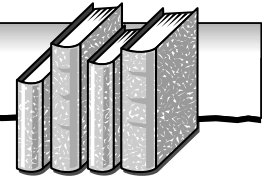


# CHAPTER 21 Guided Reading Activity



## 21-1 Republic of South Africa

**DIRECTIONS: Answering Questions** Reading the section and completing the questions below will help you learn more about the Republic of South Africa. Use your textbook to write answers to the questions.

1. Where is the Republic of South Africa located?

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2. Describe the landscape along the coasts and inland.

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3. What is the climate of South Africa's plateau?

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4. Briefly describe the extent of South Africa's economic development and its main economic activities.

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5. Why is farming limited and what crops do farmers grow?

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6. What is the cultural background of most Africans in South Africa?

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7. Who are the Afrikaners?

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8. What was apartheid and how did it affect black South Africans?

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9. What are two significant facts about the April 1994 election in South Africa?

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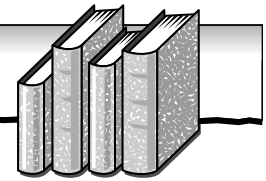
10. How do living conditions of European South Africans and other South Africans still differ?

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# CHAPTER 21 Guided Reading Activity



## 21-2 Atlantic Countries

**DIRECTIONS: Outlining** Reading the section and completing the outline below will help you learn more about the Atlantic countries of Namibia and Angola. Use your textbook to fill in the blanks.

**I.** Angola's land—on \_\_\_\_\_  
Ocean; has exclave called  
\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** Huge inland \_\_\_\_\_  
with many \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** Hilly \_\_\_\_\_ in north;  
rocky \_\_\_\_\_ in south

**C.** Coastal \_\_\_\_\_ with  
little vegetation; few rain forests in north

**D.** Climate—coast: steppe,  
\_\_\_\_\_; inland:  
\_\_\_\_\_ savanna

**II.** Angola's economy—based on  
\_\_\_\_\_; most income  
from mining

**A.** 75 percent of people farm sugarcane,  
\_\_\_\_\_, corn in rural areas

**B.** Main export crop: \_\_\_\_\_

**C.** Main mineral: \_\_\_\_\_; also  
mine manganese, iron, \_\_\_\_\_

**III.** Angola's people—ancestors were  
\_\_\_\_\_  
peoples

**A.** From 1500s to 1975, ruled by  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B.** Official language: \_\_\_\_\_;  
Portuguese influence remains strong

**IV.** Namibia—south of \_\_\_\_\_ on  
\_\_\_\_\_ Ocean

**A.** Large, central \_\_\_\_\_;  
most Namibians live here

**B.** Deserts: \_\_\_\_\_ Desert on  
Atlantic; \_\_\_\_\_ in southeast

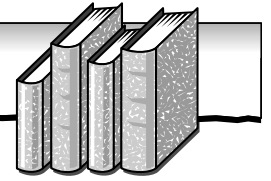
**C.** Economy depends on export of  
\_\_\_\_\_

**D.** Rich deposits of diamonds, copper, silver,  
zinc, \_\_\_\_\_

**E.** Limited farming; herders raise cattle,  
\_\_\_\_\_, sheep

**F.** One of the \_\_\_\_\_  
populated African countries

**G.** Most Namibians belong to  
\_\_\_\_\_ ethnic groups

**CHAPTER 21** Guided Reading Activity**21-3 Inland Southern Africa**

**DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks** Reading the section and completing the summaries below will help you learn more about the countries of Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. Use your textbook to fill in the blanks.

Zambia's high **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ keeps the climate mild. Zambia's land is mostly a high **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ with rivers, including the **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_. Zambia is one of the world's largest producers of **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_, but must import **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_. Zambians belong to more than 70 **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ groups. Half live in **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ areas, such as the capital city of **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_.

Small, narrow Malawi is east of **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_. Savannas and green **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_ cover western Malawi. The Great **(11)** \_\_\_\_\_ Valley, with Lake **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_, splits Malawi north to south. On both sides of the lake are high **(13)** \_\_\_\_\_ and **(14)** \_\_\_\_\_. Only one-third of the land can be farmed, but **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_ is the main economic activity. Malawi is densely populated, but most people live in small **(16)** \_\_\_\_\_.

Zimbabwe is on a high **(17)** \_\_\_\_\_. Northern lowlands

are crossed by the **(18)** \_\_\_\_\_ River; southern lowlands by the

**(19)** \_\_\_\_\_. Mineral resources are plentiful. Most people

**(20)** \_\_\_\_\_ the fertile land. Two ethnic groups are the Shona and the

**(21)** \_\_\_\_\_. The country was once a trading center—Great

**(22)** \_\_\_\_\_. In 1900s British rulers did not share power with Africans. In 1980,

however, free **(23)** \_\_\_\_\_ were held.

Isolated Botswana is mostly

**(24)** \_\_\_\_\_, including the

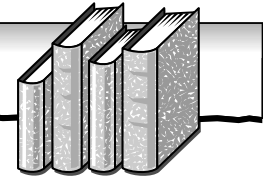
**(25)** \_\_\_\_\_ in the west. The east is savanna; the northwest is one of the world's

largest **(26)** \_\_\_\_\_ areas. Botswana

is rich in **(27)** \_\_\_\_\_ resources, but most people raise livestock or farm. For work, some go to the Republic of

**(28)** \_\_\_\_\_ yearly. People live in villages in **(29)** \_\_\_\_\_ Botswana, the most fertile area.

# CHAPTER 21 Guided Reading Activity



## 21-4 Indian Ocean Countries

**DIRECTIONS: Answering Questions** Reading the section and completing the questions below will help you learn more about the Indian Ocean countries of Mozambique, Madagascar, Comoros, and Mauritius. Use your textbook to write answers to the questions.

1. Describe Mozambique's landforms.

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2. What are Mozambique's economic activities and which is the major source of income?

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3. How does Mozambique benefit from its seaports?

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4. Where do most of Mozambique's people live?

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5. Where is Madagascar located?

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6. How has Madagascar's island location affected the country?

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7. In Madagascar, what crops are grown for food and for export?

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8. What is the heritage of the people and what two languages are important in Madagascar?

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9. Describe the location, landforms, and people of Comoros.

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10. How were the islands of Mauritius formed and what is the heritage of the people living there today?

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