

## West, East and Central Africa

Name:

1. How have centuries of colonialism affected West Africa? (2 pts)

The modern political map reflects previous European rule, rather than cultural or tribal relationships of the people. Governments and economies were based on European trade, and left many countries impoverished or unstable in the wake of colonialism. Ethnic conflicts arose between different peoples within a country. Many countries now have a European language as their official language.

2. What made crossing the Sahara easier for traders? (1pt)

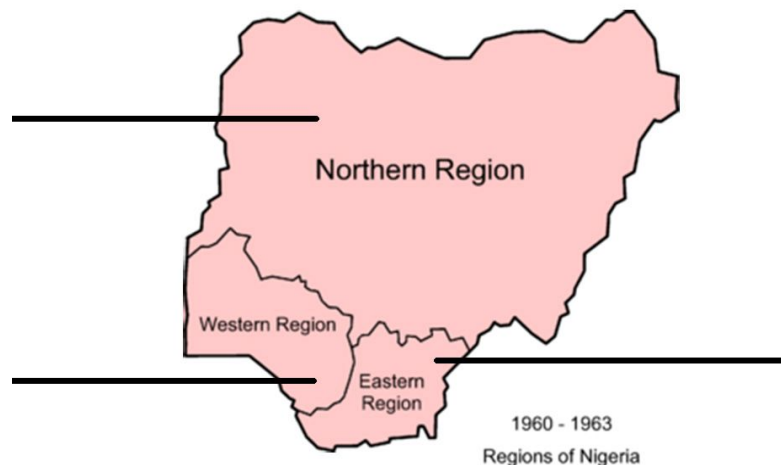
The introduction of the camel made trade easier, as camels can go for long periods of time without food and water, and their feet can navigate sand.

3. Which West African trading empires became wealthy? (3pts)

Ghana, Mali, Songhai

4. *After independence in 1960, Nigeria's major ethnic groups clashed.* Label the map below with three major ethnic groups at this time, showing the region of Nigeria they occupied. (6pts)

(Hausa in the north; Yoruba in the southwest; and Igbo in the southeast)



5. During the 1970's and 1980's in Mali, what caused regional droughts? What was the effect of these droughts on the people? (2pts)

Shortages in regional rainfall caused the droughts, causing thousands to starve or die from malnutrition and famine.

6. Obelisks are stone pillars. Describe what they look like and what their function was. (2pts)

Obelisks are carved stone pillars that serve as monuments over rulers' graves.

7. What proportion of the Ethiopian population are either Christian or Muslim? (1pt)

About 9 out of 10 Ethiopians are Christian or Muslim, while the rest follow traditional African religions.

8. a) Explain the term: *subsistence farmer*. (2pts)

A subsistence farmer is someone who grows only enough crops to feed their immediate family.

b) What do Ethiopian subsistence farmers grow? (2pts)

Ethiopian subsistence farmers grow cereal crops, such as teff, corn, wheat, or sorghum.

9. Define the word: monsoon. (2pts)

A monsoon is a seasonal wind bringing heavy rainfall.

10. What is Swahili and how did it develop? (2pts)

By the 1400s, most townspeople of Kenya spoke a blend of Bantu and Arabic, an ancestor of today's African Swahili.

BONUS: Where was the Kush Dynasty in relation to Ethiopia? (1pt)

The Kush dynasty occupied territory to the northwest of Ethiopia.