regions thru cultural diffusion.  
    
  **EGYPT BLOSSOMS ALONG NILE**
* Nile Riv. made possible existence of great civilization of ancient Egypt.
* Riv. flooded at roughly same time every yr, providing ppl w/ water&rich soil for crops.
* ancient Greek historian Herodotus remarked 5th century B.C. that Egypt was "gift of Nile."  
  Egyptians: livefarming villages Nile Riv. since 3300 B.C.
* Each village followed own customs & rituals.
* 3100 B.C.: strong king united all of Egypt & est. 1st Egyptian dynasty.
* history of ancient Egypt would span 2,600 yrs & 30 dynasties.
* Middle Kingdom: Egyptian god-kings( Pharaohs) ruled Egypt.
* believed that those kings ruled even after death, & built pyramids to house Pharaohs' remains.  
  Movement influenced ancient Egypt&Nile valley.
* Egyptian ideas farming, building of their cities, their system of writing may have come from Mesopotamians, who livedSW Asia.
* Egyptians pi1ered use of geometry farming to set boundaries after Nile's annual flood. Egyptian medicine was famous thruout ancient world
* make splints for broken b1s&effectively treat wounds&fevers.
* Trade&travel on Nile Riv., Mediterranean&Red seas,&overl& trade routes helped spread practices.
* **ISLAM N. AFRICA**
* N. Africa lies close to S.W. Asia&across Mediterranean Sea from Europe. & been invaded&occupied by many ppl&empires from outside Africa.
* Greeks&Romans from Europe&Phoenicians&Ottoman Turks from S.W. Asia all invaded N. Africa.  
  [**Islam**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_i.html');)**,**  remains mjr cultural&religiousfluence N. Africa.
* Musliminvaders from SW Asia brought language, culture,&religion to N. Africa.
* Beginning A.D. 632, successors of Muhammad began spread Islam thru conquest&thru trade.
* 634, Muslim armies sweptto lower Egypt, which wasn part of Byzantine Empire.
* 750, Muslims controlled most of N. Africa. Muslims bound territory together w/ a ne2rk of sea-linked trading z1s & used Mediterranean Sea & Indian Oc. to connect N. Africa&Europe w/ S.W. Asia.
* **Economics of Oil**   
  began w/ an economy based on agricult.
* evolvedto an economy based on growth of cash crops&mining.
* Today revolves discovery of oil region.  
    
  **BLACK GOLD**
* transformed economies of some N. African countries,including Algeria, Libya,&Tunisia.
* Algeria, oil has surpassed farm products as mjr export&source of revenue.
* oil makes up 99 % of Libya's exports. Libya&Algeria supply European Union w/ oil&gas.
* Libya's labor force cannot meet dem&s of oildustry cuz of a lack of training&education so Oil companies give many high-paying jobs to foreign workers.
* overall unemployment problem & large #s of N. Africans have migrated to Europe search of jobs.  
    
  **A Culture of Markets&Music**   
  combo of Arabicfluences&traditional African ethnic groups.  
    
  **N. AFRICAN *SOUKS***
* *Souks,*/marketplaces opens early morning w/ storytellers, musicians,&fortunetellers entertain crowds loc.*medina,*/old section, of a N. African town/city w/ narrow, winding streets.
* best *souks* N. Africa found Marrakesh, Morocco.
* known for high-pressure sales,&shoppers must be prepared to bargain fiercely for loW. price on brightly colored clothes, spices,&a variety of foods.
* 1 can eat traditional foods such as couscous, a kind of steamed grain.  
    
  **PROTEST MUSIC**
* Algeria: home of [***rai***](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_r.html');)
* 1st carefree&centered topics for youths.
* fast paced&contains elements of popularW.ern music.
* B4 Algerian independence 1962, performers using *rai* to communicate Algerian resentment toward French colonizers.
* After independence, Algerian gov. tried to ban *rai.* 1990s
* Islamic fundamentalists have criticized *rai* for itsW.ern-style qualities.
* *Rai* is now used as a form of rebellion against Islamic fundamentalists, especially by women.  
    
