



Wayne E. Sirmon

GEO 301

World Regional Geography

GEO 301

World Regional Geography

What's Next??

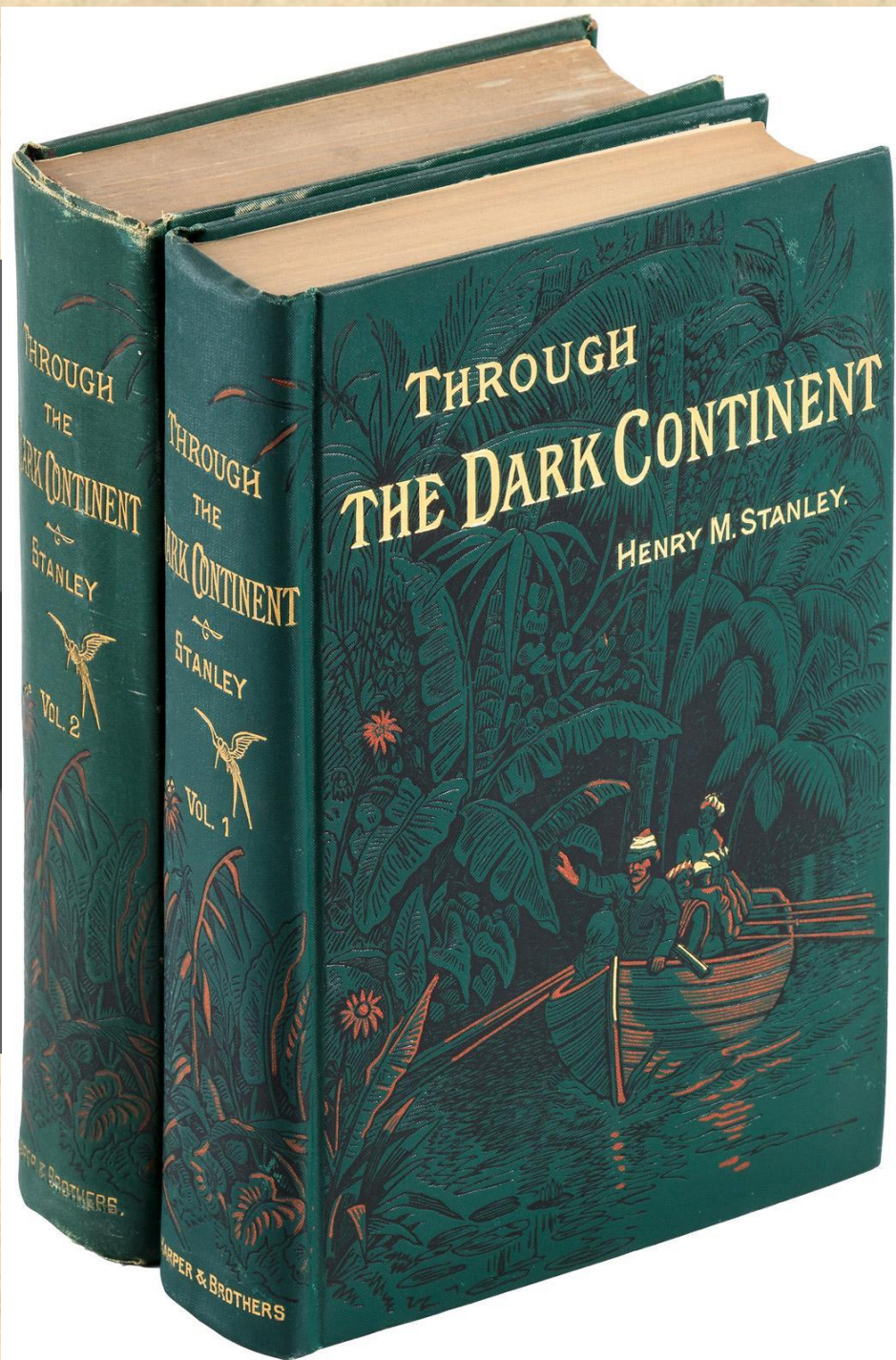
Oct. 31	2nd Paper Selection deadline
Nov. 3	Online Quiz Chapter 9
Nov. 5	Election Day – <u><i>No Class</i></u>
Nov. 17	Online Quiz Chapter 10
Dec. 1	Online Quiz Chapter 11

Geo 301- Sub-Saharan Africa





WHY WAS AFRICA CALLED THE DARK CONTINENT?



