

Social Studies 1st Semester Study Guide

1. By looking at a map, know the location of Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, and South Africa.
2. By looking at a map, know the location of the tropical rain forest, deserts, and Sahel of Africa.
3. The partitioning of Africa caused civil conflict/wars and the ignoring of ethnic and political boundaries among the many countries in Africa.
4. Nelson Mandela and F. W. De Klerk abolished apartheid by working together. This resulted in both receiving the Nobel Peace Prize.
5. Kenya and Nigeria have a presidential democracy form of government.
6. South Africa has a parliamentary democracy form of government.
7. By looking at a map of Africa, locate the countries of Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
8. The Great Rift Valley is located in east Africa; it is a deep trench that is thousands of miles long.
9. The Nile River is the longest river in the world and is the main water source for Egypt and Sudan.
10. After South Africa was colonized, only whites were allowed to vote.
11. South African nationalist fought against the system of apartheid.
12. The Euphrates and Tigris Rivers began in the mountains of Turkey.
13. Kenya is a country that is located in Eastern Africa.
14. The Kalahari Desert is part of South Africa.
15. The Gaza Strip is located near the Mediterranean Sea.
16. The Strait of Hormuz is located between and connects the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.
17. In regards to location, Turkey is located northwest of Iraq.
18. The Euphrates and Tigris Rivers were the birth place of ancient civilizations.
19. The Euphrates and Tigris Rivers run parallel to each other and join in Southern Iraq.

20. The governments of Kenya and South Africa have some economic control over companies.
21. When a country has some aspects of a command and market economies, it is considered to be a mixed economy.
22. Members of an ethnic group will share the same food, music, culture, traditions, and physical features. In this case physical features means, the way people look.
23. During the age of Imperialism, Africa became the focus for colonization for European nations.
24. The Sahara desert is located in northern Africa.
25. The boundaries created by the European countries when colonizing Africa cause many civil wars all over the continent.
26. Self-government and independence were goals of Jomo Kenyatta for the country of Kenya.
27. The Atlas Mountains are located in the northwestern part of Africa.
28. In regards to directions, Egypt is north of Kenya.
29. The Suez Canal is located in Egypt.
30. The Red Sea is located west of Saudi Arabia.
31. Water pollution in Africa causes the spread of diseases.
32. Desertification is caused by removal of trees, draining of surface water, and overgrazing by livestock.
33. Desertification impacts the people of Africa by reducing the amount of land for farming.
34. Christians and Muslims are the religious groups that are found in Africa.
35. The citizens in Nigeria choose their leaders by electing the head of government and legislators by a popular vote.
36. Great Britain and France had the most colonies in Africa.
37. Nelson Mandela and F. W. de Klerk worked to rewrite the constitution of South Africa.
38. Central Africa (Congo) is affected by deforestation more than any other country in Africa.
39. Sudan is located in Northern Africa.
40. Nigeria is located southwest of Egypt.
41. The Euphrates and Tigris Rivers flow into the Persian Gulf.
42. Nelson Mandela became president of South Africa.

- 43. Overgrazing and soil destruction has contributed to environmental issues in the Sahel.**
- 44. South Africa has a mixed economy.**
- 45. Trade embargoes took place in the 1990's because of pressure from other countries to put an end to apartheid in South Africa.**
- 46. Desertification is the increase of deserts that once were different environments.**
- 47. Farmers cannot farm in the Sahara because of the lack of rainfall and unfertile soil.**
- 48. The main ethnic groups in Africa are the Swahili, Arabs, Bantu, and Ashanti.**
- 49. Nigeria gained its independence from Great Britain through peaceful negotiations and political pressure.**