Southwest Asia: Political Map

Countries

#1 - Turkey
#2 - Syria
#3 - Lebanon
#4 - Israel
#5 - Jordan
#6 - Iraq
#7 - Saudi Arabia
#8 - Yemen
#9 - Oman
#10 - United Arab Emirates
#11 - Qatar
#12 - Bahrain
#13 - Kuwait
#14 - Iran
#15 - Afghanistan
Southwest Asia: Physical Map

#1 - Euphrates River  
#2 - Jordan River  
#3 - Tigris River  
#4 - Suez Canal  
#5 - Persian Gulf  
#6 - Strait of Hormuz  
#7 - Arabian Sea  
#8 - Red Sea  
#9 - Gaza Strip  
#10 - Taurus Mountains  
#11 - Pontic Mountains  
#12 - Zagros Mountains  
#13 - Elburz Mountains  
#14 - Rub al Khali  
#15 - Syrian Desert  
#16 - Negev Desert
Natural Resources of the Middle East

• Water and petroleum (oil) are the two most important resources in the Middle East.

• Petroleum = most valuable

• Water = most needed

• With the exception of Iran, there is a limited amount of mineral resources that can be found throughout the region.
Mediterranean’s Natural Resources

Land & Water

- **Agriculture** is the major economic activity of the Eastern Mediterranean.
  - **Subsistence** farming: food grown primarily for family
  - **Commercial** farming: food grown as a source of income (cash crops)
- Because of the scarcity of **water** and **arable** land, farming is difficult.

Mineral Resources

- Unlike the Arabian Peninsula, **oil** IS NOT a major resource of the Eastern Mediterranean.
- The region is rich in mineral resources:
  - **Sulfur**
  - **Mercury**
  - **Copper**
  - **Phosphates**
The Impact of OPEC

- OPEC was founded in 1960 to try and regulate the supply and price of oil they exported to other countries.
- Today, OPEC consists of 12 member countries that account for 3/4 of the world’s oil reserves
  - Middle Eastern countries account for 70% of OPEC’s oil reserves
- OPEC regulates the amount of oil that it produces and sells to countries throughout the world
- Because of this, OPEC decisions help determine the price of oil
  - Less oil=higher prices
  - More oil=lower prices
- In rare cases, OPEC has called for an embargo, or refusal to trade, of oil to other countries.
Ethnic Groups in the Middle East

- **Race** – is a categorization of a group by their physical features. Usually by governments. Ex. Surveys (Check if you are Latino, Black, Caucasian)

- **Ethnicity** - Same common ancestry
  - A shared culture, customs, food, and most of the time shared language and religion.

- There are **MANY** different ethnic groups in the Middle East

- We will study 3 of the most common:
  - **Arabs** – Largest ethnic group in Middle East
  - **Kurds** - Countryless group in Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Iran
  - **Persians** - Major ethnic group in Iran.
Jewish Beliefs/Traditions/Holidays

Main Texts of Judaism

- **Torah**

Central Beliefs of Judaism

- **Monotheism** - belief in one God
- **Justice** - kindness and fairness in dealing with other people
- **Righteousness** - doing what is proper
- **Obedience to the law** - Ten Commandments & Mosaic Law

- **Hanukkah**
  - Celebrated in December
  - Celebrates the ancient Jews being allowed to keep their religion

- **Passover**
  - Celebrated in March or April
  - Honors the Exodus

- **High Holy Days**
  - Celebrated in September or October
  - **Rosh Hashanah** - celebrates the start of the Jewish new year
  - **Yom Kippur** - Jews ask God to forgive their sins
History of Judaism

- According to the Bible, around 2000 B.C., God spoke to Abraham (Father of the Jews) and told him to leave his home in Mesopotamia and move to Canaan (“the Promised Land”)
- Famine chased them out.
- Moved to Egypt.
- Lived in Egypt for over 600 years, Egypt’s pharaoh became jealous of the Hebrews and forced them into slavery
- In the 1200s B.C., God told Moses to lead the Hebrews out of Egypt
- The journey of the Hebrews out of Egypt was known as the Exodus.
- Before reentering Canaan, the Hebrews wandered in the deserts of the Sinai Peninsula (Saudi Arabia) for 40 years.
- During that time, God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses.
History of Judaism

• Once the Hebrews returned to Canaan, they had to **fight** to regain the land.
• After regaining the land, the Hebrews became known as the **Israelites**.
• Although the Israelites were constantly under attack, a series of strong **kings** kept Israel together.
• After King David, Israel split into Israel and Judah.
• Israel fell first to invaders, then Judah.
• Once again, the Jews fled Israel and moved to different places throughout the world (**Diaspora**).
The Basics

