Name:			

Ch 19 Sec 5: Southern Africa Notes

Countries

The countries of Southern Africa are: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho,

Mad	agascar, Malawi, I	Mauritius, Mozamb	pique, Namibia	, South Africa, Swazi	land, Zambia, and
Zimb	oabwe.				
Gold	d Trade Builds En	npires			
	Southern Africa	's history combine	s		with African
		and the de	velopment of g	gold-trading empires.	
Grea	at Zimbabwe				
		speaking peopl	e make up a m	najority of those who	live in South Africa.
	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			·································
	Around	, the Shona	established a	city called Great Ziml	oabwe in modern
day		·			
	From the	to the	,	Great Zim babwe bed	came the center of
a thr	riving gold-trading	area.			
	Around	, the Shona	a abandoned G	Great Zim babwe.	
	•				·································
	When		exp	olorers found the rem	ains in the early
16 th	century, they thou	ght they had found	d the remains o	of the capital of the	
			·		
	In the 20 th centu	ıry,			conf irmed
Grea	at Zimbabwe was a	a ruin of African or	igin.		
Muta	apa Empire				
	Local legend sa	ys a man named ₋		left Great Zim	babwe around
	and	settled in a fertile	valley to the no	orth, founding a new	state to replace
Grea	at Zimbabwe.				
	By the time		died, the	em ¡	oire covered all but
the		part of present	dav		

The	was also a	center of	
The arrival of the	in the _	resulted in the	
interference in Mutapa	and, e\	entually, the decline of the Mutapa	
Empire.			
European Colonization			
In the ar	nd	, Europeans m igrated to Southern	
Africa, leading to conflicts with Afri	cans.		
The many	groups con	npeted with	and
with the	The	managed to control a large	
region of Southern Africa, but the			and
Boer War 1899-1902		·	
Dutch farmers, or	, had	settled in Southern Africa in the	
The discovery of	and	, as well as the settling o	f the
in South	ern Africa, created	tensions in the area.	
The inability to reach an ag	eement for		
settlers in the region led to the star	t of the war.		
Ву	, t	he British were in control of the region	n.
		by the Boers, the British	
formally won the war and establish	ed the	in	1902
().	
Apartheid in South Africa			
• apartheid –			
Apartheid banned social cor	ntact between	and	,
and established segregated	,	, and	
Even though blacks made ι	ıp	of the population, they received	only
a	of the land.		
•			

The	ļ	w as established in 1912 to
fight for bla	ack rights. In 1949,	em erged as one of the
	leaders, leading a long st	truggle to end apartheid and resulting in his being
By t	he 1980s, nations around the	e world, including the,
pressured	South Africa to a	partheid. In, F. W. de Klerk became
	of Sou	uth Africa and started the
of ending a	apartheid.	
In 1	994, Nelson Mandela, having	been released from prison, was elected president of
South Afric	ca. In 1996, a new democrati	ic constitution was passed guaranteeing equal rights for
all citizens	. Mandela passed away in 20	013.
Southern	Africa Economics	
Son	ne Southern African countries	s are the most economically in
Africa. Ma	ny Southern Africa countries	struggle to raise the
for blacks	who own the	, have the,
and attend	the	·
Apa	rtheid has hurt the economy	of South Africa because of the
imposed by	У	Apartheid also led to the
of blacks,	creating an	class of people.
Two	economies exist in South Af	rica.
•	There is an	segment like the United States,
	along with industry in plac	es like and
	,	and modern, mechanized farms and large ranches.
•		is found in black townships and
		portions of cities.
•	Problems also exist with _	and
	a	
Botswana		
Bots	swana is an illustration of the	problems many African countries face today:
•		
•		

	When	Botswana gained in	dependence from	, per
capita	incom	e (average amount o	of money earned per person) was	, In,
per ca	ipita in	come had risen to	.	
	In 199	95, Botswana had be	come the worlds third largest produce	er of,
accou	nting fo	or	of the government	·
	The p	rofits from	production are	·
	•	About	of the people are	and
	•	The other	grow wealthy from the	· ·
	With t	the money, the wealth	hy purchase large tracts of land for	
		fı	rom	- -
	•			- -
			then move to	
	•			
	Overa	all, food production _	, with on	ly enough being
produ	ced to	feed about	of the population.	The remainder must
come	from _		or	·
AIDS				
	By 19	99, the most severe	AIDS-affected countries were in Sout	hern Africa.
	•	More than	of adults in	and
			are infected with	, the virus that
		causes AIDS.		
			the life assessment in Detaylors	was years of
	•	In	, the life expectancy in Botswana	was years or
	•		, the life expectancy in Botswana (
	•	age, but by		y ears of age.
	•	age, but byOne of the ed	it had declined to	y ears of age. is

Celebration	าร		
The _	people perf	orm a dance called the	
reflecting th	eir	·	
•			
			·
•			
			·
The _		_ dance is performed by the	
people of no	orthern		
•	The dance is performed by _	who	o wish to cure people of
	·		
The _	people of sou	thern o	celebrate the
	dance.		
•		perform the dance po	oking fun at the
	perceived	desire to	and
	have	·	
In		, during the	festival,
groups of _		people play music, perform	dances, and act out
stories. The	emes are upbeat and praise th	e virtues of	and
		_·	
Living in So	outhern Africa		
	, South <i>A</i>	Africa	
•	Over years ago, _		was a small mining
	town.		
•	Today, it is a city with over _	million people.	
	•		
			·
•	The city center has the look	of a modern city.	
•	Because of apartheid,		has spacious

to the north that were once

to the south.

____and _____

Modern and Traditional Lifestyles

Some Southern Afric	ans live a modern lifestyle s	uch as
	, and	These people live in
places that are simila	ar to cities in the	·
Adversely affected by	y apartheid, many blacks wo	ork in,
	These people typically	live in the former
	and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Some ethnic groups	of Southern Africa follow tra	ditional patterns of life, such as
	of Southern Africa follow tra ,, o	•
	,, o	•
For example, the	,, o either work in m	or
For example, the	,, o either work in m	or nenial jobs such as
For example, the or they cling to their t workers.	,, o either work in m	or nenial jobs such as and
For example, the or they cling to their t workers. • The	,, o either work in maraditional roles as	or nenial jobs such as and of making,