

I. Population Trends

A. Population is _____ rapidly & demographic profile is changing

1. Family size tends to be _____—TFRs are frequently around five children per woman
 - a. Continued preference for large families is basis for region's demographic growth: a combination of _____ practices, rural lifestyles, child mortality, and economic realities encourages large families
2. _____ child and maternal mortality rates are also present but child mortality rates have declined
3. Life expectancy is _____, and has fallen because of HIV/AIDS.
 - a. HIV/AIDS has been one of Africa's deadliest _____ but malaria affects more people
 - b. The virus possibly emerged in the Congo in the 1950s—impact most widely felt beginning in the 1980s;
 - c. In Africa, because of dominant means of transmission, _____ often bear disproportionate burden of the AIDS epidemic
 - d. Until 1990s, most African governments did not acknowledge severity of the problem; _____ Africa is ground zero for epidemic in Africa
 - e. Social and economic implications have been profound
 - (1) Mortality especially pronounced among the _____—thus impacting economic productivity of region
 - (2) There are hopeful signs—prevention measures being taught, treatment with drugs becoming more prevalent, changes in sexual practices likewise promoted to reduce spread of disease

II. Land Use

A. Population is mostly _____; people are widely scattered throughout region;

African cities are however _____

1. Subsistence farming - staple crops are millet, sorghum, corn; irrigated rice is widely known in West Africa and Madagascar; In higher elevations wheat and barley are grown; intermixed with subsistence crops are _____—coffee, tea, rubber, bananas, cacao, cotton, peanuts; in areas that support annual crop yields, population densities are higher
2. Export agriculture (cash crop - _____) - are critical to economies of many African states; if region is to _____ modern goods and energy resources, they must sell own products on world markets—these are mostly primary products derived from farming, mining, and forestry (RAW MATERIALS)
 - a. Several African states rely on one or two export crops only
3. Pastoralism - Animal husbandry is important in Sub-Saharan Africa—especially in _____ zones; typically graze stock on stubble of harvested fields during dry season and move to drier, uncultivated areas during wet season
 - a. Camels and goats are principle livestock in the Sahel and Horn of Africa
 - b. Cattle more important toward the south
 - c. Large expanses of region have been off-limits to cattle because of infestation of _____— which spread sleeping sickness (affects economic productivity of region)

B. Urban Life - most Sub-Saharan African cities are rapidly growing; one consequence has been urban sprawl — _____

1. Rural-to-urban migration (indicative of 3rd World), industrialization, and _____ flows have forced cities to grow and use more resources

2. Tendency is toward urban primacy - _____

3. European colonialism greatly influenced urban form and development

a. _____ Africa - West Africa _____ is dotted with cities

(1) Many pre-colonial cities were walled and gated, with palace encircled by large rectangular courtyards;

(2) Many were _____ centers

(3) Most West African cities are _____, containing Islamic, European, and national elements; many cities in the region have distinct urban spaces

b. _____ Africa - major cities of southern Africa are _____ in origin

(1) Most grew as administrative or _____ centers; foundations of region's urban economy rest on rich _____ resources (ex: _____)

(2) Form of South African cities continue to reflect legacy of _____ —official policy of racial segregation

(a) South African cities divided into _____ areas based on racial categories—white, *coloured* (mixed ancestry, think *mulatto* & *mestizo*), Indian (South Asian), and African (black)

(b) Johannesburg _____ modern urban face of South Africa