

Geography of Ethiopia and The Horn

Chapter -1

Geography scopes and themes

እንደምናው-ውው ከLower grade ቁጥርና Geography is a Social Science , ...ውሃ ያለውን ስራውን Geography is a spacial science እያልን Define እያደረግናን መጥተናል

Now a days , Geography's Scope በጣም Dynamic ሲለሆነ ውጤ የሆነ Definition የለውም :: እኩስ አትገኘም ?

Inspite of not having an agreed upon definition acceptable for every geographer it can be defined as:

The scientific study of the earth that describes spacial and temporal variations of physical,biological and human phenomena over the surface of the earth .

ስላክህ ጥናም እንደን ችሎት ማረጋገጫ ማረጋገጫ የሚሰጠበት ተጨማሪ በይኖረውም ምላም ለማለት ያህል::

እኩስ በሳይንስ መንገድ ከሚከተሉ በላይ በመሆት ላይ የሚኖሩ አካላዊ፣ የነበረው ውት እና የሰውችን ማየቶችን፣ እኩስ እኩስ በአድራሻ እንደሚያጠኗል እና የለቀዣን ለመተ ያጠናል

ለምሳሌ :- የአፍሪካ አሁን ከአጭረኩ በጣን ተለያለች ? እቅምጣት እኩስ ነው? እና የሚሠራትን ተያቆች መልስ ለማግኘት ያጠናል ::

Geography scopes and themes

Geography: is a science that explains the arrangements of various natural and cultural features on the earth surface

ዕስ ዘመን መረጃ የለበት የለቀኑታም ፖተኞች ላይ አትቀረም የGeography የተናት ውስጥ Surface of Earth ነው :: እና ለምን እምበረት መፈት መናገኘን እያልን በ Geography እናጠናለን ?

እኩስ Geography is a holistic and interdisciplinary field of study contributing to the understanding of the changing spatial structures from the past to the future. Thus, the scope of Geography is the surface of the Earth.

Geographyን Define እኩስን በትክክል , Geo ማለት በሚደርግ ላይ የአትን ተረጋግጧዋ እቅምጣት የሚተለትን ስያጻ ነው :: በለቀኑ መናገኘ ተቋላለችሁ

Again , የዚአኛና scope ሲለ መደርግ የለይችው አካል (ቅርቡት) ነው (የዚቱ) ::

Geography can be approached by considering two continuums:

- ❖ Human-physical continuum and
- ❖ Topical-regional continuum.

The topical (systematic) fields of Geography view particular categories of physical or human phenomena as distributed over the Earth.

Regional geography is concerned with the associations within regions of all or some of the elements and their interrelationships.

ክናንፃኬ በ ሁለት Approaches ከሚችን ያጠናል ::

- 1) Human Physical
- 2) Topical regional

Topical ማለት የ Human - Physicalን የተወሰነ ክፍል የሚያጠና ሲሆን Reigonal ደንብ በየከላለች ያለውን ተያያዘነት እና የምድርና Elements በሚገኘ ወይም በከፈል በማጥናት ያለችውን ግኝነት ይደስኗል ::

■ Geography has five(5) basic themes (እነዚህ ሁሉ አካራ) Namely:

- 1, Location
- 2, Place
- 3, Human -environment interaction
- 4, Movement and
- 5, Region.

Location

Location is defined as a particular place or position.

■ Most studies of geography begin by Mentioning this theme of geography.

✍ Location can be of two types: absolute location and relative location.

In the Absolute location ,the location of a place is defined by its latitude and longitude or its exact address.

ማገኘ (location) ማለት አንድ የሆነ በታች position እንደሚለት ነው ☺

በዚህ የኩናንፃኬ ትናት የሚችለውን በlocation ሲሆን Absolute (ፍእመዋ) ወይም Relative (አገሪግ) ለሆነ ይችላል::

2. Place

በታች ስንሳ ጥንንቃነትን ነው?

Place refers to the physical and human aspects of a location.

✍ This theme of geography is associated with toponym (the name of a place), site (the description of the features of the place), and situation (the environmental conditions of the place).

Each place in the world has its unique characteristics expressed in terms of landforms, hydrology, biogeography, pedology, characteristics and size of its human population, and the distinct human cultures.

The concept of “place” aids geographers to compare and contrast two places on Earth.

