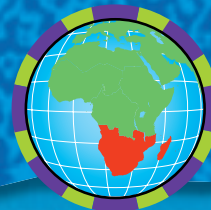


Chapter

21

Southern Africa— A Varied Region



**The World
and Its People**

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC



To learn more about the people and places of southern Africa, view ***The World and Its People* Chapter 22** video.



Social Studies **Online**

Chapter Overview Visit ***The World and Its People*** Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 21—Chapter Overviews** to preview information about southern Africa.

Why It Matters

Challenges

Even though many countries in southern Africa are rich in resources, challenges still exist. They are working to develop their economies or deal with other social and political changes. For example, South Africa was virtually isolated from the world community because of its racist policies. Today, after decades of struggling for justice and equality, South Africa faces new challenges. Poverty and the spread of AIDS plague the lives of many people.

FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer

Categorizing Information Make the following foldable to help you organize data about historic and modern events that have occurred in the countries of southern Africa.

Step 1 Fold a sheet of paper from side to side, leaving a 2-inch tab uncovered along the side.

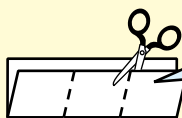


Fold it so the left edge lies 2 inches from the right edge.

Step 2 Turn the paper and fold it into thirds.

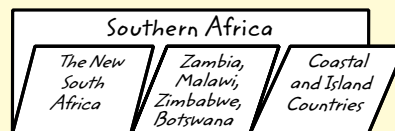


Step 3 Unfold the paper and cut along the two inside fold lines.



Cut along the two folds on the front flap to make 3 tabs.

Step 4 Label the foldable as shown.



Reading and Writing As you read the chapter, write information under each appropriate tab of your foldable to record past and present events that have affected the countries and cultures of southern Africa.

◀ Table Mountain overlooks Cape Town, South Africa.

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

South Africa has great mineral wealth and has recently seen major social and political changes.

Terms to Know

- industrialized country
- Boer
- apartheid
- township
- enclave

Reading Strategy

Create a time line like this one. Then list five key events and their dates in South Africa's history.



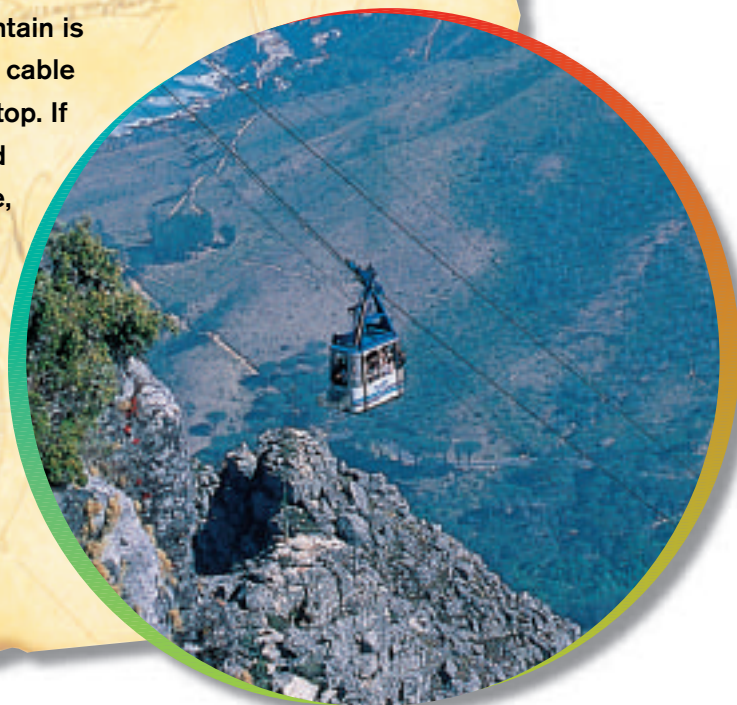
Section 1

The New South Africa



Exploring our World

Cape Town's Table Mountain is famous for its flat top. A cable car takes people to the top. If you are physically fit and have four hours to spare, you can also climb the mountain. From the top, you can see Cape Town—South Africa's legislative capital. The country's executive capital is Pretoria, and the judicial capital is Bloemfontein.



South Africa (officially called the Republic of South Africa) is a land of beautiful scenery and great mineral wealth. Here you will find Africa's biggest mammal—the African elephant. You will also find the smallest mammal—the miniature shrew. To protect these creatures, the government has set aside land as national parks.

A Land Rich in Resources

South Africa, located at the southern tip of Africa, touches the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The **Namib Desert** is in the northwest. The **Cape of Good Hope** is the southernmost point of Africa.

South Africa is the most industrialized country in Africa. An **industrialized country** is one in which a great deal of manufacturing occurs. Not all South Africans benefit from this prosperous economy, however. In rural areas, many people live in poverty and continue to depend on subsistence farming.

In terms of mineral resources, South Africa is one of the richest countries in the world. It is the world's largest producer and exporter of gold. It has large deposits of diamonds, chromite, platinum, and coal as well. The country also exports machinery, chemicals, clothing, and processed foods. Crops cultivated on irrigated, high-technology farms include corn, wheat, fruits, cotton, sugarcane, and potatoes. Ranchers on the central plains raise sheep, cattle for beef, and dairy cows.

✓ **Reading Check** How have South Africa's resources helped its economy?

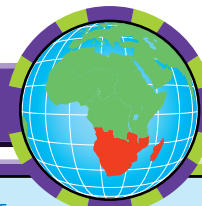
South Africa's History and People

About 44 million people live in South Africa. Black African ethnic groups make up about 78 percent of the population. Most trace their ancestry to Bantu-speaking peoples who settled throughout Africa between A.D. 100 and 1000. The largest ethnic groups in South Africa today are the Sotho (SOO•too), Zulu, and Xhosa (KOH•suh).