  **Changing Roles of Women**   
  **WOMEN&FAMILY**
* N. African households tend to be centered males since Men go out to work offices/on farms.
* Few women hold jobs after marriage.
* generally eat&pray separately.
* Tunisia changing: more than 1 wife at a time has been abolished.
* Increased penalty for spousal abuse.
* either spouse can now seek a divorce.
* no longer permits preteen girls arranged marriages&requires equal pay for equal jobs.
* 7% of Tunisia's parliamentary seats&manage nearly 9% of businesses Tunis, capital of Tunisia.
* [**Gorée Isl&**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_g.html');)**,** offcoast of Senegal served as 1 ofbusiest points for exporting slaves duringslave trade.
* mid-1500s to mid-1800s, Europeans transported 20 mill.
* packed onto slave ships bound for plantations inAmericas.
* 20% of died on transatlantic voyage
* **A History of Rich Trading Empires**   
  W. Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Le1, & Togo.
* cultural hearth, & its ideas & practices spread to N. America & Europe.
* **THREE TRADING EMPIRES**
* empires of Ghana, Mali, & Songhai thrived W. Africa cuz loc. on trade routes acrossSahara. Gold & salt weremain products traded.
* A.D. 200, trade acrossSahara had existed for many yrs.  
  trade routes crossed an area farmed by Sonike ppl. \
* called their leader *ghana,* or war chief.
* Traders began to refer to area as Ghana, grew rich from taxing traders who passed thru territory.
* exchanged mostly gold & salt.
* Ghana became empire A.D. 800 began to declin epwr by end of11th century.
* 1235: kingdom of Mali emerged. 1st great leader, Sundiata, conquered Ghana.
* promoted agricult & reestablished gold & salt trade
* 1350, 2/3 ofworld's gold came from W. Africa.
* 1400: Mali declined cuz of a lack of leadership &discovery of new gold fields farther E..\  
   1400:empire of Songhai replaced Mali. Sunni Ali ruled for 28 yrs, beginning1464.
* 1591: Moroccan army invaded Songhai & defeated it, destroyingempire.  
    
  **STATELESS SOCIETIES**
* filled w/ many different cultures & ppls.
* B4 colonialism, some of ppl lived in stateless societies.
* lineage is a family or group that has descended from a common ancestor. Members of a stateless society work thru their diff. to cooperate & share pwr.
* Igbo of S.E. Nigeria. Relying on family lineages worked well for Igbo & other African societies.
* faced challenges from 18th- & 19th-century European colonizers, who expected 1 ruler to governsociety.  
    
  **W. Africa Struggles Economically**   
  Trade important to W. Africa today as it was inpast
* based onsale of its products to industrialized countriesEurope, N. America, & Asia.economies of W. Africa rangestrength fromrelatively solid economy of Ghana toweak economy of Sierra Le1.
* **GHANA'S STABILITY**
* relies primarily 1xport of gold, diamonds, magnesium, & bauxite toindustrialized world.
* per capita income of $1,900,2nd highestW. Africa.
* low compared toindustrialized world.
* transition from colonialism to democracy setbacks, including military rule & civil war.
* 1992, 1996, & 2000 Ghana held free & fair elections.
* new political stability,economy growing
* **PROBLEMSSIERRA LE1**
* once produced some ofworld's highest-quality diamonds.
* yrs of political instability & civil wars have lefteconomyshambles
* uneducated population—w/ a 31 % literacy rate—shortage of skilled workers.
* road & transportation system few highways & only 800 miles of roads.
* Benin, another W. African country close to Sierra Le1 in size, has 5,000 miles of roads.
* **Cultural Symbols of W. Africa**   
  Ashanti & Benin: elaborate craf2rk & colorful textiles.  
    
  **ASHANTI CRAFTS**
* live in Ghana, are known for workweaving colorful *asasia*
* what W.erners usually call *kente* cloth.designs of *kente* cloth contain colorful woven geometric figures w/ specific meanings
* Only royalty were allowed to wear *kente* cloth.
* masks & carving wooden stools.
* stool symbolizesunity btwn ancestral spirits &living members of a family.
* Fathers often give their sons a stool as 1st gift.
* Incase of kings,stool representsunity ofstate w/ ppl.  
    
  **BENIN ART**
* kingdom of Benin, no direct connection w/current country of Benin, in Nigeria in1200s.
* objects of metal & terra cotta.
* most important works were fashi1d from brass & are called Benin "bronzes."
* statues, masks, & jewelry. A common subject of Benin "bronzes" was that of queen mother.
* **MusicDaily Life**   
  **W. AFRICAN**
* blend of traditional African music w/ American forms of jazz, blues, & reggae—originsW. Africa cuz ofslave trade &contact btwn2 regions.
* used French & English lyrics to attract international audience. W. African music is played on a wide variety of drums & other instruments such askora, cross btwn a harp & a lute. Originated in Guinea-Bissau.
* King Sunny Adé, "minister of enjoyment," musician from Nigeria.
* King Sunny & his b&,African Beats, play informal type of music characterized by tight vocals, complex guitar work, traditional talking drums, percussion instruments, &pedal steel guitar & accordion.
* Congo riv.boat ride from Kinshasa to Kisangani inDemocratic Republic ofCongo
* Each barge shakes w/ music & dancing.
* Congolese fillriv.boat w/ market stalls stocked w/ all types of food.   
  **Bantu Migrations & Colonial Exploitation**   
  Central Africa: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic ofCongo, Republic ofCongo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, & São Tomé & Princípe.
* Europeans 1st began their African colonization Central Africa.  
    
