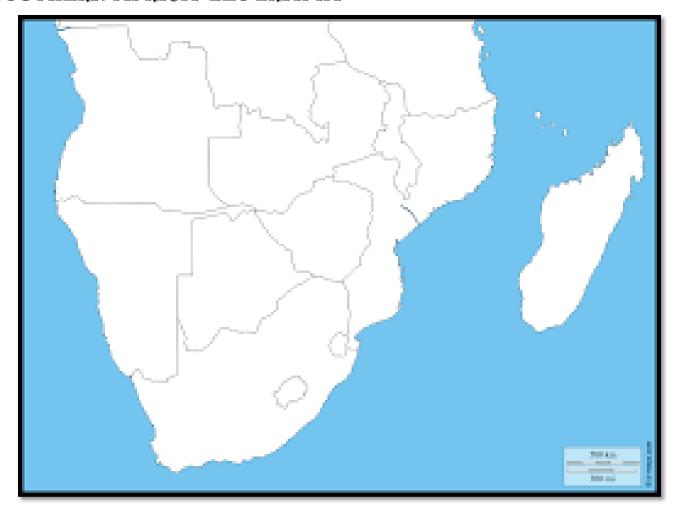
Name:	Period:

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:	

Country	Demographics	Note of Modern Significance
Comoros	Area: Population:	
	GDP/Capita:	

HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

Europeans in South Africa (pages 441-442)

In the late 1400s, trade	rs from	explored the coast of Southern Africa on
their way to	to trade spices.	
The Dutch: Following t	he Portuguese, the	also began to arrive and they
	2, the Dutch set up a trade	station near the
	eventually the cape was also	settled by other Europeans, creating a
diverse population. Dut	cch, French, and German set	ttlers, and their descendants, were known as
	They spoke a langua	ge called In the
1800s, the cape was tak	en over by	, The
Afrikaner frontier farme	ers, resisted the British, but	many moved east and north from the cape.
The Zulu and the Britis	h: Also in the early 1800s, a	a Bantu-speaking group called the
became a	powerful fighting force in th	e region. When the Boers moved north away
from the British, they ex	ntered Zulu territory. Even	tually the British also wanted the Zulu land
and the British defeated	l the Zulu after a series of _	. When
ended in the British em	pire, it brought changes to t	he other colonial
settlements.	(tusks of elephan	ts) became the most valued good until the
elephant population wa	s essentially wiped out. The	en trade shifted to and
·		
Apartheid (pages 442-44	3)	
• In the early 1900s, the	white	became increasingly racist. The
		(ANC) was formed to defend the rights
of black South Africans	s. However, the trend of rac	ial divisions continued and South Africa's
government set up a sy	stem of racial segregation k	nown as, which
means "apartness."		

Additional Notes from Class

Additional Notes from Class

	,	, and
(Coloureds and Asians were only all	owed to
in certain areas. Each Africa	n tribe or group was assigned a "	," where
they had to live and work. He	owever, these homelands often did	not include good
, mines, o	or other natural	Housing, health care,
and schools for	were poor compared to	those for
So	chools for Coloureds were	, but still slightly better
than the black schools. Black	s had to live in separate areas kno	wn as
,	which were often crowded clusters	of homes and the
were located far from the	in cities and mines.	
nd of Apartheid (pages 446-4	47)	
Many people around the wor	eld to Sour	th Africa's Apartheid policies.
Several countries placed eco	nomic on S	South Africa, meaning they
imposed economic or politica	l penalties on South Africa in an ef	fort to make them change the
policy. These sanctions inclu	uded bans, ref	usal to
money in South Africa, and 1	refusal to include South Africa by n	nany
and	organizations in meetings or con	npetitions.
These sanctions	South Africa and protests	within the country
In response	e, the government of South Africa _	the
African National Congress (A	ANC) and many members of the AN	NC were either
or 1	forced to	
The anti-apartheid protests	continued and in the late 1980s, th	e government started to move
away from the apartheid sys	tem. In 1990, the government	its
political prisoners, including	· 	Mandela was
then elected president of Sou	ath African in in the	country's first free democratic
election in which all races we	ere given the right to	
Today, all	_ in South African have	rights!