በታች ስለም እንደሚንረዱ የስተቶችን እና የቀተቶችን አካላዊና ስዋዊ ማገኘን ይገልጻል

በምድር ላይ የሚገኘ በታች እያንዳንዱ የሂሳት የሆነ መገለጭ አለው:: ቅዱዕስ፡ምቻታማ ወይም (Highlands and lowlands....

ለለለው እና ወሰኑ ነገር ጥንንቃነት በታች የሚለው ተንስ ሁኔታ መቻዎች የኩናንፃኬዎች በአለም ላይ የለ ሁለት በታወችን እንዲያስተያየና እንዲያነወሩ ያስችላቂዋል

3. Human-Environment Interaction.

Humans have always been on ceaseless interaction with their natural environment.

✍ No other species that has lived on our planet has a profound effect on the environment as humans.

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እስከ እኩል እንደሰው አካባቢን መለያው የሚችል ፍጥረትም እለ ? እና እኩል Every ነገዱን ከአባይያቸውን ጋር የተያያዘ ነው፡፡ እኩል Geographers እንደሚገለዥት :- አካባቢያንን ቁጥጥን መለማዥና ለአቶ አረያዎች ለይ ስልጣን እንደገኘን አለቸል ::

Humans have adapted to the environment in ways that have allowed them to dominate all other species on Earth.

Human-environment interaction involves three distinct aspects:

- ## **1Dependency,** **2Adaptation, and** **3Modification.**

Dependency refers to the ways in which humans are dependent on nature for a living.

✓Dependency (ጥገናነት) ሰሆን ስምም ተፈጥሮ ላይ የለታቸው ጥገናነት እንደተ እው የሚለውንን ይነሳኝል

Adaptation relates to how humans modify themselves, their lifestyles and their behavior to live in a new environment with new challenges.

✓ Adaptation አዋጅ እንዲት ከአከበደያቻችው ጋር እንደሚለማቸው ችግልኩ (Like እና Uni እንዳለ መሆኑም

Modification allowed humans to “conquer” the world for their comfortable living.

✓ Modification ደንም ስዋች አለምና እንደሆነ ለመኖሩትው እንደተቀበረቻቸው እንደተቀበረቻቸው የሚያሳይ ነው

4. Movement

 Movement entails the translocation of human beings, their goods, and their ideas from one end of the planet to another.

⌚ The physical movement of people allowed the human race to inhabit all the continents and islands of the world.

Another aspect of movement is the transport of goods from one place on the Earth to another.

■ The third dimension of movement is the flow of ideas that allows the unification of the human civilization and promotes its growth and prosperity.

በአጠቃላይ እንቅስቃሴ ስምቶ ሲሳታዎን : እቃዣናውን እናም ሁሳዣውን ከገኘድ የአለም ክፍል ወደ ለለፍው አለም ክፍል የሚሸጥናውን በት አይ ለመ::

■ እስከ እናም ተንቀሳቂነን እንማጣ ወ

◇ ልሳት የ Movement Concept ደንገም ስዋች እችን ሲያደንጋጥ ልናየችው እንተለለን (ለምሳሌ የበት እች በይም የሚስጥሱትን እችዎች ለሆነ ይችላል) ለሰነድ ምርመራ የሚከተሉ የሚያስቀርብ ይችላል እንዲያደንጋጥ እንተረዳል :: እያደለም እኩሎ?

5. Region

 A region is a geographic area having distinctive characteristics that distinguishes itself from adjacent unit(s) of space.

✍ It could be a formal region that is characterized by homogeneity in terms of a certain phenomenon (soil, temperature, rainfall, or other cultural elements like language, religion, and economy).

It can also be a functional or nodal region characterized by functional interrelationships in a spatial system defined by the linkages binding particular phenomena.

ገበታ? Region & Geography እና አንድ theme የተወሰደው ሌሎን መሳሪያ ከላይእናደተዋሃኝው የGeography የጥናት መሰን በጠም ስራ ሲለሆነ መፈትን ተቀራረብ Features ቦለችው በታወቂ ከፍኖላ ለማጥናት

Cont...

