

Name: KEY

# SUMMATIVE REVIEW



## Geography of Africa

### PART 1: PHYSICAL FEATURES

1. What is the largest desert in the world? Sahara
2. Which is the best climate zone in Africa for crop production?  
Savanna
3. Which mountain range stretches from SW Morocco to Northern Tunisia?  
Atlas Mtns
4. What is the world's longest river? Nile
5. Land suitable for growing crops: arable
6. Moving water from one area to another in order to help growth: irrigation
7. Something introduced to the environment that is harmful and/or poisonous: pollution
8. Absence of rainfall: drought
9. The Nile River in Africa is important (as are most rivers) because it provides  
transportation, irrigation, and  
fresh drinking water
10. What areas of Africa are MOST affected by drought? Sahara;  
Kalahari; Sahel

In the boxes below list the three main rivers in Africa and their locations:

RIVER	LOCATION
<u>Nile</u>	<u>N.E. Africa</u>
<u>Niger</u>	<u>W. Africa</u>
<u>Congo</u>	<u>Central Africa</u>

### PART 2: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Complete the chart below on the three main environmental concerns facing Africa today:

CONCERN	CAUSE	EFFECT
Desertification	- clearing farmland - drought - overgrazing	- Growth of desert - Loss of farmland
Deforestation	- logging - clearing farmland - overuse	- Loss of animal & plant species - Can lead to desertification
Polluted Water	- trash & industrial waste - human & animal waste - lack of sanitation systems	- Disease & death

### PART 3: CLIMATE ZONES

Match the description of the climate zone to the climate zone it best describes.

Climate Zones: SAHARA SAHEL SAVANNA TROPICAL RAIN FOREST

Savanna: Grassland in central Africa; best region for farming.

Sahara: Desert in North Africa; largest desert in the world, some parts are rocky and some parts are sandy.

Trop. Rain Forest: Dense forest with 70 inches or more of rain a year; has over half of the world's plant and animal species.

Sahel: Transition zone between the Sahara Desert and grassland; semi-arid (somewhat dry).

### PART 4: ETHNIC GROUPS

Provide a thorough definition of the following terms.

Ethnic Group: Group of people who share cultural ideas and beliefs over many generations. This could include language, religion, shared history, food, traditional celebrations

Religious Group: Group of people who share a belief system in a god or gods. They also share the same religious rituals and literature.

people from different ethnic groups might belong to same religious group.  
Using the description of each ethnic group, match the ethnic group it MOST describes.

Ethnic Groups: ARAB ASHANTI BANTU SWAHILI

Bantu: Located in Central/Southern Africa; Migrated to southern and central Africa looking for farmland; brought with them iron tools, farming, herding. Most practice Animist religions and there are over 700 variations of their language.

Swahili: Located in East Africa; a mixture of Arab and African (Bantu); practice Islam and speak Swahili.

Ashanti: Located in West Africa; one of the most sacred objects is the Golden Stool which represents the strength of a nation; they have Animist beliefs and speak Twi.

Arab: Located in North Africa; culture was spread by trade and conquest; practice Islam (mostly), and speak Arabic.