

Name: _____ Period: _____

SOUTHERN AFRICA GEOGRAPHY



Physical Features	Climate/Vegetation	Resources

MODERN DAY SOUTH AFRICA

Read your text book and complete the following table with relevant facts about resources, conflicts or events that face each country today.

Country	Demographics (Pgs: 272-275)	Note of Modern Significance (pgs 446-451)
South Africa	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Lesotho	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Swaziland	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Namibia	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Botswana	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Zimbabwe	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Mozambique	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Madagascar	Area: GDP/Capita:	

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Comoros	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	

HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Europeans in South Africa (pages 441-442)

- In the late 1400s, traders from _____ explored the coast of Southern Africa on their way to _____ to trade spices.
- The Dutch: Following the Portuguese, the _____ also began to arrive and they started to settle. In 1652, the Dutch set up a trade station near the _____.
- Afrikaners and Boers: Eventually the cape was also settled by other Europeans, creating a diverse population. Dutch, French, and German settlers, and their descendants, were known as _____. They spoke a language called _____. In the 1800s, the cape was taken over by _____. The _____, Afrikaner frontier farmers, resisted the British, but many moved east and north from the cape.
- The Zulu and the British: Also in the early 1800s, a Bantu-speaking group called the _____ became a powerful fighting force in the region. When the Boers moved north away from the British, they entered Zulu territory. Eventually the British also wanted the Zulu land and the British defeated the Zulu after a series of _____. When _____ ended in the British empire, it brought changes to the _____ other colonial settlements. _____ (tusks of elephants) became the most valued good until the elephant population was essentially wiped out. Then trade shifted to _____ and _____.

Apartheid (pages 442-443)

- In the early 1900s, the white _____ became increasingly racist. The _____ (ANC) was formed to defend the rights of black South Africans. However, the trend of racial divisions continued and South Africa's government set up a system of racial segregation known as _____, which means "apartness."

Additional Notes
from Class

- The policy divided the population of South Africa into four different groups:
_____, _____, _____, and _____.
Coloureds and Asians were only allowed to _____
in certain areas. Each African tribe or group was assigned a “_____,” where
they had to live and work. However, these homelands often did not include good
_____, mines, or other natural _____. Housing, health care,
and schools for _____ were poor compared to those for
_____. Schools for Coloureds were _____, but still slightly better
than the black schools. Blacks had to live in separate areas known as
_____, which were often crowded clusters of _____ homes and they
were located far from the _____ in cities and mines.

End of Apartheid (pages 446-447)

- Many people around the world _____ to South Africa’s Apartheid policies.
Several countries placed economic _____ on South Africa, meaning they
imposed economic or political penalties on South Africa in an effort to make them change the
policy. These sanctions included _____ bans, refusal to _____
money in South Africa, and refusal to include South Africa by many _____
and _____ organizations in meetings or competitions.
- These sanctions _____ South Africa and protests within the country
_____. In response, the government of South Africa _____ the
African National Congress (ANC) and many members of the ANC were either
_____ or forced to _____.
- The anti-apartheid protests continued and in the late 1980s, the government started to move
away from the apartheid system. In 1990, the government _____ its
political prisoners, including _____. Mandela was
then elected president of South Africa in _____ in the country’s first free democratic
election in which all races were given the right to _____.
- Today, all _____ in South Africa have _____ rights!