

SECTION  
**3**

# Reading for Understanding

## ▶ Key Ideas

### BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

Egypt's modern culture was shaped by many outside forces, including the spread of Islam and conquest by the Ottoman Empire.

### NOW YOU WILL LEARN

The Ottomans and Islam also influenced other North African nations, as did European and colonizing powers.

## ▶ Vocabulary

### TERMS & NAMES

**Berbers** (BUR•buhrz) the original inhabitants of North Africa and the Sahara

**Carthage** (KAR•thihj) an ancient North African city-state

**Punic Wars** (PYOO•nik) wars fought between Rome and Carthage during the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.

**Maghrib** (MUHG•ruhb) the Arab name for North Africa, which means "the West"

**Atlas Mountains** series of mountain ranges stretching from Morocco to Tunisia

**souk** (sook) open-air market

**jellaba** a traditional Berber garment; a robe with full sleeves


**dictatorship** a state or government ruled by a leader with absolute power



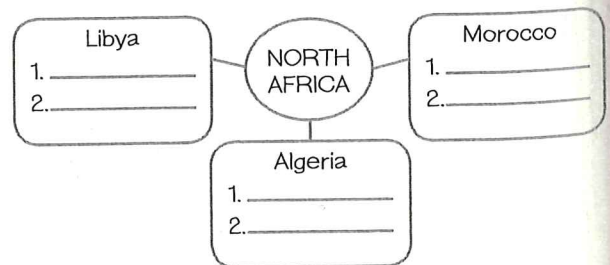
Visual Vocabulary souk

## ▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the web diagram shown at right. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the diagram to compare and contrast important information about Morocco, Algeria, and Libya.

 See Skillbuilder Handbook, page R9

### COMPARE AND CONTRAST



A circular graphic with a yellow border and a red center containing the number 3. The word 'SECTION' is written in a curved path above the number.

SECTION  
3

A blue horizontal oval with the words 'FOCUS ON' in white capital letters.

FOCUS ON

A composite background image. The top left shows ancient stone ruins with palm trees. The top right shows a large crocodile on a sandy beach. The bottom half of the page is dominated by a large photograph of a street in Algiers filled with people performing prayer during Ramadan.

# Other Nations of North Africa

## Connecting to Your World

What happens in your home town on July 4? More than 200 years after declaring independence from Britain in 1776, U.S. citizens still celebrate the 4th of July with picnics, parades, concerts, and fireworks. By contrast, Libya celebrated its first Independence Day in 1951. Algeria won its freedom in 1962. Like many African nations, these North African countries have enjoyed less than 100 years of independence.

## A Muslim Region

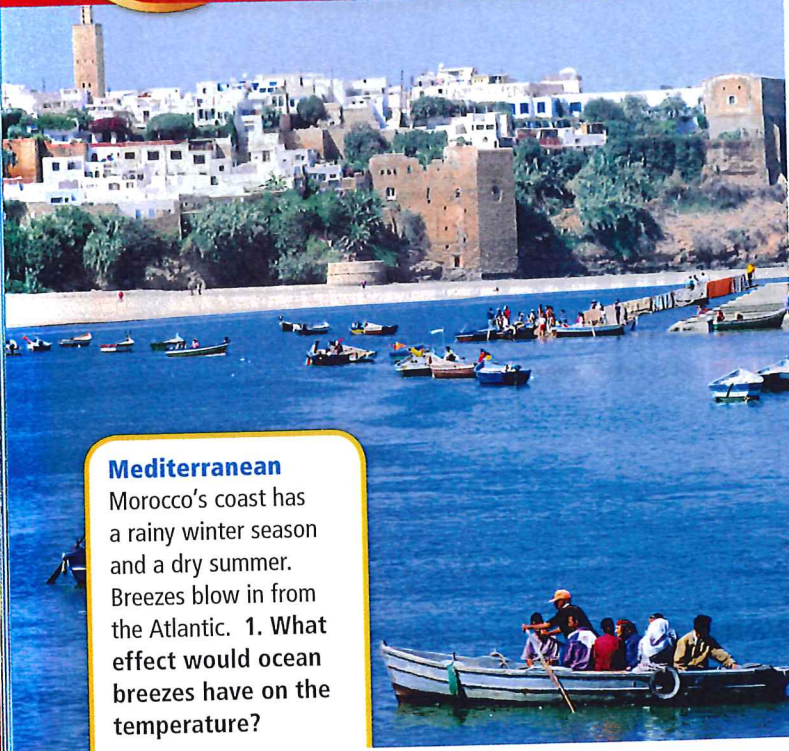
 **KEY QUESTION** What cultures have most influenced North Africa?