  **BANTU MIGRATIONS**B
* group of ppls & cultures who speak 1 ofBantu languages.
* Beginning 2000 B.C.what is now S.E.ern Nigeria,Bantu ppl moved S.ward thruout Africa
* spread their languages & cultures. mass migration is called[**Bantu migrations**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_b.html');)**.**   
     Bantu may have begun this journey cuz of a l& shortage.
* produced a great diversity of cultures, link various areas ofcontinent.
* 120 million Africans speak 1 ofhundreds of Bantu languages.
* **THE SLAVE**
* 15th century,Portuguese est. l& of São Tomé offcoast of Gabon as initial base for tradeAfrican captives.
* European traders traveled to Africa & waited oncoast. African merchants then brought potential slave to them.merchants traded for guns & other goods.
* African rulers took part inslave trade. been selling slaves to other African rulers & Arabs & saw no difference selling them to Europeans.
* 1 African ruler protested to king of Portugal
* by end of slave trade1870: Europeans had transported millions of slaves toAmericas & Europe.
* **START OF COLONIALISM**
* mid-1800s, Central Africa consisted of 100s of diff. ethnic groups, followed traditional religions & spoke 100s of diff. languages.
* ranged from large empires to small villages.
* Europeans had been Africa sincemid-15th century stayed mainly oncoast.rugged interior geography of Africa prevented further movement.
* **King Leopold II**of Belgium developed interest inCongo after it had been explored in1870s.
* wanted to open African interior to European trade alongCongo Riv
* 1884, Leopold controlled this area & pavedway forBerlin Conference,
* .Berlin Conference est. this area asCongo Free State. Leopold used forced labor to gather rubber, palm oil, ivory, resources.
* **EFFECTS OF COLONIALISM**
* During19th & 20th centuries, primarilyBelgians & French colonized Central Africa
* gained their independence in1960s, butborders imposed onAfricans during colonialism disrupted long-st&ing systems of gov in Africa, not consider ethnic regions, & grouped traditional enemies together.
* B4 colonization, a village, a tribal chief, or a group of elders would consult w/ various leaders w/in a village to make decisions that affected only that village. (stateless society)
* During colonization, Europeans installed more centralized governments that destroyedorganizing principle of stateless societies.
* new African govs in1960s were forced to govern a diverse population. Inexperienced leaders were often corrupt & abused their pwr.
* **The Economic Legacy of Colonialism**   
  **ECONOMIC EFFECTS**
* recovering fromeffects of colonialism:loss of resources,disruption of its political systems, &cultural & ethnic oppression of its ppl.
* European colonizers invested only economic infrastructure they developed was to aidremoval of raw materials. left little $to develop roads, railroads, airports, or a productive education system fo rppl of countries.   
    
  **CONGO'S ECONOMIC CHAOS**
* huge amounts of natural resources such as gold, copper, & diamonds
* European colonization & a personal desire for pwr & riches by postcolonial leaders left country disarray.  
      **Mobutu Sese Seko,**Demo Repub of Congo’s leader from 1967- 1997, brought country's businesses under national control. He then began to take kickbacks to profit from reorganization.
* country's economy, educational system, & social structure began a rapid decline.
* usedarmy to maintain his own pwr.
* 1997:Laurent Kabila. led to more violenceCentral Africa.
* 1999, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Chad, Rw&a, & Ug&a all had troops inDemocratic Republic ofCongo & were competing for territory & resources.
* 2001, Kabila was assassinated, & son Joseph succeeded him. still struggling to establish a stable political system.   
    
  **The Influence of Central African Art**   
  **ENTRAL AFRICAN ART**
* 20th century, Central Africa's art has reflected attitudes toward colonialism.
* independence in1960s, these countries wanted to est. identities.
* countries banned W.ern influencestheir art.
* 1970s, Mobutu Sese Seko launched a program to promote African–, Congolese–culture above that of W.. Artists who participated wanted to recoverpersonality of African art by using materials they considered Africanorigin.
* artists from a new generation who did not experience colonialism are coming of age & focusing on issues of political instability, urban life, social justice, & crime.   
    