Geographic Setting

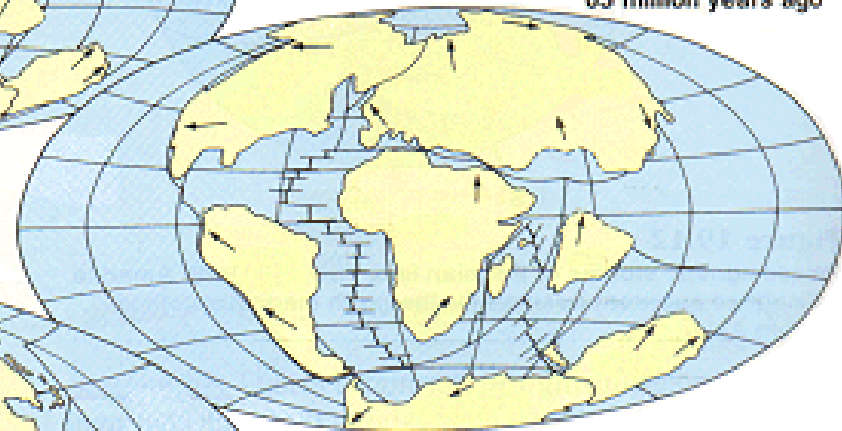
Geography 301 Sub-Saharan Africa



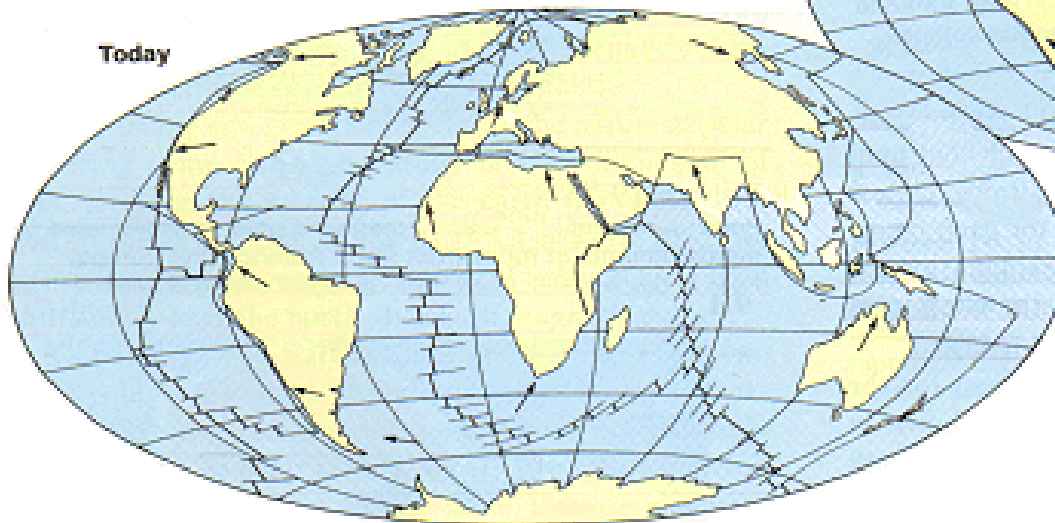
? million years ago



135 million years ago



65 million years ago