Hazardous desert trade routes connected ancient North Africa to the sub-Saharan bulk of the continent. In contrast, just eight miles separate Europe from North Africa at the Strait of Gibraltar. As a result, ancient North Africans looked to Europe for trade and cultural contacts.

**Ramadan** Ramadan is a holy month of fasting in the Muslim faith. Here, men pray in the streets of Algiers.

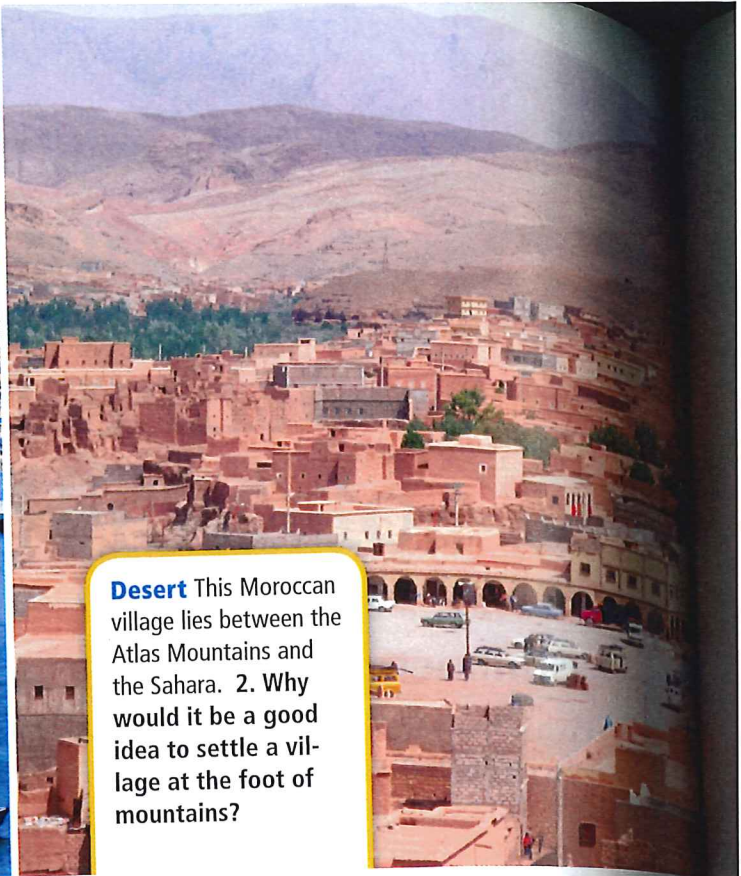


## COMPARING Climates



### Mediterranean

Morocco's coast has a rainy winter season and a dry summer. Breezes blow in from the Atlantic. 1. What effect would ocean breezes have on the temperature?



**Desert** This Moroccan village lies between the Atlas Mountains and the Sahara. 2. Why would it be a good idea to settle a village at the foot of mountains?

**Precolonial North Africa** **Berbers**, the first people to settle North Africa and the Sahara, have farmed and herded in these lands since before 2000 B.C. Around 750 B.C., traders from Phoenicia, now Lebanon, began to create a major city-state called **Carthage** near what is now Tunis, Tunisia. Carthage's location on a peninsula with two harbors helped it build a great trading empire on both sides of the Mediterranean. Soon Rome and Carthage, two mighty empires, came into conflict. Carthage fell to Rome after three wars, called the **Punic Wars**, fought from 264 B.C. to 146 B.C. Rome ruled Carthage until about A.D. 430. In A.D. 698, invaders from the Arabian peninsula swept into Carthage.