- The religion of Christianity is based on the life and death of **Jesus**
- The holy book of Christianity is the **Bible**. It is divided into two parts:
  - **Old Testament**
  - **New Testament**
- Many **denominations**:
  - Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Pentecostal
- The **Trinity** (God in three):
  - God the Father
  - Jesus the Son
  - the Holy Spirit
The Life of Jesus

- Born in **Jerusalem** and grew up in **Nazareth**.
- Around the age of **30**, began his ministry.
- While his teachings attracted many followers, they also challenged the authority of many **religious** leaders.
- In the early AD 30s, Jesus was **arrested** and **executed** (crucifixion).
- According to Christian beliefs, after being dead for **three** days, Jesus rose from the dead (**Resurrection**).
- After spending **40** days with his disciples, Jesus rose to heaven.
The Acts and Teachings of Jesus

- Jesus performed many **miracles**
- Jesus often taught through **parables**
- Jesus preached a message of **love** and **salvation**
- During his life and after his Resurrection, Jesus was followed by 12 **disciples/Apostles**
- The **Gospels** are an account of the life and teachings of Jesus:
  - Matthew
  - Mark
  - Luke
  - John
- **Peter** became the “leader” of the early Christian movement
- **Paul** became the most important person in the spread of Christianity after Jesus’ Resurrection
The Spread of Christianity

- After his conversion, Paul spread the “Good News” to both Jews and Gentiles.
- As Christianity became more popular, many Jewish and Roman leaders attempted to put an end to the religion.
- Many Christians were persecuted and others were forced to worship in secret.
- Local bishops became important leaders of Christianity.
- As the Roman bishop’s (pope) influence grew, Christianity spread throughout Rome.
- When the Rome’s emperor Constantine converted to Christianity, he removed the bans against the practice of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire.
Facts about Islam

• "Islam" means "peace through the submission to God"
• The Islamic name for God is “Allah”
• People who practice Islam are called Muslims
• The Holy book of Islam is the Qur’an
• The Islamic house of worship is called a mosque
• Muslims practice monotheism
• Muslims believe in many of the same prophets as Jews and Christians (from Adam to Jesus)
• Muslims practice five pillars of faith
• Islam governs all areas of a Muslim’s life
History of Islam

• The founder of Islam, **Muhammad**, was born in **Mecca, Saudi Arabia** around 570.

• Around 610, Muhammad is given the word of God by an angel.

• In 622, Muhammad is forced to leave **Mecca** and move to **Medina**.

• Muslims consider Muhammad to be Allah’s final and greatest **prophet**.

• Muhammad is the author of the **Qur’an**
Islamic Beliefs

- Muslims practice **monotheism** (belief in one God)
- Muslims believe in many of the same prophets as **Jews** and **Christians** (from Adam to Jesus)
- Muslims practice **five pillars** of faith
- Islam governs **all** areas of a Muslim’s life
- **Ramadan**- holiest period in the Islamic year; month in which the Koran was revealed to Muhammad
## Sources of Islamic Beliefs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qur’an</th>
<th>Sunnah</th>
<th>Shariah</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holy book that includes all the messages Muhammad received from God.</td>
<td>Muhammad’s example for the duties and way of life expected of Muslims.</td>
<td>Islamic law, based on interpretations of the Qur’an and Sunnah.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Five Pillars of Faith

• **Shahadah**- declaration of faith in one God and that Muhammad is his last prophet
• **Prayer**- five times a day
• **Almsgiving**- giving a portion of one’s wealth to the needy
• **Fasting**- not eating or drinking from sunrise to sunset during the ninth month in the Muslim year, Ramadan
• **Pilgrimage (Hajj)**- if able, each Muslim must make the hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in his/her lifetime
Spread of Islam/Empires

- **Ottoman Empire**
  - **Mehmed II**
    - Conquered *Constantinople*
    - Rebuilt *Istanbul*
  - **Suleiman** (“the Magnificent”)

**Sunni Muslims**

- Spread primarily done through:
  - 1. *Conquest*
  - 2. *Trade*
Beginnings of an Empire

- After Muhammad’s death, Muslims from the **Arabian Peninsula** began to spread the message of Islam throughout the Middle East.

