Africa is the world's second largest continent. There are 53 nations in Africa today. Africa has rain forests, mountains, and grasslands. The Sahara is the world's largest desert. The Nile River is the world's longest river.

Africa is very rich in natural resources. South Africa has most of the world's gold. It also has a lot of the world's diamonds. Nigeria is rich in oil. Zaire is rich in copper and diamonds. Many nations buy natural resources from Africa.

Africa has more than 800 ethnic groups. Each group has a different language and culture. Some African nations have hundreds of ethnic groups. It is often hard for the groups to get along. Problems between the ethnic groups have caused civil wars.

Some of the world's earliest civilizations began in Africa. During the 1400s, Europeans began to explore Africa. People in Ethiopia celebrated the African nation's independence in 1992.
are not able to grow enough food for everyone. The farmers who work the same way that farmers worked long ago. The soil is often poor. Most people in Africa live in small villages. Most women in a village in the country of Kenya

Poverty, hunger, and illiteracy are big problems. Many nations of Africa are developing nations. Africa gained independence from its colonies in Africa.

Imperialism ended World War I, nationalism ended World War II. Europe wanted new materials. The Industrial Revolution began. Europe wanted to trade, forced many Africans to work as slaves. Africa.

47 colonies in Africa. From 1950 to 1980, most of Africa was ruled by European nations. After the early 1800s, the Industrial Revolution ended. Europe wanted new materials.
Many people were saved and food to the nation. Many people were saved.

Nigeria sent troops to Somalia to try to bring peace.

In 1992 the United Nations sent relief to Somalia. In 1992, relief of

civilians and drought caused the nation to break out in Somalia. The

1991 a civil war also broke out in Somalia. The

Nigerian government worked to rebuild their nation.

The war since then the people of Nigeria have

It ended in 1970. More than two million people died.

a civil war between ethnic groups begins in Nigeria.

Nigeria has more than 250 ethnic groups. In 1967

other nations.

It needs to sell many different kinds of products to

enough money by selling oil. The nation learned that

price of oil went down. Nigeria could not earn

selling oil to industrial nations. In the 1980s the

in the 1970s Nigeria earned a lot of money by

than 100 million people live there.

Nigeria has the largest population in Africa. More

obtained independence from Great Britain in 1960.

Nigeria is a developing nation in western Africa.

people starved to death.

people have died because of droughts. Most of these

people live in many parts of Africa. Milli

lions of people due to droughts. Millions of

food. During the 1980s and 1990s, there have been

many months. There is not enough water to grow

nations. During a drought there is very little rain for

Droughts have made problems worse for many

As the city of Cairo, Egypt, grows, new buildings are sometimes

built around ancient statues.
smaller group. Coloreds belonged to the second
into four groups. White people belonged to the
laws called apartheid. These laws divided people
beginning in the late 1940s. South Africa passed
became an independent nation.
British empire for many years. In 1931 South Africa
move to South Africa. South Africa was part of the
move around 1820 people from Great Britain began to
most of the food that the nation needs.
resources. The nation has good soil. Paramers grow
in Africa today. It is an industrial nation that is rich in
South Africa is the most developed nation in
food and peace to the camps.
The refugee camps. The UN is trying to help bring
the refugees home. But fighting has also occurred in
more than 750,000 people were killed during the civil war.
750,000 people were killed during the civil war. About
Tutsi in 1994 the Hutu tried to kill all of
The Tutsi in Rwanda by mass killings. More than
Somalia in 1995. The civil war continued. UN troops left
from starvation. But the UN failed to bring peace
Kilings in 1994.
There will be more peace and unity in Africa. Perhaps one day there will be less poverty. Perhaps one day the United Nations will be helping African countries. Perhaps one day there will be less

children are learning, new factories are being built, and school. Nations are trying to improve their lives. More

children are going to school. Nations are trying to work together to solve their problems. Africans are using their natural resources to improve their lives. More

people are elected. Many black Africans were elected to Parliament. South Africa is trying to find ways to work for

people around the world were also happy about

in 1990, he was freed from prison for 27 years. He was finally freed.

protest. One black activist, Nelson Mandela, white workers had to end apartheid. They became

South African blacks and some South African whites worked for low wages. They worked at difficult jobs in the poorest parts of South Africa. Blacks were forced to live in the poorest hospitals. Blacks were not allowed to vote. Members of each group were not allowed to power to rule the nation. Blacks were not allowed to

are people that come from mixed

in South Africa.
Nelson Mandela helped South Africa end apartheid.

First Time in South Africa

Nelson Mandela worked with the South African government to write a new constitution. In 1994, Mandela was released from prison. He agreed to allow people to be members of the ANC and work for peace in South Africa. The South African government

Many people began to think of Mandela as a symbol of the fight against apartheid. People in South Africa and around the world called for his release. More processes were held in South Africa.

Mandela was found guilty of the South African government and the ANC. This did not stop Mandela. He led more processes against the act that he was accused of. The ANC was the largest black group against the South African government. During this time, Mandela became famous for his role in these processes. Finally, he was released in 1996.

In 1994 Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC), which he helped found.

In 1918, His father was a tribal chief of an ethnic group in South Africa. Nelson Mandela was born in South Africa in
South Africa

4. What was the purpose of apartheid in South Africa?

3. What did the Hutu try to do in Rwanda in 1994?

2. What are three African nations in which civil wars have occurred?

1. What are your problems found in Africa today?

Write one or more sentences to answer each question.

Read and Remember

4. Case system is to India as ______ is to South Africa.

3. Bacteria are to disease as scarce food is to ______.

2. Tall is to short as hood is to ______.

I. Forests are to woods as meadows are to ______.

Drought, Grasslands, Apartheid, Starvation

Use the words in dark print to best complete the sentences.

Analogies
1. How many people per square mile does most of the nation of South Africa have?

2. Which of these countries has the fewest people per square mile?
   - Libya
   - Zaire
   - South Africa

3. Which of these three nations has the most people per square mile?
   - Libya
   - Zaire
   - South Africa

4. What part of Egypt has the highest population?
   - Along the Nile River
   - Along the border of Libya
   - Along the border of Sudan

5. Where do most people in Africa live?
   - Along the Nile River
   - Along the border of Libya
   - Along the border of Sudan

South of the Sahara in Cairo in the Sahara

Map Key:
- More than 260
- 130-260
- 1-130
- 0-1
- Capital city
- Persons per square mile