

CHAPTER 9

AFRICA

To the west of India lies a large continent. On this continent there are extensive deserts, dense forests, long and broad rivers, numerous large lakes and grasslands stretching over thousands of miles. There are certain wild animals, which we do not find in our country. The world's largest gold and diamond mines are located here. The name of this continent is Africa. Perhaps you will be surprised to know that Africa is the cradle of humankind. Human beings first evolved in Africa and then moved to other continents.

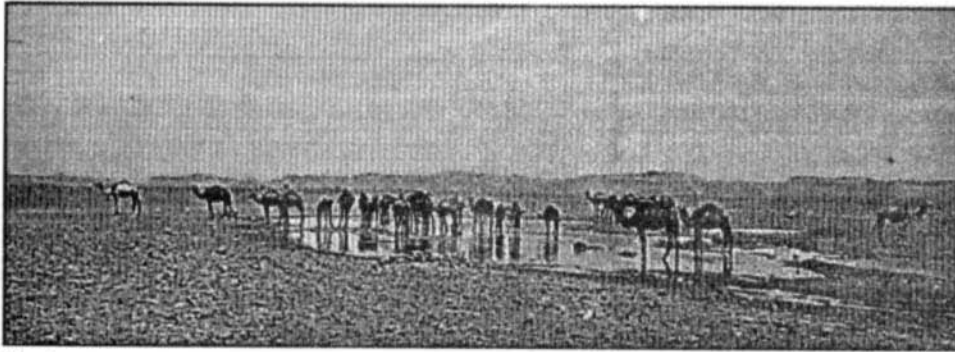


Fig.1

- *Look for Africa on the world map. Name the oceans that surround it. Which are its neighbouring continents?*



Fig.3.....

Fig.2



AFRICA – A VAST PLATEAU

Look at the physical map of Africa. Do you see any large plains in the interior of the continent? Only on the coast do we find a narrow plain. The rest of the continent is a vast plateau. If you look carefully at the map, you will see that the height of the plateau is not uniform. Look for the valleys of the Nile and the Congo rivers. There are also several mountains on this plateau. The highest peak in Africa is Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.

• Look at Map 1 and answer the following questions:

- What is the average height of the narrow coastal plain?
- What is the height of a major portion of the plateau?
- The height of the high plateaus in the south and east of Africa is
- In the north is the Mountain.

Look for some of the large lakes on the plateau. Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Africa. This is one of the largest fresh water lakes in the world. The Nile originates from this lake.

MAP 1 PHYSICAL MAP OF AFRICA

(Heights, Rivers and Lakes)