- The question of leadership was originally answered by placing power in the hands of men who had been friends of Muhammad.
  - **Caliphs** - highest leaders in Islam
  - Many of the early caliphs came from one family, the **Umayyad**.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Muslims Groups</strong></th>
<th><strong>Shia Muslims</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sunni Muslims</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Shia Muslims</strong></td>
<td>• Shia Muslims thought only <em>Muhammad’s</em> descendants could become caliph.</td>
<td>• Sunni Muslims did not think caliphs had to be related to Muhammad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The <em>Safavids</em> were mainly Shia Muslims.</td>
<td>• The <em>Ottomans</em> were mainly Sunni Muslims.</td>
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<td>• Although the smaller of the two groups, Shia Muslims are a major portion of the populations of <em>Iran, Iraq, and Lebanon</em>.</td>
<td>• Today, Sunni is the major branch of Islam, representing about 85% of the world’s Muslims.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Land of Conflict/Rise of the Ottoman Empire

• For many centuries, Turkey has been a land in conflict
• Turkey’s location at the crossroads between Europe and Asia made it an area of trade and commerce
• Ottoman Empire controlled Turkey from the mid-1400s to World War I
• Introduced Islam to Turkey, which had before been a predominantly Christian nation
The Decline of the Ottoman Empire

• By the early 1900s, the Ottoman Empire had **shrunk**
  – Because it tried to rule a huge area with **ineffective** leaders.
  – **European** countries were challenging for control.
  – Fought on the **losing** side of the war (Germany & Italy)
  – After **World War I**, the Ottoman Empire was **Partitioning**: or broken up and the land of the empire was divided among several **European** countries:
    • **France**:
    • **Britain**:
    • **Italy**:
European Influence

• As European countries divided the land that was once part of the Ottoman Empire, they drew boundaries that were not based on ethnic groups or historical boundaries.

• This caused some ethnic groups to be separated by boundaries while bringing other groups (often rivals) together.

• The bringing together of different groups often led to conflict, especially after oil is discovered in the region.
Kemal Ataturk

• After World War I, military officers took over the government of Turkey, led by Mustafa Kemal (aka Kemal Ataturk)

• Ataturk, known as the Father of Turks, made great changes to Turkey:
  – Introduced democracy
  – Moved capital to Ankara
  – Modernized & Westernized Turkey
  – Separated Islam and government (secular)
The Kurds

- The Kurds are a group of Sunni Muslims (15-20 million) who generally live in a mountainous region of southwest Asia known as Kurdistan.
- After the breakup of the Ottoman Empire, Kurds were promised their own homeland under the Treaty of Sevres.
- However, Kemal Ataturk rejected the treaty and the Kurds were not given their own separate homeland and were forced to give up many of their traditional ways.
- Since Ataturk’s rejection, the Turkish government has treated the Kurds harshly.
- Today, conflict between the Turkish majority and the Kurdish minority continues to plague stability in Turkey.
Early History

• Israel has always been a land of great conflict.
• Jerusalem, the capital of Israel, is a holy city of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
• Since the early 1900s, there has been a struggle going on between Arabs (many of whom are Muslims) and Israeli Jews for control of Israel.
• Jews originally occupied the land known as Israel until about A.D. 135 when they were forced to leave by the Roman Empire (Diaspora).
• Arabs occupied the land of Palestine until the early 20th century (1900s).
Anti-Semitism & Zionism

• Jews have faced prejudice, hatred, and persecution (anti-Semitism)
  – Slavery in Egypt
  – Roman Empire (Diaspora)
  – Holocaust

• Beginning in the late 1800s, a movement known as Zionism encouraged Jews to return to Israel and reestablish a Jewish state in their ancient homeland.

• Following World Wars I and II, many Jews living throughout the world moved back to Israel.
The Partition

- As Jews began returning to Israel, Arabs did not want to give up the land that they had occupied for many centuries.
- After World War II, the United Nations divided Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states.
- In 1948, Jews formed their own state (Israel) and Arabs living in Palestine became refugees in their own land.
- Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians (Arabs) fled to Lebanon and Jordan to live as refugees.
The State of Israel

• The Jews were outnumbered in Palestine, but their armies were much more advanced because of involvement in \textit{WWII}. Despite the bloodshed, the State of Israel was created on \textbf{May 14, 1948}.

• Since its creation, Israel has fought many bloody \textit{wars} with the Arab nations that border it.

• During the \textbf{Six-Day War}, Israel captured the areas occupied by Palestinian Arabs—\textit{Gaza}, the \textit{West Bank}, and \textit{East Jerusalem}.

David Ben-Gurion: leader of Zionism movement and first prime minister of Israel
A combined Arab force of Egyptians, Iraqis, Jordanians, Syrians, Lebanese, Saudi, and Yemeni troops attacked. The Arab-Israeli War or Israeli War for Independence lasted for 8 months, during which time the Jews not only defended their land, but expanded the territory to include most of the lands the Palestinians had been offered and rejected.
Palestinian Liberation Organization

- Organizations such as the Palestinian Liberation Organization have attempted to create a Palestine nation within Israel.
- For many years, the PLO was the most influential Arab organization in Israel.
- The PLO seeks to create a Palestinian nation on Israeli land.
- Yasser Arafat became chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1970.
Beginning in the late-1980s, Palestinians began rebelling against Israeli rule.

Some Palestinians used civil disobedience, while others used violence.

During the First Intifada, thousands of Palestinians and hundreds of Israelis were killed.