In the 1600s, the Dutch settled in South Africa. They were known as the **Boers**, a Dutch word for farmers. German, Belgian, and French settlers joined them. Together these groups were known as Afrikaners



Southern Africa: Political



Applying Map Skills

1. What country is located on the southern tip of the African continent?
2. What countries share a border with Zimbabwe?

Find NGS online map resources @ www.nationalgeographic.com/maps

Primary Source

NELSON MANDELA

(1918–)

As a young man, Nelson Mandela spoke out against apartheid and was arrested. He spent a total of 27 years in jail before being released in 1990.



“It was during those long and lonely years [in prison] that my hunger for the freedom of my own people became a hunger for the freedom of all people, white and black. I knew as well as I knew anything that the oppressor must be liberated just as surely as the oppressed. A man who takes away another man’s freedom is a prisoner of hatred, he is locked behind the bars of prejudice and narrow-mindedness. When I walked out of prison, that was my mission, to liberate the oppressed and the oppressor both. . . . We have not taken the final step of our journey, but the first step on a longer and even more difficult road. For to be free is not merely to cast off one’s chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others.”

From *The Long Walk to Freedom: The Autobiography of Nelson Mandela* by Nelson Mandela.

Analyzing Primary Sources

What do you think Mandela is referring to in the title of his autobiography, *The Long Walk to Freedom*? What is the walk a symbol for?

and spoke their own language—Afrikaans (A•frih•KAHNS). They pushed Africans off the best land and set up farms and plantations. They brought many laborers from India to work on sugar plantations.

The British first came to South Africa in the early 1800s. Later, the discovery of diamonds and gold attracted many more British settlers. Tensions between the British and the Afrikaners resulted in the 1902 defeat of the Afrikaners in the Boer War. In 1910 Afrikaner and British territories became the Union of South Africa. It was part of the British Empire and was ruled by whites. Black South Africans founded the African National Congress (ANC) in 1912 in hopes of gaining power.

In 1948 the whites set up a system of apartheid, or “apartness.” **Apartheid** (uh•PAHR•TAYT) made it illegal for different races and ethnic groups to mix, thus limiting the rights of blacks. For example, laws forced black South Africans to live in separate areas, called “homelands.” People of non-European background were not even allowed to vote.

For more than 40 years, people inside and outside South Africa protested against the practice of apartheid. Many black Africans were jailed for their actions in the long struggle for justice and equality. The United Nations declared that apartheid was “a crime against

humanity.” Many countries cut off trade with South Africa. Finally, in 1991 apartheid ended. South Africa held its first democratic election in April 1994. Voters elected Nelson Mandela as the country’s first black president.

The People South Africa has 11 official languages, including Afrikaans, English, Zulu, and Xhosa. About two-thirds of South Africans are Christians, whereas the rest practice traditional African religions.

One of the challenges facing South Africa today is to develop a better standard of living for its poorer people. Most European South Africans live in modern homes and enjoy a high standard of living. Most black, Asian, and mixed-group South Africans live in rural areas and crowded **townships**, or neighborhoods outside cities. The government has introduced measures to improve education and basic services.

Another challenge facing South Africa is the AIDS epidemic. Millions of people throughout Africa have been infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. South Africa is one of the countries hit hardest.

Lesotho and Swaziland Within South Africa lie two other African nations—**Lesotho** (luh•SOO•too) and **Swaziland**. These tiny kingdoms are **enclaves**—small countries located inside a larger country. Both are poor countries that depend heavily on South Africa. Lesotho’s only natural resource is water, some of which it sells to South Africa. Many of Lesotho’s and Swaziland’s people are engaged in subsistence farming. Others work in mines in South Africa.



▲ Although altitude and poor soil make farming difficult in Lesotho, most people are subsistence farmers.

Reading Check How do Lesotho and Swaziland earn money from South Africa?



Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** industrialized country, Boer, apartheid, township, enclave.

Recalling Facts

2. **Place** Name the largest mammal and the smallest mammal in Africa.
3. **Government** Who is Nelson Mandela?
4. **Culture** What challenges face South Africa?

Critical Thinking

5. **Drawing Conclusions** How did the rest of the world view apartheid?
6. **Analyzing Information** Why do you think workers in Lesotho and Swaziland travel to South Africa to work in mines?

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** In a chart like the one below, write the resources and products of South Africa in the two boxes.

South Africa	
Resources	Products



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Analyzing Maps** Study the political map on page 605. What are the three national capitals of the Republic of South Africa?

Making Connections

ART

SCIENCE

CULTURE

TECHNOLOGY

Mining and Cutting Diamonds

A diamond is a mineral made entirely of carbon. It is the hardest known substance on the earth and the most popular gemstone. Most diamonds formed billions of years ago deep inside the earth's mantle. There, intense pressure and heat transformed carbon into diamond crystal.

Mining

There are two major techniques used for mining diamonds: open pit and underground mining. In open pit mining, the earth is dug out in layers, creating a series of roads that circle down into a pit. After drills and explosives loosen the rock containing diamonds, workers use shovels and trucks to remove it. When the pit becomes too deep to reach easily, underground mining may begin.

Underground mining requires sinking a shaft into the ground and tunneling to the rock. Explosives blast the rock loose, and the resulting rubble is crushed and carried to the surface for further processing.

To remove the diamonds, the crushed rock is mixed with water and placed in a washing pan. Heavier minerals, such as diamonds, settle to the bottom, while lighter material rises to the top

and overflows. Next, the heavier mixture travels to a grease table. Diamonds cling to the grease while other wetted minerals flow past. Workers continue the sorting and separating by hand.

