



CHAPTER
20

East, Central, and Southern Africa

1

FOCUS ON

Ethiopia

2

FOCUS ON

Kenya

3

FOCUS ON

Democratic Republic of the Congo

4

FOCUS ON

South Africa

5

FOCUS ON

Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Angola



ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do boundaries set during colonial times affect stability in these regions today?

CONNECT

Geography & History



Use the map and the time line to answer the following questions.

1. What nation is surrounded completely by the country of South Africa?
2. What sea route would Portuguese explorers have had to take to reach Kenya's coast in 1498?

Geography

1000 Great Zimbabwe is built. ▶



A.D. 50

History

50 Aksum begins to emerge. (Obelisk of Aksum) ▶

Culture

330 King Ezana establishes Christianity as Aksum's state religion.

Geography

1498 Vasco da Gama of Portugal reaches Kenya's coast.

East, Central, and Southern Africa

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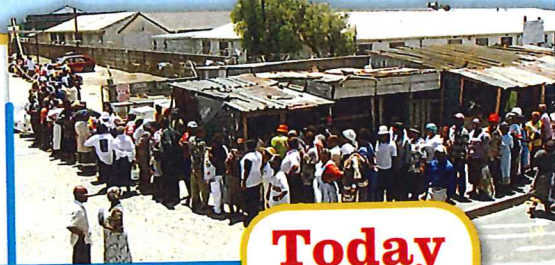


History

1908 Belgium takes control of Congo Free State.

Government

1994 South Africa holds its first free, democratic election. ▶



Today

History

1963 Kenya wins independence. (Jomo Kenyatta) ▶

Government

2006 Angola and Congo (Kinshasa) hold long-awaited national elections.



SECTION
1

Reading for Understanding

▶ Key Ideas

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

Colonial powers took over many regions in Africa.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN

Ethiopia remained an independent nation throughout most of its history.

▶ Vocabulary

TERMS & NAMES

Aksum an empire that controlled much of northern Ethiopia from the first to the eighth century A.D.

obelisk a pillar-shaped stone monument

Haile Selassie (HY•lee suh•LAS•ee) emperor of Ethiopia from 1930 to 1974

Eritrea a former region of Ethiopia that became an independent country in 1993

BACKGROUND VOCABULARY

Horn of Africa a horn-shaped extension of land on the east coast of Africa

modernize to accept new ways or ideas

Red Sea a narrow sea that divides northeast Africa from the Arabian Peninsula

REVIEW

Kush an ancient Nubian kingdom in northern Sudan

dynasty a family or group that rules for several generations



Visual Vocabulary Red Sea

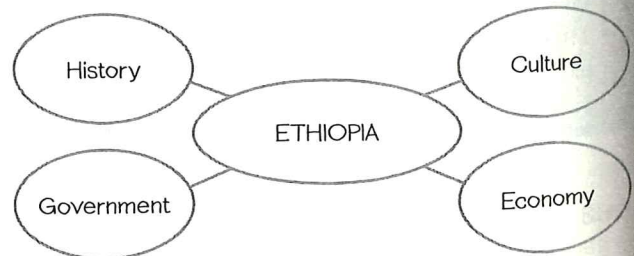
▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the web diagram shown at right. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the diagram to organize important ideas about Ethiopia.



Skillbuilder Handbook, page R4

FIND MAIN IDEAS



GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

Go to Interactive Review @ClassZone.com

Ethiopia

Connecting to Your World

Hundreds of workers took more than six years to create 60-foot carvings of four presidents at Mount Rushmore, South Dakota. Ethiopia's mountains contain an even more amazing monument. Eight hundred years ago, using nothing but hand tools, workers carved 11 Christian churches out of solid rock.

A History of Independence

KEY QUESTION How did ancient Aksum's location make it a powerful trading empire?

Ethiopia is one of the longest-settled regions in the world. **Aksum**, the first major state to develop in Ethiopia, became important about A.D. 100. This kingdom achieved its greatest strength between the 300s and 600s.

