

Locator - Sub-Saharan Africa
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Southern Africa: South Africa

Historical Legacy

- Four decades of **apartheid**:
 - Practice involving strict racial segregation and severe discrimination
 - *Separate development* applied by the white, ruling minority
- Ended with an accord between opposing sides:
 - 1994 democratic election of ANC's Mandela



South Africa and the Realm

- Giant of the region and the realm:
 - Expansive and productive
 - Magnet for the realm's people

Southern Africa: South Africa

People and Places in South Africa

- Territorial struggles:
 - Between African peoples
 - Migrated into the *cul-de-sac*
- Cape seen as strategic gateway from Atlantic to Indian Ocean.
- Dutch Boer and British vied for power and territory in the early state.
- Eventually, Boers and British called themselves *Afrikaners*.





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Southern Africa: South Africa

Political Change

- Change in the territorial administrative structure
 - Reorganized into nine provinces, from four initially:
 - Names were changed to reflect certain ethnic groups.
 - Largest provinces were divided.

A New Era Dawns

- Resilience of the new constitution
- ANC presidents elected in 1999 and 2007:
 - Jacob Zuma of the ANC was first elected president of Zulu ancestry.

Southern Africa: South Africa

How the Economy Evolved: Diamonds and Gold

- New economic geography:
 - Infrastructure and labor
 - Urban growth
 - Industry and investment



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Infrastructural Gains During Apartheid

- Economic geography evolved; labor force grew.
- *Separate development* led to social unrest and education gap.
- International sanctions against the apartheid regime damaged the economy.

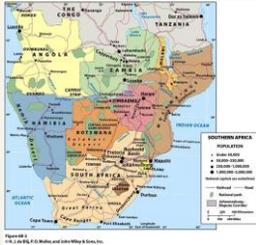
Among the Realm's Great Cities: Johannesburg

- Center of the realm's one true conurbation:
 - Started as a mining town of the Witwatersrand
 - Developed as a white city in the north and black city in the south
- The city today:
 - Smoggy, high-elevation thin air
 - Heart of industrial, commercial and financial complex known as Gauteng



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Southern Africa: *The Middle Tier*



Botswana

- Contrasts: subsistence farming and diamonds
- Severe AIDS problem



Concept Caching:
Life of women in Botswana
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Southern Africa: *The Middle Tier*

The Tragedy of Zimbabwe

- Once a vibrant economy:
 - Country is endowed with farmlands, cool uplands, mineral resources, and varied natural environments.
- Ethnic infighting:
 - Successful joint campaign between ethnic groups to end white-minority rule descended into conflict between them.
- Mugabe: Inept, corrupt, and dictatorial:
 - Violent "land reform" destroyed the agricultural economy.
 - Most vulnerable faced disease and destroyed livelihood.
 - Neighboring countries failed to intervene.



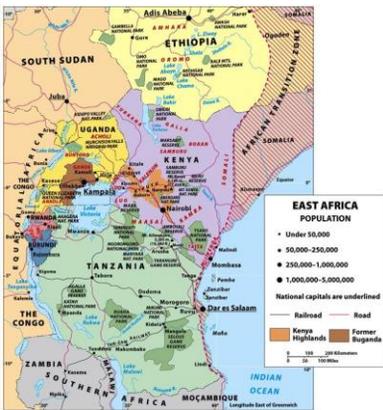
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East Africa

- Great Lakes:
 - Water-filled elongated *rift valleys* and high-plateau basins
 - Western border of East Africa
- Highlands:
 - Region's elevation tempers effects of its equatorial latitude
- Diversity of cultures:
 - Historic mingling of tribal African peoples and non-African arrivals at the coast
 - Led to development of East African *lingua franca*







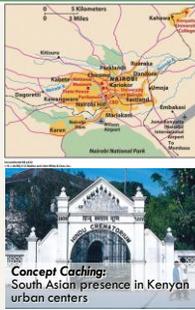
East Africa: Kenya

- Independence development:
 - Agricultural exports and tourism
- Latest decades of problems:
 - Population growth pressures
 - Wildlife poaching
 - Natural disasters
 - Government corruption
 - AIDS epidemic
 - Terrorism
 - Ethnic divisions



Among the Realm's Great Cities: Nairobi

- Kenyan primate city:
 - Favorable site with fresh water
 - Central to government functions
 - Principal center for commerce, industry, tourism, and education
- Urban concerns:
 - Environmental damage
 - Political and security problems
 - Inequality





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Equatorial Africa: The Congo

Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Powerful centrifugal forces pull the country apart.
- Forested basin is barrier to communication and transportation.
- Productive areas in the periphery separated by vast distances:
 - Areas tend to make more connections across the border.

