

UNIT

1

LIVING IN AFRICA

Unit Outcomes

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain the size, shape, location, and the Super Language Families of Africa.
- Recognize the major ancient civilizations and pre-colonial states of Africa.
- Discuss factors that affect distribution, settlement and livelihood in Africa.

The People of Africa, Location, Size and Shape of Africa

Competencies: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Compare the size and shape of Africa with other continents.
- Identify the absolute location of Africa.

Key terms

- ↔ Absolute location
- ↔ Massive continent

A. The Positions of Africa

- What is an absolute location?
- Referring to Fig 1.1. Can you give the four extreme points of Africa?
- When we say Africa has largely intertropical location, what does that mean? Explain.

The exact location of a place can be identified on globes or maps by using latitudes and longitudes. Study fig 1.1 below carefully. It indicates the absolute location of Africa.

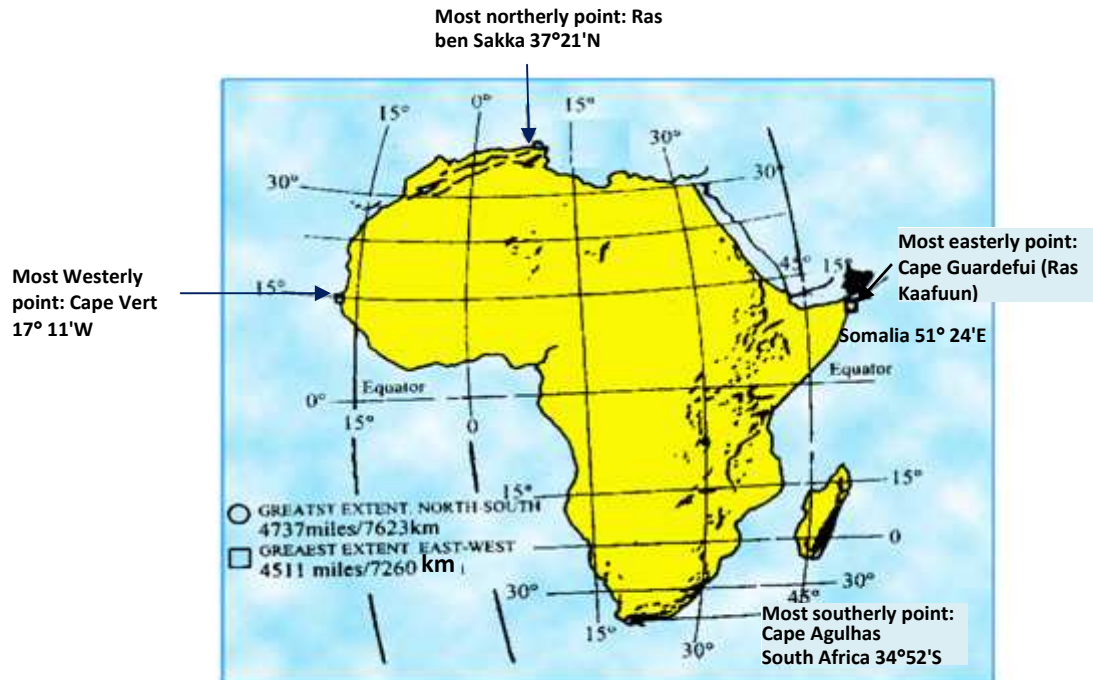


Fig 1.1 Astronomical location of Africa

Africa lies between 37° 21' N and 34° 52'S and 17° 11'W and 51° 24 E. What are the four extreme points of Africa i.e N, S, W and E? Observe the map given above.



- The North - South distance of Africa is 7623 km and its East -West distance is 7260 km.
- Africa has almost a balanced position around the equator. The equator almost bisects Africa into two equal parts.
- Africa is the only continent crossed by both the tropic of cancer and tropic of capricorn.
- Africa has largely inter- tropical location
- The Prime Meridian passes through the western part of the continent via Accra (the capital city of Ghana)
- The four extreme points of the continent are:
 - Ras ben Sakka – Tunisia
 - Cape Agulhas – Republic of South Africa
 - Cape Guardafui (Ras Kaafuun) – Somalia
 - Cape Vert ----- Senegal

Let us compare the shape and size of Africa with other continents. Students study fig. 1.2 given below:



Fig 1.2 The size of Africa as compared with other continents

Africa has a **compact shape**. It has remarkably regular coastal lines. Such coastlines afford very few harbours. The only indentations are **Gulf of Guinea** and the **Gulf of Sidra**. Try to locate these areas on the map of Africa.

As it is indicated in Fig. 1.2 Asia is bigger than Africa. Therefore, Africa is the 2nd largest continent. It has a total area of about **30,331,606 km²**. This accounts for about **20.2 percent** of the earth's land surface. Of course 75 percent of Africa's area lies within the tropics. On the other hand, over **25 percent** of Africa's land is covered by the Sahara desert.



Africa is as large as the combined land area of U.S.A, Europe and China. Africa's land surface, approximately two third, lies north of the Equator.

The table below shows the size of major continents. Study it carefully

Table 1.1 Areal sizes of Major continents

Continent	Approximate area in Km ²	percent of world share
Asia	44, 810,880	29.9
Africa	30, 331,606	20.2
North America	24, 367,875	16.3
South America	17, 831,606	11.9
Antarctica	14,002,590	9.4
Europe	9, 935,233	6.6
Australia	8, 289,000	5.7
World total	149, 568,790	100

Case Study

Comparison of two capitals: Accra and Kampala

Accra

Accra is the capital and the largest city in Ghana (Western Africa) with the population of the city proper estimated at 3,963,264 as of 2011. Accra also doubles as the capital of Greater Accra region and of the Accra Metropolitan district with which it is coterminous (sharing a border). Accra is also the anchor of a substantially larger metropolitan area called the Greater Accra Metropolitan area and includes eight districts.

Accra is the administrative, communications, and economic center of the country. Originally built around a port, Accra stretches along the Atlantic coast and north into the interior. Serving as the nation's capital, then the Gold Coast, from 1877 its architecture ranges from large and elegant nineteenth century colonial buildings to skyscrapers and parliament blocks made of concrete, glass and steel in the 1970s. Reflecting its transition from a 19th century suburb Victorian burg (old fashioned) to the modern metropolis it is today.

Spreading along the Atlantic coast, the city is well endowed with luxury as well as great value hotels, excellent restaurants and night clubs. A range of absorbing museums and fine public monuments, modern business and commercial areas, as well as busy markets and tree lined residential suburbs, is ready to be explored. Since the early 1990s a number of new buildings have been built, including the multi-storey Novotel hotel which is French owned. There is also an Impassive National theatre that was built with help from the Chinese.

The center of Accra contains the main banks, the large department stores, and a whole area known as the Ministries, where the governmental administration is concentrated. Economic activities in Accra are: financial, agriculture, fishing, and manufacturing processed food, lumber and plywood, textiles, clothing and chemicals.

Kampala

Kampala is the largest city and capital of Uganda (Eastern Africa). The city is divided into five boroughs that oversee local planning: Kampala Center, Kawempe Division, Makindye Division, Nakawa Division and Lubaga Division. Mutesa I, the Kabaka (king) of Buganda, had chosen the area that was to become Kampala as one of his favorite hunting grounds. The area was made up of hills and wetlands. It was an ideal breeding ground for various game, particularly a species of antelope.

The city grew as the capital of Buganda Kingdom, from which several buildings survive, including the Dasubi Tombs (built in 1881), the Buganda parliament, the Buganda Court of Justice and the Naggalabi Budo coronation site. Severely damaged in the Uganda-Tanzania war, the city has since then been rebuilt with constructions of new buildings including hotels, banks, shopping malls, educational institutions, hospitals and improvement of war torn buildings and infrastructure. Traditionally, Kampala was a city of seven hills, but over time it has come to have a lot more.

Kampala is situated at an altitude of 1,190 meters (3,904 feet). The national census in 2002 estimated the population of the city at 1,189,142. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics estimated the population of Kampala at 1,420,000 in 2008. Kampala

features a tropical wet and dry climate. However, due to the city's higher altitude, average temperatures are noticeably cooler than what is typically seen in other cities with this type of climate. Kampala seldom gets hot during the course of the year, its warmest month being January. Kampala's weather features two distinct seasons. There is a lengthy rainy season from August through December and another shorter rainy season that begins in February and lasts through June. The heaviest amount of precipitation at an average of around 175 mm of rain.

Summary

Although the two cities are long built cities, they are situated at the two extreme corners of the continent, i.e, Accra in western Africa and Kampala in Eastern Africa. Accra is a port city while Kampala is the capital city of landlocked country (Uganda). Furthermore, Accra stretches along the Atlantic coast and north into the interior, occupying the coastal lowland, while Kampala is said to be the city of several hills. Its altitude is about 1,190 meters (3,904 feet). Kampala features a tropical wet and dry climate. However, due to the city's higher altitude, average temperatures are cooler than cities of the same climate.

The population of Accra is estimated at 3,963,264 as of 2011, while the population of Kampala had been estimated by Uganda Bureaus of statistics at 1,420,000 in 2008.

Lesson

1.1

Review

Activity 1.1 A

A. Questions based on facts:

- What is the difference between an absolute and relative location of a place?
- Give the absolute location of Africa.
- Mention the four extreme points of the continent of Africa.
- Which extension of the African land mass (N-S or E-W) is the longest? What is its distance in km?
- How do we explain the compactness of a continent?
- Give the name of the most northerly and the most southerly points of Africa and indicate the latitudinal difference between them.
- Which part of Africa is wider? The northern or the southern?

B. Group discussion:

- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of having large size of continent like that of Africa.
- In groups, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of compact shape.

C. Individual work:

- Draw a political map of Africa and label the countries with their respective capital cities. Then present it to your class mates for further comment. Finally let your teacher add if something is missing.



Competency: After studying this Lesson, you will be able to:

- Explain the terms latitude and longitude in relation to parallels and meridians.