By A.D. 750, the Arab newcomers had spread their Arabic language and Muslim religion to most of the Berbers of North Africa. Europeans called the area the "Barbary states" after the Berbers. The Arabs called North Africa the **Maghrib** (MUHG•ruhb), which means "west." For centuries, Muslim Berbers or Arabs controlled the Maghrib. Two empires, the Almoravids and then the Almohads, ruled from about 1050 to 1269. Afterward, the Maghrib was divided into three Muslim states. These states fought several wars with each other and with Christian invaders from Europe. Eventually, Berbers and Arabs intermarried. Today, Berber customs and language are found mostly in remote mountain and desert areas. Beginning in the 1500s, the powerful Muslim Ottoman Empire controlled much of North Africa. But European powers such as Spain and Portugal made their own claims too.

**Modern North Africa** As the Ottoman Empire weakened in the 1800s and 1900s, European countries seized land in North Africa. France invaded Algeria in 1830, and France and Spain each had zones of control in Morocco. Until the end of World War II, Italy controlled Libya. You'll learn more about European control of Africa in the next two chapters.

After World War II, independence movements strengthened in North Africa. Morocco won independence from France in 1956, and Spain also gave up most claims on Moroccan territory. Algeria won independence in 1962, after a bloody eight-year struggle with France. Since independence, many Algerians and Moroccans have immigrated to Europe for work. Today five million Muslims, mostly from Morocco and Algeria, live in France.

**Maghrib Geography** North Africa's main features are

- the Sahara, the world's largest desert
- the **Atlas Mountains**, a chain of several mountain ranges stretching from Morocco to Tunisia
- the coastal area, where most North Africans live

The Atlas Mountains dominate Morocco, and make up much of Algeria's coastline. The coastal and mountain regions of the Maghrib have rainy winters and hot, dry summers. Mountain rainfall forms rivers flowing to the coast and desert, but many desert rivers dry out during the hot summer months.

The Sahara is not all sand. While about a quarter of the desert is sandy, rocks and gravel cover much of the land. Some Saharan areas receive less than two inches of rain a year, but underground water sources also exist. About 2.5 million people live in the Sahara, traveling as nomadic herders or gathering at oasis towns.

**Daily Life and Culture** Centuries of intermarriage between Arabs and Berbers have made the two groups look indistinguishable. Almost all North Africans are Muslim. While most North Africans speak a dialect of Arabic, many people also speak French, Spanish, English, or Berber. North African writers often publish in French or Arabic.



### Fun Facts!

#### BARBARY PIRATES

For hundreds of years, pirates operated out of North African ports. They would seize ships' cargo and enslave the crews or hold them for ransom. The pirates often had the support of North African rulers, who would demand tribute from countries in exchange for protection. In the early 1800s, the United States waged several wars against Barbary pirates.



**Algiers** Algeria's modern-day capital was once a base for the Barbary pirates.



**Souk** Colorful goods line the streets in this market in Marrakech, Morocco.

Between 1960 and 1990, the percentage of city dwellers in North Africa jumped from less than one-third to about one-half of the population. Urban living quarters include small attached houses, large apartment buildings, and slum towns near larger cities. In the countryside, large extended families may still share one all-purpose room. At an open-air market, called a **souk** (sook), people buy and sell produce or handicrafts, and visit with friends. They may also share a plate of couscous, a wheat dish, covered with a tagine, or stew.

In the countryside, Moroccan men and women wear traditional Berber clothing, such as a **jellaba**, or robe with full sleeves, or a hooded cloak called a burnoose. Men also wear a turban, a skullcap, or a red Moroccan hat called a fez. In cities, people often combine traditional and Western clothing. Mosques are popular North African gathering places. So are movie theaters and soccer stadiums.