Location, Shape and Size of Ethiopia and the Horn

The Horn of Africa is the easternmost extension of African land defined as the region that is home to the countries of :

Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia

✍ Horn of Africa የሞንጂያው የሞንጂያው አፍሪካን ፌዴራል ስሜን ከላይ የተጠቀሰትን 4 ህንጻች የያዘ ነው ::

ስላክ ፍትና ለይ ስሜን Or ከኔዚ ቤት መፈትና አይሁንም ማለት ነው-

❖ In terms of size, Ethiopia is the largest of all the Horn of African countries, while Djibouti is the smallest. (እንዳንዱ ስለመሆኑን ስርዓት ማስቀመጥ እንደሚከተሉ ስለመሆኑን ስርዓት ማስቀመጥ እንደሚከተሉ)

Location of Ethiopia

አምስት አቶናቶያ በየት ተገኘለች ?

✍ ከዚህ Class እናደተማረችሁት የአንድነት ህንጻ Or ለአም ነገር መገኛ ለመግለጫ ሁሉት መንገዶችን እንጠቀማለን

These are astronomical and relative locations.

■ Astronomical location, (ፍዕማዊ መገኛ)

also known as absolute or mathematical location, states location of places using the lines of latitudes and longitudes.

■ በኢትዮጵያ እና በኤሌክትሮ መስመራች የሚገለፅ መገኛ ፍዕማዊ መገናዎች ይበላል ተብለችሁ የተማረችሁትን አስተዋስና?

Astronomically, Ethiopia is a landlocked country located between 30°N (Moyale) and 15°N (Bademe - the northernmost tip of Tigray) latitudes and

33°E (Akobo) to 48°E (the tip of Ogaden in the east) longitudes .

❖ The east west distance (150) is longer than the north-south distance (120).

✍ The latitudinal and longitudinal extensions are important in two ways.

First, as a result of its latitudinal extension the country experiences tropical climate.

Secondly due to its longitudinal extension there is a difference of one hour between the most easterly and most westerly points of the country.

ገበታ? እያወለችሁ የሆነዎችን Latitudinal Extension, የTropics Climate እናደገኙት ሲያስተል , ከስሜን ወደ ይበላል የሚሰጠው Extension , Longitudinal ማለቱ ነው , እና ይገባ በሆነዎችን Most east (Ogaden አካባቢ) and most west (አቅቢ) የአንድ ስሜት ልዩነት እናደገኙ አስተዳደል ::

Relative location (አንቀጽ መግኘት)

Expresses the location of countries or places with reference to the location of other countries, landmasses or water bodies.

■ እንደምታው-ቁት ይሂ ይግሞ አጠገባ ከሚገኘ ህገር Or ሌላ እከል እንዲር መግለጫ ነው

The relative location of Ethiopia is indicated as (ኢትዮጵያ የሚከተሉ...

The shape of Countries

Countries of the World have different kinds of shape that can be divided into five main categories:

- Compact,
 - Fragmented,
 - Elongated,
 - Perforated, and
 - Protruded.

እኩዕስ ፊተና ላይ በቻራሽ እየቀኑም ይመልከት እኩዕስ መያዝ አለበት :: በተለይ Examples and Definition በደንብ የተ , more የሰራሁት የሚፈልጉት የሚፈልጉት

Basic Skills of Map Reading

A map is a two-dimensional scaled representation of part or whole of the Earth surface on a flat body such as piece of paper, black board, wood or cloth.

ከርታ የምንለው የምናቀዥን 3D world በ2D የሚያስቀምጥ Drawing እው ::.....ቁይ ቁይ ፍተና ሌቦ እንደሆነ በላቸው Define በቁድርኑ X (Wrong) እና ምን ተለን ማዘዣልሁ ነው አትሌኩም? ከላቸው኏ማ የከርታ ትርጉም ::

ከኬታ የሚገለው የሚኖች በ3D world Scaled በሆነ ማንኛ በ2D የሚያስቀምጥ Drawing እወት የ Scale ክልለው ከኬታ አይሆን Photograph እወት ማለት እወት

Maps are useful for giving location of geographical features by varied methods of grid reference, place naming etc.

ከእናንተ ወ-ስት ከርቃ ማንበብ የሚችል?  ♀  ♂

Types of Map

 There are many types of maps according to their purpose and functions.

- ## Topographical maps:

Shows two or more natural and cultural features of an area (የተ ህለት እና ከዘም በላይ...).

Contents of topographical maps depend on purpose of a map, scale of a map, date of publication, and nature of the land represented

Special purpose/statistical maps:

► Show only one geographical element such as temperature, rainfall, settlement, vegetation etc

አያቶታል ? Statistical Map. ከተባለችሁ ሲለ አንድ Geographical Phenomenon በቻ በጥፊት የሚቀርቡት ካሬታ ነው.