Key terms

↔ Low latitudes

↔ Meridians

↔ Middle latitudes

↔ Solstice

↔ High latitudes

↔ Parallels

↔ Longitudes

A. Latitudes and parallels

- **What is the difference between a meridian and a parallel?**
- **What does high latitude and low latitude refer to?**
- **How do you explain the relationship between latitude and climate?**
- **Latitudes:** are angular distances measured north and south of the equator in degrees. To measure latitude, equal distances from equator are marked off by parallels which are imaginary circles that go around the earth parallel to the equator. Like the equator, parallels run in an East- West direction. In addition, parallels are closer and smaller at North or South Pole.
- **Parallels:** are imaginary lines drawn on globes or maps joining all points with the same latitude in degrees north and south of the equator. Since the equator is the origin of latitude, it is numbered 0° . Places north of the equator have north latitude; places south of the equator have south latitude. The north and south poles are the most distant points from the equator; that is the North Pole's latitude is 90° N and the South Pole's latitude is 90° S. The location of a place relative to the equator determines the amount of sunlight it receives. Fig 1.3, shows five important latitudes. These lines are used as benchmarks for telling the amount of sunlight reaching various parts of the surface of the earth.

Next, you will learn more about the latitudes indicated in fig 1.3. They are as follows:

1. **The low latitudes or tropics:** The equator receives more direct sunlight than any place on earth. Areas near the equator are usually hot all year round. Both the tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N) and tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S) receive vertical sunrays. This happens on solstices. The belt between the two lines of latitudes or parallels is called the low latitude or tropics.

- 2. Middle latitudes or temperate regions:** They are found between the Tropic of Cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and the Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) in the north and the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) and the Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) in the south. ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ - $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ and S)
- 3. High latitudes and the Arctic and Antarctic circles:** ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ or S). Both have at least one day of complete sunlight and darkness each year. This occurs on solstices. Beyond the Arctic circle and the Antarctic circle are the high latitudes or polar regions. These areas receive little heat from the sun and, therefore, they are cold. Each year both North and South Poles have six months of daylight and six months of darkness.

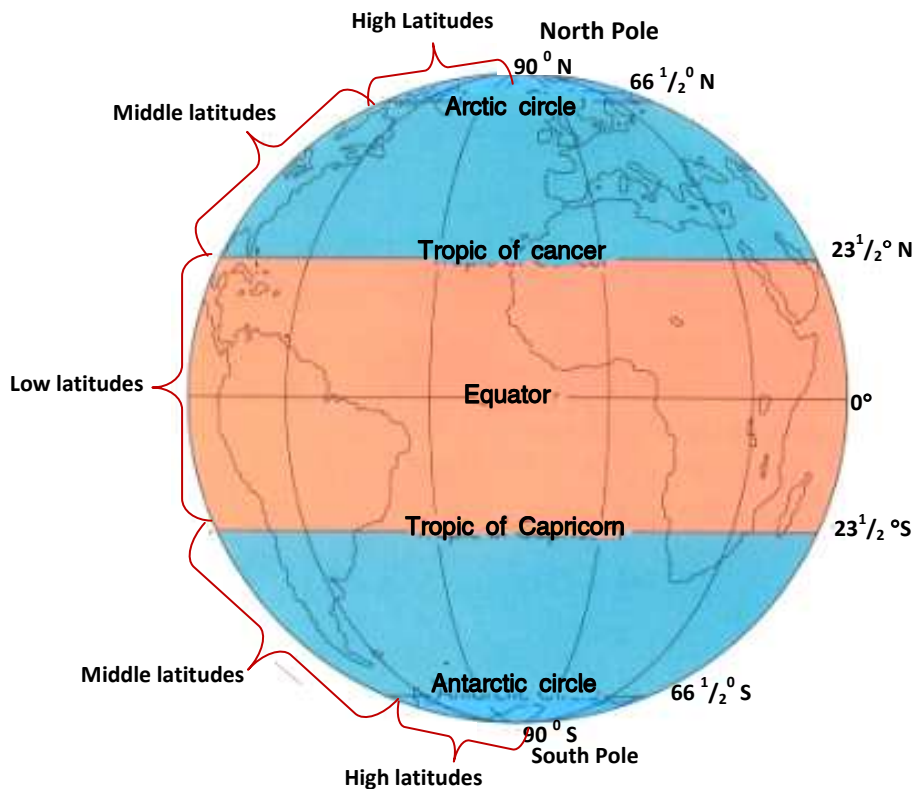


Fig 1.3 The Tropics, the Middle Latitudes and the High Latitudes

B. Longitudes and Meridians

- How do you explain the relationship between longitudes and time?
- Which longitude is the most important longitude?

- **Longitudes:** are angular distances measured to the east and west of the prime meridians in degrees
- **Meridians:** are imaginary lines drawn on globes or maps joining all points with the same longitude in degrees. All meridians extend from the North Pole to the South Pole and each meridian is, therefore, a semi circle covering half of the earth's circumference. Distance between meridians is known as Longitude.

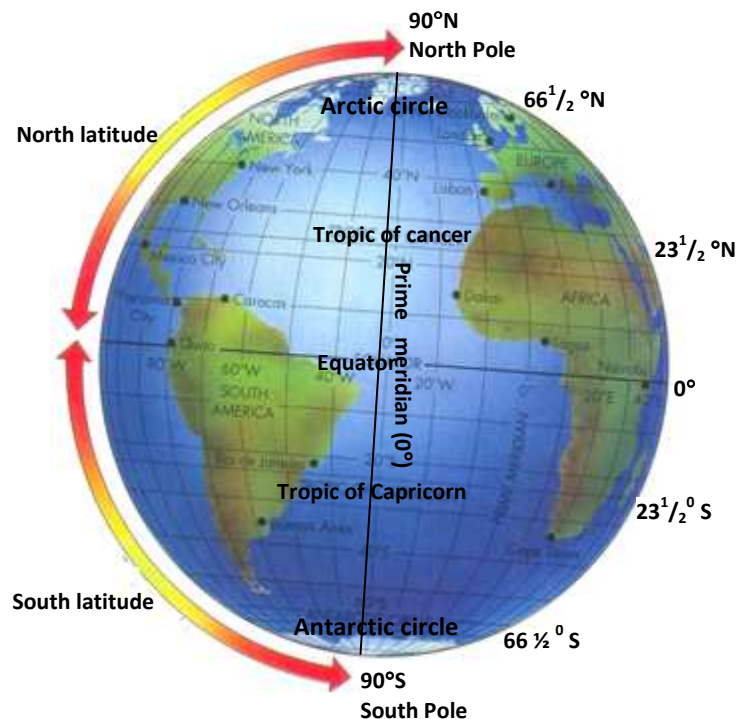


Fig 1.4 Prime meridian

The Prime Meridian or 0° longitude

There is “natural” midpoint like the equator from which longitude can be measured, but most countries have agreed to use the meridian that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole through the royal observatory at Greenwich. This meridian is called Prime Meridian.

All other meridians are labeled in degrees East or West of the prime meridian. The earth being a circle, it is divided into 360° of longitude. The half of the earth that lies east of the Prime Meridian has east longitude up to 180° (half of 360°); the half that lies west of Prime Meridian has west longitude up to 180°.

C. Travelling in Time

- **What is the difference between local time and standard time?**
- **Why do we say a place east of the international date time is earlier than a place west of the international date time?**

◆ Local Mean Time

Time varies with longitude. The earth rotates on its axis from west to east. This motion of the earth determines the length of a day. All places on the face of the earth see the sun apparently rising in the East and setting in the West. Each day, in its path the sun moves across the sky at its zenith. This happens at noon time. All places located along a given meridian see the sun equally. They have also similar noon time. But the time East or West of this line will see the sun differently. Due to longitudinal variation in time, places observe varied Local Mean Time(L.M.T). For example, the earth completes one rotation or 360° in 24 hours. That means every 15° equals one hour and four minutes for a degree.

Places East of the meridional position in relation to the sun will be ahead of places to the west. Therefore, the L.M.T for the East is always ahead. For example, you can find L.M.T. in New York when it is noon in London.

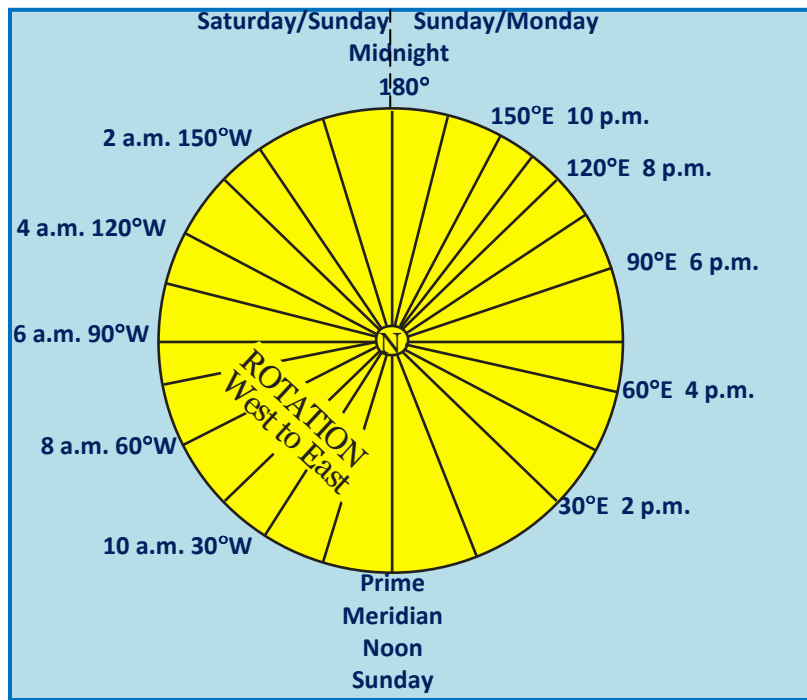


Fig 1.5 Longitude and Time

Difference in longitude between New York and London:

London 0°
 New York 74°W
 Longitudinal difference

$0 + 74 = 74$

- **Difference in time:**
 - $74 \div 15 = 4$ hours, 56 minutes. Is L.M.T in New York behind or ahead of London?