  **FANG SCULPTURE**
* Prior to20th century, few pplEurope knew much African art.
* 1907famous Spanish artist Pablo Picasso saw a display of African [**Fang sculpture**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_f.html');)
* Picasso began using African themeshis work.   
    Fang, who liveGabon, S.ern Cameroon, & Equatorial Guinea, are famous for their carvings.
* carve wooden masks, which are painted white w/ facial features outlinedblack.
* carve boxes that containskulls & b1s of deceased ancestors. decorated w/ figures to protect their contents.   
    
  **Improving Education**   
  **EDUCATION FACES BARRIERS**
* 2001, experts estimate that less 1/2of sub-Saharan Africa's 16- to 20-yr-olds attend school
* shortage of trained teachers, a high dropout rate, & a shortage of 2ndary schools.
* more than 700 languages also pose barriers.
* language usedschool is often diff.ent from1 used at home.
* Gabon–a former colony of France–French instruction, ppl speak 1 ofBantu languages outsideclassroom.  
    
  **LEARNINGCENTRAL AFRICA**
* Cameroon, most children leave school at age of 12.
* Central African Republic, children btwnages of 6 & 14 are required to go to school.
* 1991, Cameroon created 2 new universities.
* Libreville UniversityGabon, founded in1970s, now has more than 4,000 students.  
    Republic ofCongo offers vocational, agricultural, & teacher training courses.  
   starting programs to educate young ppl health care issues such aspread of disease.
* better education will slowspread of AIDS,Ebola virus, cholera, & other diseases.

The Ebola virus, named afterEbola Riv., 1st emerged1976 inN.ern Democratic Republic ofCongo.  
   Ppl affected byvirus develop fever, severe headaches, & loss of appetite. Blood clots form on internal organs, such asliver & brain. This causes uncontrolled bleeding from parts ofbody, such aseyes or ears. Death usually occurs w/in 2 to 21 days, & no known cure exists.  
   1 outbreak occurredOctober 2000Ug&a. Those cases appeareda refugee camp. Unsanitary conditions are 1 cause of disease associated w/Ebola virus.

* **A HUMAN PERSPECTIVE** April 2000Zimbabwe, armed men attackedfarmhouse of a white farmer whose family has livedZimbabwe for generations. A political crisis that goes back to Britain's colonial rule caught white farmersa violent crossfire. British colonial rule ended1980, but more than 4,000 white farmersZimbabwe still own 1-third ofbest l&a country of 10 million blacks.British &white farmers have made attempts to equalize l& ownership, but Zimbabwe's leaders have not taken advantage of these opportunities. Instead, they have targeted individual white farmers who own that l&. This conflict illustrates a critical issueall of S.ern Africa—that blacks far outnumber whites but still own little ofl&.   
    
  **Gold Trade Builds Empires**   
  S.ern Africa: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, S. Africa, Swazil&, Zambia, & Zimbabwe.history of S.ern :blending of colonialism w/ African cultures &development of gold-trading empires.  
    
  **GOLD TRADE SPAWNS GREAT ZIMBABWE**
* mjrity ofpplS.ern Africa are Bantu-speaking ppls, includingShona ppl. 1000,Shona est.a city [**Great Zimbabwe**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_g.html');) in Zimbabwe.  
     1200s 1400s, Great Zimbabwe becamecapital of a thriving gold-trading area.
* 1450Shona ab&1d Great Zimbabwe. 1 theory is that cattle grazing had exhaustednearby grassl&s, & overfarming had ruinedsoil.
* **MUTAPA EMPIRE**
* Mutota left Great Zimbabwe 1440 & settleda fertile valley toN.. He founded a new state to replace Great Zimbabwe. Bytime Mutota died,**[Mutapa Empire](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_m.html');)**extended thruout all Zimbabwe exceptE.ern part.
* The Mutapa Empire thrivedgold. 1500s, Portuguese arrived & interfering w/politics, Mutapa Empire began to decline. Increasing role Europeans would playS.ern Africa.  
    
  **ETHNIC CLASH FOR S.ERN AFRICA**
* Europeans migrated to S.ern Africa in1700s & 1800s, their presence led to conflicts w/ Africans.
* diff.ent ethnic groups were already livingS.ern Africa. They competed w/ each other & w/Europeans for control ofl&. Inearly 19th century,Zulu controlled a large areaS.ern Africa.,British defeatedZulu & bylate 19th century had taken over their  
  l&.   
     1890s,British battledDutch farmers, or Boers, in Boer War for control ofregion.Boers had arrivedS.ern Africa inmid-1600s.British wonwar & formedUnion of S. Africa1902. S. Africa is currently a country inregion of S.ern Africa.  
    