Today

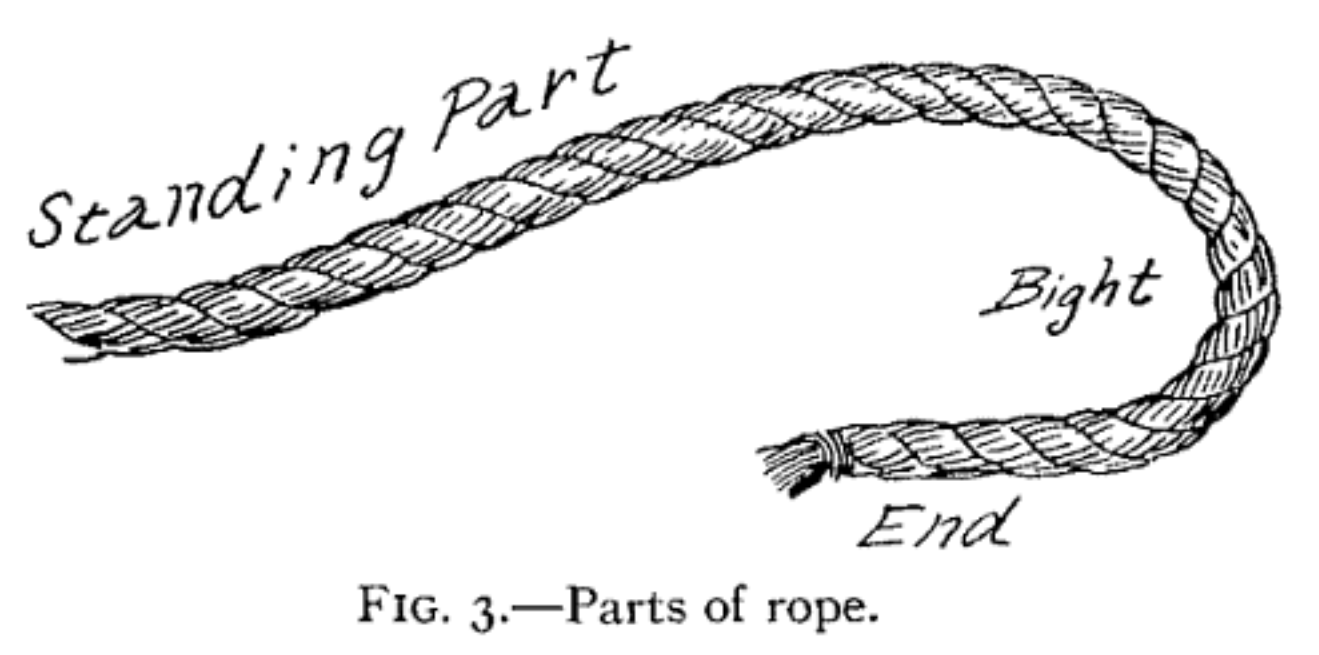
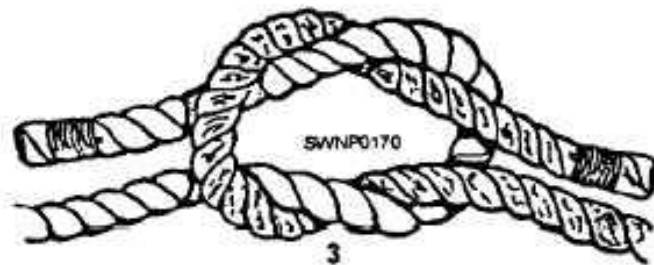
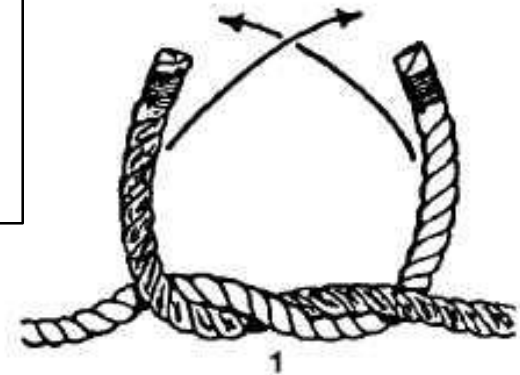
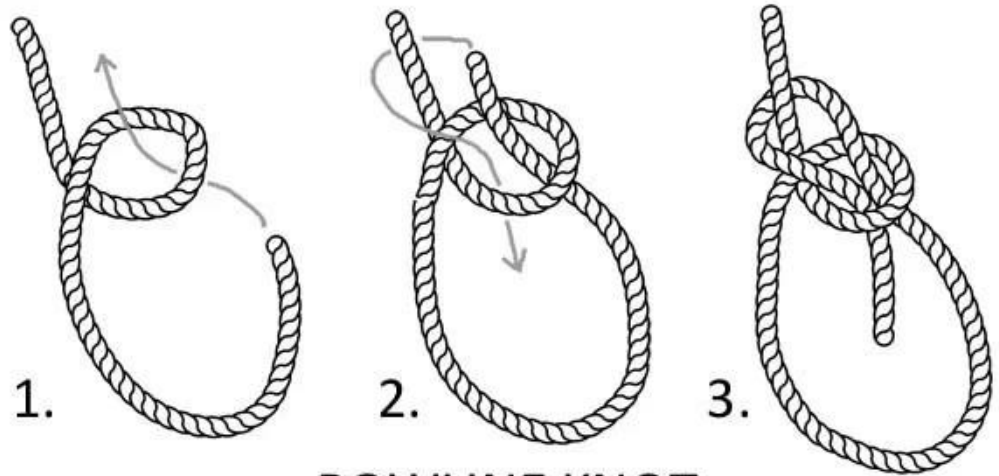


FIG. 3.—Parts of rope.