The direction is west, therefore, L.M.T is behind. When it is noon at London, its L.M.T is 7:04 a.m at New York.

Once the time difference between two points is known, it is possible to calculate their longitudinal location. For example, if L.M.T. is $4\frac{1}{2}$ hour ahead of Greenwich as reported by radio officer on a ship, what will be its longitudinal location? To calculate this, you can proceed as follows:

- **Difference in time is $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours**
- **Difference in longitude is:**
 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 15^\circ = 67\frac{1}{2}$ degrees

- **Therefore, the longitudinal position of the ship is 67° 30' East.**

Lesson

1.2

Review

Activity 1.2 A**A. Questions based on facts:**

- Which longitude is known as the prime meridian?
- What do we mean by the apparent movement of the sun?
- Is the time in Delhi (India) ahead or behind than the time in Paris (France)?
- Explain the following abbreviations A.M, P.M, L.M.T, G.M.T.

B. Group work:

Do in two groups. Let the first group make a short study as to why time is ahead when one goes from west to east. Let the second group make a short study as to why temperature is decreasing when moving from the low latitude to the high latitude. Let the representatives of each group present the results of their studies to their classmates and invite them for further discussion.

C. Things to do:

- The news is broadcasted by the B.B.C at 7 p.m G.M.T
 1. At what time is it heard in Addis Ababa, 40° E?
 2. At Singapore 105° E?

Super Language Families of the Peoples of Africa and their Distribution

Competency: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Name super language families in Africa.

Key terms

- ↔ Khoisan
- ↔ super Language families

◆ Major Language Families Spoken in Africa

- Do all the peoples of Africa speak one language?
- List major language families spoken in Africa.

Niger – Congo

- Bantu family
- Kordofanian family
- Mande
- Dogon

Afro-Asiatic

- Semetic
- Cushitic
- Berber
- Chadic
- Omotic

Nilo-Saharan

- Kanuri
- Songhay
- Nubian
- Nilotic family
 - Luo
 - Dinka
 - Masai

Khoisan

- Khoe
- Tuu
- Kxa

The languages spoken by the peoples of Africa are classified into four super-language families. They are:

- **Niger-Congo:** It has between 300 and 400 million speakers. The Niger-Congo super-family speakers are found in western, central, eastern and southern Africa. This language family occupies the largest part of Africa.
- **Afro-Asiatic:** super family speakers are found in northern, central, northeastern and the Horn of Africa. It is the second largest super language family. It has between 200 and 300 million speakers.

- **Nilo Saharan:** It is divided into seven subgroups. Chari-Nile, Songhay, Saharan, Meban, Koman and Fur. Chari-Nile and Koman are spoken in parts of Ethiopia and the Horn. It has about 30 million speakers.
- **The Khoisan** super-family speakers occupy a few areas of southern Africa. This language super family has the smallest number of speakers. It has about 300,000 speakers.

Case Study

comparative case study of speakers from two major language groups.

Speakers from Two Major Language Groups

The Niger-Congo Language family is the largest group in Africa (and probably in the world) in terms of the number of languages. A major branch of the Niger-Congo Language is the Bantu family, which covers a greater geographic area than the rest of the family put together. Most of the ethnic groups living in Central and Southern Africa today are Bantu speakers. In fact, more than 200 million people in the region speak one of the many Bantu languages.

Afro-Asiatic Languages are spoken across North Africa, the Horn of Africa and the Middle East. There are approximately 375 Afro – Asiatic languages spoken by 300 million people. The main sub-families of Afro-Asiatic are the Semitic Languages, the Cushitic Languages, Berber and the Chadic Languages. The Afro-Asiatic language family is believed to have originated in East Africa, though its most famous sub-branch, the Semitic Languages (including Arabic, Amharic and Hebrew among others), seems to have developed in the Arabian peninsula. The Semitic Languages are the only branch of the Afro-Asiatic family of languages that is spoken outside of Africa.



Fig. 1.6 Language Super-Families

Lesson

1.3

Review

Activity 1.3 A

A. Fact based questions:

1. Answer the following questions

- What are the major language classification of the peoples of Africa?
- Which of the four Super-Families of languages are spoken in Ethiopia and the Horn?
- How many super language families are there in Africa?
- Which language Super-Family has the largest number of speakers?
- Which language Super-Family has the smallest number of speakers?



Ancient Civilization in Africa (Egypt and Carthage)

Competencies: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Indicate the location of Egypt and Carthage as one of the centers of ancient civilizations in Africa.
- Explain the significance of the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Carthage.

Key terms

↔ Craftsman

↔ Temple

↔ Mummification

↔ Tomb

◆ Ancient Civilization of Egypt

- **Most ancient civilizations began in river valleys. Do you agree or disagree? Discuss.**
- **Have you ever seen the picture of a pyramid? Sketch it on the exercise book.**

The civilization of Ancient Egypt began about 3000 BC in the Nile River valley. During this time, most people lived in and around the Nile valley.



Fig.1.7 Nile valley settlement

◆ Social Classes in Ancient Egypt

In ancient Egypt, there were three social classes. These include:

- **The Upper Class:** consisted of kings, rich land owners, priests and government officials.
- **The Middle Class:** was made up of merchants, craftsmen and other skilled workers.
- **The Lower Class:** consisted of poor farmers. They lived in small mud huts.

◆ Agriculture

Ancient Egypt was a hot country with almost no rain fall. But farmers grew crops most of the year by irrigating their land. They built canals to take water from the Nile to their fields. Farmers used wooden ploughs pulled by oxen to prepare the fields for planting.

Wheat and barley were the main crops of ancient Egypt. Other crops included lettuce, beans, onions, figs, dates, grapes, melons and cucumbers. Parts of the date of grape crops were crushed to make wine.

The Egyptians raised dairy and beef cattle, goats, ducks, geese and donkeys. Some people kept bees for honey.

◆ Trade

Ancient Egyptian traders sailed to lands bordering Aegean, Mediterranean and Red Seas. They acquired silver, iron, horses and cedar logs from Syria, Lebanon and other areas of Southwestern Asia. They got ivory, leopard skins, copper, cattle and spices from Nubia, a country south of Egypt. For these goods, the Egyptians bartered gold, other minerals, wheat, barley and papyrus sheets.



Ancient Egyptian rulers were known as Pharaohs.

◆ The Pyramids

Egyptian farmers were also involved in the construction of temples, palaces and tombs. The large tombs built for the Pharaohs were called **Pyramids**. (See fig 1.8).



Fig. 1.8 Pyramids

◆ Beliefs

Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death. They preserved the body of the dead. The process of preserving the dead body is called **Mummification**.

◆ Egyptian Writings

A system of writing called hieroglyphics was developed by Ancient Egyptians. Hieroglyphics was a pictorial form of writing. First Egyptians wrote by carving hieroglyphics on stone or wood. Later on, they used papyrus. In fact, the English word paper comes from the word papyrus.

◆ Contribution Made in Science

Ancient Egyptians contributed a lot for the advancement of mathematics, astronomy and medicine. They produced a calendar with 365 days. Ancient Egyptians also made important medical discoveries.

◆ The Ancient Civilization of Carthage

- **Where was Carthage found?**

Carthage was one of the greatest cities of ancient times. It was a rich trading center. Carthage was located on the coast of North Africa near the present day Tunis (capital city of Tunisia).

Carthage was founded by the **Phoenician** people at about 814 BC. It was surrounded by a wall. Probably it was the first city-state to control an empire. The Empire of Carthage ruled parts of North Africa, southern Spain and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea.

The Phoenicians developed their alphabet which consisted of 22 symbols. The Greek alphabet developed from that of the Phoenicians. The Roman and all Western alphabets have been taken from the Greeks. The Carthaginians built broad cargo ships and also long, narrow warships. They engraved metals such as gold and silver. They carved objects from ivory. They also knew how to weave woolen and linen.

Carthage fought three wars with the Roman Empire over Sicily. The wars, took place from 264 BC to 146 BC. The wars were called the **Punic Wars**. But in the third war, Carthage was finally destroyed and it became part of the Roman Empire.

Case Study

Comparison between Egypt and Carthage

Ancient Egypt was the birthplace of one of the world's first civilizations. This advanced culture arose about 5000 years ago in the Nile River valley in northeastern Africa. It continued for over 2000 years and so became one of the longest lasting civilizations in history.

The ancient Egyptians made outstanding contributions to the development of civilization. They created the world's first national government, basic forms of arithmetic, and a 365-day calendar. They invented a form of picture writing called hieroglyphics. They also invented papyrus, a paper like writing material made from the stems of papyrus plants. Ancient Egyptians developed a belief in life after death. They built great cities in which many skilled architect, doctors, engineers, painters and sculptors worked. They also built the pyramids as tombs for their rulers. They serve as spectacular reminders of the glory of ancient Egypt.

Carthage was one of the greatest cities of ancient time. It stood on a peninsula in North Africa, near the present city of Tunis, Tunisia. It was founded by the Phoenicians around 814 BC. It grew quickly because of its location on a peninsula and its two excellent harbours. But archeologists who excavated the ruins of Carthage have found no remains earlier than about 750 B.C.

Lesson

1.4

Review

Activity 1.4 A**A. Questions based on facts:**

- Explain the time and place of the beginning of ancient Egyptian civilization.
- Why did the ancient Egyptians construct pyramids?
- What are hieroglyphics?
- What is papyrus?
- Who were the founders of Carthage?

B. Things to do:

- Draw an outline map of Africa and locate the Nile valley and Egypt.
- Locate ancient Carthage on the map of Africa.