Crisis in the Interior

- Civil war spillover from neighbor, Rwanda:
 - Via one of world's largest refugee flows in The Congo.
 - 2004 to 2007 was relatively stable interlude.
 - However, civil unrest erupted again, continuing intermittently.



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Equatorial Africa: Across the River

- West and north of the Congo and Ubangi rivers
 - Two landlocked states:
 - Chad: very remote, yet in flux due to recent oil discovery
 - Central African Republic: chronically unstable and mired in poverty
- In the Atlantic Ocean
 - Two volcanic islands: São Tomé and Príncipe
 - Densely forested ministate has small population.
 - Recent discovery of oil will transform its economy.

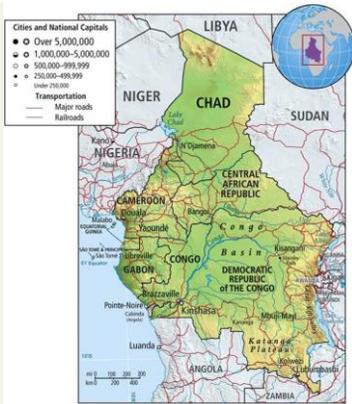


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Equatorial Africa: *Across the River*

- Atlantic Coastal States
 - ▣ Gabon: upper-middle-income economy with largest mineral reserves
 - ▣ Cameroon: region's strongest agricultural sector from its higher-latitude location and higher elevations
 - ▣ Congo: political, civil war has devastated state's potential as the region's transit hub
 - ▣ Equatorial Guinea: one of the least-developed territories, about to be transformed by oil

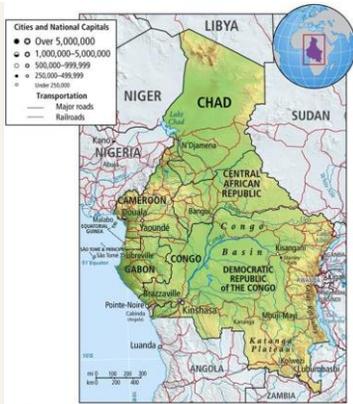


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Equatorial Africa: *South Sudan*

- Colonial legacy of combining culturally averse areas:
 - ▣ North Sudan: Arabized and Islamized
 - ▣ South Sudan: African and Christian-Animist
 - ▣ Contributed to a long-running internal conflict
- Referendum for independence:
 - ▣ New state has ample oil, minerals, and arable land.
 - ▣ Legacy of inept governance: poverty and complete lack of infrastructure.
 - ▣ North-South border province with major oilfield did not participate in the referendum; now a site of violence.

West Africa: Nigeria

- British colonial legacy:
 - Ethnic diversity
 - Federal regional framework
 - Structured for primacy of non-Islamic south
- Challenging independence:
 - Modified federal system
 - Eastern region's civil war for independence
 - More federal divisions
 - New central capital



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West Africa: Nigeria

Fateful Oil

- Niger Delta oilfields discovered in 1950s.
- New horizon beyond economy dependent on agriculture.
- Oil bust and misguided development:
 - Industrial schemes and expensive luxuries
 - Agricultural foundation and infrastructure neglected
 - Poor management, corruption, theft, and added national debt
- Conflict in the Delta:
 - Oil production and revenues interrupted by violence
 - Disenfranchised Delta residents left out of oil industry

The African Transition Zone: *The Horn of Africa*

Somalia

- ❑ Internal conflict:
 - ❑ Near the capital, conflict between warlords and Islamic militias.
 - ❑ Militias have proclaimed their determination to create an Islamic state.
- ❑ Somali pirates:
 - ❑ Sphere of activity extends from the lengthy coast.
 - ❑ Target larger vessels for ransom or cargo.
 - ❑ Piracy has a global impact on security of seagoing commerce.



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