ለምሳሌ :- የአካላት የአየር ገብረት ስራዎች ካሬታ ..የሚል ተሆና በታገኘ Ohh it is Statistical , not Topographical ብለቶታል ተናገሏለችሁ ማለት ነው::

Question : የአማራ ክልል የአፍሪካ የሚቀርቡት ስራዎች የሚል ካሬታ በታገኘ ምን ዓይነት ካሬታ ነው ?

Marginal Information of map አንበሳ ይስታ የሚከተሉ የሚመለከት የሚከተሉ የሚመለከት ::

ደክመኑ

የመጀመሪያዎን ታደሰ ቅጂዎች ስራዎች የሚከተሉ የሚመለከት

አውቆኞችለሁ

Practice Questions From Chapter -1

Choose the best answer

1. Which function is primarily associated with geographic grids established on maps?

- A) Provision of chronological timelines and historical epoch demarcations
- B) Accurate representation of socioeconomic demography within a region
- C) Establishment of spatial coordinates for precise location and navigation
- D) Integration of ecological and geological stratification within a region

Answer: C

2. What type of shape is characterized by being divided from their other parts by either water, land or other countries?

- A) Compact shape
- B) Fragmented shape
- C) Elongated shape
- D) Protrude shape

Answer: B

ደንግሞኑ እንዳያዘው Fragmented shape countries are divided by natural or artificial barriers from their adjacent territories.

3. What characteristic differentiates statistical maps from topographical maps?

- A) Statistical maps emphasize Specific human population distribution and demographics
- B) Statistical maps focus on geological formations and terrain variations
- C) Statistical maps highlight historical landmarks and cultural heritage sites
- D) Statistical maps primarily display renewable and non-renewable resource distributions

Answer: A

Statistical maps are aimed at illustrating specific quantitative information based on human populations,

demographics, and associated data, providing a comprehensive visual representation of societal aspects within a given region.

4. Which country is an example of a perforated shape?

- A) Chile
- B) Lesotho
- C) Myanmar
- D) South Africa

Answer: D

5. What does a ratio close to 1 in the A/A' (Area-Area) ratio imply about a country's shape?

- A) Greater elongation
- B) Lower compactness
- C) Higher compactness
- D) Lesser deviation from circular form

Answer: C

6. What is the primary benefit of a compact shape for countries?

- A) Improved navigational access
- B) Ease of defense, socioeconomic, and cultural integration
- C) Greater potential for agricultural development
- D) Enhanced diplomatic relations

Answer: B

A compact shape for countries allows for more efficient defense strategies and improved internal connectivity for socioeconomic and cultural purposes.

7. In the context of cartography, what pertains to the “scale” of a map?

- A) The number of distinct geological features depicted
- B) The ratio of map distance to actual ground distance
- C) The diversity of ecological habitats highlighted
- D) The prominence of historic landmarks and architectural structures

Answer: B

The scale of a map provides a measurement of the relationship between map distances and the actual distances they represent on the ground.

8. What type of countries have one portion that is much more elongated than the rest of the country?

- A) Compact shape
- B) Fragmented shape
- C) Elongated shape
- D) Protrude shape

Ans : D

9.What is the primary purpose of a thematic map?...Thematic map ቴምህርነት ?

- A) To display cultural, linguistic, and ethnic diversity in a region

- B) To illustrate changes in weather patterns and precipitation levels
- C) To convey information related to specific spatial distributions or regional variations
- D) To showcase historical events and chronological period markers

Answer: C

Thematic maps ቴክኒክ ማለት Statistical map ቴክኒክ እውጥdesigned to present data focused on specific topics, offering insights into patterns, trends, and spatial arrangements related to particular themes.

10. Which theme of geography focuses on the spatial arrangement of physical and human phenomena on the Earth's surface?

- A) Location
- B) Place
- C) Human-environment interaction
- D) Movement

Answer: A

❖ See and the notes ☺

የነገድ አውጥ ይበላን

Choose the best answer

1. What is the meaning of geography?

- A) The study of ancient civilizations
- B) The study of the Earth and its features
- C) The study of human societies
- D) The study of astronomy

2. Which of the following is not a scope of geography?

- A) Physical geography
- B) Human geography
- C) Economic geography
- D) Medical geography

3. What is the implication of Ethiopia's longitudinal extension?

- A) It contributes to Ethiopia's diverse climate.
- B) It makes Ethiopia susceptible to flooding.
- C) It creates a time difference between different parts of the country.
- D) It makes Ethiopia's borders difficult to defend.