Ancient Aksum Aksum was located near the **Horn of Africa** and expanded into parts of southwest Arabia. This major trade center exported spices, ivory, ebony, animal skins, and tortoiseshell. Trading partners included Arabia, India, and perhaps China. Aksumites built more than 100 carved stone pillars, called **obelisks**, in their capital. Some stood as monuments over rulers' tombs.



Rock Church One of 11 churches carved out of solid rock in Lalibela, Ethiopia.

A Rugged Country Ethiopia's landforms include rift valleys and highlands.



Ancient Aksum A.D. 300–700



CONNECT Geography & History

- 1. Movement** Aksum had trade access to what areas outside of Africa?
- 2. Location** Traveling by land, what was Aksum's closest trading partner?

During the 300s, Aksum's King Ezana conquered **Kush** and made Christianity Aksum's state religion. But Muslim conquests in North Africa in the 600s hurt Aksum's trading power by taking over sea routes. The kingdom shifted to the south and moved its capital to Roha, the city that would become Lalibela. As Aksum declined, a new **dynasty**, the Zagwe, rose beginning in 1137. During the Zagwe reign, workers created 11 Christian churches from the rock at Lalibela.

Remaining Independent The Zagwe dynasty lasted less than 100 years, replaced by a line of emperors said to descend from the biblical King Solomon. These emperors had the backing of the Ethiopian Christian church and built a national identity. Menelik II became emperor of Ethiopia in 1889 and defeated Italy's 1896 invasion attempt.

Ethiopia's next important leader, **Haile Selassie**, took power in 1930. Haile Selassie's attempts to **modernize** Ethiopia included ending legal slavery and giving the country its first constitution. Ethiopia briefly fell to Italy during World War II but regained independence afterwards. In the later years of Haile Selassie's rule, Ethiopia fought a civil war in a region called **Eritrea**, along the **Red Sea**. In 1974, a coup removed Haile Selassie from power.

Recent Ethiopian History Ethiopia has suffered many setbacks in recent years. The coup that removed Haile Selassie brought a brutal military dictator named Mengistu to power. The state took control of land, industry, and banking. Mengistu waged war with neighboring Somalia and continued the conflict with Eritrea. The Mengistu government also badly mishandled a famine in 1984. A rebel group defeated Mengistu in 1991 and agreed to Eritrea's independence. But fighting along this tense border continued during 2005. More droughts in the 1990s and early 2000s resulted in millions of deaths. Ethiopia adopted a new constitution in 1994 and held multiparty elections the following year. But in November 2005, election violence led to scores of shootings.

DRAW CONCLUSIONS Describe how location helped Aksum dominate trade.

Government and Economics

KEY QUESTION What problems have hurt Ethiopia's economy?

Ethiopia is the oldest independent country in Africa, and one of the oldest in the world. Yet its first multiparty elections weren't held until 1995. The party that won in 1995 repeated its victories in 2000 and 2005. But some Ethiopians believed the 2005 election was dishonest, and they disputed the results in violent protests.

Structure of the Government and Economy Ethiopia has many political parties. The party with the most members in the legislature chooses the prime minister, who runs the executive branch and chooses the cabinet ministers. Ethiopia's legislature has two houses. The members of one house are elected directly by the voters, while representatives of the other house of the legislature are selected by state councils.

Despite its fertile soil and plentiful highland rainfall, Ethiopia remains poor. It has suffered from bad government; conflicts, such as the wars with Eritrea; natural disasters, including droughts; and limited use of its resources. The government owns all the land. A few farmers grow cash crops, but most Ethiopians are subsistence farmers. Overgrazing and deforestation have eroded the soil, destroying productive land while leaving fertile ground uncultivated. This landlocked country has no commercial fishing, and little mining and industry. Political instability has discouraged foreign investment in Ethiopia's economy. Most of the roads are unpaved, and only one railroad operates.