Although Israel became a member of the United Nations, many Arab countries refused to recognize its existence.
Peace Efforts

- In recent years, there have been efforts made to bring peace to Israel.
- The Oslo Accords in 1993 was the first direct, face-to-face agreement between Israel and political representatives of Palestinians.
- In the late-1990s, the Wye Agreement was signed by Israeli President Benjamin Netanyahu and PLO Chairman Yassar Arafat.
The 1990’s showed little improvement to the situation. Israeli extremists were responsible for the Hebron Massacre where 29 Palestinians were killed at a mosque. Another Jewish extremist, angered by peace efforts, assassinated Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Palestinian terrorism is also common. Suicide bombings by Palestinian groups attack both civilian and military targets.
Israel Today

- Today, Arabs control two areas located within Israel: the **West Bank** and the **Gaza Strip**

- Arabs in Israel have divided into two main factions:
  - Fatah vs. Hamas
  - Palestinian Civil War (2006–present)
Country Profile: Iraq

- Two major ethnic groups:
  - Arabs (75%)
  - Kurds (15-20%)

- Islam is the major religion
  - Shia (65%/south)
  - Sunni (35%/north)

- Large producer of oil
Iraq:
A Ruthless Dictator’s Reign of Terror

• In 1979, a leader of the Baath Party (ruling party of Iraq) named Saddam Hussein became Iraq’s president.

• Hussein was a harsh ruler who controlled Iraq’s media, restricted personal freedoms, and killed an unknown number of his political enemies.
Iraq:
A Ruthless Dictator’s Reign of Terror

During his presidency, Hussein invaded two countries:

- In 1980, Iraq invaded Iran, beginning the Iran-Iraq War.

The war began over religious differences, political conflicts, and border disputes.

A key issue was a dispute over the Shatt al Arab waterway at the head of the Persian Gulf.

The war, which lasted until 1988, seriously damaged both country’s economies and caused the deaths of an estimated 1.5 million people from both sides.
Iraq: A Ruthless Dictator’s Reign of Terror

• During his presidency, Hussein invaded two countries:
  – In 1990, Iraq invaded **Kuwait** in an attempt to gain control of the country’s **oil** resources.
    • Saddam Hussein wanted Kuwait to excuse Iraq of more than **$15 billion** worth of debt that it owed the country.
  • The United States and other industrialized nations were fearful that Iraq would continue southward to invade **Saudi Arabia** and the **United Arab Emirates**.
  • In January 1991, an alliance of countries led by the United States forced the Iraqis out of Kuwait in a six week event known as the **Persian Gulf War**.
Iraq: A Ruthless Dictator’s Reign of Terror

- Although Hussein remained in power after the Gulf War, he faced two rebellions within his country from Shia Muslims and Kurds.
- As a result of the brutal end of these two rebellions by Hussein, the United Nations forced Iraq to end all military activity and required Iraq to allow inspectors to check for weapons of mass destruction.
Iraq: A Ruthless Dictator's Reign of Terror

- In response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, President George Bush ordered U.S. forces to launch a controversial invasion (Operation Iraqi Freedom) of Iraq in March 2003.

- After eight months of fighting, Saddam Hussein was captured and later executed for committing war crimes.

- Only recently has the U.S. begun ending its military presence in Iraq.
Country Profile: Afghanistan

- Suffering from severe **economic & political** issues
  - **Life Expectancy**=44.64 years
  - **Literacy Rate**=28%
  - **GDP per capita**=$800
  - **Unemployment Rate**=40%
- Diverse ethnic groups (**Pashtun** is the majority)
  - **Islam** is the major religion
    - Sunni 80%/Shia 19%
The Seeds are Planted

- Starting in the 1950s, the Soviet Union began giving aid to Afghanistan.
- In the 1970s, Afghanistan Communist government was established.
- In 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.
- Afghani resistance fighters known as mujahidin (Osama bin Laden was a leader) fought against the Soviets:
  - The United States provided millions of dollars worth of military supplies and food to support the mujahidin.
- In 1989, Soviet forces withdrew from Afghanistan.
- After the war, Afghanistan became a breeding ground for the training of Islamic terrorists, including Osama bin Laden.
- After a civil war, a radical group of Muslims known as the Taliban took over most of Afghanistan in the mid-1990s.
- The Taliban used a strict interpretation of Islamic teachings to rule the country.
Afghanistan: Terrorism’s New Home

- After the terrorists attacks of **September 11, 2001** on the United States, the Taliban and U.S. came into conflict.
- The believed mastermind of the attacks, **Osama bin Laden** and his terrorist organization **al Qaeda**, were believed to be based in Afghanistan.
- Shortly after 9/11, U.S. forces attacked the **Taliban** and ended its reign in Afghanistan.
- Today, the U.S. is still searching for bin Laden while also helping Afghanistan to establish a new **government**.
Africa’s Political Map

1 Democratic Republic of the Congo
2 Egypt
3 Kenya
4 Nigeria
5 South Africa
6 Sudan
Africa’s Environmental Issues

• **Deforestation** – removal of trees.
  - *Clearing of land for agriculture, logging, other extractive industries, climate change, and droughts are causes.*

• **Desertification** – creation of more deserts
  - The *overexploitation of land, unsustainable irrigation practices, and climate change* are making desertification worse.

