

SECTION
5

Reading for Understanding

▶ Key Ideas

BEFORE, YOU LEARNED

A common problem after colonialism is how to distribute a nation's wealth.

NOW YOU WILL LEARN

Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Angola have all taken different paths since the end of colonialism.

▶ Vocabulary

TERMS & NAMES

Great Zimbabwe an empire built by the Shona people

Rhodesia the colonial name for the countries that are today Zambia and Zimbabwe

land reform dividing up large plots of land to distribute land more evenly

Kalahari a desert in southern Africa

Bechuanaland colonial name for Botswana

Marxist a person who supports the philosophy behind communism, including government ownership of the land and the means of production

BACKGROUND VOCABULARY

guerrilla a member of an irregular army that operates in small bands



Visual Vocabulary Great Zimbabwe

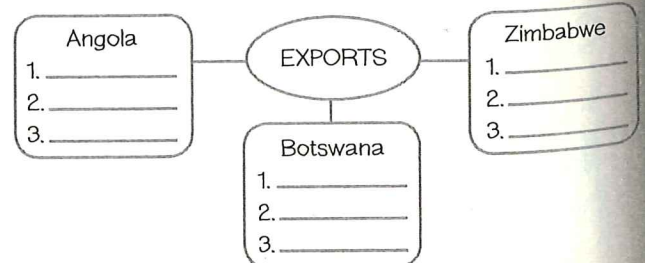
▶ Reading Strategy

Re-create the web diagram shown at right. As you read and respond to the **KEY QUESTIONS**, use the diagram to compare and contrast Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Angola's exports



Skillbuilder Handbook, page R9

COMPARE AND CONTRAST



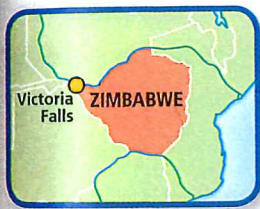
GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

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Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Angola

Connecting to Your World

Do you know someone who gets a big allowance but always runs short of money? Sometimes people who have less money realize that they need to plan more carefully. Indeed, careful planning can help someone with less money end up with more. You'll learn from studying about Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Angola—three countries in Southern Africa—that having abundant resources doesn't always lead to wealth.



Zimbabwe

▼ **KEY QUESTION** How has Robert Mugabe stayed in power?

Zimbabwe, a nation to the north of South Africa, is situated on a high plateau. Although it lies in the tropics, Zimbabwe's elevation gives it a temperate climate. Almost all of Zimbabwe's people are black Africans, and most belong to the Shona people. Since the late 1800s, Zimbabwe's political history has been troubled and violent.

Victoria Falls
Africa's widest waterfall is twice as deep and wide as Niagara Falls on the U.S.–Canadian border.

Precolonial History By about A.D. 1000, the Shona people had built **Great Zimbabwe**, which means “house of stone.” This great city’s ruins include an 800-foot-long wall and a 30-foot-high tower. The precisely cut stones nestle together without mud or mortar. Great Zimbabwe declined around 1500. The large population around it had probably used up the area’s fertile land and clean water. Smaller Shona trading empires succeeded Great Zimbabwe.

British Rule The British South Africa Company, owned by Cecil Rhodes, built a railroad in what is now Zimbabwe in the 1890s. The new railroad encouraged British settlement. Settlers named the territory **Rhodesia** and defeated Africans who resisted colonization. In 1964, the northern part of Rhodesia broke off to form the independent nations of Malawi and Zambia. White Rhodesians defiantly refused to share power with blacks, despite worldwide sanctions. Through the 1970s, small groups of Africans engaged in **guerrilla** warfare, launching surprise attacks. A peace settlement in 1979 established Rhodesia’s independence. The country was renamed Zimbabwe the following year. Since independence, Robert Mugabe has ruled the country as a dictator. He has kept power by jailing opponents and rigging elections. In the early 2000s, Mugabe ordered **land reform**, granting white-owned farms to black farmers. In the resulting chaos, food production dipped, and many whites fled the country.