Like many other developing countries, Ethiopia has inadequate educational and health systems. Since schooling isn't required, the country's literacy rate hovers at just about 40 percent. Malaria, typhoid, and other diseases pose serious health risks.

What the Economy Produces Ethiopia's factories produce textiles, cement, food products, and shoes for domestic use. The country's top export is coffee. Other exports include animal skins and hides, oilseed, and sugarcane.

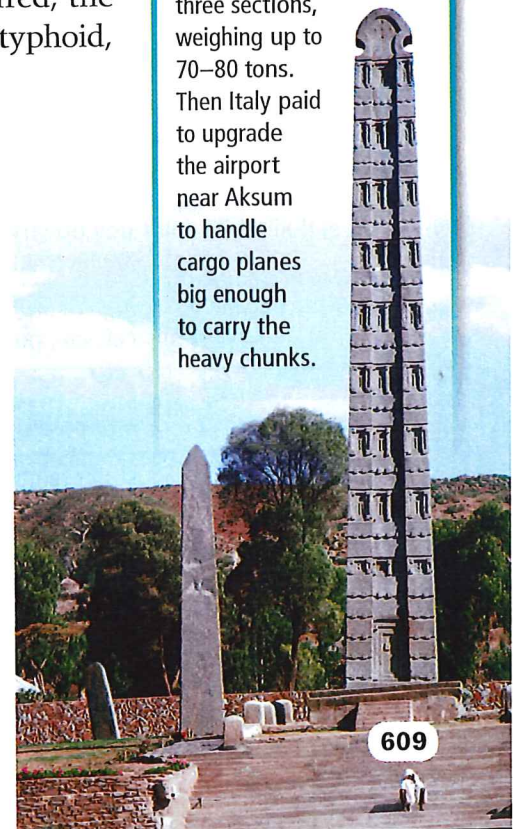
Like coffee, the cereal product teff is native to Ethiopia. Teff is the world's smallest grain. Its name comes from the Amharic word for "lost." Teff is well adapted to Ethiopia's highland soil, high in nutrients, and easily digested by people who can't eat wheat and other grains. Sorghum, another major grain product, is favored for its ability to grow in very dry conditions.

ANALYZE CAUSES Identify causes of Ethiopia's economic troubles.

Fun Facts!

RETURNING A STOLEN OBELISK

In 2004, Italy promised to return a 1,700-year-old obelisk removed from Ethiopia in 1937 during the Italian occupation. But the monument couldn't be returned by boat, as Ethiopia no longer had a port. Workers cut the obelisk into three sections, weighing up to 70–80 tons. Then Italy paid to upgrade the airport near Aksum to handle cargo planes big enough to carry the heavy chunks.



Ethiopian Culture and Life

KEY QUESTION What effects has religion had on Ethiopian culture?

When ancient Aksum moved south, its Christian population was separated from other Christian states. This led Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity to develop apart from other types of Christianity. For one thing, Ethiopian Orthodox Christians observe the Jewish laws of diet. They also pray in their ancient language of Ge'ez (gee•EHZ).

Daily Life Most Ethiopians live in rural areas, where they farm or herd cattle, goats, or sheep. Using wooden plows and oxen, subsistence farmers depend on rain to grow their cereal crops, such as teff, corn, wheat, or sorghum. Herders, like the Borana in the arid south, often must migrate to find water for their animals.

Ethiopian city dwellers live in Western-style houses, work in tall office buildings, and wear Western clothing. In rural regions, some people live in round mud and wood houses with thatched or tin roofs, while others live in rectangular stone houses. Many adults wear a white cotton cloth called a *shamma* over their shirts or dresses.