• **Bad Soil** – Soil becoming less arable.
  - Soil degradation in sub-Saharan Africa is primarily a result of *deforestation, use of marginal lands, farmers inability to afford fertilizer, and poor agricultural practices.*

• **Water Shortage** – Less usable fresh water
  - *Pollution, population growth, and economic development has decreased fresh water. War can happen because of water shortage.*
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• East Africa

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- Africa is the world’s 2nd largest continent.
- Africa is the world’s 2nd most populated continent.
- Everything south of the Sahara is considered sub-Saharan Africa.
- Africa is often called the “plateau continent” because much of its land area is high.
- Africa is a land of great geographical and cultural diversity.
- Agriculture is the #1 economic activity.
The Europeans Arrive In Africa

- The first Europeans to come to Africa were the Portuguese.
- Most European nations came to West Africa in search of valuables such as gold.
- As European nations built colonies in the Americas, they needed cheap labor to work in the colonies.
- By the early 1600s, European nations were trading for African slaves and sending them to work in their American colonies.
- The journey of African slaves from their homeland to the Americas became known as the Middle Passage.
- The slave trade had a lasting impact on Africa:
  - By the end of the slave trade in the 1800s, tens of millions of Africans had been enslaved.
  - Many families were broken up when members were kidnapped and enslaved.
  - Africans often died on the voyage to the Americas.
The Seeds are Planted From Trading to Controlling

- The **Portuguese** began the first colonies in Africa in the 1400s.
- In 1659, the **Dutch** founded the Cape Colony on Africa’s southern tip.
- In the 1600s, **France** founded the colony of Saint Louis in today’s Senegal.
- The **British** started to colonize Africa in the 1700s.
- After the slave trade was abolished in West Africa, Europeans continued to come to Africa in search of resources for their factories in Europe.
- Originally, Europeans traded with Africans for the resources they needed. However, Europeans would eventually begin to **colonize**, or take over, land and resources in Africa.
The Scramble Begins

- Beginning in the **1880s**, the colonization of Africa rapidly increased.
- Several factors led to the colonization boom:
  - The Industrial Revolution led European countries to hunt for raw materials needed to develop products.
  - Methods of transportation improved.
  - Several European countries became engaged in a growing colonial rivalry with each other.
  - Europeans began signing treaties with African tribal leaders.
- The carving up of Africa by Europeans became known as the "**Scramble for Africa**"
“The Scramble for Africa”

• In order to avoid armed conflict with each other, leaders of several European countries met at the **Berlin Conference** in 1885.

• At the conference, rules were created for how **European** countries could claim African land.

• They agreed to carve up Africa into vast empires, ignoring the rights of the African people already living in these areas.

• By **1900**, most of Africa had been colonized by the Europeans. Only Liberia and the Empire of Ethiopia remained independent.

• **Major Players**
  - Britain
  - France
  - Portugal
  - Spain
  - Italy
  - Belgium

• Of these nations, **Britain** and **France** controlled the most territory in **Africa**.
The Scramble’s Legacy

• The scramble for Africa caused lasting harm:
  - Europeans took the best land by force.
  - African farmers were forced to grow cash crops like cocoa and coffee, causing there to be a shortage of food in many areas of Africa.
  - Africans were forced to work under terrible conditions on plantations, railways, and logging.
  - In order to gain power, Europeans encouraged Africans to fight against each other.
  - New political boundaries caused ethnic groups to clash.
  - Has led to ethnic and political unrest in Africa today.
The Case for Independence

In addition to things changing globally, Africa itself was changing in the **1940s**:  
- An **educated middle class** that disliked colonial rule grew in the cities.  
- The rule of **tribal chiefs** in rural areas had weakened because of their links with colonial governments, thus limiting their ability to control people.  
- The **cost** for European nations to maintain colonies in Africa was rising.
African Nationalism

• After Europe’s scramble for Africa in the late 1800s, many Africans dreamed of independence.
• Beginning in the early 1900s, nationalism, or having pride in one’s homeland, grew throughout Africa.
• Despite facing violence and bloodshed, Africans, many of whom came from rival ethnic groups, united to show their displeasure with European colonization.
• Following World War I and World War II, the desire for independence increased among Africans
  – Many Africans fought to help protect the freedom of their European colonizers during these wars.
  – Africans wanted the same opportunities for freedom that they had helped their European colonizers to preserve.
What is Pan-Africanism?