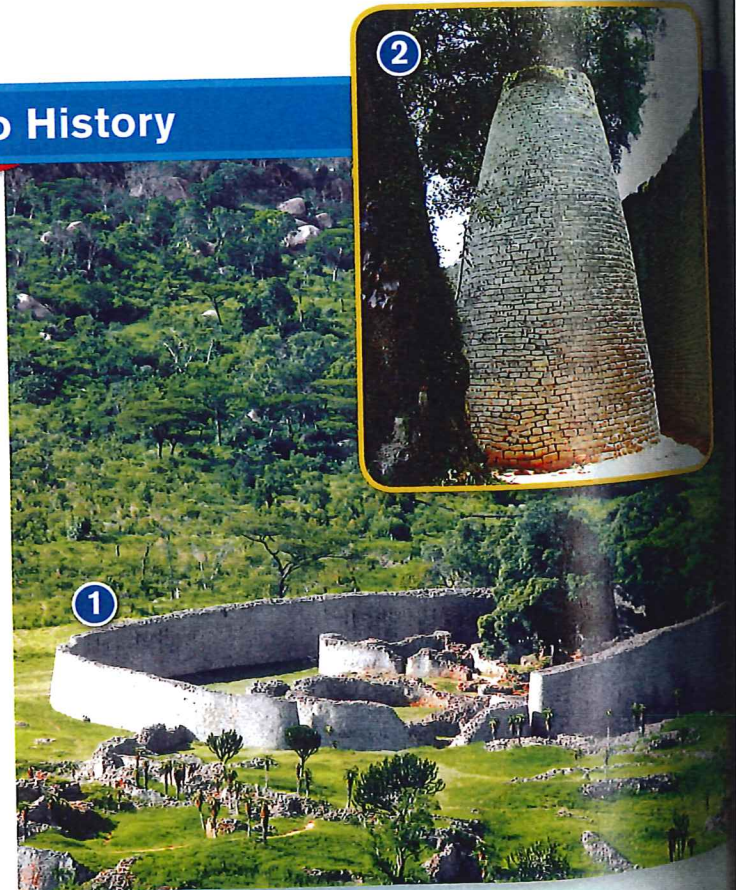
CONNECT to History

Great Zimbabwe The largest remaining section of Great Zimbabwe is called the Great Enclosure. Its maximum diameter is about the length of a football field, and its walls are about 36 feet high.

- 1 Scholars believe kings and queens lived in the Great Enclosure, while farmers and workers lived outside.
- 2 A passage between the outer and inner walls leads to a 30-foot cone-shaped tower. Historians speculate that it may have had religious purposes.

CRITICAL THINKING

Draw Conclusions Scholars think the Great Enclosure’s walls were not built for defense. Why do you think this is the case?



Life and Culture English is the official language in Zimbabwe. Most people also speak Chishona or another tribal language called isiNdebele (ee•see•UHN•duh•BEHL•ay). Most of Zimbabwe's people are subsistence farmers. Most people follow traditional African religions or combine them with Christianity.

Government and Economics In Zimbabwe, the president is elected to a six-year term. Opponents and observers accused President Mugabe of manipulating the 2002 elections. The legislature consists of a 150-member House of Assembly and a 66-member Senate.


Most of Zimbabwe's income comes from large farms, which export beef, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. But Mugabe's land reform schemes threw many farmers out of work. In addition, the country's inflation rate has skyrocketed. Before Zimbabwe fixed its exchange rate in 2006, one U.S. dollar was worth 250,000 Zimbabwe dollars.

 **SUMMARIZE** Describe Robert Mugabe's rule since independence.

Okavango Delta Most of the swampy Okavango cannot be navigated. Why might a swampy river be hard to navigate?



Botswana

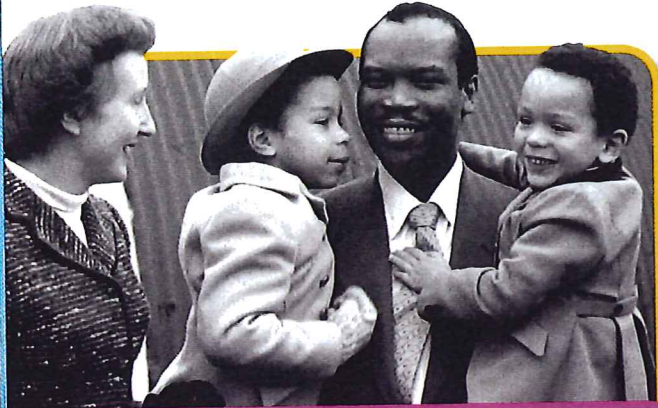
 **KEY QUESTION** How has Botswana been a success?

Botswana, located to the west and south of Zimbabwe and north of South Africa, is also landlocked. Its main river is the Okavango, which forms a swampy inland delta in the northeast. Much of Botswana lies in the **Kalahari** Desert, and surrounding regions are dry. Despite these disadvantages, Botswana is a success. For the past 40 years, this poor nation has maintained peace, economic growth, and a democratic government.