Competencies: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Show appreciation to the architectural achievements of pre-colonial state of Zimbabwe.
- Analyze the economic bases of pre-colonial states of Mali and Funji.

Key term

↔ Pre-colonial

Pre – colonial Zimbabwe

- **Where is the present day Zimbabwe located?**

Zimbabwe took its name from the ancient trading city of Zimbabwe. The city was built by the **Shona** people about 1000AD. The word “Zimbabwe” comes from a Shona language which meant "house of stone".

The ruins of the city include a tower 9 meters high and a part of a wall 240 meters around. The structures were made of huge granite stones which were fitted together without mortar.

By 1400's Zimbabwe reached its highest stage of civilization. During this time, a branch of the Shona called the Karanga established the Mwenemutapa Empire. This empire included most of the present-day Zimbabwe.

But in the late 1400's, a group called Rozwi from Karanga revolted against Mwenemutapa Empire and founded another Empire called Changemire. The Rozwi took over the city of Zimbabwe and became stronger than its counterpart. However, in turn the Changemire Empire was defeated by another people called Nguni. After the fall of the Changemire Empire, the city of Zimbabwe was abandoned.

The rulers of Zimbabwe built a large walled capital. Skilled masons constructed a huge complex of palaces, stone houses and temples.

Case Study

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe was the most powerful inland state that exported gold to the coastal cities of East Africa. Around 1000 AD, migrating farmers and herders settled in the lands between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers. These pioneers discovered gold in their new homeland. With the wealth from gold, they set up a large trading empire. In the ruins of Zimbabwe, archeologists have found Chinese and Indian goods which the rulers of Zimbabwe had bought with profits from the gold trade. Zimbabwe reached its height in the 1400's when the Portuguese destroyed the coastal cities. Zimbabwe declined because trade was cut off. About the same time, weak rulers, shortage of salt, and poor crops left the land open to invaders.

◆ Pre-colonial Mali

- **When did the Empire of Mali reach its highest peak?**

The Mali Empire was founded by the Mandingo people. By about 1240 A.D., a young leader named Sundiata Keita defeated the kingdom of Ghana. By this time, Mali was able to control the gold fields and salt deposits of West Africa. This formed the basis for its economy. From 1312 to 1337, Mali was ruled by Mansa Musa. Under his rule, the Empire achieved the highest stage of political power and cultural development. During this time, the city of Timbuktu became a famous center of Islamic learning. Other cities of the Empire were centers of caravan trade. The Mali people were successful farmers and cattle keepers. But, in the late 14th century, Mali became weak due to civil war. Later on, the kingdom of Songhai replaced Mali as the most powerful state in West Africa.

◆ Pre colonial Funji

- **Where was the Funj kingdom located?**

Funj was a Muslim Empire in present day Sudan. The empire began in the early 16th century and was destroyed by the Egyptians in 1821.

The origin of the Funj people was not clearly known. They might have come from a people called Shilluk who lived in the White Nile region.

The Funj Sultanate was a feudal state founded in the early 16th century by Amara Dunkas (r.1504 - 34). The Sultanate flourished during the 17th and 18th centuries. The population consisted mainly of the Funj people. Nubians, Arabs, Beja and other peoples also lived in the sultanate. Arabic was spoken in much of the Funj Sultanate proper. The state religion was Islam.

The feudal structure of the sultanate retained elements of a slave holding system. Tribal clan relationships continued in the outlying areas. The capital Sennar, was prosperous through trade. It hosted representatives from all over the Middle East and Africa. The wealth and power of the Sultans had long rested on the control of the economy. All caravans were controlled by the monarch. The monarch also controlled the gold supply that became the main source of the state's currency. Foreign currencies were widely used by merchants in order to break the power of the monarch. The growing trade created a wealthy class of literate merchants who read widely about Islam.

In the early 16th century, the Funj accepted Islam. They founded also Sennar as their capital.

The Funj armies conquered the northern regions of the Sudan and nearly all the area between the Blue Nile and White Nile. Then, Funj became powerful. They were feared in the region between the Red Sea and the Nile River. But, since the middle of the 17th century, the Funj nobles revolted again and again. A period of decline followed. In 1821, it was invaded by Egypt which marked the end of the Funj Empire.

Lesson

1.5

Review

Activity 1.5 A

- *Fact based questions:*

1. Identify the following:

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| - Rozwi | - Nguni | - Timbuktu | - Mansa Musa |
| - Karanga | - Mandingo | - Sennar | - Shilluk |

2. Answer the following questions:

- Who built the city of Zimbabwe?
- Which ruler established a powerful Empire in West Africa?
- Write the names of the Empires that came just before and after Mali.
- What does the word Zimbabwe mean?
- Who established the Mwenemutapa Empire?
- Which Empire was established by the Rozwi people?
- Which people defeated the Changamire Empire?
- Name the people who founded the Mali Empire.
- Explain the role of Sundiata Keita and Mansa Musa in Mali Empire.
- Which kingdom replaced Mali?
- Who defeated Funj Sultanate and when?



Long Distance Trade as a Factor Connecting Peoples in Ethiopia

Competencies: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Appreciate the contribution of long distance trade in Ethiopia in connecting peoples.
- Recognize the existence of other trade routes in Africa.
- Identify the origins of long distance trade routes in Ethiopia.

Key terms

↔ Caravan

↔ Musk

↔ Incense

↔ Spices

Trade: is an economic activity of buying and selling goods.

Local trade: refers to local exchanges of goods among peoples of a given region.

It was conducted at open markets held weekly on fixed days.

Long distance trade: involved different markets, peoples, regions and goods.

It combined both internal and external trade.

- Is it possible for people to live without trade interaction? Discuss.

◆ Long Distance Trade in Ethiopia

Long distance trade in Ethiopia was conducted by Muslim merchants. It revived in the 19th century. The leading merchants of the time were known as Jabarti and Afkala.

The Jabarti were Muslim merchants in Northern Ethiopia.

The Afkala were Oromo Muslim Merchants in South Western Ethiopia.

Long distance trade was mainly conducted by caravan merchants who travelled far and wide distances in large groups. The leader of the caravan merchants was called Negadras. The word comes from Amharic and meant leader of merchants.

◆ Items of Trade

The major export items of trade were ivory, musk, gold, skins, hides, incense, coffee and slaves. The major area of supply was South Western Ethiopia.

The main import items included copper, spice, clothes, beads, silk, silver, firearms, cartridges and different tools.

◆ Markets and Trade Routes

The major markets were located along the trade routes running from South Western to Northern Ethiopia.

Some of the markets included Bonga in Keffa, Hirmata in Jimma, Assendabo in Wollega, Basso in Gojjam and Adwa in Tigrai. Massawa was the end of the trade routes in this part of Ethiopia.

Markets located along the East –West trade route include Sodo in Gurage, Ankober and Aliyu Amba in Northern Shewa and Dire Dawa and Harar in Hararge. The ports of Zeila and Berbera were the end points.

The major trade routes linked the market centers along the North-South and East–West directions. South - Western Ethiopia was the origin of both trade routes (See fig 1.9)

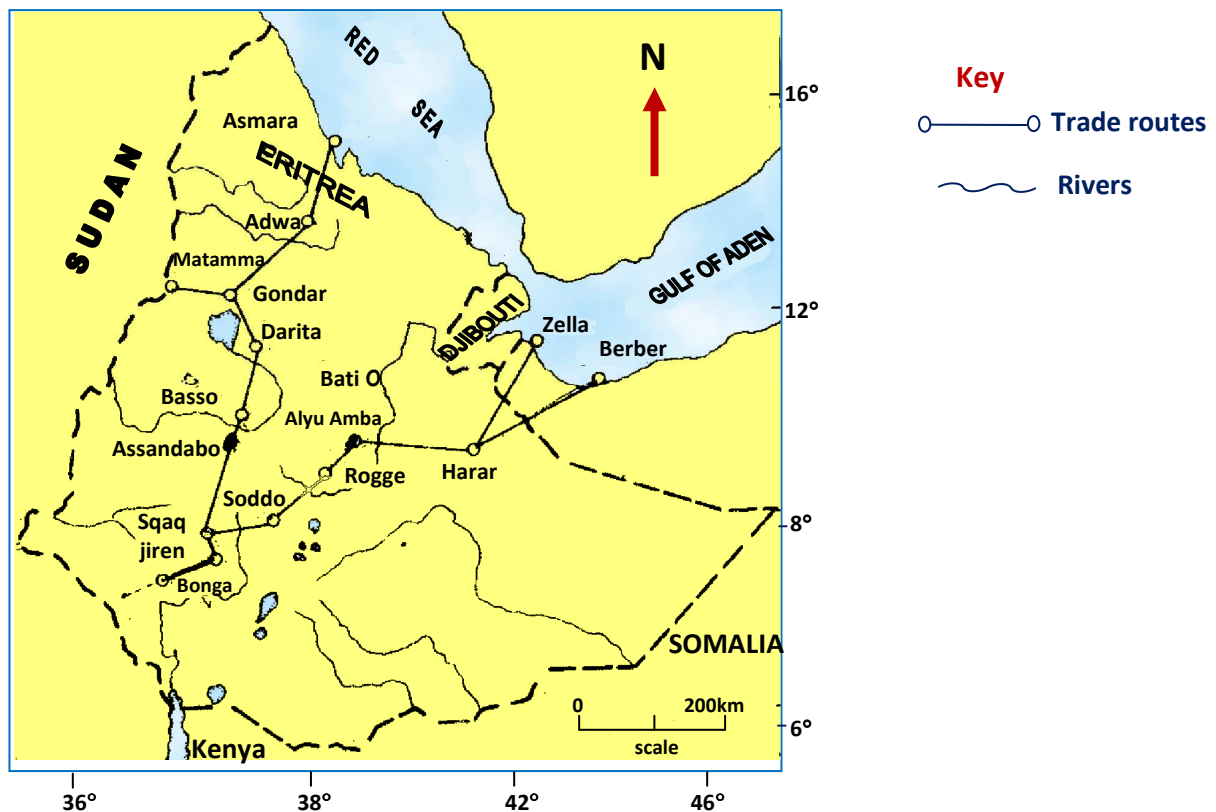


Fig. 1.9 Major trade routes in the 19th century

◆ Medium of Exchange

In the 19th century, one of the widely used medium of exchange was salt bar called amole. The other important medium of exchange was called **Maria Theresa**. It was a silver coin made in Austria named after its queen. It was imported into Ethiopia at the end of the 18th century.