  **THE POLICY OF APARTHEIDS. AFRICA**1948,white minority government of S. Africa instituted a policy of[**apartheid**](javascript:openFootnoteWindow('http://images.classwell.com/mcd_xhtml_ebooks/2002_world_geo/footnotes/wg03_a.html');)**,** or complete separation ofraces
* banned social contact btwn blacks & whites & est. segregated schools, hospitals, & neighborhoods. \ blacks made up 75 % ofpopulation, they received only a small % age ofl&.government keptbest l& for whites.
* 1912, blacks foundedAfrican National Congress (ANC) to fight
* 1949, **Nelson M&ela**emerged as 1 ofleaders ofANC, impris1d.
* 1980s, nations world—includingUnited States—pressured S. Africa to end apartheid.1989, F. W. de Klerk becamepresident, & he wanted to change S. Africa.  
  experienced a peaceful revolution, &govt ended its apartheid laws
* election that involved members of all racesS. Africa took place1994. M&ela,
* w1lection & became president.1996,government passed a new, democratic constitution that guaranteesrights of all citizens.  
    
  **S.ern Africa Grows Economically**   
  **S. AFRICA**policy of apartheid has hurteconomy of S. Africa. Cuz of apartheid, foreign nations imposed economic sanctions that prevented their countries from conducting business w/ or investingS.
* led to poor education of blacks, creating an uneducated mass of young ppl.   1 segment of S. Africa has an upper-middle-income economy, possesses great cities w/ huge industrial complexes, Johannesburg & Cape Town. It also has modern, mechanized farms & large ranches. S. Africa also has poverty-stricken rural areas. Black townships & shantytowns also fill portions ofcities. ,gov problems arising from unequal l& distribution & a severe housing shortage.    
    
  **SUCCESS AT A COST**  great deal of $ from valuable resources, serious agricultural problems & an unequal distribution of wealth. independence from Britain1966, experienced long-term economic growth.1966, its per capita income stood at $69.1997now $3,900 per capita.
* wealth is based on minerals. discovered diamonds aftercountry's independence
* 1995, Botswana third largest diamond producer 63 % of government revenue. uneven distribution ofprofit  
   80 % ofppl work as farmers & never 20 % grow wealthy from diamond$. wealthy ppl are purchasing large tracts of l& for cattle ranching from poor farm owners. poor farmers often move to less productive l&. Meat production then increases, but overall food production actually decreases. producing only 50 % offood needed to feed its population.rest must be imported or come from international aid.  
    
  **AIDS AFFECTS S.ERN AFRICA** 1999,most severe AIDS- affected countries wereS.ern Africa.Zimbabwe & Botswana 25 % of all adults were infected w/ HIV,virus that causes AIDS.Botswana,life expectancy 60 yrs old1994 but had declined to 39 yrs of age1999. highly trained diamond sorters have died fromdisease.
* **Celebrations of S.ern Africa**   
  **A VARIETY OF DANCES**
* Chewa ppl perform a dance called*gule wa mkulu,*  reflects their traditional religious beliefs
* dressragged costumes of cloth & animal skins. masks & sometimes walk on stilts.  
    Tumbuka pplN.ern Malawi perform the*vimbuza,*  performed by healers who wish to cure ppl of sickness.
* *benji* dance ofYao pplS.ern Malawi. by Yao warriors, pokes fun at what these warriors saw asdesire ofEuropean militaries to march & have parades.
* Madagascar, during *hira gasy* festival, costumed groups of 25 or more ppl play music, perform dances, & act out stories.themes are upbeat & praisevirtues of h1sty & respect for elders.  
    
  **LivingS.ern Africa**   
    
  **JOHANNESBURG**  100 yrs ago, Johannesburg small mining town & grew cuz of nearby gold reserves. Johannesburg is a city of more than six million ppl w/ many diff.ent ethnicities & lifestyles.center of Johannesburg looks like most modern big cities, w/ a cluster of skyscrapers dottingskyline. apartheid, greater Johannesburg developed into 2 diff.ent cities. ToN. liespacious suburbs that were once exclusively white. ToS. are poor black townships.   
    
  **MODERN & TRADITIONAL LIFESTYLES**  modern lifestyle as doctors, lawyers, & businessppl. These ppl livetree-lined suburbs. Many blacks, apartheid's legacy, still unskilled jobs. live informer black-only homel&s & shantytowns.  
      S.ern Africa follow more traditional patterns as farmers, traders, or herders.,Zulu either workmenial jobs, mining, or cling to their traditional roles as farmers & metalworkers.Zulu have a long tradition of making hoes, spears, axes, & other tools & weapons.