

<b>Cornell Notes</b> 	<b>Topic/Objective:</b>	<b>Name:</b>
	Africa Physical Geography & Climate	<b>Class/Period:</b>
	Africa History & Cultures	
Africa Today	<b>Date:</b>	

**Essential Questions:**  
 How do groups meet human needs?  
 How does culture spread?  
 Explain people's settlement patterns.  
 Distinguish between fact and opinion.

<b>Questions:</b>	<b>Notes:</b>
What is Africa's physical geography?	The geographic regions of Africa are the North, West, East, Central, and Southern regions.
	The major landform that extends across most of North Africa is the Sahara Desert.
	South of the Sahara, is the Congo Basin, the Great Rift Valley, the Serengeti Plain, and the Kenya Highlands.
	The Nile River, located in Northeastern Africa, flows from Lake Victoria to the north through Egypt and empties into the Mediterranean Sea. It provides water for crops (irrigation), brings fertile silt for farming, and is a major transport route for goods and people.
	Because of waterfalls and rapids found in Africa's major rivers and tributaries, it is impossible for ships to sail all the way from the interior of the continent to the sea.
What is Africa's physical climate?	Africa's location near the Equator, its elevation, and its relationship to large bodies of water and landforms affect its climate.
	Because much of Africa is between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, most of the continent is located in a tropical climate region.
	The Sahara is a result of severe drought and desertification, and the desert continues to take over other parts of Africa.

<b>What is the history and culture of Africa?</b>	<b>The earliest humans in East Africa got their food by hunting and gathering.</b>
	<b>The earliest people in Egypt settled along the banks of the Nile River.</b>
	<b>Many early Africans were nomads moving from place to place to make a living. Some groups were members of clans who were united by having a common ancestor in the far past.</b>
	<b>Africa has hundreds of different ethnic groups and has a variety of cultures.</b>
	<b>Some Africans that have African and Arab ancestry belong to the Swahili culture.</b>
	<b>Trade and conquest led to the mixing of cultures in North Africa.</b>
	<b>The religion of Islam is important in North Africa because it forms a common bond of culture among the people that live there.</b>
	<b>Europeans built empires in Africa after the end of the African slave trade for the natural resources found there.</b>
<b>What is Africa like today?</b>	<b>In modern times, African nations have faced challenges. In the country of South Africa, apartheid - the separation of black South Africans and white South Africans, created conflict in the country and around the world.</b>
	<b>After many people worldwide opposed apartheid, the practice ended in 1991.</b>
	<b>Examples of genocide, the removal or annihilation of a group of people, have been found in Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Somalia.</b>
	<b>Today, African countries are diversifying their economies to protect against economic hardships. They must balance crops, minerals, and industry in order to create a variety of ways to make a living from commercial farming to manufacturing minerals.</b>
<b>Summary:</b>	