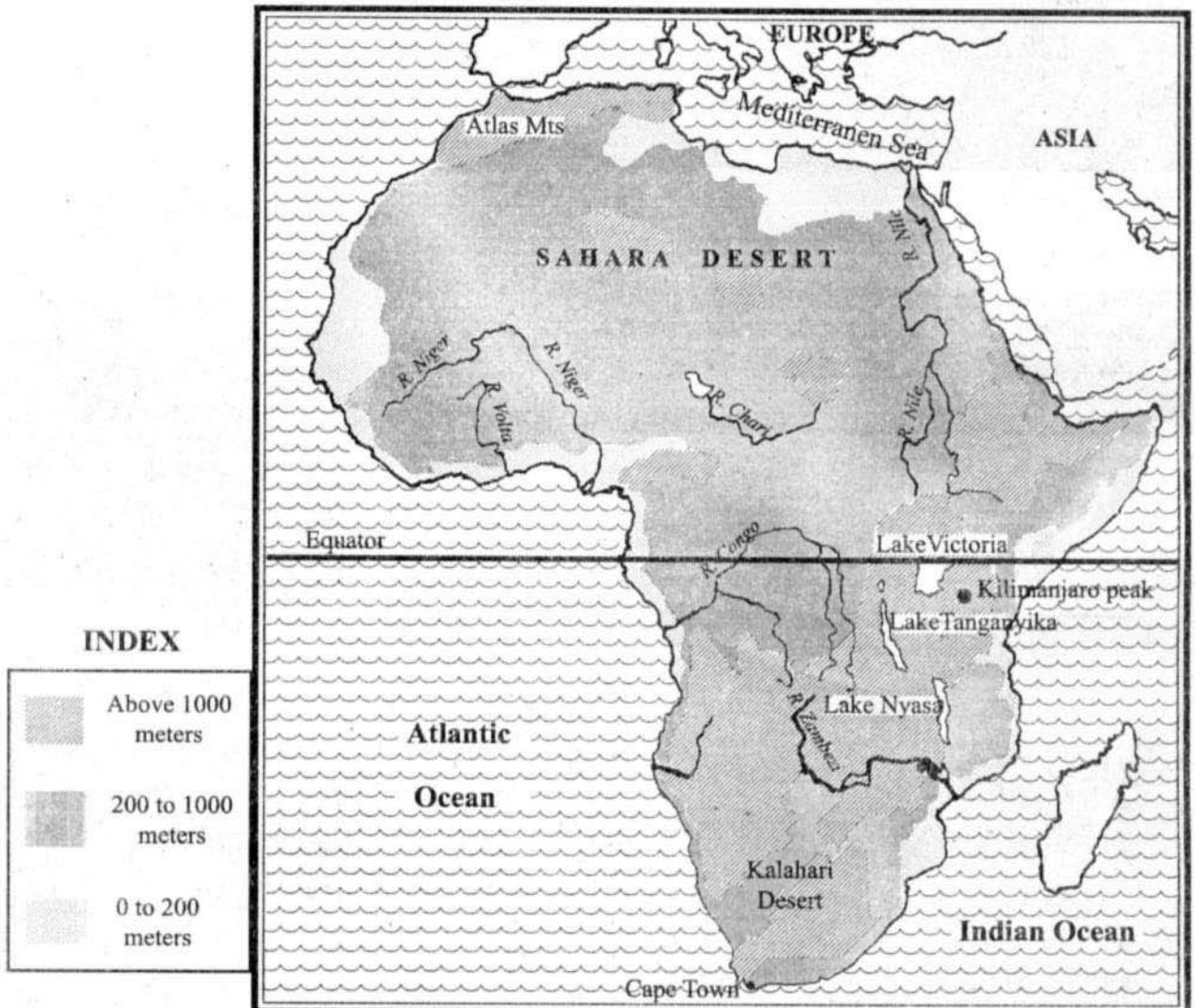
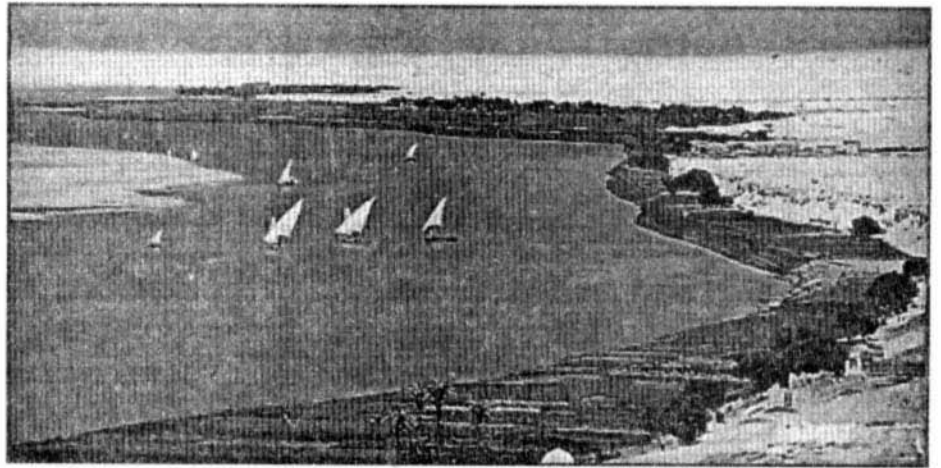


Figure 4. The Nile, flowing through the desert. There is greenery close to the river, and sand stretching out further away.