COMPARING African Crops



TEFF

common cereal crop in Ethiopia and Eritrea

Advantages

high in protein, fiber, and iron, as well as calcium, potassium, and other minerals

Disadvantages

expensive to produce grain; low yields

Other Uses

stalks reinforce thatched roofs and mud bricks; animal feed

SORGHUM

common cereal crop in dry areas of Africa

thrives in dry growing conditions

difficult for animals to digest, but still used for animal feed

source of ethanol for gasoline; stalks used for fences; waste products make plastic

CRITICAL THINKING

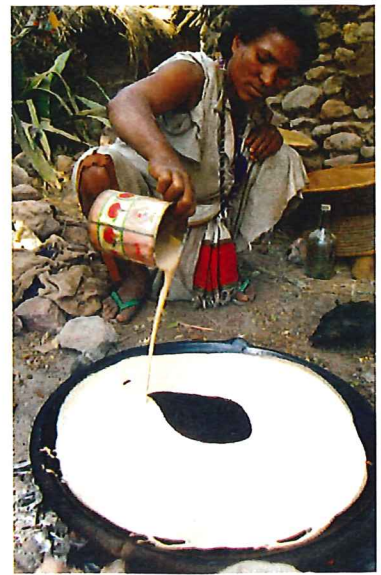
- Evaluate** Which grain would you grow for animal feed, and why?
- Make Inferences** Which grain might be useful in reducing dependence on oil, and why?

Ethiopians eat spicy meat or vegetable stews called *wat*, scooped up by hand with *injera* (ihn•JEER•uh), a flat sour bread made from fermented teff. Soccer and volleyball are popular sports. A game called *genna*, which resembles field hockey, is traditionally played at Christmas.

Cultural Traits Until 1974, Christianity was the official religion of the country's rulers, and it inspired much of Ethiopia's art and literature. In today's Ethiopia, however, Muslims slightly outnumber Christians. About nine out of ten Ethiopians are Muslim or Christian, while the rest follow traditional African religions.

Ethiopians of all faiths place a high value on moral behavior, hospitality, politeness, respect for elders, and the pursuit of wisdom. Some of Ethiopia's hundred languages are related to Arabic and Hebrew. Others are African.

The Arts Traditional Ethiopian arts include obelisks, the rock churches of Lalibela, church walls covered with paintings called frescoes, and lavishly illustrated Bibles. Modern artists and musicians continue to draw on their Ethiopian Orthodox faith for artistic inspiration. Today's Ethiopian writers write in modern Ethiopian languages, including Amharic.



Injera A woman pours injera batter onto a hot griddle. How does injera appear to differ from sandwich bread?

SUMMARIZE Explain how religion has influenced Ethiopian culture.

ONLINE QUIZ
For test practice, go to
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Section 1 Assessment

TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of

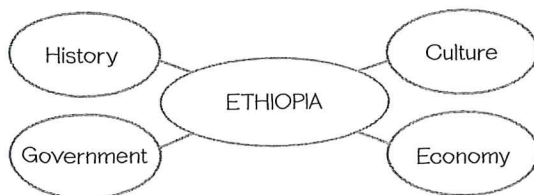
- Aksum
- Horn of Africa
- Haile Selassie
- Red Sea

USE YOUR READING NOTES

2. Find Main Ideas

Use your completed diagram to answer the following question:

What is Ethiopia's main export?



KEY IDEAS

3. What major accomplishment occurred during the Zagwe dynasty?
4. What features differentiate Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity from other Christian sects?
5. Why is there little commercial fishing in Ethiopia?

CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Make Inferences** Why do you think Menelik II is a national hero in Ethiopia?
7. **Identify Solutions** What changes could improve conditions in Ethiopia? Explain your answer.
8. **CONNECT to Today** In 2006, Ethiopia announced that its economy had grown due to a shift away from its concentration on agriculture. How could diversifying Ethiopia's products improve its economy?
9. **WRITING Create a Menu** Design a menu for an Ethiopian restaurant, including simple illustrations. Research the Ethiopian dishes *injera* and *wat*, so that you can describe their ingredients.