In knot tying, a **bight** is a curved section or slack part between the two ends of a rope

The reef knot, or **square knot**, is an ancient and simple binding knot used to secure a rope or line around an object.



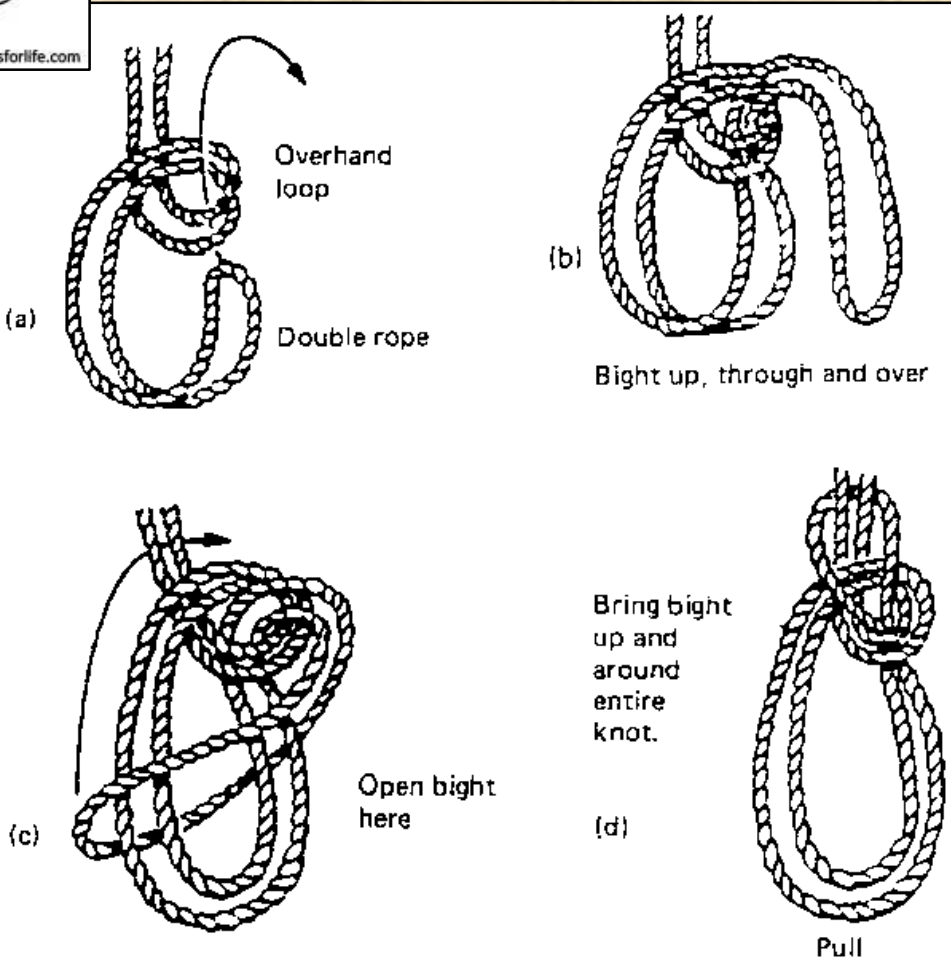


BOWLINE KNOT

hikersforlife.com

Bowline is an ancient and simple knot used to form a fixed "eye" at the end of a rope.

Bowline on a Bight is a knot which makes a pair of loops in the middle of a rope.

