

Review Africa Sentence Completion Answer Key

Africa:

1. The Nile River provided water for irrigation and transportation. An early civilization developed in the Nile River Valley.
2. Hieroglyphics or Egyptian writing, pyramids, pharaohs (divine rulers), and mummification are associated with ancient Egyptian civilization. King Menes united Upper and Lower Egypt in 3100 B.C.E.
3. The kingdom of Kush was located south of Egyptian civilization. Cultural Diffusion occurred. Many Egyptian cultural ideas entered Kush. And of course, culture is a way of life of a group of people.
4. The Bantu originally lived in West Africa but migrated (starting c. 1500 B.C.E.) throughout sub-Saharan Africa, spreading agriculture and iron-working.
5. Savannas are grasslands in Africa where farmers and herders (pastoralists) lived.
6. The Sahara desert is the largest desert in the world. It separates North Africa from sub-Saharan Africa. Africans could cross the desert. It was not a complete barrier for Africans. However, it was very difficult for Europeans to cross the desert.
7. Africa's geography slowed or hindered European penetration of Africa. Africa has a smooth or regular coastline and few natural ports and harbors as well as the largest desert in the world.
8. The West African Kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai were prosperous kingdoms and controlled Trans-Saharan trade or the salt for gold trade. It is important to remember that Africa had many great kingdoms before the arrival of the Europeans. In fact, African kingdoms flourished (to achieve success) before the arrival of the Europeans.
9. Mansa Musa (r. 1312 – 1337) was a significant king of Mali. He was a Muslim and made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca.
10. The city of Timbuktu was an important commercial and cultural center.
11. During the Atlantic Slave Trade (1500s – 1800s), Africans were taken as slaves to replace a dying Native American Indian population in the Americas.
12. The Atlantic Slave Trade had a devastating impact on some African societies as Africans were captured and permanently removed from Africa.
13. The Middle Passage was the forced journey of enslaved Africans to the Americas. Conditions on ships were horrendous and many Africans did not survive the Middle Passage. Those Africans who did survive were sold into slavery in the Americas and labored under difficult circumstances. African slaves were mistreated.
14. Triangular trade connected Europe, Africa, and the Americas and included the importation of African slaves to the Americas, the exporting of natural resources from the Americas to Europe, and the exporting of European goods to Africa.
15. The Zulus, indigenous peoples of South Africa, fought the Boers and the British in South Africa but were not successful. The Boers were descendants of Dutch farmers that settled in Cape Town. The British eventually conquered the land for several reasons: gold and diamonds as well as access to their colony in India – the jewel in the British crown. The Zulus lost control of their lands to the Europeans.
16. During the Boer Wars (1880-1881 and 1899-1902), the British gained control of Boer lands. The British had discovered gold and diamonds on the land.
17. At the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, representatives of European countries met to establish rules for the division and conquest of the African continent.
18. The Berlin Conference led to the "Scramble for Africa" – Europeans raced to conquer and colonize Africa. The Age of Imperialism had begun in Africa.
19. The Europeans wanted Africa's natural resources for European factories.
20. Africa was conquered later than other lands because its geographic features as well as malaria and Yellow Fever hindered (to make difficult) European penetration of the continent.
21. It is also important to remember that African kingdoms flourished before the arrival of the Europeans. Kingdoms like Kush, Meroe, Axum, Benin, Ghana, and Zimbabwe were powerful and important kingdoms before the Age of Imperialism.
22. The Suez Canal was a strategic waterway connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.
23. World War II (1939-1945) was a turning point for many African colonies. Many colonies gained independence after World War II.

24. Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta were important African nationalists. Nkrumah led Ghana's independence movement and Kenyatta Kenya's.
25. African nationalists wanted independence from their European conquerors.
26. Apartheid was a system of racial segregation in South Africa. Apartheid was established in 1948 and formally ended in 1990.
27. Under apartheid, black South Africans were required to carry pass books or identification papers. Bantustans or black homelands and separate facilities were also characteristics of apartheid.
28. Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for his protests against apartheid (1964-1990). Eventually, released from prison, Mandela was elected the first black president of South Africa in 1994. Today, the South African government is a multiracial government.
29. Genocide occurred in Rwanda in 1994. The Hutu-controlled government ordered the massacre of the Tutsis. The Tutsis were a minority in Rwanda and during the colonial period were favored. However, after independence, the Hutu majority came to control the government and the Tutsis often faced discrimination. But in 1994, Tutsis and moderate Hutus were murdered.
30. Desertification is a problem in many African nations. As deserts expand, more productive land is lost. Overuse of land and population pressures can cause desertification.
31. AIDS is another problem in Africa as many Africans have died as a result of the transmission of the disease.