There are long and narrow valleys in the high plateau. There are several large lakes in these valleys.

- *Identify two other lakes in Africa, other than Lake Victoria and write down their names.*
- *Locate the following rivers on a map of Africa. Use map 6 to locate the countries of Africa. Which countries do the following rivers flow through, and which oceans do they empty themselves into- .*

River	Country	Ocean
1. Nile		
2. Niger		
3. Congo		
4. Zambezi		

- *Are there any other rivers besides these in Africa?*

There is a region in the north where no rivers are to be seen. This is the Sahara Desert, which receives very scanty rainfall. There is only one river, which crosses the Sahara Desert.

- *Find out the name of this famous river.*

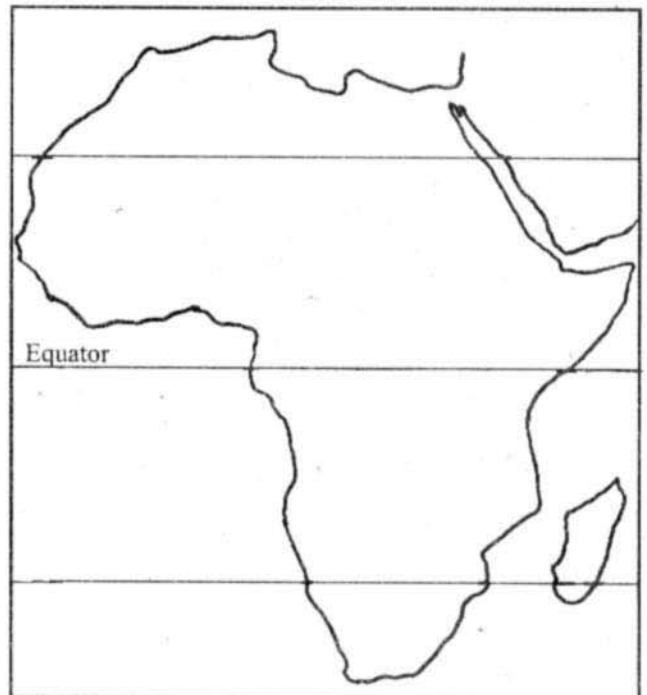
The region where this river has its source receives such heavy rainfall that there is enough water to flow across the desert into the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile also flows through

Egypt. Most of Egypt is a desert. The Nile has helped a civilization to develop in this desert. Egyptian civilization is several thousand years old. The waters of the Nile have helped to irrigate the fields of Egypt for thousands of years. (Look at figure 4)

CLIMATE

If you look at Africa on the globe you will find that the Equator passes through its middle. Thus Africa is divided into northern and southern parts.

MAP 2



- *Try to recognise the Tropic of Cancer on the wall map of Africa and label Map 2. To the south of the Equator is the Tropic of Capricorn. Locate it and write its name in the correct place on the map.*
- *Does the Equator pass through the middle of any other continent?*

The zone between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn experiences a warm climate. In fact, this is the hottest region of the world. There is hardly any winter here. This region is also known as the *Tropic region*.

- *Locate this zone on the map of Africa, colour it and label it as the 'Tropic Region'. Colour the zone north of the Tropic of Cancer and south of the Tropic of Capricorn in different colours.*

These zones south and north of the tropics experience summer as well as winter. They are called '*Temperate Regions*'.

So far we have been talking only about summer and winter. However, regions that are hot but receive heavy rainfall have a different climate from hot regions that get scanty rainfall.