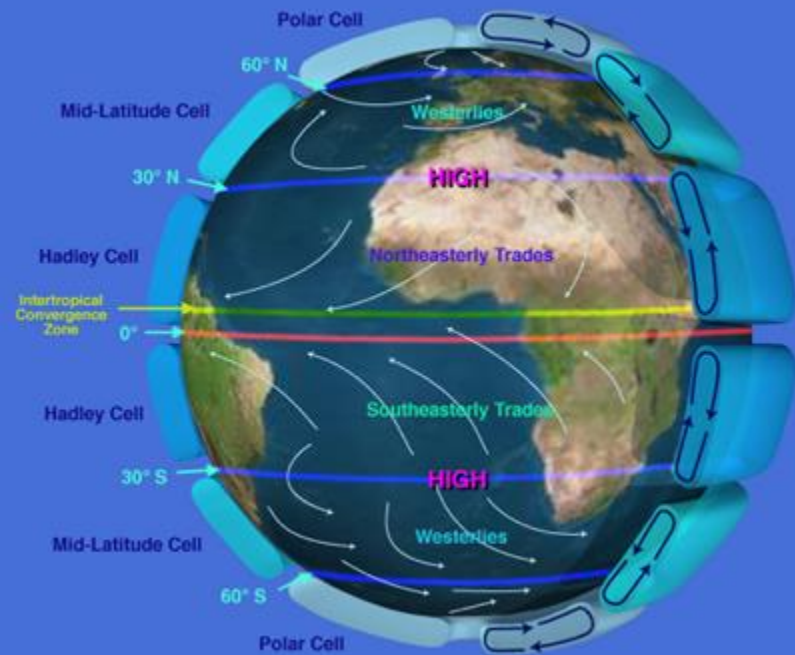


Geographic Setting

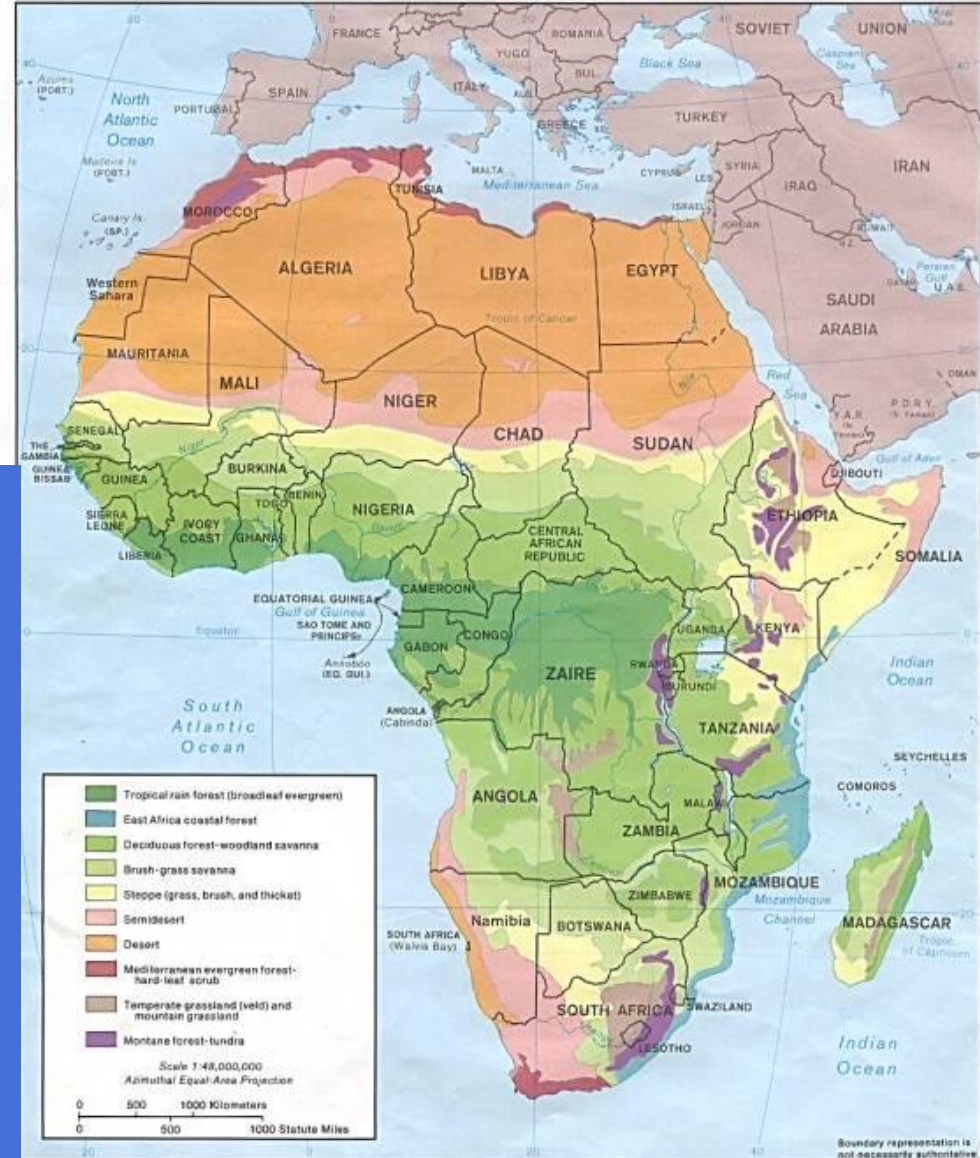