History Like South Africa and Zimbabwe, Botswana was first settled by the San. The Tswana, a Bantu-speaking people, migrated into this region between A.D. 1 and A.D. 1000. By the 1700s, several stone-walled villages and large towns had developed. During the 1800s, the Tswana sought British aid in their struggles with rival African groups. Britain brought the area under its protection in the late 1880s, naming it **Bechuanaland**. Britain governed Bechuanaland until the 1960s, refusing South Africa's attempts to take over. But Britain did little to develop the colony. In fact, Bechuanaland's capital was actually in Mafeking, South Africa, for nearly 70 years.



The country won independence peacefully in 1966, taking the name Botswana, a modern spelling of Bechuana. Seretse Khama, a former chief of the Ngwato people, was elected president. The new nation had a difficult road ahead of it. Bechuanaland had been poor; most people lived by raising cattle or by migrating to South Africa for work. Botswana relied on Britain for financial support for its first five years. The discovery of diamonds soon afterward gave Botswana the funds to improve its infrastructure and build other industries.



HISTORY MAKERS

Seretse Khama 1921–1980

While studying overseas, Seretse Khama married Ruth Williams, a white British woman, in 1948. The idea of an interracial couple ruling in Bechuanaland upset South Africa, which had recently set up its apartheid laws. Britain exiled the Khamas from the colony in 1950.

The Khamas returned to Bechuanaland in 1956, after Seretse gave up his title of chief. Seretse Khama became active in national politics in 1961 and was elected Botswana's first president five years later.



ONLINE BIOGRAPHY

For more on the life of Seretse Khama, go to the Research & Writing Center @ ClassZone.com

Life and Culture English is the official language in Botswana. Most people also speak Setswana. Since the 1980s, novels have been published in this African language. More than half of Botswana's population lives in cities. People in Botswana adopted Christianity and Western dress in the late 1800s.

Zimbabwe, Botswana, and South Africa share a common problem with many other African countries: a serious disease called HIV or AIDS. One in four adults in Zimbabwe and almost two in five adults in Botswana are affected. HIV/AIDS has been a medical and social tragedy because it strikes young adults, strains medical budgets in poor countries, and orphans many children. Botswana's model program to deal with this disease includes providing HIV/AIDS therapy to all its sick citizens.

Government and Economics Seretse Khama held office until his death in 1980, when he was replaced by his vice-president. Although Botswana has a multiparty system, Khama's Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) has won every national election since independence.

Botswana's republic has a popularly elected legislative body called the National Assembly, which selects the president. A House of Chiefs, made up of leaders from eight major tribes, advises the government on ethnic matters. Between the late 1960s and the 1990s, when the AIDS epidemic hit, Botswana enjoyed rapid economic growth. Mining and raising livestock are this country's main industries. In addition to beef, Botswana exports diamonds, copper, nickel, hides and skins, and textiles. It must import food.

DRAW CONCLUSIONS Describe how Botswana has succeeded since independence.



Angola

KEY QUESTION Why has Angola had only one election since 1992?

Angola offers a stark contrast to Botswana. Angola has greater natural wealth, and it enjoyed prosperity in colonial times. But a quarter-century of conflict has destroyed much of its economy.

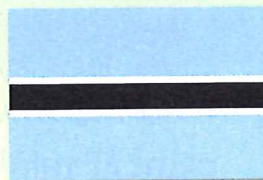
History Portugal colonized Angola in the 1500s, sending enslaved Africans to work on its colony in Brazil. Angolans began to demand independence in the 1950s. After three rebel groups finally won Angola's independence in 1975, civil war erupted among them. One group received aid from Cuba and the Soviet Union. These communist countries hoped that Angola would follow **Marxist** ideas, such as government ownership of the land and central economic planning. The winning rebel group, the MPLA, formed a Marxist government in Angola, but the other groups joined forces to continue fighting. Angola's government gradually cut its Marxist ties and allowed multi-party elections in 1992. Still, fighting between the MPLA and the main rebel group, UNITA, continued despite the signing of several peace agreements. The death of UNITA's leader in 2002 finally ended 27 years of civil war.

COMPARING African Governments



ZIMBABWE

- One president since independence; accused of rigging elections and jailing opposition to keep power
- Two-house legislature
- Multiparty system
- 2005 election allowed ruling party to change constitution



BOTSWANA

- Open, multiparty system, but one party dominates
- People elect legislature, which selects president
- House of Chiefs advises on ethnic matters
- Constitution limits president to 10 years in office



ANGOLA

- Government emerging from 27-year civil war
- One president since 1979
- Has not had national elections since 1992
- One-house legislature
- May write new constitution after elections scheduled for 2006

CRITICAL THINKING

Make Inferences Each country has had one party or person dominate its government since independence. How has Botswana remained more stable than Zimbabwe or Angola?