4. What is the absolute location of Ethiopia?

- A) 9°N-12N, 38°E-45E
- B) 6°N, 48°E
- C) 3°N-15N, 33°E-48E
- D) 3°N-12N, 33°E-45E

5. Which theme of geography focuses on the spatial organization of society and phenomena?

- A) Location
- B) Place
- C) Human-environment interaction
- D) Movement

6. The scope of geography includes the study of:

- A) Rocks and minerals
- B) Weather and climate
- C) Human societies and cultures

D) All of the above

7. Which type of location refers to a place's exact position on the Earth's surface using latitude and longitude?

- A) Absolute location
- B) Relative location
- C) Topical location
- D) Special location

8. The theme of geography that examines the physical and human characteristics of a location is:

- A) Location
- B) Place
- C) Region
- D) Movement

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9. What is the study of the human-environment interaction concerned with in geography?

- A) The impact of human activities on the environment
- B) The influence of natural disasters on human societies
- C) The relationship between people and the natural world
- D) All of the above

10. Among the significance of a country having a shape that approximates a circle is

- A) It signifies that the country is geographically isolated.
- B) It signifies that the country has a large population.
- C) It signifies that the country is easily defended.
- D) It signifies that the country has a diverse climate.
- E) It signifies that the country is economically prosperous.

11. Which country in the Horn of Africa has the largest land area?

- A) Djibouti
- B) Eritrea
- C) Ethiopia
- D) Sudan

12. The PRIMARY difference between astronomical and relative location is

- A) Astronomical location uses latitude and longitude, while relative location compares to other places.
- B) Astronomical location describes a country's climate, while relative location describes its geography.
- C) Astronomical location is based on maps, while relative location is based on globes.
- D) Astronomical location is more accurate than relative location.

13. What is the approximate difference in longitude between the easternmost and westernmost points of Ethiopia?

- A) 3°
- B) 15°
- C) 33°
- D) 48°

14. Ethiopia experiences a tropical climate due to its:

- A) Altitude
- B) Latitude
- C) Longitude
- D) Proximity to the ocean

15. Which of the following countries doesn't mentioned as a neighbor of Ethiopia

- A) Sudan
- B) South Sudan
- C) Kenya
- D) Tanzania,

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16. Which of the following is a factor that doesn't influence Ethiopia's relative location?

- A) Its proximity to the Red Sea
- B) Its proximity to the Nile River
- C) Its proximity to the Equator
- D) Its proximity to the Sahara Desert

17. Which of the following is not a common use of maps, ?

- A) Planning the development of a new city
- B) Navigating a ship across the ocean
- C) Identifying the location of a particular species of plant
- D) Analyzing the chemical composition of rocks

18. The Main difference between topographical and statistical maps is

- A) Topographical maps show only natural features, while statistical maps show only human-made features.
- B) Topographical maps show a variety of features, while statistical maps focus on a single element.
- C) Topographical maps are always large-scale, while statistical maps are always small-scale.
- D) Topographical maps are used for navigation, while statistical maps are used for research

19. Ethiopian biodiversity protection minister plan to design a new national park in Yirgacheffe . The goal is to make it as compact as possible for easier management and to deter poaching. Which Boundary-Circumference ratio would indicate the park's most compact shape?

- A 0.25
- B 0.50
- C 0.75
- D 0.90

20 Ethiopia as landlocked country needs too many benefit on red sea , as PM Abiy Ahmed said on today's HPR Assembly. Dr. Abiy underline on the need to maximize access to resources and transportation. Which Area-Circumference ratio would likely be the most beneficial for this purpose ? Why ?

- A. A very low ratio
- B. A moderate ratio
- C. A very high ratio
- D. Impossible to determine with given information

THE END ✨

Send Your answer via

Answer Key

- 1.B
 - 2.D
 - 3.C
 - 4.C
 - 5.A
- ~~~~~

6.D

7.A

8.B

9.D

10.C

~~~~~

11.C

12.A

13.B

14.B

15.D

~~~~~

16.D

17.D

18.B

19.D

20.C