Regions with Heavy Rainfall

A large part of Africa, on both sides of the Equator, receives heavy rainfall. Look at the regions with heavy rainfall on Map 3. These regions are in Central and Western Africa. They have dense forests due to heavy rainfall and warm climate. You had read about similar forests in Indonesia in class 6.

Regions With Moderate and Scanty Rainfall

Look for regions with moderate rainfall in Map 3. You can see that the zone of moderate rainfall surrounds the zone of heavy rainfall. In the region of moderate rainfall, it rains only in the summer, while it rains throughout the year in the Equatorial regions.

As in our country, so also in the zones of

moderate rainfall in Africa, dry and wet seasons are distinct. Due to moderate rainfall tall grasses grow in this region. In some places these grasses are so tall that even elephants can hide in them! Some trees also grow between the grasses. This region is known as the '*Savanna*'. Look at this region in Map 4. Different kinds of wild animals inhabit this region. You will read about them later.

A very large part of Africa is extremely arid (dry), where the rainfall is scanty or there is no rainfall at all for several years.

- *Locate these arid zones in Map 3.*

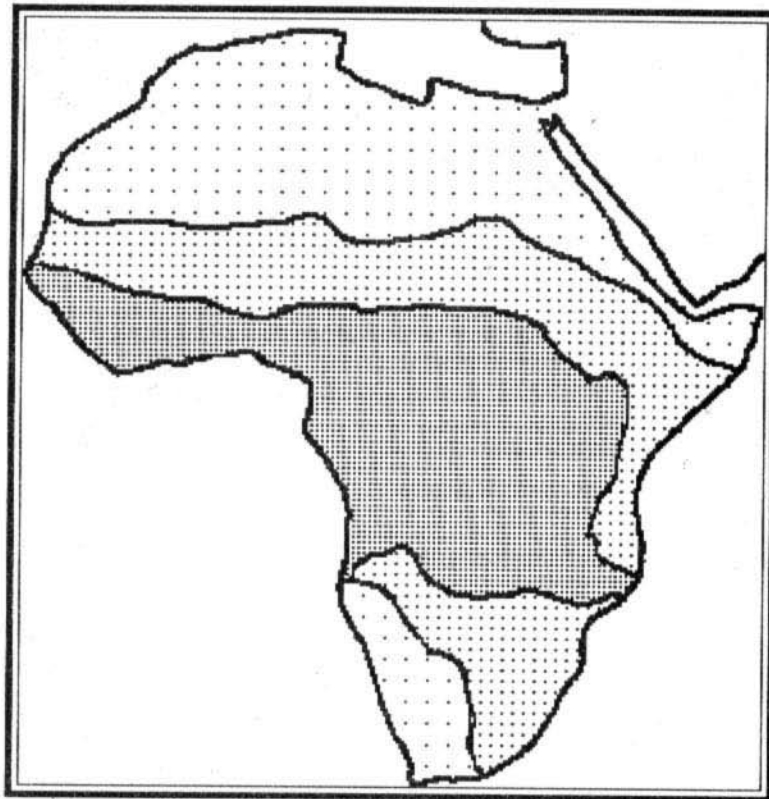
Almost half of the northern part of Africa is an arid region and is called the Sahara desert. Thorny bushes and short grasses grow in some parts of this desert. In other parts there are large stretches of sand, bare hills and rocks, stones and pebbles. In the south there is another arid region called the Kalahari Desert.

- *Compare Map 3 and 4 and answer:*
- *Zones of heavy rainfall have vegetation.*
- *Zones of moderate rainfall have vegetation.*
- *Zones of scanty rainfall have vegetation.*

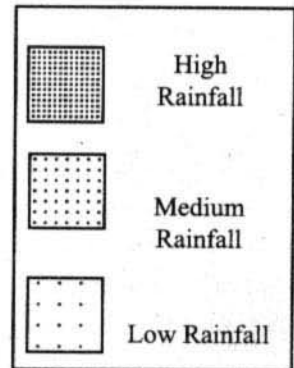
Pictures of different areas of Africa have been shown in the beginning of the chapter. How varied is the scenario! Somewhere there is dense forest, in another area trees and grass grow together, elsewhere there is grass and shrubs, and in still other areas there is no vegetation at all.