Angolan Art Called *O Pensador*, or "The Thinker," this image has become a national symbol in Angola.

Angolan Culture Forty native languages are spoken in Angola, with Portuguese serving as an official language. After the government dropped its anti-religious Marxist doctrines, Christianity gained popularity. Now about nine out of ten Angolans are Christians. Like other Bantu-speaking Africans, Angolans share a rich culture in music and art. A Chokwe sculpture of a person apparently deep in thought has been widely reproduced. But decades of warfare have ruined many fine collections of traditional art, and MPLA censorship during the civil war years kept a literary tradition from growing.

Government and Economics If Angola's next national election for president and National Assembly proceeds as planned in 2006, it will be the country's first election since 1992. Angola's lengthy war destroyed the diversified, prosperous economy it enjoyed during colonial times. Currently, one in two Angolans practice subsistence farming, and the country imports half its food. Oil production currently accounts for 90 percent of its exports. Only Nigeria produces more oil south of the Sahara. Angola's other rich natural resources include gold, diamonds, forests, and fish. But benefiting from these resources will require a long period of peace and good government.

SUMMARIZE Describe what has caused Angola's instability since independence.

ONLINE QUIZ
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Section 5 Assessment

TERMS & NAMES

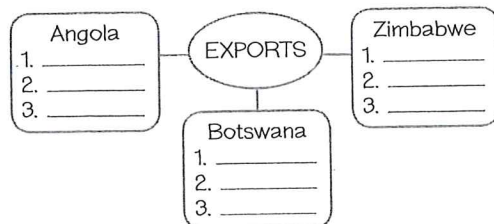
1. Explain the importance of

- Great Zimbabwe
- Rhodesia
- land reform
- Kalahari

USE YOUR READING NOTES

2. Compare and Contrast Use your completed graphic organizer to answer the following question:

What export is important to Angola, but less so to Zimbabwe and Botswana?



KEY IDEAS

3. Who built Great Zimbabwe?
4. What was Botswana's colonial name?
5. Who fought in Angola's lengthy civil war?

CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Draw Conclusions** What were some negative effects of Mugabe's land reform?
7. **Compare and Contrast** What geographic advantage does Angola have that Botswana and Zimbabwe lack?
8. **CONNECT to Today** In Botswana, soldiers prevent poachers from killing elephants on game preserves. Today the elephant population in Botswana exceeds 120,000. What are some benefits and risks of a growing elephant population?
9. **MATH Make a Graph** Research Angola's oil imports over the past several decades. Graph the recent rise in production, and include predicted future production.

CHAPTER SUMMARY



Key Idea 1

Ethiopia remained independent throughout most of its history.

Key Idea 2

Trade was important in East Africa, particularly in what is now Kenya.

Key Idea 3

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is still struggling with setting up a true democracy.

Key Idea 4

South Africa made a successful change to a majority-rule government.

Key Idea 5

Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Angola have all taken different paths since the end of colonialism.

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

NAME GAME

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

- I was the legal separation of races in South Africa. apartheid
- I am an extension of land on Africa's east coast, across the Gulf of Aden from the Arabian peninsula. _____
- I am a language spoken by many East Africans. _____
- I was independent Kenya's first president. _____
- I was the name of the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 1971 to 1997. _____
- I get my food by stalking animals and collecting roots, berries, and nuts. _____
- I am a Dutch farmer who settled in South Africa. _____
- I was South Africa's first democratically elected president. _____
- I am a desert in southern Africa. _____
- I am a member of an irregular army that fights in small bands. _____

Aksum
apartheid
Boer
guerrilla
Eritrea
Haile Selassie
Horn of Africa
hunter-gatherer
Jomo Kenyatta
Kalahari
Mau Mau
Nelson Mandela
Swahili
Zaire

Activities

GeoGame

Use this online map to show what you know about East, Central, and Southern Africa. Drag and drop each place name to its location on the map.

Geo GAME

East, Central, and Southern Africa

Angola


Botswana


Ethiopia


Kenya

Eritrea

Angola





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

Crossword Puzzle

Complete an online crossword puzzle to test your knowledge of African regions.

ACROSS

- ruler of Congo (Kinshasa) from 1965 to 1997



VOCABULARY

Explain the significance of each of the following.

1. Haile Selassie
2. Swahili
3. Leopold II
4. Afrikaner
5. apartheid
6. Great Zimbabwe
7. Bechuanaland



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

8. Ezana, Aksum, and Horn of Africa
9. Pygmy, hunter-gatherer, and Kongo

KEY IDEAS

1 Ethiopia

10. What values do most Ethiopians share?
11. What natural advantages does Ethiopia have?

2 Kenya

12. What languages do Kenyans from different ethnic groups speak to each other?
13. What cash crops are most important to Kenya's economy?