Cutting

The newly mined diamond resembles a piece of glass, not a sparkling jewel. To enhance their brilliance and sparkle, gem-quality diamonds are precisely cut and polished. The cutter uses high-speed diamond-tipped tools to cut facets, or small flat surfaces, into the stone. One of the most popular diamond cuts is the brilliant cut, which has 58 facets. The job of the cutter requires extreme skill, because the diamond's beauty depends on how the angles of the facets are cut.

Making the Connection

1. What are diamonds made of?
2. Why are gemstone diamonds cut and polished?
3. **Making Comparisons** How are open pit and underground diamond mining techniques alike? How are they different?

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

Diamond Cutting



Rough diamond



Sawed



Rounded



Lopped



Finished diamond

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Most of inland southern Africa is rich in resources and home to a wide variety of ethnic groups.

Terms to Know

- copper belt
- sorghum

Reading Strategy

Create a chart like this one. Then list the main economic activities of each country.

Country	Economic Activities
Zambia	
Malawi	
Zimbabwe	
Botswana	

Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana



Exploring our World

Hundreds of years ago, southern Africa had powerful, wealthy kingdoms.

They traded gold to cities on the eastern coast. The largest kingdom and city was Great Zimbabwe, a Bantu word meaning “stone houses.”

The city, part of which is shown here, flourished from about A.D. 1100 to 1450. It covered nearly 100 acres (40 ha) and, along with the surrounding valley, was home to nearly 20,000 people.



The four countries of inland southern Africa include **Zambia**, **Malawi** (mah•LAH•wee), **Zimbabwe**, and **Botswana** (baht•SWAH•nah). Find these four countries on the map on page 605. They have several things in common. First, they all are landlocked. A high plateau dominates much of their landscape and gives them a mild climate. Second, about 70 percent of the people practice subsistence farming in rural villages. Thousands move to cities each year to look for work.

Zambia

Zambia is slightly larger than Texas. The **Zambezi** (zam•BEE•zee) **River**—one of southern Africa’s longest rivers—crosses the country. The Kariba Dam spans the river and creates a large amount of hydroelectricity. Also along the Zambezi River are the spectacular Victoria Falls, named in honor of British Queen Victoria, who ruled in the 1800s. The falls are known locally as *Mosi oa Tunya*, or “smoke that thunders.”

What's for Dinner?

Kabemba Mwape hurries home from the market in Chavuma, Zambia. He carries a live pig on the back of his bike. Although Kabemba's family will enjoy the pig for dinner, they usually eat porridge. Kabemba's family is relatively wealthy. They can afford to pay for meat, bicycles, and the high price of school uniforms and books for Kabemba's education. He knows English, but he speaks his native language of Lozi while he is at the market.



A large area of copper mines, known as a **copper belt**, stretches across northern Zambia. One of the world's major producers of copper, Zambia relies on it for more than 80 percent of its income. As a result, when world copper prices go down, Zambia's income goes down too. As copper reserves dwindle, the government has encouraged city dwellers to return to farming. Zambia must import much of its food.

Once a British colony, Zambia gained its independence in 1964. The country's 10.9 million people belong to more than 70 ethnic groups and speak many languages. English is the official language. Those who live in urban areas such as **Lusaka**, the capital, work in mining and service industries. Villagers grow corn, rice, and other crops to support their families. Most people eat porridge made from corn.

✓ **Reading Check** What happens to Zambia when copper prices go down?

Malawi

Green plains and grasslands cover western areas of narrow Malawi. Vast herds of elephants, zebras, and antelope roam animal reserves here. The Great Rift Valley runs through eastern Malawi. In the middle of it lies beautiful **Lake Malawi**. This lake holds about 500 fish species, more than any other inland body of water in the world. Malawi is also famous for its more than 400 orchid species.

Malawi is one of the world's least developed countries. The economy relies on agriculture. Malawi exports tobacco, tea, and sugar. Farmers also grow **sorghum**, a tall grass whose seeds are used as grain and to make syrup. Malawi depends on economic assistance.

Bantu-speaking people arrived in the area about 2,000 years ago, bringing with them knowledge of iron-working. During the mid-1800s, Scottish missionary David Livingstone came to Malawi. He was the most famous European explorer to reach Malawi. Today most people here are Protestant Christians as a result of the teachings of missionaries.

In 1964 the British colony became independent. Malawi has recently returned to democratic government after a long period of rule by a dictator. As a result of years of harsh government, modern Malawi writers emphasize themes such as human rights and abuse of power.

Malawi is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa. It has about 255 people per square mile (98 people per sq. km). Jobs are scarce, so thousands seek work in South Africa and Zambia.

✓ **Reading Check** What types of landforms cover western Malawi?

Zimbabwe

Crossing Zimbabwe, you might think you were in the western United States. The vast plateau is studded with large outcrops of rock. The **Limpopo River** winds through southern lowlands. The Zambezi River crosses the north.

Mining gold, copper, iron ore, and asbestos provides most of the country's income. Some large plantations grow coffee, cotton, and tobacco. Europeans own many of the large plantations, whereas most

EXPLORING CULTURE

Sculpture

Since the 1950s, Shona artists in Zimbabwe have carved attractive stone figures that are highly valued throughout the world. Mostly self-taught, Shona sculptors use sand and beeswax to polish the stone and heat it with fire to bring out the stone's color. They rarely begin carving with a specific subject in mind. Instead, the artists allow the qualities of the stone to determine the figure they will create. Many artists believe that the spirit in the stone speaks to them.