- *Looking at these pictures, can you guess how much rainfall these areas receive? Write 'heavy', 'moderate' or 'scanty' rainfall areas below the appropriate picture. Describe the pictures and say what you can infer about the lives of the people in these regions.*

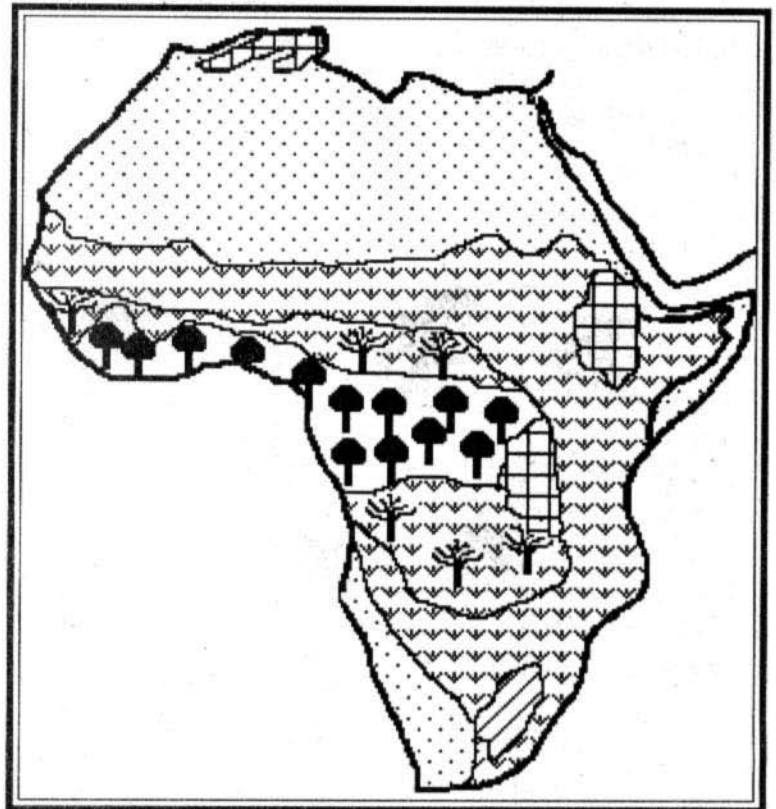
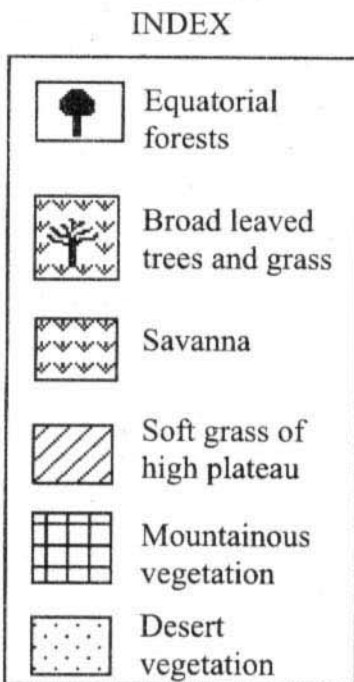
MAP 3 DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL IN AFRICA



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MAP 4 NATURAL VEGETATION IN AFRICA



THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA

You have read about the different regions of Africa. Different kinds of people with different languages and lifestyles inhabit these regions. Since ancient times, people have lived in small tribes, carrying out hunting gathering, animal husbandry and agriculture. Hunters have inhabited the equatorial regions and the deserts. Pastoralists inhabited the high plateaus and Savanna, grazing their animals on the extensive grasslands. Agriculture has long been carried out on river-banks as well as on the margins of forests. There were several cities on the coasts where traders from distant countries came to trade.