Geography 301 Sub-Saharan Africa

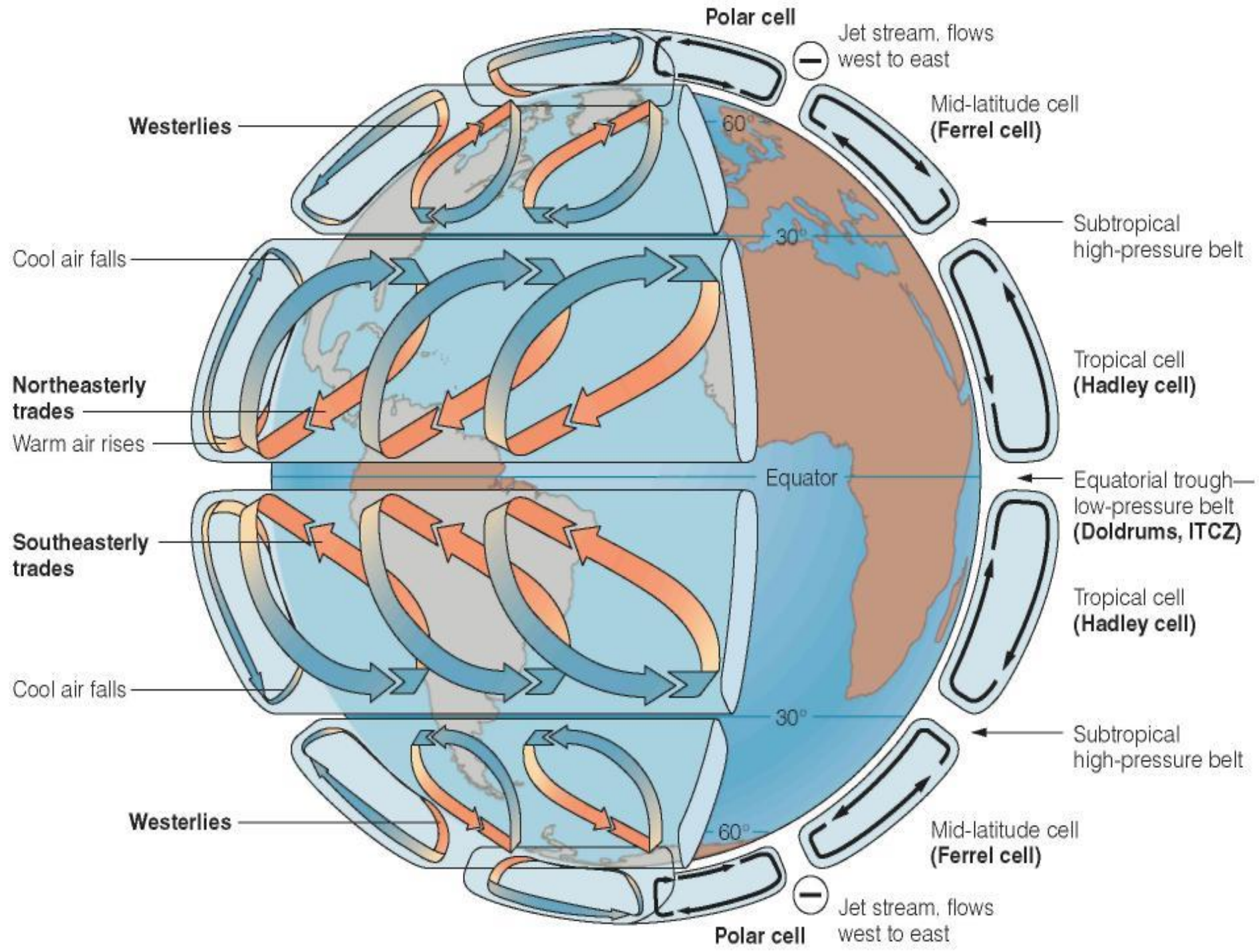
Climate and Vegetation Intertropical convergence zone