Looking Closer An example of Shona work is this sculpture of an African bird (below right). What other figures from their environment do you think Shona artists sculpt?



Africans own only small plots. Since the 1980s, the government has tried to redistribute land to Africans, but recently this has caused chaos and violence. This has, in turn, hurt the economy and caused widespread shortages of basic goods. Recently, President Robert Mugabe has been criticized, and in 2003 groups of people launched strikes to pressure him to retire early.

Nearly 34 percent of Zimbabwe's adult population has AIDS. This negatively affects the economy. People who have the disease often cannot work to support their families. The government lacks the means to deal with the AIDS crisis effectively.

Zimbabwe takes its name from an ancient African city and trading center—Great Zimbabwe. This remarkable stone fortress was built by an ethnic group called the Shona in the A.D. 1100s to 1400s. The Shona and the Ndebele (ehn•duh•BEH•leh) ruled large stretches of south-central Africa until the late 1800s. In the 1890s, the British controlled the area and called it Rhodesia. They named it after Cecil Rhodes, a British businessman who expanded British rule in Africa.

Africans eventually organized into political groups and fought European rule. In 1980 free elections brought an independent African government to power. The country was renamed Zimbabwe. Today Zimbabwe has about 12.6 million people. About one-fourth of the population is Christian. Others practice traditional African religions. The largest city is **Harare** (hah•RAH•ray), the capital.

Art and music in Zimbabwe come in many forms. Some artists, as shown above, work with stone. Others carve beautiful wood sculptures and make pottery. Musicians play instruments such as a talking drum, which when played sounds like it is “talking.”

✓ **Reading Check** How has AIDS affected Zimbabwe's economy?

**Social Studies** **Online**

Web Activity Visit **The World and Its People** Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 21—Student Web Activities** to learn more about Zimbabwe.



Stable Democracy

AIDS is a serious problem in many African countries. The governments of some countries, such as Zimbabwe, do not have the resources to deal with the disease. Other countries, such as Botswana, are working with the international community to combat the spread of AIDS. Because of Botswana's stable, democratic government, clinics have been established, roads are well maintained, and medical supplies can be quickly distributed.

Botswana

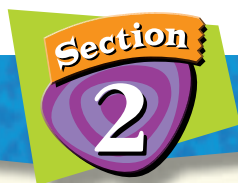
Botswana lies in the center of southern Africa. The vast **Kalahari Desert** spreads over southwestern Botswana. This hot, dry area has rolling, red sands and low, thorny shrubs. The **Okavango River** in the northwest forms one of the largest swamp areas in the world. This area of shifting streams is home to an abundance of wildlife.

Botswana's national emblem (as well as its basic monetary unit) is a one-word motto—*Pula*—meaning “rain.” In Botswana, there is never much of it. From May to October, the sun bakes the land. Droughts occur often, and many years can pass before the rains fall again.

Botswana is rich in mineral resources. Diamonds account for more than 75 percent of the country's export income. Thousands of tourists visit Botswana's game preserves every year. Farming is difficult, and the country grows only about 50 percent of the food it needs. It must import the rest. To earn a living, many people work in South Africa for several months a year.

After nearly 80 years of British colonial rule, Botswana became independent in 1966. Today it has one of Africa's strongest democracies. Many of Botswana's people are Christians, although a large number practice traditional African religions. The official language is English, but 90 percent of the population speak an African language called Setswana. **Gaborone** is the capital and largest city. Here, and in other large cities in Africa, Western lifestyles and clothing are common.

Reading Check What is Botswana's biggest source of export income?



Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** copper belt, sorghum.

Recalling Facts

2. **Economics** What is Zambia's most important export?
3. **Place** What makes Lake Malawi unique?
4. **Culture** Where did Zimbabwe get its name?

Graphic Organizer

5. **Organizing Information** Choose two of the countries in this section. Write the name and three facts about each country in the outer ovals. Where the ovals overlap, write facts that are true of both countries.



Critical Thinking

6. **Synthesizing Information** Imagine that someone from Great Zimbabwe traveled to Zimbabwe today. What do you think he or she would describe as the greatest difference between then and now?
7. **Analyzing Information** Why do you think the people of Botswana chose *Pula*, or “rain,” as their motto?



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Analyzing Maps** Study the political map on page 605. What five African nations does the Tropic of Capricorn cross?

Social Studies Skill

Reading a Time Zones Map

The earth rotates 360° in 24 hours. The earth's surface has been divided into 24 time zones. Each time zone represents 15° longitude, or the distance that the earth rotates in 1 hour.

Learning the Skill

The Prime Meridian, or 0° longitude, is the starting point for figuring out time around the world. Traveling west from 0° longitude, it becomes 1 hour earlier for each time zone crossed. Traveling east, it becomes 1 hour later for each time zone crossed. The international date line is set at the 180° line of longitude. Traveling west across this imaginary line, you add a day. Traveling east, you subtract a day. To read a time zones map:

- Choose a place for which you already know the time and locate it on the map.