Most North African countries offer free elementary and at least some secondary education. Girls are more likely to stay at home instead of working or going to school, especially in rural areas. Tunisia leads the region in improving opportunities for women, including better schooling and jobs, and divorce reform. In Libya, only about one in ten women work outside the home.

**SUMMARIZE** Identify the cultures that have most influenced North Africa.

## Government and Economics

**KEY QUESTION** What product is most important to North Africa?

Because of occupation and colonization, Europe and Southwest Asia influenced culture across North Africa. But despite a shared cultural history, each North African country has developed its own government and economy. Algeria, Libya, and Morocco are good examples.

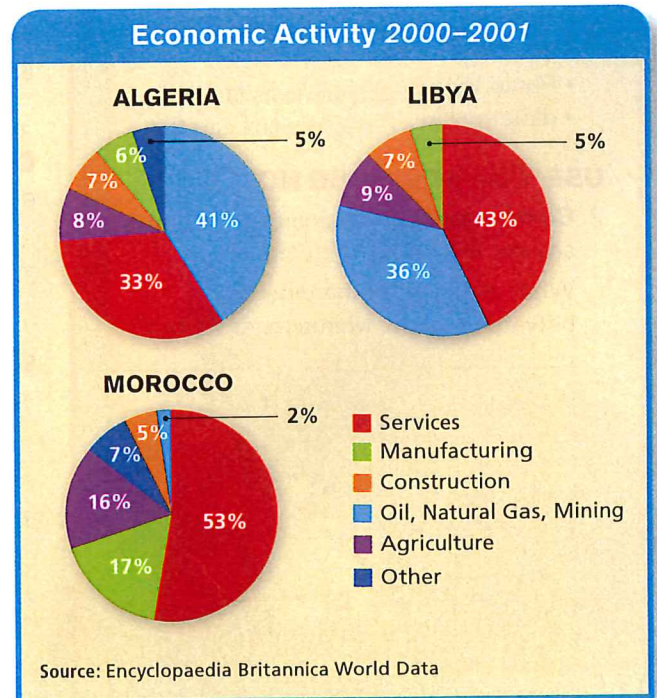
**Algeria** Algeria has an elected president, a prime minister the president appoints, and a Council of Ministers the prime minister selects. Voters elect one house of the legislature, with the other house partly elected from local assemblies and partly appointed by the president. Algeria became a multi-party state in 1989.

Algeria's government controls its major industries, including natural gas and petroleum production. To export its natural gas, Algeria built two pipelines running under the Mediterranean Sea to Spain and Sicily. Other industries include construction materials, steel, and textiles. These industries and small-scale farming, which occupies about one out of five Algerians, don't provide enough jobs. Hundreds of thousands of Algerians have emigrated to find work in developed countries such as France.

**Libya** In 1969, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi (guh•DAH•fee) led a military revolt that overthrew the country's monarchy. Gaddafi still heads Libya, though he holds no official title. Opposition groups exist, but only one political party is legal. In this **dictatorship**, or rule by an unelected, absolute leader, the government also controls television and the press. Local groups elect members of a General People's Congress.

Most Libyans live in overcrowded cities, lured by the discovery of petroleum in 1959. The government controls most economic activity. Although almost one in five Libyans are farmers, just about one percent of the land is farmable. Libya exports its oil, but the oil industry employs few workers.

Libya's strained relationship with the United States broke after Libyan terrorists blew up a U.S. airplane in 1988. In 2003, these relations improved when Libya compensated the victims' families and gave up its pursuit of nuclear weapons. The United States and United Nations agreed to end economic sanctions against Libya.





**Berbers** Morocco has the largest Berber population. Here, they sell goods in an open market.

**Morocco** A king heads Morocco's constitutional monarchy. His extensive powers include commanding the armed forces, issuing laws, and controlling government agencies. He also appoints a prime minister and cabinet of other ministers. The largest parties support the king, though smaller opposition parties also exist. Voters elect one house of the legislature. Local and professional groups choose the other house.