- The **Pan-Africanism** movement was birthed in the 1920s as an extension of **nationalism** in Africa.
- The movement stressed **unity** and **cooperation** among all Africans in their fight against European colonization.
- “**Africa for Africans**”
- The movement led to the founding of the **African Union** in 2001.
  - Organization that seeks to **unite** Africans in an effort to improve conditions across the continent.
The Struggle for Freedom: Kenya

- **Kenya** fell under the rule of **Great Britain** in 1886.
- **Jomo Kenyatta** became the most influential leader of the freedom movement in Kenya.
  - While living in England, Kenyatta helped organize the fifth **Pan-African Congress**
  - When Kenya became an independent nation in 1963, Kenyatta was appointed the nation’s first **prime minister/president**
- As president of Kenya, Kenyatta began a campaign called **harambee**, which is Swahili for “let’s pull together.”
- By the time of his death in 1978, Kenyatta had helped Kenya to become one of the most **stable** and **economically dynamic** countries in Africa.
The Struggle for Freedom: Nigeria

• Before the arrival of Europeans in the late 1400s, the Hausa, Fulani, Ibo, and Yoruba all governed land their own regions within Nigeria.

• By 1914, Great Britain had taken over the government of Nigeria.
  – The British created their own political boundaries for Nigeria, forcing rival ethnic groups to live together.

• With the help of leaders such as Nnamdi Azikiwe and Obafemi Awolowo Nigeria became independent in 1960, with rival ethnic groups working together to create one nation.

• In recent years, conflict has arisen between the country’s four main ethnic groups for political and economic power.
Colonialism Comes to an End

• By the 1960s, nearly every country in Africa had gained its independence.

• Although the European colonizers had brought modernization to many parts of Africa, the countries of Africa faced many challenges once independent of European rule:
  - After winning their independence, many of Africa’s new governments were not very stable
  - In some African countries, military leaders took control of government by force
  - In countries like Nigeria, rival ethnic groups were forced to coincide often leading to conflict and tension
Discrimination
The unfair treatment of a group of people based on their gender, age, race, or ethnicity.

Racism
• Racism is one type of discrimination.
• Racism is the discrimination of a person or a group of people because of their race.

Segregation
• The action or state of setting someone or something apart from other people or things or being set apart.
• The enforced separation of different racial groups in a country, community, or establishment.
The Beginning

• In 1652 the Dutch came to settle in South Africa.
• They believed the land was theirs.
• They defeated many Africans and forced them to work as servants and slaves.
• They were Dutch Europeans and called themselves Boers, the Dutch word for farmers.
• The descendants of these settlers called themselves Afrikaners. They spoke a language related to Dutch, called Afrikaans.
• Afrikaners took land from the blacks who had been there along and treated them like servants and workers.
When the **British** colonists found gold and diamonds in **South Africa**, they wanted to take the land from the **Afrikaners**.

The British and Afrikaners fought over the land in the **1899 South African War** or the **Boers War II**. The British won and took control of all of the gold and diamond producing regions.

The British allowed the Afrikaners to keep most of their land (except for the gold and diamond areas) because they were also white.

In 1910, the Dutch agreed to follow **British** control.
### Chart and History: The History of Apartheid in South Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Blacks</th>
<th>Whites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>19 million</td>
<td>4.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Allocation</td>
<td>13 percent</td>
<td>87 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of National Income</td>
<td>&lt; 20 percent</td>
<td>75 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of average earnings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum taxable income</td>
<td>360 rands</td>
<td>750 rands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors/population</td>
<td>1/44,000</td>
<td>1/400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>20% (urban)</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40% (rural)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual expenditure on education per pupil</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher/pupil ratio</td>
<td>1/60</td>
<td>1/22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 1: Disproportionate Treatment circa 1978. Source: [Leo80]*

- **Blacks** - native South Africans (80%)
- **Whites** - Afrikaners (9%)
- **Coloureds** - people of mixed race (9%)
- **Asians** - (2%)
Apartheid

- In 1931, Britain gave South Africa **independence** and the Afrikaners took control of the country.
- New Afrikaner leaders from the **Nationalist Party** created a system for treating whites and nonwhites differently. This system was called **apartheid**.
- In Afrikaans, the word apartheid means “**apartness**”
- Apartheid laws made it legal to **discriminate** on the basis of **race**.
- Most black men had to leave their homeland to find work in **mines** or **factories**.
- Women raised whatever **crops** they could.
What kinds of laws?