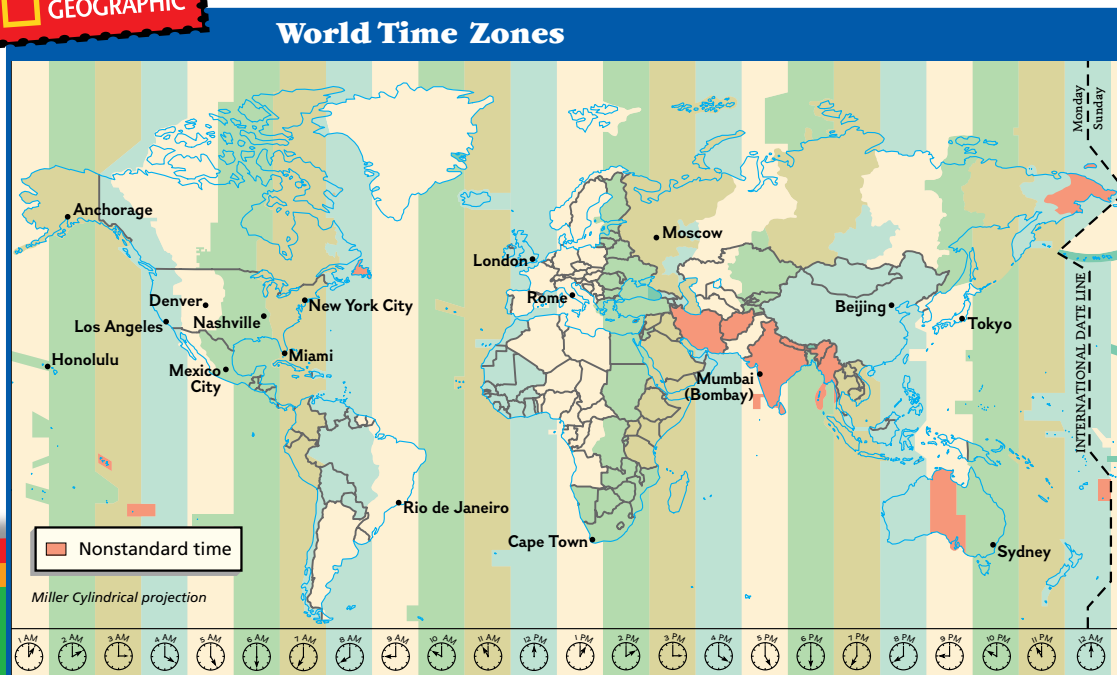
- Locate another place and determine if it is east or west of the first place.
- Count the time zones between the two.
- Calculate the time by either adding (going east) or subtracting (going west) an hour for each time zone.
- Determine whether you have crossed the date line, and identify the day of the week.

Practicing the Skill

1. On the map below, if it is 4 P.M. in Miami, what time is it in Cape Town?
2. If it is 10:00 A.M. in Tokyo on Tuesday, what day and time is it in Moscow?

Applying the Skill

Imagine you have a friend living in Rome, Italy. What time (your time) would you call if you wanted to talk to your friend after 7:00 P.M.?



Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Africa's coastal and island countries are struggling to develop their economies.

Terms to Know

- exclave
- slash-and-burn farming
- cyclone

Reading Strategy

Create a chart like the one below. Then fill in two key facts about each of southern Africa's coastal and island countries.

Country	Fact #1	Fact #2
Angola		
Namibia		
Mozambique		
Madagascar		
Comoros		
Seychelles		
Mauritius		

Section 3

Coastal and Island Countries



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Exploring our World

Ostriches, lions, and elephants have found a way of surviving in the Namib Desert located along Namibia's Atlantic Ocean coast. Most nights a damp fog forms over the ocean.

This fog floats inland, carrying moisture as far as 60 miles (97 km). Some of the hardy animals here survive by eating moistened tree leaves or finding small water holes.



Angola and Namibia have long coastlines on the Atlantic Ocean. **Mozambique** and four island countries—**Madagascar** (MA•duh•GAS•kuhr), **Comoros** (KAH•muh•ROHZ), **Seychelles** (say•SHEHL), and **Mauritius** (maw•RIH•shuhs)—are located in southern Africa's Indian Ocean region.

Angola

Angola is almost twice the size of Texas. The map on page 605 shows you that Angola also includes a tiny exclave called **Cabinda**. An **exclave** is a small part of a country that is separated from the main part. Hilly grasslands cover northern Angola. The southern part of the country is a rocky desert. In Cabinda, rain forests thrive.

Angola's main economic activity is agriculture. About 85 percent of the people make their living from subsistence farming. Some farmers grow coffee and cotton for export. Angola's main source of income,

however, is oil. Oil deposits off the coast of Cabinda account for 90 percent of Angola's export earnings. Other important industries include diamond mining, fish processing, and textiles. Still, Angola is not a wealthy country. Different groups have struggled for control of the country, which has hurt the economy.

Most of Angola's people trace their ancestry to the Bantu-speaking peoples who spread across much of Africa many centuries ago. In the 1400s, the Kongo kingdom ruled a large part of northern Angola.

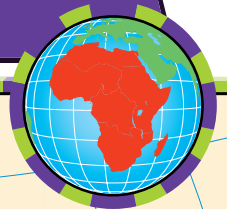
From the 1500s until its independence in 1975, Angola was a colony of Portugal. Portugal is still an important trading partner, and Portuguese is the official language. Bantu and other African languages are also widely spoken. Almost 50 percent of Angolans practice the Roman Catholic faith brought to Angola by the Portuguese.

After Angola gained its independence, civil war broke out among different political and ethnic groups. The fighting has lasted more than 25 years and continues to bring great suffering to the people.