Fig. 1.10 Maria Theresa

◆ Importance of Long Distance Trade

Long distance trade served as a major means of economic relations among different peoples of Ethiopia. Besides exchange of goods, people also interchanged views and ideas. On the other hand, trade was one of the major sources of income to rulers. To strengthen their economic and political power, rulers imported firearms. Furthermore, long distance trade contributed to the political and religious changes among the Oromo of the Gibe River valley who formed the Oromo kingdoms. Through the Muslim merchants they also accepted Islam. With the introduction of money, rulers began to collect taxes in the form of money. Above all, long distance trade created a strong attachment among the peoples of Ethiopia and united them together.

Case study

Two major trade routes

The major trade routes consisted of two main lines. Both lines started from the south western part of Ethiopia. One of the lines originated from Bonga, the capital city of the kingdom of Kefa. It connected peoples and states of southern region with the northern part of Ethiopia. This trade route ran north wards through trade centers, such as Jiren (in Jimma), Seka (in Limmu- Enarya), Assendabo (in Horro Guduru), Basso (in Gojam) and Darita (in Begemder). From Darita the route entered Gondar where it branched into two. One branch proceeded westwards to Sudan through Metemma, while the other branch ran northward through Adwa (in Tigray) and entered Massawa on the Red Sea coast. This route was the most important in the first decade of the 19th century.

The second major trade route connected the trade of Ethiopia with Zeila and Berbera. This route started from Jiren and moved to Seka, where it changed its course towards the south east and continued to Soddo and Rogge near Mount Yerer. Then the route passed through Aliyu Amba and ran eastward to Harar. At Harar, the route branched into two and proceeded to Zeila and Berbera. This route became very important after the expansion of the power of the kingdom of Shewa under Sahle Selassie.

Lesson**1.6****Review****Activity 1.6 A****A. Fact based questions:**

- Which merchants dominated the long distance trade in Ethiopia in the 19th century?
- Explain the advantages of having markets held on weekends.
- What was the impact of long distance trade on the social, economic and political life of Ethiopian society?

B. Things to do:

- By visiting a nearby market, write a short report on the nature of the market in relation to its merchants, major items of trade and its contribution to the society.



Competencies: After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- Describe the factors which affect population distribution.
- Relate these factors to population settlement in Africa and identify settlement on a map.
- Explain the types of livelihood commonly found in Africa.
- Relate these factors to climate and vegetation.
- Discuss reasons for urban settlement and identify some examples.
- Identify key transport routes.
- Be aware of key transport routes and the effect of civil unrest on security.

Key terms

↔ Population distribution

↔ Population density

◆ Population Distribution and Settlement

A. Key factors affecting population distribution and settlement

- What do you understand by the phrase population distribution?
- Define the term settlement.
- What are the major causes of population distribution?

The distribution of population in the world is uneven. It is affected by several factors. These factors include: fertility of soil, relief, mineral resources, stage of economic development, and level of technological development as well as socio-political organization. In agrarian societies, physical factors such as climate have decisive roles in population distribution. But in advanced societies, cultural factors have significant role in determining population distribution.

The following are major factors that affect population distribution:

- **Climate:** Favorable climate attracts more people than unfavorable climate.
- **Natural vegetation:** Forests and grasslands provide people with means of making a living. Such areas are settled by large number of people.

- **Relief:** High mountains are too cold to be settled by people unless they are rich with minerals.
- **Soils:** Areas such as river valleys and deltas, as well as regions with rich volcanic soils are attractive for human settlement. They are good for cultivation of crops.
- **Minerals and power:** Places that have rich mineral deposits and large supply of power are usually settled by large number of people.
- **Accessibility:** Regions which are well facilitated with transport system or located along river valleys, mountain passes and coastal areas could be settled by large group of people.
- **Water supply:** The availability of water is one of the major factors for human settlement.
- **The political Factor:** Governments may encourage people to migrate and settle in selected parts of a country.

B. Patterns of population distribution in Africa

- **Explain the effect of climate on population distribution and settlement.**

Climate is the single-biggest physical factor that has strong influence on the pattern of population distribution in Africa. Generally, areas with less than 380mm of rainfall per year can support few crops. Therefore, the great expanse of the deserts and semi-deserts of the Sahara, Kalahari, Somalia, Nyika region of central and southern Kenya are areas of scanty rainfall. Consequently, they have low population distribution.

Study the fig.1.11 carefully

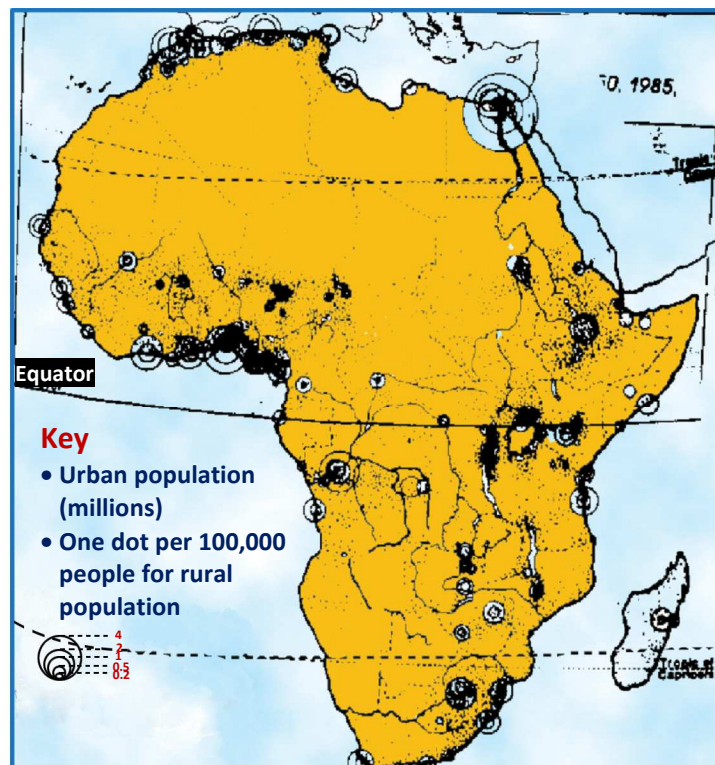


Fig 1.11 Settlement patterns



The shores of Lake Victoria, the Nile Delta, the Maghreb, the Highlands of Ethiopia and the Coast of West Africa have high population concentration. On the other hand, the vast Sahara Desert, the Namib-Kalahari Deserts, and the Coastal plains of the Horn of Africa have extremely low population. These areas experience the hottest and driest climate.

◆ Livelihood in Africa

- Which African country is well known in the production of palm oil?
- What do we mean by shifting cultivation?
- Describe the main livelihood of the Masai people of East Africa. Do we have people in Ethiopia having a similar kind of livelihood? Can you mention the regions?

A. Fishing in the Rift Valley of Ethiopia

The Ethiopian rift valley extends in between North Western and South Eastern highlands. The valley floor consists of several lakes as Chamo, Abaya, Hawassa, Shalla, Abijata, Langanu and Ziway.

In the Rift valley lakes, there are about 25 fish species. It accounts for about 50 percent of the total fish production in Ethiopia. Tilapia, Nile perch and cat-fish are commercially popular.

Ethiopia has not yet much benefited from its fish resources. Despite the high potential for fish production, its annual extraction is very little (11 percent). A number of factors may contribute to low level development of fishery in the country. Some of these include:

- Traditional technique of fishing
- Low local demand for fish products
- Lack of skilled human power
- Absence of adequate statistical data about the fishery sector of the country, etc.

Fishery is a traditional sector of Ethiopian economy, hence, needs immediate transformation. This implies that, it should be commercialized to benefit the fisherman and the country at large. To this effect the use of improved tools and techniques of fishing, investable capital, changing the food habit of the people, and conserving the fish resources would be necessary.



Ethiopian Rift valley Lakes

1. Lake Abe
2. Lake Zway
3. Lake Langan
4. Lake Abijata
5. Lake Shalla
6. Lake Hawassa
7. Lake Abaya
8. Lake Chamo
9. Lake Chew Bahir

Fig. 1.12 The Ethiopian Rift Valley Lakes

Case study

Most fishing activities in Ethiopia are taking place in fresh waters (i.e lakes, rivers and ponds). According to the Ethiopian wild life conservation department, Ethiopia's fresh water bodies are known to have 101 species of fish, among which four are endemic to the country. The Ethiopian fishing grounds could be classified as (a) lakes, (b) river fishery.

a) Lake fishery

The Ethiopian lakes are estimated to cover a surface area of about 7000km². But they account only 50% of the total yearly fish production of the country. The annual maximum sustainable fish yield of our lakes are estimated to be above 35,000 tons. But presently only 4,000 tons are produced annually. This is only 11% of the annual potential of our lakes.

b) River fishery

Most rivers of Ethiopia have high fish resources. Most fish production of the rivers is confined to local consumption by villagers living near and around river banks. The fishing potential of Ethiopian rivers has not yet been fully known. But according to some references, the county's rivers and streams can produce, on average, about 7000 - 10,000 tons of fish annually. For example, Baro river alone can supply a maximum sustainable yield of 2,500 tons per year.

Generally, both lakes and rivers of Ethiopia are very rich in a wide variety of fish resources, such as Tilapia, Nile perch, Carius, Cyprinus, Barbus and others, and have high promising potential for the development of commercial fish industry.