Morocco's mining, communications, and some manufacturing industries are publicly owned. But most of its businesses and farms have private owners. This country's developing economy mostly depends on mining and agriculture. Farming and fishing employ about four out of ten Moroccan workers. Morocco exports most of the phosphate rock used for fertilizer. The country also produces wheat, barley, wine, citrus fruits, olive oil, sheep, and goats, while its factories turn out textiles, leather goods, fertilizers, and petroleum products. Tourism, one of Morocco's main industries, brings nearly two million visitors each year, mostly from Europe.

**FIND MAIN IDEAS** Describe the important product or products in North African economies.

**ONLINE QUIZ**  
For test practice, go to  
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## Section 3 Assessment

### TERMS & NAMES

#### 1. Explain the importance of

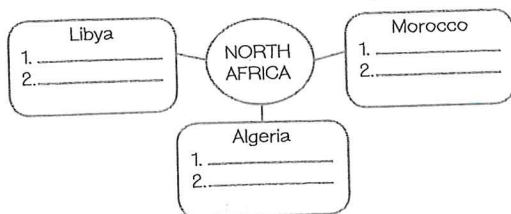
- Berbers
- Carthage
- Punic Wars
- dictatorship

### USE YOUR READING NOTES

#### 2. Compare

Use your completed chart to answer the following question.

What are some of the differences between Algeria, Morocco, and Libya?



### KEY IDEAS

3. Which people first settled in North Africa?
4. What percentage of North Africans live in cities?
5. How does Arab Muslim culture affect life in North Africa?

### CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Find Main Ideas** What ties do North African countries still have with Europe?
7. **Compare and Contrast** How does Libya's government compare with Algeria's?
8. **CONNECT to Today** In 2006, France had Europe's largest Muslim community, about five million North Africans. What problems might Muslim North Africans face in Europe?
9. **HISTORY Research a Report** Research a report on the Barbary Pirates. Include information on European and American attempts to stop piracy out of North Africa.

## CHAPTER SUMMARY

### Key Idea 1

The Nile made possible the great civilizations of ancient Egypt.

### Key Idea 2

A blending of cultures has made Egypt a leader for North Africa as well as for Southwest Asia.

### Key Idea 3

The Ottomans and Islam also influenced North African nations, as did Europeans and colonizing powers.

## NAME GAME

Use the Terms & Names list to complete each sentence on paper or online.

- I am the rich land at the mouth of a river.  
\_\_\_\_\_ **delta** \_\_\_\_\_
- I am the tomb of a pharaoh. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am one of the six waterfalls along the Nile.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Ancient Egypt conquered my empire; later I conquered Egypt. \_\_\_\_\_
- I helped scholars translate the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt. \_\_\_\_\_
- I signed the Camp David Accords, a peace treaty with Israel. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am Africa's largest country. \_\_\_\_\_
- I am the Arab name for a region that means "west." \_\_\_\_\_
- I was an ancient city-state in North Africa.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I am a system of absolute rule by one unelected person. \_\_\_\_\_

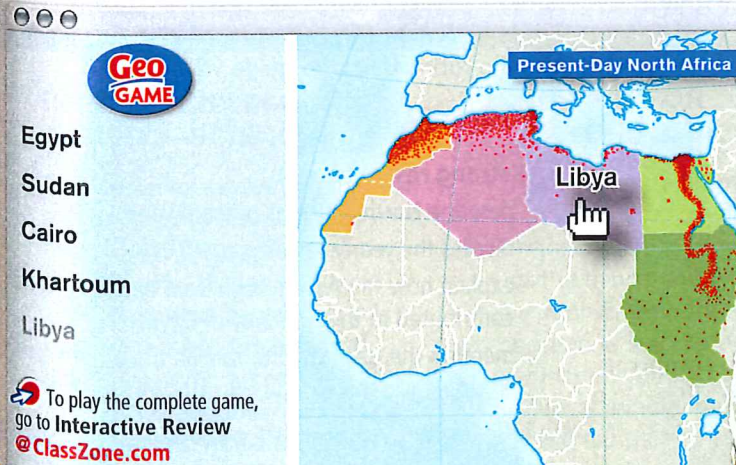
Berber  
Carthage  
cataract  
delta  
dictatorship  
dynasty  
Kush  
Maghrib  
Nubia  
papyrus  
pyramid  
Rosetta Stone  
Anwar el-Sadat  
Sudan  
Suez Canal

 For Review and Study Notes, go to Interactive Review @ [ClassZone.com](http://ClassZone.com)

## Activities

### GeoGame

Use this online map to reinforce your understanding of North African geography. Drag and drop each place name in the list to its location on the map.