 **Reading Check** With so many resources, why is Angola's economy weak?



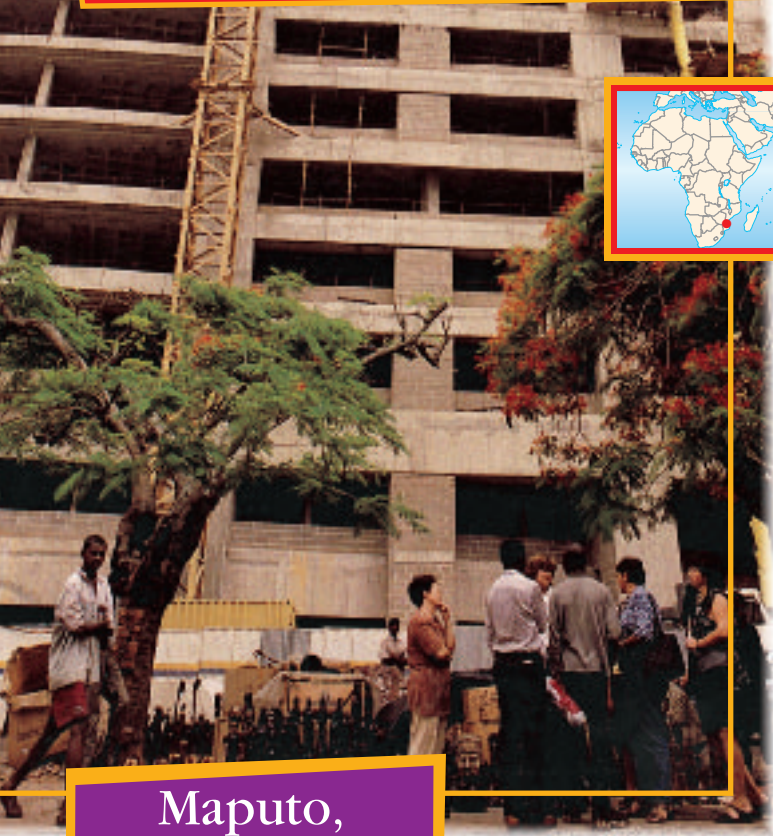
African Independence Dates



Applying Map Skills

1. In what year did Namibia win independence?
2. Which country was the last to gain independence? In what year was independence gained?

Find NGS online map resources @
www.nationalgeographic.com/maps



Maputo, Mozambique

A high-rise building is being constructed in Maputo. Hotels and industrial projects are helping the city's economy grow.

Economics What slowed industrial growth in Maputo in the 1980s and 1990s?

Namibia

Namibia is one of Africa's newest countries. Namibia became independent in 1990 after 75 years of rule by the Republic of South Africa. Before that, it was a colony of Germany.

A large plateau runs through the center of the country. This area of patchy grassland is the most populous section of Namibia. The rest is made up of deserts. The **Namib Desert**, located along Namibia's Atlantic coast, is a narrow ribbon of towering dunes and rocks. Tourists come from all over the world to "sand-board" down these dunes. The Kalahari Desert stretches across the southeastern part of the country. As you might guess, most of Namibia has a hot, dry climate.

Namibia has rich deposits of diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, silver, and lead. It is a leading producer of uranium, a substance used to make nuclear fuels. The economy depends on the mining, processing, and exporting of these minerals.

Despite this mineral wealth, most of Namibia's people live in poverty. The income from mineral exports goes to a small group of Namibia's people and to the foreign companies that have invested in Namibia's mineral resources. As a result, half of the country's people depend on subsistence farming, herding, and working in food industries.

Only 1.9 million people live in Namibia. It is one of the most sparsely populated countries in Africa. In fact, in the language of Namibia's Nama ethnic group, *namib* means "the land without people." Most Namibians belong to African ethnic groups. A small number are of European ancestry. Namibians speak African languages, whereas most of the white population speaks Afrikaans and English.

Reading Check When did Namibia become an independent country?

Mozambique

Sand dunes, swamps, and fine natural harbors line Mozambique's long Indian Ocean coastline. In the center of this Y-shaped country stretches a flat plain covered with grasses and tropical forests.

Most people in Mozambique are farmers. Some practice **slash-and-burn farming**—a method of clearing land for planting by cutting and burning forests. Slash-and-burn farming, along with commercial logging, has caused deforestation. Deforestation can, in turn, lead to flooding during the rainy season. Such floods drove more than one million people from their homes in early 2000. Mozambique also

experiences deadly cyclones. A **cyclone** is an intense storm system with heavy rain and high circular winds.

Mozambique's major crops are cashews, cotton, sugarcane, tea, coconuts, and tropical fruits. The main source of income, however, comes from its seaports. South Africa, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, and Malawi all pay to use the docks at **Maputo**, the capital, and other ports.

During the 1980s and early 1990s, a fierce civil war slowed industrial growth. In recent years, however, foreign companies have begun to invest in metal production, natural gas, fishing, and transportation services.

Most of Mozambique's 17.5 million people belong to one of 16 major African ethnic groups. A former colony of Portugal, Mozambique's official language is Portuguese, but most people speak African languages. About half of the people practice traditional African religions. Most of the rest are Muslim or Christian.

✓ **Reading Check** What is a negative result of slash-and-burn farming?

Madagascar

The island of Madagascar broke away from the African mainland about 160 million years ago. As a result, it has many plants and animals that are not found elsewhere. Its economy relies on agriculture, including fishing and forestry. It produces most of the world's vanilla beans. The main cash crop is coffee, and rice is also grown. About 80 percent of the island has been slashed and burned. The government has taken steps to save the remaining forests and to reduce poverty.

Only about 22 percent of Madagascar's people are city dwellers. **Antananarivo** (AHN•tah•NAH•nah•REE•voh), the capital, lies in the central plateau. Called "Tana" for short, this city is known for its colorful street markets, where craftspeople sell a variety of products.

Music revolves around dance rhythms that reflect Madagascar's Southeast Asian and African heritage. The people are known for their rhythmic style of singing accompanied only by hand clapping.

✓ **Reading Check** Why does Madagascar have wildlife that appears nowhere else on the earth?