Source: Napp

REVIEW AFRICA

<input type="checkbox"/> pharaohs	Nile River	Kush	hieroglyphics	culture
<input type="checkbox"/> Savannas	Bantu	not	hindered	Sahara Desert
<input type="checkbox"/> Trans-Saharan trade	Ghana	Mali	Songhai	Mansa Musa
<input type="checkbox"/> Atlantic Slave Trade	Middle Passage	Timbuktu	devastating impact	Triangular trade
<input type="checkbox"/> Boer Wars	Boers	Zulus	Berlin Conference	Scramble for Africa
<input type="checkbox"/> Suez Canal	World War II	flourished	hindered	natural resources
<input type="checkbox"/> nationalists	Kwame Nkrumah	Jomo Kenyatta	independence	apartheid
<input type="checkbox"/> Nelson Mandela	black	genocide	AIDS	desertification

- The _____ provided water for irrigation and transportation. An early civilization developed in the Nile River Valley.
- _____ or Egyptian writing, pyramids, _____ (divine rulers), and mummification are associated with ancient Egyptian civilization. King Menes united Upper and Lower Egypt in 3100 B.C.E.
- The kingdom of _____ was located south of Egyptian civilization. Cultural Diffusion occurred. Many Egyptian cultural ideas entered Kush. And of course, _____ is a way of life of a group of people.
- The _____ originally lived in West Africa but migrated (starting c. 1500 B.C.E.) throughout sub-Saharan Africa, spreading agriculture and iron-working.
- _____ are grasslands in Africa where farmers and herders (pastoralists) lived.
- The _____ is the largest desert in the world. It separates North Africa from sub-Saharan Africa. Africans could cross the desert. It was _____ a complete barrier for Africans. However, it was very difficult for Europeans to cross the desert.
- Africa's geography slowed or _____ European penetration of Africa. Africa has a smooth or regular coastline and few natural ports and harbors as well as the largest desert in the world.
- The West African Kingdoms of _____, _____ and _____ were prosperous kingdoms and controlled _____ or the salt for gold trade. It is important to remember that Africa had many great kingdoms before the arrival of the Europeans. In fact, African kingdoms _____ (to achieve success) before the arrival of the Europeans.
- _____ (r. 1312 – 1337) was a significant king of Mali. He was a Muslim and made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca.
- Ibn Battuta traveled farther than Marco Polo, throughout Europe, Africa and Asia. He wrote about his travels.
- The city of _____ was an important commercial and cultural center.
- During the _____ (1500s – 1800s), Africans were taken as slaves to replace a dying Native American Indian population in the Americas.
- The Atlantic Slave Trade had a _____ on some African societies as Africans were captured and permanently removed from Africa.
- The _____ was the forced journey of enslaved Africans to the Americas. Conditions on ships were horrendous and many Africans did not survive the Middle Passage. Those Africans who did survive were sold into slavery in the Americas and labored under difficult circumstances. African slaves were mistreated.

15. _____ connected Europe, Africa, and the Americas and included the importation of African slaves to the Americas, the exporting of natural resources from the Americas to Europe, and the exporting of European goods to Africa.
16. The _____, indigenous peoples of South Africa, fought the Boers and the British in South Africa but were not successful. The _____ were descendants of Dutch farmers that settled in Cape Town. The British eventually conquered the land for several reasons: gold and diamonds as well as access to their colony in India – the jewel in the British crown. The Zulus lost control of their lands to the Europeans.
17. During the _____ (1880-1881 and 1899-1902), the British gained control of Boer lands. The British had discovered gold and diamonds on the land.
18. At the _____ of 1884-1885, representatives of European countries met to establish rules for the division and conquest of the African continent.
19. The Berlin Conference led to the “_____” – Europeans raced to conquer and colonize Africa. The Age of Imperialism had begun in Africa.
20. The Europeans wanted Africa’s _____ for European factories.
21. Africa was conquered later than other lands because its geographic features as well as malaria and Yellow Fever _____ (to make difficult) European penetration of the continent.
22. It is also important to remember that African kingdoms _____ before the arrival of the Europeans. Kingdoms like Kush, Meroe, Axum, Benin, Ghana, and Zimbabwe were powerful and important kingdoms before the Age of Imperialism.
23. The _____ was a strategic waterway connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.
24. _____ (1939-1945) was a turning point for many African colonies. Many colonies gained independence after World War II.
25. _____ and _____ were important African _____. Nkrumah led Ghana’s independence movement and Kenyatta Kenya’s.
26. African nationalists wanted _____ from their European conquerors.
27. _____ was a system of racial segregation in South Africa. Apartheid was established in 1948 and formally ended in 1990.
28. Under apartheid, _____ South Africans were required to carry pass books or identification papers. Bantustans or black homelands and separate facilities were also characteristics of apartheid.
29. _____ was imprisoned for his protests against apartheid (1964-1990). Eventually, released from prison, Mandela was elected the first black president of South Africa in 1994. Today, the South African government is a multiracial government.
30. _____ occurred in Rwanda in 1994. The Hutu-controlled government ordered the massacre of the Tutsis. The Tutsis were a minority in Rwanda and during the colonial period were favored. However, after independence, the Hutu majority came to control the government and the Tutsis often faced discrimination. But in 1994, Tutsis and moderate Hutus were murdered.
31. _____ is a problem in many African nations. As deserts expand, more productive land is lost. Overuse of land and population pressures can cause desertification.
32. _____ is another problem in Africa as many Africans have died as a result of the transmission of the disease.