**STUDY GUIDE CHAPTER 15 NORTH AFRICA M**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PERIOD: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ POINTS: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read the lesson and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

**Lesson 1 -Landforms Page 368**

1. The landscapes of North Africa have been shaped by the action of four \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_plates: the African, Arabian, Anatolian, and Eurasian.
2. The longest mountain range in Africa is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mountains.
3. Most areas of the Sahara are not sandy ergs. Instead, "desert pavement; ‘or\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sandstone

plateaus, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, are the most common landforms.

**Water Systems Page 369**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is 4,160 miles (6,693 km) long, and is the longest in the world.
2. More than 90 percent of Egypt's people live in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or somewhere along the river’s course.
3. What is all alluvial soil? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Beginning in the 1950s, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and other dams were built to control the river's flow and

prevent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Climates, Biomes, and Resources Page 370**

1. The Sahara mostly consists of two types of climates: desert and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a flat plain that marks a transition from the Sahara to the north and grasslands, or savanna, to the south.
3. The most important natural resources of North Africa are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, natural gas, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Pg.371
4. Many countries are trying to decrease their reliance on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

exports so that their economies become more diverse.

**Lesson 2 -Main Idea:** Some of the oldest human civilizations began in North Africa in the fertile Nile River valley. People from nearby Arabia and Europe have influenced North Africa. Page 372

1. The Egyptian civilization developed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
2. Egyptians developed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and a system of writing we call\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Beginning in the A.D. 600s, invasions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rule spread westward across North Africa.
4. From the 1500s to the end of World War I, the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Empire controlled the region.
5. In the 1800s, the European idea of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led to North African countries becoming independent.

**Main Idea:** **Population Patterns**- Indigenous groups, migrations, and climate shaped population patterns in North Africa.

1. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are indigenous to North Africa. Page 374
2. Because water is scarce, people tend to settle along \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Page 375
3. Within North Africa, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have grown rapidly as people migrate there from rural areas.
4. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_outside of North Africa to other regions to find employment.

**Main Idea**: Islam and the Arabic language have helped define much of the culture and society of North Africa.

1. The Arab invasion beginning in the AD 600s brought this religion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to North Africa.
2. Arabic is spoken in a variety of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; for instance, Egyptians speak a bit differently than Tunisians.
3. As a result of colonization, people in Algeria and Morocco also speak \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Main Idea**: Economic Activities Page 376

1. By the end of the 1800’s, much of the region was regarded by European countries as a source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tourism \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sub region’s economies.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, has resulted in high food and fuel prices, and countries suffer from political instability.

 **Lesson 3 People and Their Environment: North Africa Page 380**

 **Main Idea:** Managing Resources

1. Why is clean water so vital to North Africa?
2. What are aquifers, how do they get damaged?
3. Another form of water extraction these countries use is a process called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Where is the Great Man-Made River located? What is it?

**Main Idea:** Human Impact Page 382

1. What are three main industries in the region? (Ways they make money in economy) page 382 read page!
2. What environmental dangers threaten the North African coast? Page 382
3. What is an advantage of the European Union’s 2010 bilateral trade agreement with Morocco? Page 383
4. What is a disadvantage of the agreement?
5. What causes land degradation from desertification?