3 The Democratic Republic of the Congo

14. Who enslaved the people of Congo?
15. What art forms do the Congolese specialize in?

4 South Africa

16. Who were South Africa's earliest human inhabitants?
17. Why do whites still hold most of the highest positions in business in South Africa?

5 Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Angola

18. What factors probably caused the decline of Great Zimbabwe?
19. When was Angola's last election before its planned election in 2006?

CRITICAL THINKING

20. Categorize Fill in this chart, categorizing these languages of East, Central, and Southern Africa: Portuguese, Swahili, English, Amharic, Dutch, Kikuyu, Kikongo, Zulu, French, Setswana, Afrikaans.

COLONIAL LANGUAGES	CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN LANGUAGES	ORIGINAL AFRICAN LANGUAGES

21. **Five Themes: Region** How have corruption and violence interfered with economic growth in countries like Kenya, Zimbabwe, Angola, and Congo (Kinshasa)?
22. **Evaluate** Why might it be difficult for South Africa to guarantee the rights in its Bill of Rights?
23. **Connect to Economics** Which southern African country would probably be most affected by a drop in world oil prices? Explain.

Answer the ESSENTIAL QUESTION

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

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:

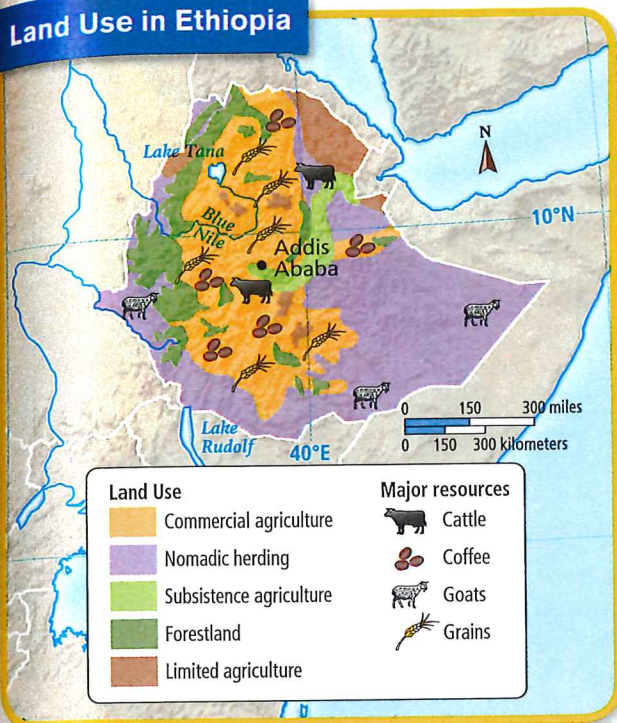
- summarize European colonialism in East, Central, and Southern Africa
- note negative effects of colonialism
- discuss transitions to independent rule that led to years of violence
- include a description of South Africa's apartheid government and its overthrow

- Online Test Practice @ ClassZone.com
- Test-Taking Strategies and Practice at the front of this book

THEMATIC MAP

Use the map to answer questions 1 and 2.

Land Use in Ethiopia



1. Where are most goats raised?

- A. in commercial agriculture areas
- B. in nomadic herding areas
- C. in subsistence agriculture areas
- D. in forest areas

2. Which major resource is most common in commercial agricultural areas?

- A. cattle
- B. coffee
- C. goats
- D. grains

PRIMARY SOURCE

Use the editorial cartoon and your knowledge of Africa to answer questions 3 and 4.



Source: Patrick Chappatte, *International Herald-Tribune*

3. What country does the flag on the polling station represent?

4. What does the cartoon imply about the man on the poster, Robert Mugabe?

GeoActivity

1. INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY-SCIENCE

The introduction of modern farming techniques in developing Asian and Latin American countries has been called the "Green Revolution" and has helped feed millions of people. Research the difficulties involved and the progress made in bringing the Green Revolution to Africa.

2. WRITING FOR SOCIAL STUDIES

Unit Writing Project Find a protest song in the African music you studied to complete the Unit Writing Project. Research the issue the song addressed and how the song dealt with the issue.

3. MENTAL MAPPING

Create an outline map of East, Central, and Southern Africa and label the following:

- Ethiopia
- Eritrea
- Kenya
- Lake Victoria
- Zimbabwe
- Congo (Kinshasa)
- Angola
- Botswana
- Kalahari Desert
- South Africa