- All **public areas** (stores, restaurants, parks, hospitals, etc.) were **segregated**.
- Beaches and neighborhoods were also segregated.
- Blacks could not **vote**.
- Over **80%** of the land was set aside for whites.
- Blacks were forced to moved to “**homelands**,” poor, crowded areas away from the city called **Shanty towns**.
- Blacks had to have a **pass** from a white employer to come into the city.
- Blacks could not go to the good schools whites could go to.
Struggle to End Apartheid

- The **shanty towns** became centers for black groups who resisted the white government.

- Thousands resisted **apartheid** by refusing to work, refusing to buy white products, going into “white only” areas, and marching in nonviolent demonstrations.

- Many **black** and some **white** South Africans struggled to end apartheid.

- Many protests occurred. Thousands of men, women, and children were **wounded**, **killed**, or **imprisoned** for protesting the laws.
Struggle to End Apartheid

- A group of black South Africans formed the **African National Conference (ANC)** to unify **blacks** and resist **white policies**.
- The leader of the ANC was **Nelson Mandela**. (Used Gandhi's method of non-violent civil disobedience.)
- In 1964, Mandela was sentenced to life in prison for organizing protests for black freedom.
- In the 1970s, countries around the world (including the US) joined in a movement to end **apartheid**.
- Many nations stopped **trading with** or **lending money** to South Africa.
- **South Africa’s** athletes were banned from participating in the Olympic games in 1976.
The World Fights Apartheid

By the 1990s, this pressure from other countries finally started to have an effect on South Africa. In 1989, South Africa’s president, F.W. de Klerk (an Afrikaner) led the government in abolishing the country’s apartheid laws. Mandela was released from prison in 1990 (after 26 years in prison) and worked with de Klerk to write a new constitution for the country and end apartheid. In 1994, Mandela became South Africa’s first black president.
South Africa after Apartheid

• All blacks and some whites celebrated the end of apartheid.

• Even though apartheid had ended, South Africa is still very divided.

• Even today, many whites still hold racist beliefs against blacks and coloureds.

• Blacks and whites usually live in different neighborhoods and whites control most of the country’s biggest businesses.
How serious of a problem is AIDS in Africa?

**Sub-Saharan Africa in 2008:**

- Over 65% of the world’s HIV/AIDS population is located in sub-Saharan Africa
- 22.4 million people living with HIV
- 1.4 million people died because of AIDS
- 1.9 million became infected with HIV/AIDS
- The highest HIV rates are found in **Southern** Africa
- The lowest HIV rates are found in **Northern** Africa
- There are 9 countries in Africa where more than 10% of the population between 19-45 was infected with HIV/AIDS
HIV/AIDS originate in Africa? How is it transmitted?

• It is widely believed that HIV/AIDS first originated in Africa and then spread to other areas of the world.

• Theories of Origin:
  – **Hunter theory**: HIV first developed in African chimpanzees and spread to hunters
  – **Vaccination theory**: HIV spread through contaminated medical vaccinations
  – **Contaminated Needle theory**: HIV spread through the use of contaminated needles
  – **Colonialism theory**: HIV spread as a result of the poor living and working conditions of African laborers during the colonial era

There are many factors that influence the rate at which HIV is transmitted:

• Poverty
• Social inequality
• Patterns of sexual networking
• Other sexually transmitted infections
• Urbanization & modernization
• Ineffective leadership
  • Lack of education
  • Gender inequality
  • Sexual violence
The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Entrepreneurship

• GDP - of a country is the *total* value of all final or finished *goods* and *services* produced in one *year* within a nation’s *borders*, by whomever produces them.

• Entrepreneurship – Owning a business.
  • *Entrepreneur is a business owner.*
• **Standard of Living**
  – A level of material comfort as measured by the goods, services, and luxuries available to an individual, group, or nation.
  – The level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socioeconomic class in a certain geographic area.

  \[ \text{Standard of Living} = \text{Quality of Life} \]

• **Literacy Rate**
  – The ability to read and write.

\[ \text{The higher the better. More people can read the better educated is your society.} \]
How do governments distribute power?

• **Unitary:**
  – Nearly all power is held by the central government.
  – *Local* governments such as state or county systems may have some power, but they are under the control of the central government.
  – An example of a unitary form of government would be a *monarchy*, where a king and his advisors make most of the decisions.
  – *Saudi Arabia* is an example.
Autocracy: Government of One

- Form of government by a *single* person who has *unlimited* power.
- Citizens have *few*, if any, role in government
  - Do not have the right to choose *leaders*
  - Cannot *vote* on which laws are made and put into practice
  - Have no power to *disagree* with decisions that are made
- Ruler maintains power through *inheritance* or *force*
- Examples:
  - *Dictatorship* – Syria, Sudan
  - *absolute monarchy* – Saudi Arabia
  - *Theocracy* - Iran
Theocracy: Government of Religion

- Form of government in which a deity (God) is the supreme ruler.
- The deity’s laws are interpreted by religious authorities.
- The religious authorities play an important role in the government’s leadership.
How do governments distribute power?