B. Equatorial Lowlands and their Resources

The following are major resources of the equatorial lowlands:

Palm Oil

Palm tree grows throughout the equatorial lowlands of Africa. The fruits from palm trees are source of large amount of oil. Western Africa is the world's largest producer of palm oil. Nigeria alone accounts for more than 75 percent of the export of palm oil. However, Africa accounts for 13 percent of the world's palm oil production.



a) *Harvesting from a low oil palm tree*



b) *Harvesting from a tall oil palm tree*

Fig. 1.13 Harvesting oil palm

Food Crops

- **Shifting cultivation:** is practiced in the hot wet equatorial rainforest regions of Africa. In these areas, farmers use the hoes for cultivation. It is difficult to use the ploughs because of tree stumps and roots in the ground. Instead, farmers use sticks to make holes and then put seeds into them. Crops grown include: manioc (cassava), maize, sweet potatoes, millet, yams, vegetables and fruits.

Case study

Peasant Cultivation (small scale agriculture)

Peasant cultivation is a settled agriculture because the fields are cultivated on permanent basis. In peasant cultivation, the land is usually a small area, often divided into several small plots. These plots are often scattered. Such farms are usually worked by the farmers and their family. The farmers grow a large variety of crops because their main purpose is to feed the family. This type of farming is called subsistence farming. Such farms are usually mixed farms, because the farmers not only grow crops but they also keep animals for work, milk or meat. The farmers use tools and ploughs that are quite simple.

C. High Savannah Cattle Ranching

Cattle Ranching in Ethiopia: There are two main types of savannah or tropical grasslands in Ethiopia. They are: Grassland Savannah and Woodland Savannah. The Savannah land covers most part of the rift valley, the Awash valley, and parts of Borana, Wollega and Gojam. In these areas, large number of cattle are reared.

Case study

Cattle ranching in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has a very large livestock resource. The country ranks first in Africa and tenth in the World in its cattle population. From early days, livestock rearing has played important role in the life of Ethiopians. In the lowlands, especially in Ogaden, Borana and Afar, stock breeding is the mainstay of the people.

Livestock in the pastoral and semi-pastoral areas are kept as capital assets. The manures of the cattle are usually used as sources of fuel and fertilizer.

In general, the lives of farmers in rural areas of the country are highly linked with livestock rearing.

Case study

The Masai Herdsmen of East Africa

The Masai live in the dry savannah part of Kenya and Northern Tanzania. They are herdsmen. In these areas, cultivation of crops, without irrigation, is almost impossible. The Masai, therefore, practice a nomadic way of life. They constantly move with their herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats and survive by the blood of live cattle and other animals. However, overgrazing is becoming crucial problem. Consequently, it results to severe soil erosion.



Cattle are very important in the life of the people in the savannah lands of Africa.

D. Sedentary Agriculture

Sedentary agriculture is a more advanced form of traditional agriculture. It is practiced outside the tropical rainforest and desert regions. The staple food crops grown include: maniocs, yams, maize,

millet, sorghum, rice, wheat, barley, teff, inset, banana, beans, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers onions and peppers (see fig 1.14).

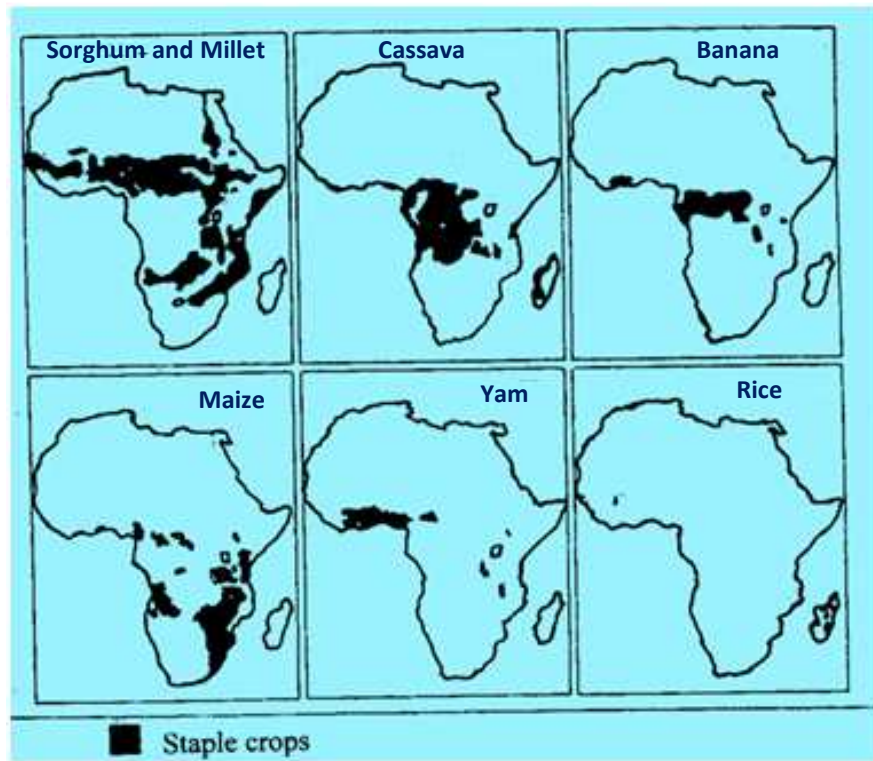


Fig 1.14 Sedentary Agriculture

Livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, horses and donkeys are also raised on sedentary farms. Such farming system is widely practiced in the tropical, subtropical and temperate plateaus and highlands. Mixed farming is dominant in the highlands of Ethiopia, Eastern and Southern Africa.

◆ Commercial Grain Farming

These types of agricultural systems, in Africa, were formerly developed by European colonizers. Their main purpose was to produce grains or cereals such as wheat, barley, rice and maize for European market. But after independence most European farm holdings had diminished due to insecurity caused by the struggle for independence and subsequent political pressures.

This is a modern large-scale agricultural system which has been developed by European farmers very recently. In general commercial farming is:

- More mechanized and fertilized
- Mainly monoculture, i.e. specializes in one or two cash crops
- Mostly found in the low population areas

Currently, in many African countries commercial farms are owned by governments or individual investors. A large number of the population in these countries are wage labourers in the farms. It should not be forgotten that the contribution of small peasant farmers in the production of some cash crops is very important.

The following description will help you to note some of the commercial crops of Africa.

- **Coffee:** It is a very popular cash crop. Africa accounts for about 20 percent of the world's coffee production. The chief coffee producers in Africa include Cote D'ivore, Ethiopia, Uganda, Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola.
- **Tea:** It is grown in the wetter parts of the African highlands. Major producers include Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Congo and Mauritius.
- **Horticulture:** Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya are well known producers of flower which is destined to European markets. Ethiopia exports flower to Europe and the U.S.A. This is a new venture in the Ethiopian economy.

◆ Factors Affecting the Distribution of Settlement and Livelihood

- Enumerate factors favoring the site of Addis Ababa as a city.
- In which African country is Mombasa found?
- What are the causes for the formation of urban center?
- Why do you think people are moving from rural areas to urban centers in great number?
- Explain the relationship between human settlements and security issues, like civil disturbances and wars.

◆ The Site, situation and Growth of the urban settlement

Urban settlement has two components. These components are site and situation. Site refers to the local setting of a city, while the situation refers to the regional setting. As example of site and situation, think of Addis Ababa. The original site of Addis Ababa was on the top of Entoto mountain. The importance of its situation (regional location) was that it enabled the government to control the country from this central location. A defensive site is a location where a city can be easily defended.

Case study

Addis Ababa

Addis Ababa is a city founded by Menilik II and Etege Tayitu in 1879 as a cultural, political, judicial and commercial hub of Ethiopia. Menilik II allocated all lands around the old palace to his war lords and aristocrats. These higher nobilities with their huge soldiers settled around the palace and built their own houses, which in turn led to the formation of various neighborhoods (Sefers in Amharic).

Addis Ababa's neighborhoods formation was commenced in 1900, before 110 years. These neighborhoods were named after chiefs such as Ras Mekonen Sefer, Ras Mulugeta Sefer or named after the dominant ethnic group settled in the area like

Wollo Sefer, Adere Sefer, Gofa Sefer. Some Sefers are named by their dominant function like neighborhoods of laborers (Serategna Sefer), neighborhoods of guards (Zebegna Sefer) or neighborhoods of monastery (Gedam Sefer). Some neighborhoods derive their names after the names of nobles who were granted plots around the place. In due course of time, more and more new comers attracted to these neighborhoods.

The city, at its infancy served as a platform to coordinate the Ethiopian army that defeated the Italian invaders at the Battle of Adwa in 1896. After the victory of Adwa, many countries have opened up their embassies in the city. This resulted in increasing and altering the size and shapes of settlements of the city. The introduction of modernization encouraged natives and foreigners to come, settle and engage in causal and permanent business in the city.

Unlike other African cities, Addis Ababa is entirely built by Ethiopians. The city has played a significant role in transferring technologies to the remaining parts of the country. Addis Ababa is a melting pot of various nations and nationalities with a multitude of cultures and languages. The peripheral areas of Addis Ababa, being an essential site, are under constant pressure due to their proximity and specific locational advantage.