Africa, Europe and Asia

For a long time, people from other continents were largely ignorant about Africa. Europeans were familiar only with the northern coastal regions of Africa.

- *Look at the map and guess how Europeans would have reached the northern coastal areas. Which direction would one have to go to reach Africa from Europe? Which sea has to be crossed?*

Since ancient times, traders have been traversing the Mediterranean Sea, travelling between Europe and Asia. At that time they drew maps of the areas they passed through. One such map made in the 15th century (about 550 years old) is shown below.

- *Does Europe of this map look the same as it does in your map? Look at the shape of Africa. Which part of Africa looks somewhat familiar? Which areas of Africa are not indicated at all in the old map?*

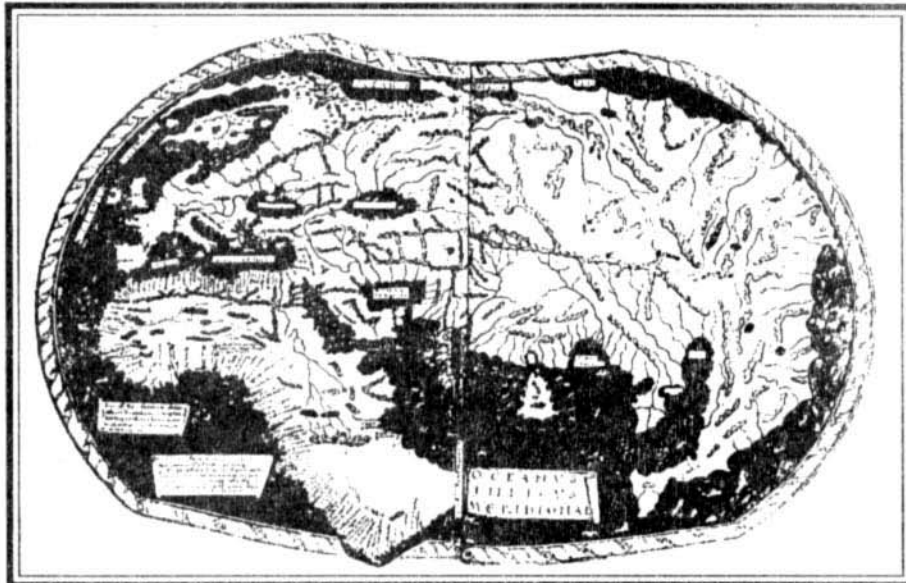
Looking at this old map, one realises that only northern Africa, about which Europeans had a little knowledge, was shown with some accuracy.

The traders of India and the Arab countries were familiar with the eastern part of Africa. These traders used to come to the ports of eastern Africa like Mombasa, Dar-e- Salaam and Zanzibar, to buy gold and ivory in exchange for rice, cotton, cloth and spices.

Apart from these coastal areas, neither the Europeans nor the Indian or Arab traders had much knowledge about the interior parts of Africa.

About 500 years ago, Europeans began their attempts to reach India by the sea route by going around Africa. Traversing the Atlantic Ocean, they would stop over on the islands of St. Madiera and Azores. They were apprehensive about going south of these islands. They thought it would be so hot further south that the sea would be boiling. Then in the year 1498, a Portugese sailor named Vasco da Gama went around the southern tip of Africa and reached India.

Fig. 5 An ancient map of the world



- *Look at the map on page 45 to answer these questions-*
- *In which direction does one have to travel from Africa to reach India?*
- *Which ocean has to be crossed?*
- *Are Asia and Africa connected by land?*

The African Coast

While studying Europe, you must have noticed its broken coastline. You must have read about the gulfs and bays of Europe. Try to recall how these helped the Europeans in their ocean travel.