• **Confederation:**
  – System in which the *local* governments hold all of the *power*.
  – Although there is a *central* government, its existence depends on the *local* governments.
  – The central government has only as much *power* as the local governments allow.
  – The *Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries* (OPEC) is an example of a confederation.
Oligarchy: Government by the Few

• Form of government in which a political party or other small group controls the government and makes all of the major decisions.

• Citizens have little choice but to go along with decisions that are made
  • Opposition to the government is often violently suppressed

• Power is often gained and maintained through the military, wealth, and/or religion

• Examples:
  • Communism – China, North Korea, Vietnam
  • OPEC
How do governments distribute power?

- **Federation:**
  - Power is *shared* between a central government and local governments (such as states and counties).
  - It is a government made up of an *executive* branch, a *legislative* branch, and a *judicial* branch.
  - *Israel* has a federal system of government.
Democracy: Government of the People

- Form of government in which the **people** play a much greater role in deciding who the rulers are and what decisions are made.
- Decisions are made by the **majority**, but there are also laws in place to protect the individual rights of the **minority**
- Two main forms of democratic governments:
  - Presidential – South Korea
  - Parliamentary – Israel, Japan, India
- Most countries with a democratic form of government are considered **republics**:
  - People select leaders (through **voting**) to represent their interests in government
  - Government leaders are supposed to make decisions based on the desires of the **people** they represent
Israel: Parliamentary Democracy

• Israel has a **parliamentary democracy** form of government:
  – The people elect **representatives** from a group of different political parties.
  – The head of the government is usually the leader of the **political party** with the majority of elected delegates.

• Israel is led by its parliament (**Knesset**) and the **Prime Minister**.

• All Israeli citizens over the age of **18** are allowed to vote for members of the Knesset.

• Elections are held every **4** years, unless the party in power begins to lose the support of a majority of the **Knesset** members.
Israel: Mixed Economy

- Israel has one of the strongest economies in Southwest Asia.
- Unlike many of its neighboring countries, Israel has no oil and few natural resources.
- Israel’s economy is based on industry and technology.
Saudi Arabia: Hereditary Monarchy

- Saudi Arabia is ruled by a hereditary monarchy:
  - The government is led by a king who comes from a family that has ruled the country for several generations.
  - The king rules for life; the people do not choose the king.
  - When a king dies, the Saudi family announces who the next king will be from among their male family members.

- Much of Saudi law is based on Shariah (laws based on the teaching of the Qu’ran).
- Only Saudi men who are 21 years and older have extremely limited rights to vote.
Saudi Arabia: Mixed Economy

• Once an extremely poor nation, today Saudi Arabia has developed a modern economy based on oil.

• Saudi Arabia is the largest producer of oil in the world.

• Wealth from oil has allowed Saudi Arabia to:
  – Spend billions of dollars on desalination and irrigation to help produce more crops
  – Modernize roads, schools, airports, and communication systems
  – Provide free healthcare and education to its citizens
Iran: Theocratic Republic

- Although Iran is technically considered an Islamic republic, its government is most often referred to as a **theocracy**:  
  - **God** is seen as being the true leader of government and the country’s **religious** leaders serve as **political** leaders  
  - Many of the government’s religious leaders take the title of **Ayatollah**  
  - The government follows strict Islamic law (**Shariah**)

- Although religious leaders play a major role in Iran’s government, the country does have a popularly elected **president** and **legislature**.

- All citizens over the age of **16** are eligible to vote in all elections.
Iran: Mixed Economy

• Like Saudi Arabia, much of Iran’s economic wealth comes from oil.
  – Iran is the 5th largest producer of oil in the world.

• Iran has used its oil wealth to create a well-educated and highly-trained workforce.

• Iran has many industries and a vast supply of mineral resources.
South Africa: Mixed Economy

• Market Part
  • Most of South Africa’s GDP comes from privately owned businesses based on mining, agriculture, services, and manufacturing.
  • In the developed section, private businesses and consumers make production decisions based on market principles and international economic standards.

• Command Part
  • The South African government has taken control of housing, business development, education, basic services, and healthcare in the country in an effort to repair the unequal distribution of resources during apartheid.
  • Social services are administered by a number of government departments.
Nigeria: Mixed Economy

- Nigeria’s major industry is petroleum production followed by agriculture.
- Corruption and ineffective government supervision of markets make developing businesses difficult.
- It is estimated that as much as 75% of Nigeria’s economy occurs in the informal sector and it not counted in GDP.
- After years of government control, private companies are starting to take over many of Nigeria’s major industries including the petroleum industry and banking sector.
- Corruption, high tariffs on imported goods and lack of infrastructure cause production inefficiencies.