**Geo GAME**

Present-Day North Africa

Libya

Egypt  
Sudan  
Cairo  
Khartoum  
Libya

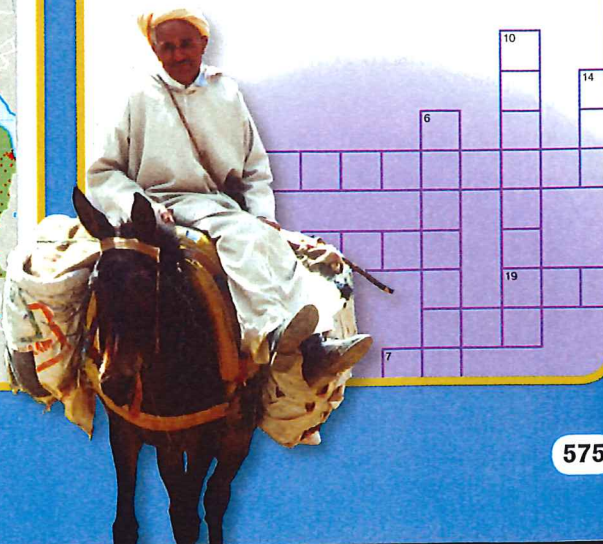
 To play the complete game, go to Interactive Review @ [ClassZone.com](http://ClassZone.com)

### Crossword Puzzle

Complete an online crossword puzzle to test your knowledge of North Africa.

#### ACROSS

- a traditional Berber garment; a robe with full sleeves





## VOCABULARY

Explain the significance of each of the following.

1. dynasty
2. Aswan High Dam
3. Anwar el-Sadat
4. Maghrib
5. Berbers
6. Islam
7. Atlas Mountains



Explain how the terms and names in each group are related.

8. dynasty, pharaoh, and pyramid
9. Sudan, Nubia, and Kush

## KEY IDEAS

### 1 Ancient Egypt: Pyramids and Pharaohs

10. Why were the yearly floods so important to Egyptian farmers?
11. What powers invaded and subdued ancient Egypt?
12. How did ancient Egyptians honor their pharaohs?
13. What do you think was ancient Egypt's greatest accomplishment?

### 2 Modern Egypt and Sudan

14. Which powerful empires clashed over control of Egypt between 1517 and 1922?
15. Who founded the dynasty that ruled modern Egypt?
16. Why is modern Egypt considered a leader in the region?
17. Which groups have been fighting in the Darfur region of Sudan?

### 3 Other Nations of North Africa

18. When did most North African countries win their independence from European colonizing powers?
19. What are some of Morocco's major products?
20. Why hasn't Libya's oil wealth brought its people out of poverty?
21. What hopeful developments improved the United States' relationship with Libya in 2003?

## CRITICAL THINKING

**22. Analyze Cause and Effect** Create a table to assess the causes, intended effects, and unintended effects of the move of North Africans to cities.

CAUSES	INTENDED EFFECTS	UNINTENDED EFFECTS
move of North Africans to cities		

**23. Summarize** Summarize the history of Egypt's connection to Britain.

**24. Evaluate** What push-pull factor has led North Africans to immigrate to Europe?

**25. Five Themes: Place** What body of water was created by the Aswan High Dam?

**26. Connect Geography & History** Why did North Africa's history differ from that of the rest of Africa?

## Answer the

## ESSENTIAL QUESTION

**How have people in North Africa adapted to the region's arid climate?**

**Written Response** Write a two- or three-paragraph response to the Essential Question. Be sure to consider the key ideas of each section. Use the rubric below to guide your thinking.