- *Now look at the African coast. Do you see a broken coast or a smooth coastline?*
- *Do you find many bays and gulfs here, as in Europe?*
- *Name a bay and a gulf near Africa from Map 6*

Problems in Reaching the African Interior

Since the African coastline does not have many sheltered bays or gulfs, ships found it difficult to halt along the African coast. Even if they managed to halt, it was extremely difficult to travel inland. The physical map of Africa shows that the continent is a huge plateau. You know that to reach a plateau one has to ascend its escarpment. This was a serious obstacle for travellers coming from the sea. In those times there were no roads or railway lines for access to the interior.

Sea travellers could travel to the interior parts of Africa via the rivers. However, the large rivers either descend turbulently from the plateau, or have high, narrow, rocky gorges. Due to these turbulent descents and high rocky banks, it was difficult to navigate these rivers and travel inland by boats.

Initially when Europeans tried to go inland, many African tribes came in direct conflict with them. Europeans indulged in

unfair trade and tried to enslave the African people and sell them abroad. Europeans wanted to establish their rule over Africa and exploit her wealth and resources. Hence, the African people attempted to resist the efforts of foreigners to establish themselves in their land.

Slave Trade

In the 16th century (1500 to 1600) many Europeans began migrating to America and started cultivation there. There was plenty of land in America, but not enough people to work on the fields. It was to fulfil this need for additional working hands in America that the slave trade from Africa began.

Africans were captured and enslaved mainly from the coastal areas of Guinea as well as the coastal regions of eastern Africa. The captured people were brought to the coast and sold to the Europeans. In exchange for the slaves, the African tribal leaders accepted guns, iron objects, liquor and clothes.

The slaves were greatly oppressed. Many of them died by the time they reached the ports. The ships were stuffed with slaves. There were no proper arrangements for food or medicine. In those days, it took a long time to reach America. Many slaves did not survive the journey due to illness and malnutrition.

Even in America, inhuman treatment was meted out to them. Despite working hard, they were not given proper food or living quarters. In this manner, millions of Africans were enslaved and taken to North and South America and the nearby islands. Lakhs of people died after being made into slaves. In the 16th and 17th century, numerous companies were engaged in the slave trade. Eventually, the slave trade came to an end in the 19th century and the slaves were declared free citizens in America in 1860.

European Colonies

Earlier you have read that Europeans had reached India by going around Africa. Subsequently, these Europeans started halting

at African ports. Slowly the Portuguese, Dutch, English, French and Germans gained a foothold in the interior and colonised these areas. The political map of Africa at the close of the 19th century is given below. The regions colonised by the European colonies have been indicated on this map.

the Niger and in the south they moved northwards from Cape Town. There they explored the region around the river Zambezi.

The Europeans exported African timber, minerals etc. on a very large scale to Europe. In fact, the gold and diamond mines in southern Africa are still under the control of European companies. Zambia and Zimbabwe have priceless mines of copper. This mineral has long been an important export item.

The Europeans did not stop with exporting the resources of Africa. They established plantations to grow tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, etc. These products were also exported to Europe.