Study the map of Addis Ababa given below carefully

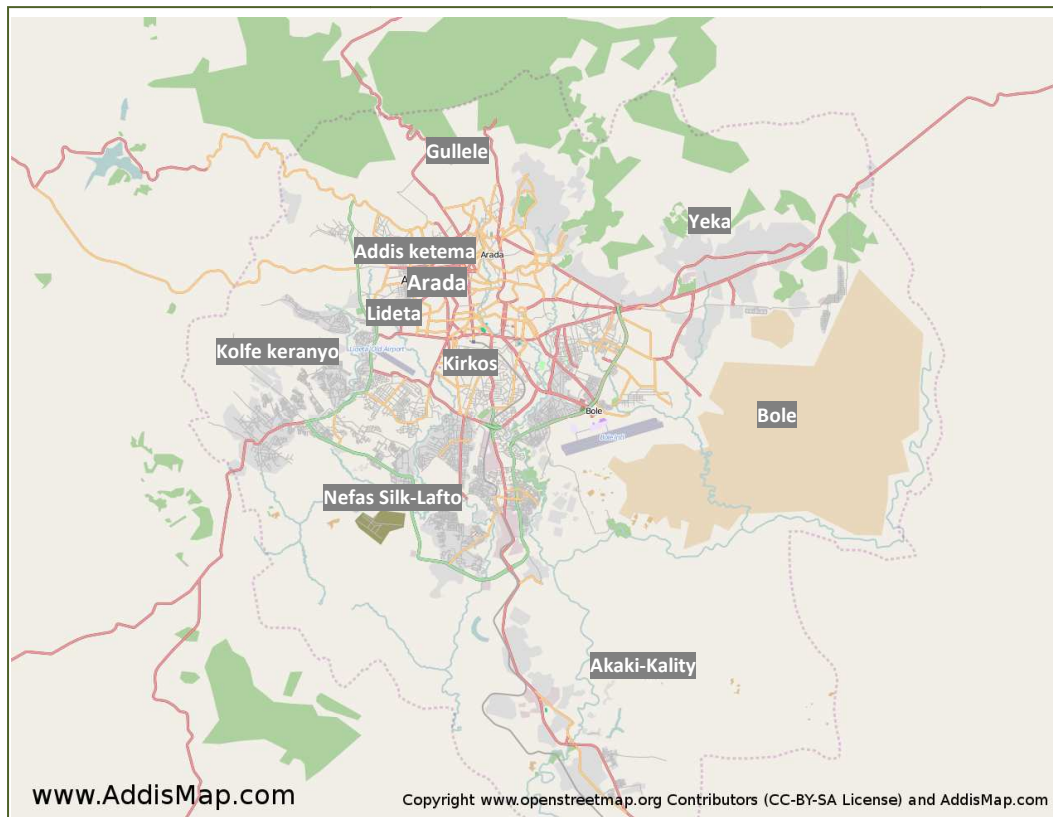


Fig. 1.15 Map showing the position of Addis Ababa

Factors favoring the site of Addis Ababa include:

- Located between the old established provinces of the Northern half of the country and the Southern territories;
- Effectiveness for government administration;
- Located between Weyna Dega and the Dega zones;
- Located above the zone of tropical diseases;
- Enjoyed a temperate climate with adequate rainfall;
- Presence of extensive flatland for expansion and development;
- Presence of a pre- existing pattern of natural route ways and tracks;
- Capacity to support large urban population; and
- Adequacy of water supplies for large growing population;

Since Addis Ababa was established, several geographical factors contributed to its further development. These include:

- The importation and planting of the eucalyptus tree in 1894, provided solution to the problem of wood supply for fuel and construction;
- The development of modern pattern of communications; and
- The growth of market facilities and power resources.



Settlement refers to groupings of population into occupancy units. These range from isolated one- family farmstead and tiny rural hamlet to the great metropolis like New York or London. Settlement is ,therefore, organized colony of human beings together with their residences and other buildings, i.e, stores, factories, warehouses, etc and the paths and streets.

At present Addis Ababa is a highly centralized administrative and industrial capital of Ethiopia. It is the fourth largest inland city in Africa.



Fig.1.16 A section of the city of Addis Ababa

Case study

Mombasa

Mombasa is the second largest city in Kenya. It has a major port and an International airport. The city is the center of coastal tourism industry. Its original Arabic name is Manbasa; in Swahili it is called Kisiwa Cha Mvita (or Mvita in short), which means "Island of war," due to the many changes in its ownership. The town is also the headquarters of Mombasa district named after its chief town.

Mombasa has a population of 727, 842, as per the 1999 – census, and is located on an Island, separated from the mainland by Tundor Greek and Kilindini Harbour. The Island is connected to the mainland by the Nyali Bridge, Likoni Ferry and the Makupa caseway. Mombasa serves both Kenya and countries in the interior of Africa. Moi international Airport is found here.

Mombasa is mainly occupied by the Swahili people /Muslim Mijikenda/. For centuries, many immigrants and traders from Iran, the Middle East, Somalia and the Indian sub-continent, have settled in Mombasa. For centuries these people made immense contributions to the development of present day Mombasa as well as Kenya.

The exact date for the establishment of Mombasa is still unknown. But in the 12th century, Mombasa was prosperous commercial center. This was proved by an Arab geographer called Al Indrisi in 1151 A.D.

Until December 12, 1963, Mombasa was part of the state of Zanzibar. But, later on it was incorporated into the newly independent State Kenya.

Mombasa is characterized by a flat topography. It has a warm, tropical climate. April and May have high rainfall whereas, January to February rainfall is minimal.



Fig 1.17 Mombasa

◆ Reasons for Urban Settlement

The location of large villages and urban settlements depends upon:

- Old regional centers;
- Route centers;
- Air route;
- Rail centers;
- Market centers;
- Frontier posts; and
- Industrial developments.

Nowadays, cities are rapidly growing. They are getting over crowded. Though life in cities is becoming difficult, more and more people are still migrating from rural areas to cities. This happens because of varied reasons. Some of the reasons are:

- Looking for better paid jobs;
- Expectance of improved housing and better quality life;
- Improved services such as schools, medical treatment and entertainment;
- Attraction to electric facilities;
- Reliability of source of food;
- Safety from political affairs and
- Transport route and security issues

Case Study

Comparison between Addis Ababa and Mombasa

- Addis Ababa occupies the heart land of Ethiopia, which is a highland. Thus, has cooler temperature and greater amount of rainfall. The coffee packers in the city are working in such climatic conditions, which makes their work life easy and comfortable. Compared to this, the port workers in the sheltered harbor city of Mombasa have a working atmosphere which is not easy.

This is because; the city is situated at the coastal lowland area of the country, where the temperature is high. Otherwise, matters of living conditions and settlement makes the two cities similar. Population number in both cities (Addis Ababa nearly 3 million, Mombasa 727,842 (1999-census)) is very high. While Mombasa is directly linked with the outside world through railway lines and through water transport, Addis Ababa does not have a direct link. On the other hand, both Addis Ababa and Mombasa linked with the rest of the world through International air ports.

◆ Transport route and Security issues

Roads: Road transport has become more important in Africa since 1950's. Road transport is more wide- spread and more flexible than railways. The modern road networks of Africa have begun to evolve recently almost everywhere in the continent. This shows that governments have realized that an efficient transport system stimulates economic growth. Road development and distribution in Africa are unequal. Southern Africa has the most developed and highest density of roads in Africa. Other areas with relatively better developed networks include the Maghreb (northern Africa) and West African coasts.

As the flow of traffic is mainly from the interior to the coast, there is a great need to improve the linking roads among countries of Africa to promote trade and socio cultural ties. To achieve socio-economic and political integration among African countries, the two proposed road networks would be of special significance. These Trans African highways are **The Great North Road from Cairo to Cape Town** and the one that extends form **Lagos to Mombasa**.

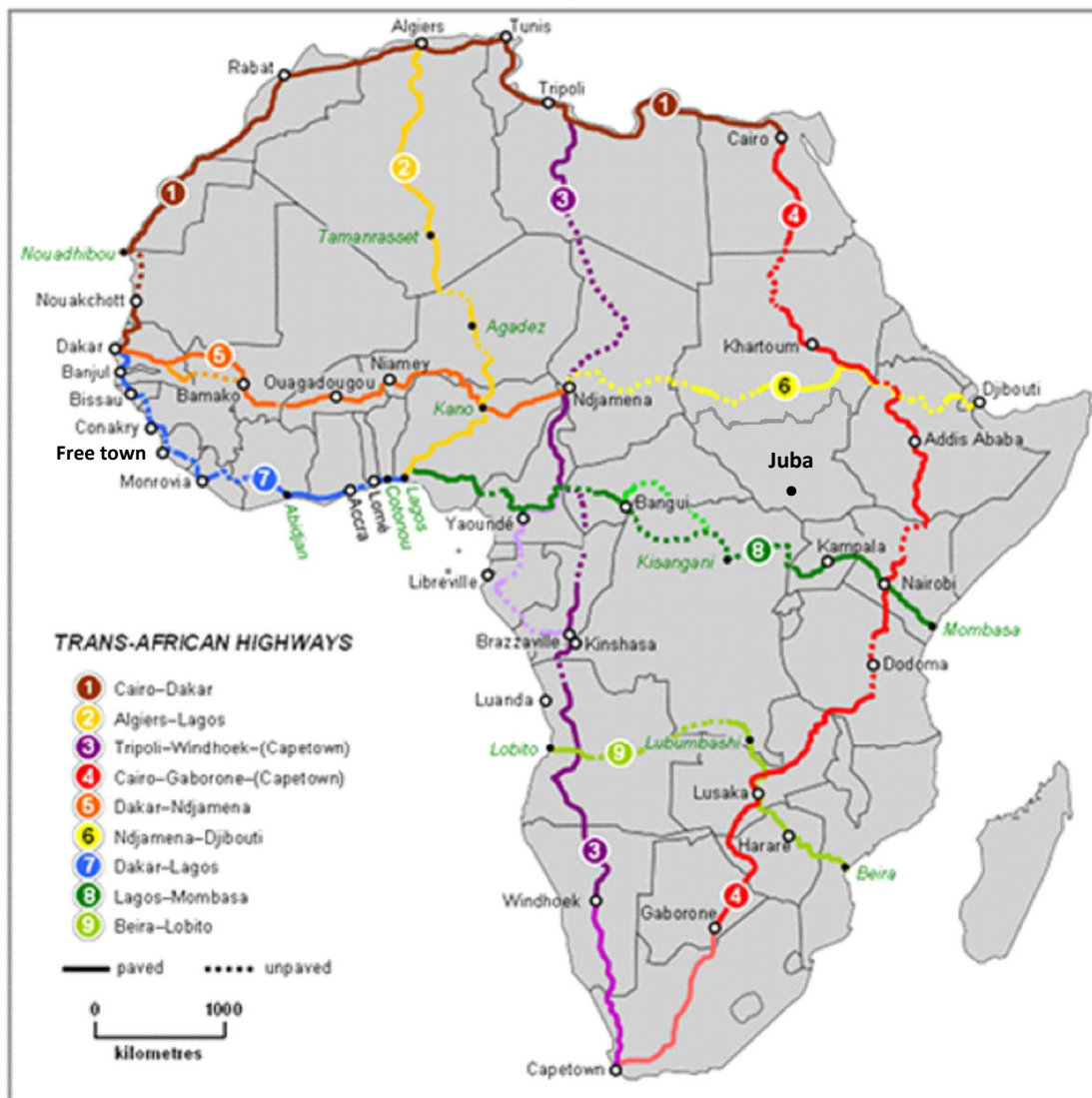


Fig 1.18 Road map of Africa

Railways: Today Africa possesses only less than 10 percent of the world's total length of railway lines. Hence, it is still underdeveloped. Most railways in Africa were built at the end of the 19th or early 20th century. Africa's existing railway network is also unequally distributed among the various regions. The region with large concentration of railways is southern Africa. Particularly, the Republic of South Africa is the only country which has attained the development of railway network compared to those in Europe and North America.



