Key

Geography of Africa:

3 major Features:

→ Deserts (Sahara in the north)

→ savanna (grassy land elephants, lions)

→ rain forest

The Dark Continent / Difficulty Exploring

→ Geographic Obstacles

↳ Sahara Desert made reaching Sub-Saharan regions difficult

↳ Smooth coastline means few natural harbors

↳ Rivers were difficult to navigate because of rapids and waterfalls

↳ disease (Tsetse fly)

Name _____ Date _____ Key

CHAPTER 1

SECTION QUIZ

Human Origins in Africa

Section 1

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Scientists have found evidence that human life originated in Africa.

true

Example: It is believed that the first species to master fire was *Homo habilis*.

Homo erectus

1. The Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages are both parts of a period known as the Ice Age.

Stone Age

2. A people's way of life, including customs, family life, and social relationships, is called that people's technology. Culture

3. The species that includes modern humans is known as *Homo sapiens*. true

4. Any object from the past that was made by nature or humans is called an artifact.

humans

5. The skeleton known as "Lucy," the australopithecine who made the footprints discovered by Mary Leaky at Laetoli, and *Homo habilis* were all hominids. _____

6. The first early people to be skeletally identical to modern humans were Cro-Magnons.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Compare and contrast *Homo habilis* and Cro-Magnons, using what we believe today to be true about their lives and accomplishments.

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Name _____ Date Key

CHAPTER 1

SECTION QUIZ

Humans Try to Control Nature

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

c 1. All of the following were activities for Paleolithic nomads EXCEPT
   a. digging up plants.
   b. making and repairing tools.
   c. protecting flocks and herds.
   d. finding secure places to rest.

c 2. The hunter-gatherer way of life made it impossible for people to live
   a. in groups.
   b. in cold climates.
   c. in permanent dwellings.
   d. without a spoken language.

b 3. The Neolithic Revolution refers to the time when early humans
   a. mastered fire.
   b. developed agriculture.
   c. migrated from Africa.
   d. began to organize governments.

b 4. "Slash-and-burn farming" refers to
   a. harvesting farmed crops.
   b. clearing land for farming.
   c. destroying farm land through carelessness.
   d. competing with others for available farmland.

d 5. The main result of the domestication of animals was that humans
   a. were safer during a hunt.
   b. were able to hunt more efficiently.
   c. could use animals to pull carts and wagons.
   d. had a ready supply of meat and animal products.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Why did the development of agriculture lead to the establishment of villages?

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Name _____ Date Key

CHAPTER 8

SECTION QUIZ

Diverse Societies in Africa

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description. A term may be used more than once or not at all.

a. clan
b. Nok
c. griot
d. Sahel
e. Sahara
f. savanna
g. animism
h. Djenné-Djeno
i. iron-working
j. extended family

i 1. A technology developed by the Nok.

f 2. This grassy plain covers about two-fifths of Africa.

c 3. This person is responsible for keeping and passing down the history of a people.

e 4. Although only a small part of this consists of sand dunes, it is the largest desert in Africa.

f 5. The largest number of people in Africa live on this, perhaps because it supports agriculture.

e 6. This inhospitable region of northern Africa covers an area roughly equal to the area of the United States.

g 7. This is the belief in, or worship of, spirits, including those of plants, animals, people, and natural forces.

h 8. This is West Africa's oldest known city. It appears to have been inhabited between about 250 B.C. and A.D. 1400.

b 9. This is the name of West Africa's earliest known culture. This people lived in what is now Nigeria between about 500 B.C. and A.D. 200.

d 10. The name for this southern borderland, meaning "coastline" in Arabic, probably comes from the fact that the desert it borders seems like a vast ocean of sand.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What are some of the ways in which early West African peoples were alike?

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CHAPTER 8

SECTION QUIZ

CASE STUDY: Migration–Bantu-Speaking Peoples

Section 2

A. Terms and Names Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. What are four specific reasons for the migrations of peoples? (Consider examples of environmental change, economic pressure, political issues, or persecution.)

change in climate, natural resources natural disasters, overpopulation, jobs, political/religious persecution, war

2. What are two things that the early Bantu-speaking peoples had in common?

language, Farmers and nomadic herders worked with iron

3. What are two ways in which the early Bantu-speaking peoples dealt with the difficulties of living in a new and strange place?

exchanged knowledge, war/conflict

4. What part of the African continent was populated through the Bantu migration?

Southern

5. How did geography affect the direction in which the Bantu migrated?

Sahara prevented northern migration

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What were the causes and the effects of the migrations of Bantu-speaking peoples?

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CHAPTER 8

SECTION QUIZ

The Kingdom of Aksum

Section 3

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: Aksum was located south of the kingdom of Kush. true

Example: The first known mention of Aksum is found in a Roman guidebook from the first century A.D. Greek

1. The Aksumites under Zoscales and other rulers gained new territory, including lands on the Arabian Peninsula, through trade. Conquest

2. The written language of Aksum, Ge'ez, was originally the language of the Kushites who populated the region. Arabs

3. Before they became Christian, the Aksumites were monotheistic. true

4. Aksum was the first state south of the Sahara to produce its own paper money for use in trade. coins

5. Aksum was located in parts of what are now the countries of Eritrea and Kenya. Ethiopia

6. Due to their hilly land, the Aksumites developed terrain farming. terrace

7. Aksum's territory extended to areas located along both shorelines of the Mediterranean Sea. Red Sea

8. The power of Adulis, the main city of Aksum, was based on its position as an international center of learning. trade

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

How do you account for the rise and fall of Aksum?

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