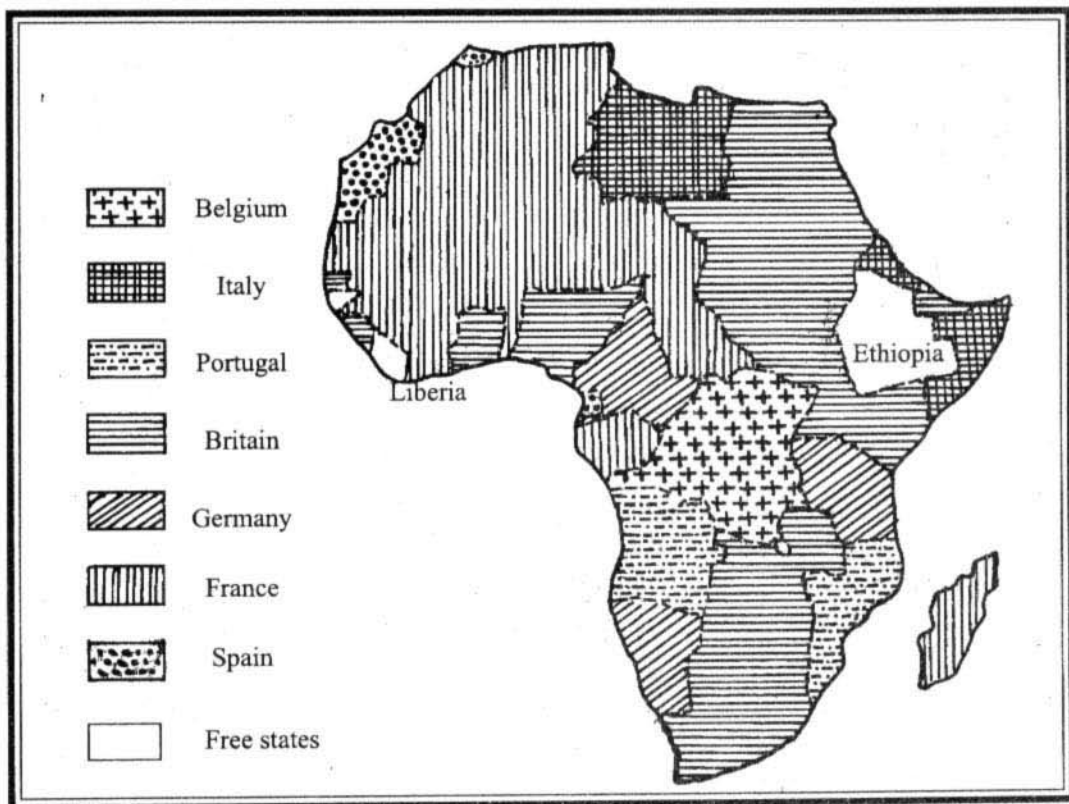
Independent Africa

During the course of the present century, African countries have been gradually gaining their independence from the control of European powers. New nations have come up

- *Can you locate the countries that colonised Africa on a map of Europe?*
- *Which European countries colonised Sudan and Zaire?*
- *Can you point out any area of Africa which was not colonised? What are the present day names of the countries that are located in these areas?*

Along with attempting to build their colonies in Africa, the Europeans continued to explore the interior of the continent. They travelled to the source of the Nile in the north. In the west, they explored the entire valley of

MAP 5 EUROPEAN COLONIES IN AFRICA



where the people have formed their own governments. Of course, many Europeans are still settled in African countries, but slowly the African people are acquiring control over their land, forests, mines, and agricultural

production and benefiting from these.

• *Familiarise yourself with the countries of Africa by colouring and labelling Map 7.*

EXERCISE

1. Which sea does one have to cross to reach northern Africa from Europe?
2. State three difficulties that the Europeans faced in reaching the interior parts of Africa.
3. Name the two large deserts of Africa.
4. a. The zone between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn is the zone of climate.
b. The main vegetation of Savanna lands is
c. The two main rivers emptying themselves into the Atlantic ocean are and
d. The regions in Africa to the north of the Tropic of Cancer and to the south of the Tropic of Capricorn are of climate.
5. Two political maps of Africa have been given in the chapter. Compare the two to find out which European country controlled the present day countries of Nigeria and Zimbabwe.
6. Name two countries of Africa where equatorial forests are found.
7. What goods did Europeans trade with Africa? What kind of agricultural produce did they promote for trade purposes?
8. Who benefited from the slave trade? Why did America need slaves?

MAP 6 COUNTRIES OF AFRICA



MAP 7 COUNTRIES OF AFRICA



First lable this map with the help of Map 6. Then colour all the countries with different colours. Take care not to colour two neighbouring countries with the same colour.

Lable all the seas and oceans and then colour them blue.