Small Island Countries

Far from Africa in the Indian Ocean are three other island republics—Comoros, Seychelles, and Mauritius. The people of these countries have many different backgrounds.

Comoros The three islands of Comoros were formed by volcanoes thousands of years ago. Dense tropical forests cover the islands today. Most of the approximately 600,000 people are farmers. The main crops are rice, vanilla, cloves, coconuts, and bananas. Even though agriculture employs 80 percent of the workforce, Comoros cannot grow enough food for its growing population. The government is trying to encourage industry, including tourism.

The people of Comoros are a mixture of Arabs, Africans, and people from Madagascar. They speak Arabic, French, and Comoran. Most



▲ This ring-tailed lemur lives on the island of Madagascar.


practice Islam. Once ruled by France, the people of Comoros declared their independence in 1975. Since then, they have suffered from fighting among political groups for control of the government.

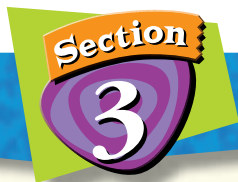
Seychelles The country of Seychelles is a group of 86 islands. About half of the islands are granite with high green peaks. The rest are small, flat coral islands with few people. Nearly 90 percent of the country's roughly 100,000 people live on Mahé, the largest island.

Seychelles was not inhabited until the 1700s. It has been under French and then British rule, but it finally became independent in 1976. Most of the country's people are of mixed African, European, and Asian descent. Coconuts and cinnamon are the chief cash crops. Fishing and tourism are important industries as well.

Mauritius Like Comoros, the islands of Mauritius were formed by volcanoes. Palm-dotted white beaches line the coasts. Sugar is the main agricultural export. Major industries are located in **Port Louis**, the capital. Clothing and textiles account for about half of the country's export earnings. Tourism is an important industry too.

Mauritians come from many different backgrounds. About 70 percent are descendants of settlers from India. The rest are of African, European, or Chinese ancestry. Because of this varied ethnic heritage, the foods of Mauritius have quite a mix of ingredients. You can sample Indian chicken curry, Chinese pork, African-made roast beef, and French-style vegetables.

 **Reading Check** What created the islands of Comoros and Mauritius?



Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** exclave, slash-and-burn farming, cyclone.

Recalling Facts

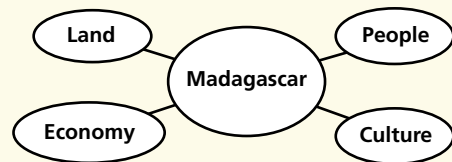
2. **Economics** What is Angola's main source of income?
3. **Place** Which two deserts are in Namibia?
4. **Location** Where are most of the world's vanilla beans grown?

Critical Thinking

5. **Understanding Cause and Effect** Why is Namibia one of the most sparsely populated countries in Africa?
6. **Evaluating Information** How do the foods of Mauritius show its heritage?

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Create a diagram like the one below. Then write facts about Madagascar that fit the category heading in each of the outer ovals.



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Analyzing Maps** Study the map of African independence dates on page 615. Which southern African country first achieved independence?



Section 1

The New South Africa

Terms to Know

industrialized
country
Boer
apartheid
township
enclave

Main Idea

South Africa has great mineral wealth and has recently seen major social and political changes.

- ✓ **Economics** Because of its abundant mineral resources, South Africa has the most industrialized economy in Africa.
- ✓ **Government** In 1994 South Africa held its first democratic election in which people from all ethnic groups could vote.
- ✓ **Government** South Africa is working to improve the lives of its poorer citizens.

Section 2

Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana

Terms to Know

copper belt
sorghum

Main Idea

Most of inland southern Africa is rich in resources and home to a wide variety of ethnic groups.

- ✓ **Economics** Zambia is one of the world's largest producers of copper.
- ✓ **Economics** Zimbabwe has many mineral resources and good farmland.
- ✓ **Economics** Mining and tourism earn money for Botswana, but many of its people work in South Africa for several months each year.

Section 3

Coastal and Island Countries

Terms to Know

exclave
slash-and-burn
farming
cyclone

Main Idea

Africa's coastal and island countries are struggling to develop their economies.

- ✓ **Economics** Angola's main source of income is oil.
- ✓ **Culture** Few Namibians benefit from the country's rich mineral wealth. Most live in poverty.
- ✓ **Human/Environment Interaction** Slash-and-burn farming in Mozambique has led to deforestation and flooding. Neighboring countries pay fees for the use of Mozambique's ports.
- ✓ **Location** Madagascar's island location has resulted in many plants and animals found nowhere else in the world.
- ✓ **Economics** Comoros continues to be a mainly agricultural economy, but Mauritius has succeeded in developing a variety of industries.
- ✓ **Economics** Eighty-six islands form the country of Seychelles.



▲ A supermarket in Gabarone, Botswana, provides shoppers with a variety of food products.

Assessment and Activities



Using Key Terms

Match the terms in Part A with their definitions in Part B.

A.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. copper belt | 6. apartheid |
| 2. cyclone | 7. Boer |
| 3. exclave | 8. industrialized country |
| 4. slash-and-burn farming | 9. sorghum |
| 5. township | 10. enclave |

B.

- separating racial and ethnic groups
- storm with high circular winds
- country that relies on manufacturing
- small nation located inside a larger country
- large area of copper mines
- small part of a nation separated from the main part of the country
- areas of forest are cleared by burning
- tall grass used as grain and to make syrup
- settlement outside cities in South Africa
- Dutch farmer in South Africa



Reviewing the Main Ideas

Section 1 The New South Africa

- Location** What is the southernmost point of Africa?
- History** When was South Africa's first election allowing all people to vote?
- Economics** What is Lesotho's only important natural resource?