Fig 1.19 Africa's Railways

N.B: We have seen above, that road and railway transport in Africa are still underdeveloped. The factors are so many. One major problem that we can mention is war and disturbance. When there is war and civil disturbance, the already built transport infrastructures will be destroyed. Furthermore, future development will be retarded. Africa had been and still is victim of such situations.

Lesson

1.7

Review

**Activity 1.7 A****A. Questions based on facts:**

- What is the name of the west African country well known for its palm oil production?
- What are the three most important and commercially popular fish species in Ethiopia?
- What do you call the herdsmen of northern Tanzania and Kenya?
- List down staple grain (cereal) and root crops (tuber) that are produced in Africa separately.
- Which countries of Africa produce coffee?
- Some fish species in the rift valley lakes of Ethiopia are being over fished due to different reasons. What immediate measures should be taken in order to alleviate the problem?

B. Group work:

- In groups, compare and contrast a worker in Addis Ababa who packs coffee and a person in Mombasa who works in a port, not forgetting that there is relationship between work and climate. Bring the final work of each group to the class and have a common discussion.

Summary

- Africa has a compact shape. It has a regular coast line. Both North-South and East-West dimensions of Africa are almost equal. Africa is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer, Capricorn and the Equator. It is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.
- On the map of the world or a globe, there are imaginary lines running East-West and North-South directions. The lines drawn East-West are called **parallels**. They are parallel to one another. Another group of lines are called **Meridians**. They are great circles joining the poles, i.e. North and South poles.
- There are major groups of languages in Africa. They are called Super language Families. They are the Niger-Congo, Afro-Asiatic, Nilo-Saharan and Khoisan. In Western, Central, Eastern, and Southern Africa, we have the speakers of the Niger-Congo, whereas in Northern, Central, North Eastern and the Horn, the dominant language is the Afro-Asiatic. The Nilo-Saharan speakers are found around Nile valley. On the other hand, the Khoisan speakers are found in a few areas of South Africa.
- Climate, vegetation and population pressure are key factors for the distribution and settlement of population. For example, the equatorial lowlands, savannah lowlands, and the deserts do not favour dense settlement. They all experience harsh climate. But, areas with rich fertile soil and mild rainfall and temperature could attract dense settlement.
- There are varied types of livelihood practiced in Africa. Some of them include fishery, growing of tropical crops, pastoralism and the production of highland crops.
- Settlements can be categorized into urban and rural. Urban settlements have pull factors. They attract rural people in different ways and induce migration. For example, Addis Ababa was first settled because of the presence of a fertile and sheltered valley. Then, it grew tremendously mainly because of rural-urban migration. On the other hand, Mombasa, i.e. in Kenya was established because of sheltered harbour and the East African Railway.
- War and civil disturbances destroy the already built infrastructures. Furthermore, it retards future development programs.

Glossary

- **Absolute location:** is the location that can be shown on globes or maps by using astronomical grid references.
- **Caravan:** company of persons (merchants) making a journey together for safety usually across desert area.
- **Craftsman:** skilled workman who practices a craft.
- **Excavate:** to dig in the ground to look for old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time.
- **High latitudes:** the area beyond the Arctic circle in the north and Antarctic circle in the south ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ or 90°N or S).
- **Incense:** (smoke of) substance producing a sweet smell when burning.
- **Khoisan:** the language super family of the khoikhoi and san people of southern Africa.
- **Language super- families:** highest form of language classification.
- **Latitudes:** are angular distances measured to the north and south of the equator in degrees.
- **Low latitude:** this is the belt between the tropic of cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and the tropic of capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$).
- **Massive continent:** if a continent is said to be massive that means, its size is very big or very huge.
- **Meridians:** are imaginary lines which connect the north pole and the south pole. All meridians are labeled in degrees east or west of the prime meridian (0° longitude).
- **Middle latitudes:** sometimes known as the temperate regions. They are found between the tropic of cancer ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) and the Arctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$) in the northern hemisphere and the tropic of capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) and the Antarctic circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$) in the southern hemisphere.
- **Mummification:** preserving a corpse.
- **Musk:** strong smelling substance produced in glands by civet cat used in the manufacture of perfumes.
- **Population distribution:** describes the way in which people are spread out across the earth's surface.
- **Population density:** describes the number of people living in a given area.
- **Pre- colonial:** before colonialism.
- **Solstice:** time of year when the sun's vertical rays reach farthest north (June 21) or south (Dec.22) of the equator.
- **Spices:** sorts of substance used to flavour food.
- **Temple:** building used for the worship of a god.
- **Tomb:** place dug in the ground for a dead body.

UNIT

1

Review Questions

I. True or false

Direction: Write "True" if the statement is correct and "False" if the statement is incorrect in the space provided in front of each statement.

- _____ 1. Europe is the smallest of all the continents.
- _____ 2. Asia alone occupies 29.9 percent of the total land surface of the earth.
- _____ 3. The concentration of people in an area is associated only with physical factors.
- _____ 4. War and conflict can be equated with destruction of infrastructure, loss of insituional capacity and damage to human life.
- _____ 5. Settlement refers to a place where people have come to live permanently, usually when there were very few people living there before.
- _____ 6. The earth rotates through 1° of longitude every 4 minutes or 15° every hour.
- _____ 7. The speakers of the Niger-Congo language super family occupy the largest part of Africa.
- _____ 8. Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death.

II. Matching

Direction: Match column B with column A.

Column A

- _____ 1. Modern agriculture
- _____ 2. The spread of people across the earth's surface.
- _____ 3. The number of people living in a given area.
- _____ 4. The largest landmass
- _____ 5. Zero degree longitude

Column B

- a) Continent
- b) Population density
- c) Population migration
- d) Population pressure
- e) Population distribution
- f) Commercial farm
- g) Ethiopia
- h) Prime meridian

III. Multiple choices

Answer the following questions by choosing the best possible answer.

- _____ 1. The largest continent in the world is
- a) Europe c) North America
- b) Africa d) Asia

- _____ 2. Another name of longitude is:
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| a) Meridian | c) geographical Grid |
| b) Parallel | d) net work |
- _____ 3. One of the following is not a physical factor for population distribution:
- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| a) Stage of economic development | c) Accessibility |
| b) Climate | d) Water supply |
- _____ 4. An African state well known in palm oil production:
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) Ethiopia | c) Nigeria |
| b) Sudan | d) Ghana |
- _____ 5. The Mali Empire was built by the
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) Shona people | c) Mandingo people |
| b) Shilluk | d) Nguni people |
- _____ 6. The leader of the caravan merchants was known as
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) Jabarti | c) Negadras |
| b) Afkala | d) Basha |

IV. Fill in the blanks

- Cultivation type which is a step ahead of shifting cultivation is called _____.
- The distribution of the earth's peoples is determined by _____ and _____ factors.
- The southern most point of Africa is called _____.
- Eucalyptus tree was introduced to Ethiopia for the first time in the year _____ E.C.
- The Masai herdsmen are found in _____ and _____.
- The civilization of ancient Egypt began in the _____ river valley.
- The Empire of Mali achieved the highest stage of political power and cultural development during the regime of _____.

V. Short answer questions

- What do we mean by an absolute location of a place?
- Explain the shape of Africa.
- What can you say about the size of Africa?
- Name the five important latitudes which act like a benchmark that tell us the amount of sunlight reaching places along each line.
- Give description on the factors affecting world population distribution.
- Identify the rift valley lakes of Ethiopia and give brief explanation on the fish resources of these lakes.
- Write the major super-language families in Africa.
- Explain the medium of exchange in Ethiopia in the 19th century.

Check List

Put a tick (✓) mark in each of the boxes for activities you can perform

I can

1. Compare the size and shape of Africa with other continents.
2. Identify the absolute location of Africa.
3. Explain the terms latitude and longitude in relation to parallels and meridians.
4. Describe the factors which affect population distribution.
5. Indicate the location of Egypt and Carthage as one of the centers of ancient civilizations in Africa.
6. Explain the significance of the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Carthage.
7. Analyze the economic bases of pre-colonial states of Zimbabwe, Mali and Fungi.
8. Relate determinants of population distribution to population settlement in Africa and identify settlement on a map.
9. Explain the types of livelihood commonly found in Africa.
10. Relate determinants of population to climate and vegetation.
11. Discuss the reasons for urban settlement.
12. Identify key transport routes.
13. Explain the effect of civil unrest on security.
14. Name super language families in Africa.
15. Describe the achievements of pre-colonial Zimbabwe.
16. Explain the revival of long distance trade in Ethiopia In the 19th century.