### Response Rubric

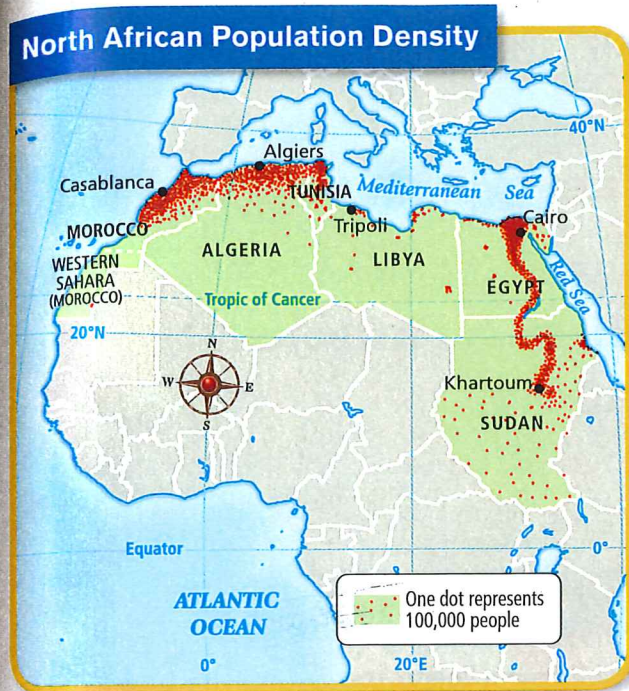
A strong response will:

- describe North Africa as primarily desert
- discuss the yearly flooding of the Nile
- explain how the Aswan High Dam and Suez Canal contributed to the economy of Egypt
- mention the trans-Mediterranean trade between North Africa and Europe

- Online Test Practice @ [ClassZone.com](http://ClassZone.com)
- Test-Taking Strategies and Practice at the front of this book

**POPULATION MAP**

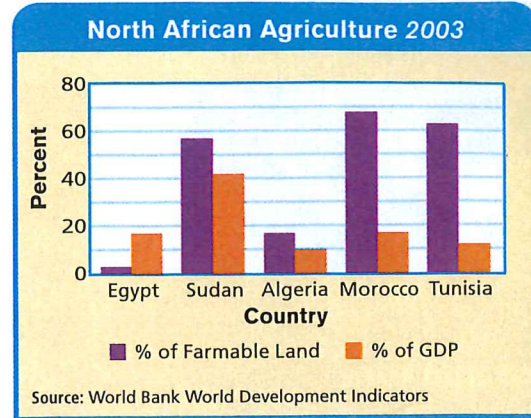
Use the map and your knowledge of Africa to answer questions 1 and 2 on your paper.



1. What geographic feature explains the winding band of heavy population in the east?
2. Why are there fewer people scattered throughout northern Sudan than in the south?

**BAR GRAPH**

Examine the graph below. Use the information in the graph to answer questions 3 and 4 on your paper.



3. Agriculture is most important to which country's economy?
  - A. Egypt
  - B. Sudan
  - C. Morocco
  - D. Tunisia
4. Which country uses the smallest percentage of its land for agriculture?
  - A. Algeria
  - B. Sudan
  - C. Morocco
  - D. Egypt

**GeoActivity**

**1. INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY-SCIENCE**

In addition to weakening the soil and increasing erosion, the Aswan High Dam has also caused the increase of a disease caused by tiny worms that breed in snails discharged into the Nile and its canals. With a small group, research other environmental effects of the Aswan High Dam.

**2. WRITING FOR SOCIAL STUDIES**

Reread the description of the packing of an Egyptian tomb in this section. Compile a list of the things you would put in such a tomb for a famous person, a favorite pet, or someone you know. Explain why you would include each of these things.

**3. MENTAL MAPPING**

Create an outline map of North Africa and label the following:

- Aswan High Dam
- Mediterranean Sea
- Sahara
- Egypt
- Sudan
- Tunisia
- Morocco
- Algeria
- Libya
- Maghrib