Section 2 Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana

- Place** What river crosses Zambia?
- Economics** Where is the copper belt?
- Economics** How are the people of Malawi supported?
- History** What was Great Zimbabwe?
- History** Who ruled Botswana for nearly 80 years?

Section 3 Coastal and Island Countries

- History** What European country colonized Angola?
- Culture** What does *namib* mean?
- Culture** What is the official language of Mozambique?
- Economics** What is Madagascar's main cash crop?

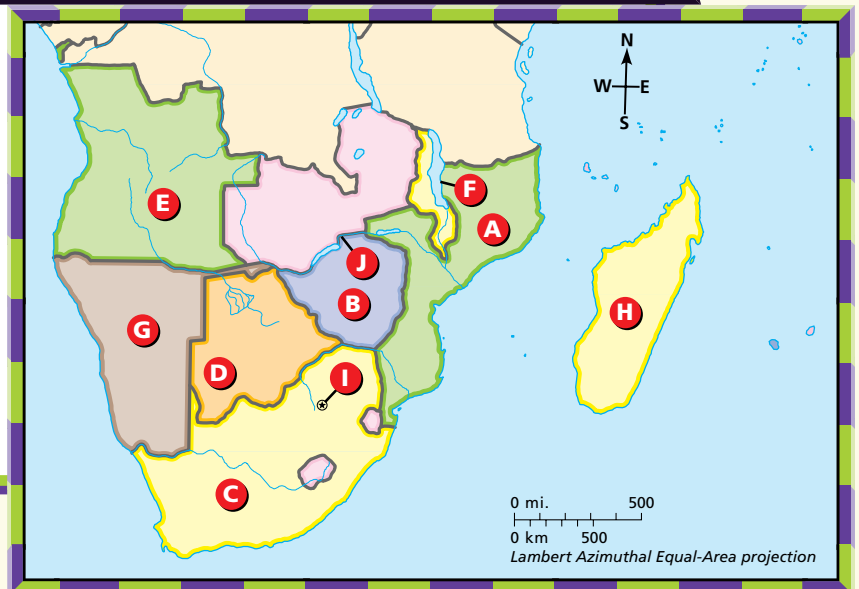


Southern Africa

Place Location Activity

On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with the numbered places listed below.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Madagascar | 6. Zimbabwe |
| 2. Lake Malawi | 7. Pretoria |
| 3. Zambezi River | 8. Mozambique |
| 4. Kalahari Desert | 9. South Africa |
| 5. Angola | 10. Namibia |





Social Studies Online

Self-Check Quiz Visit **The World and Its People** Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 21—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the Chapter Test.



Critical Thinking

- 23. Supporting Generalizations** What facts support the statement “South Africa has the most industrialized economy in Africa”?
- 24. Evaluating Information** Many countries of southern Africa are hoping to build and improve their industries. On a chart like the one below, list the positive and negative aspects of industrialization under the correct headings.

Industrialization	
Positives	Negatives



Comparing Regions Activity

- 25. History** Use the map on page 615 to create a time line that shows when each African country gained independence. In a different color, add dates that are important to the history of the United States civil rights movement. Do you see any overlap of the two sets of dates? Think about possible links between these two regions and their activities.



Mental Mapping Activity

- 26. Focusing on the Region** Create a simple outline map of southern Africa, and then label the following:
- Atlantic Ocean
 - Lesotho
 - Madagascar
 - Angola
 - South Africa
 - Cape Town
 - Namib Desert
 - Mozambique
 - Indian Ocean
 - Botswana

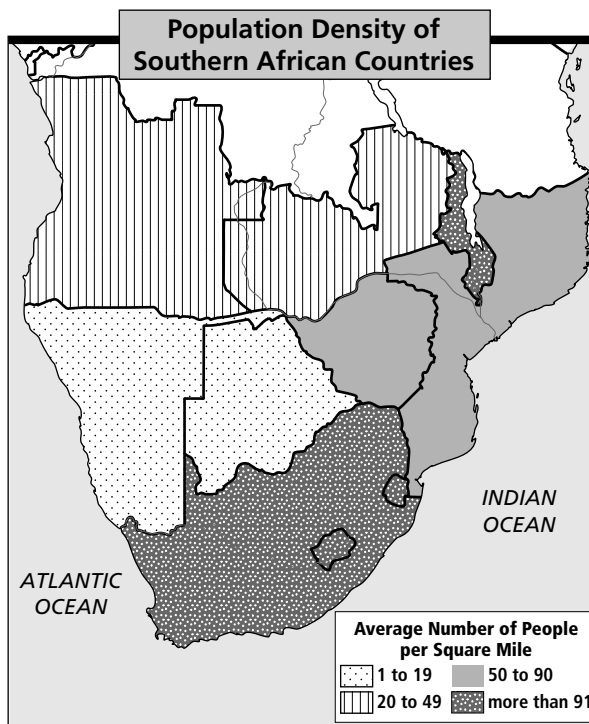


Technology Skills Activity

- 27. Using the Internet** The Zulu are a well-known ethnic group in Africa. Research this group on the Internet. Write a speech answering these questions: Who are the Zulu? How have they affected the history of southern Africa? Where do they live today?

Standardized Test Practice

Directions: Study the map below, and then answer the question that follows.



1. Of the following, which country has the fewest people per square mile?
- A Lesotho
 - B Malawi
 - C South Africa
 - D Namibia

Test-Taking Tip: This question involves recalling where countries are located as well as using the legend. Start with the answer choices. Think about what you learned about each country. You may be able to get rid of wrong answer choices simply by recalling these facts.