Sahel



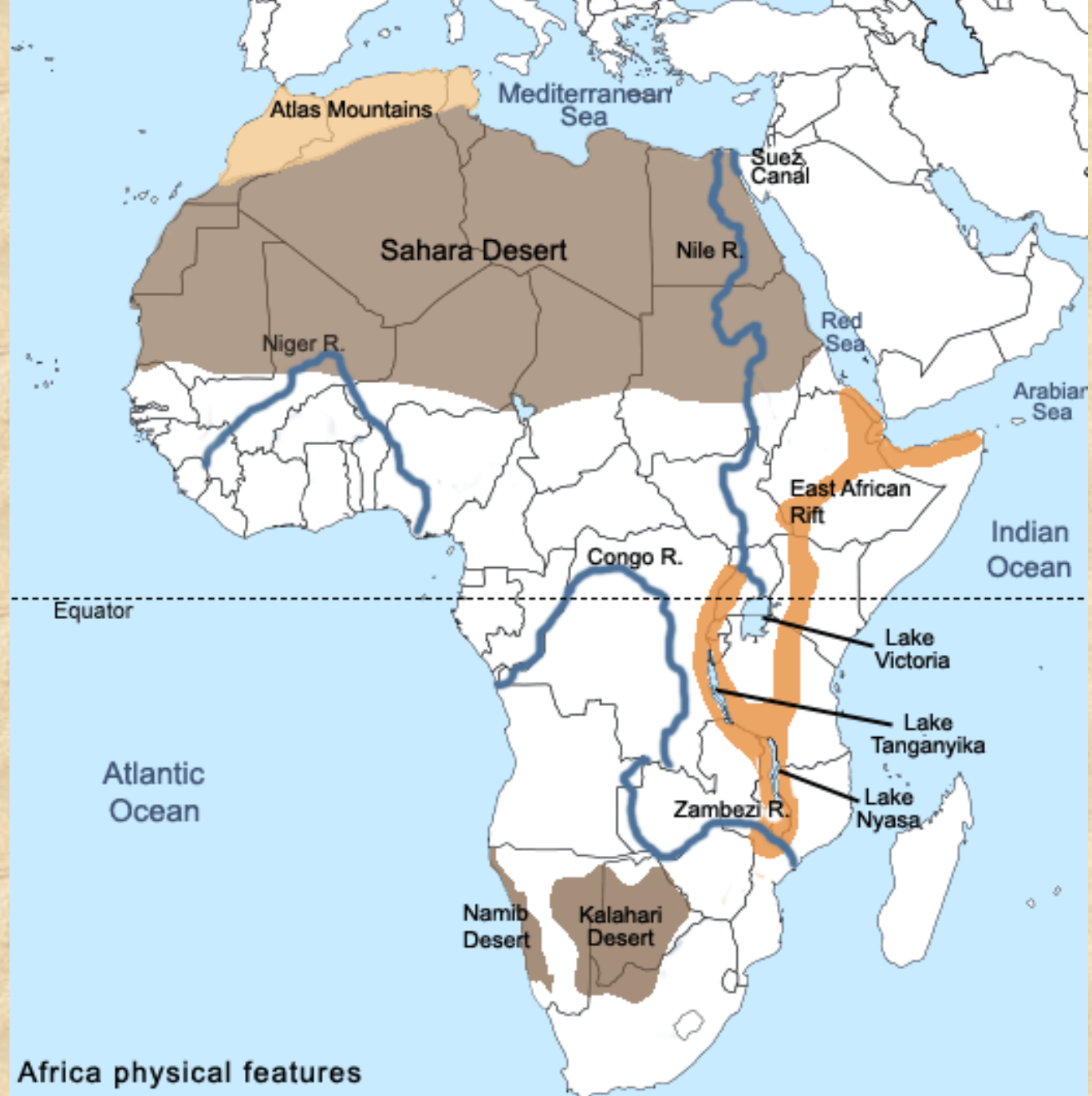
Natural Vegetation in Africa





Few Rivers

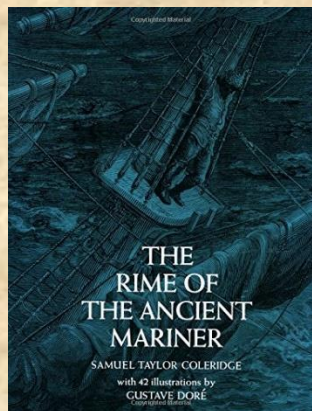
Few Ports
Few Beaches



Africa physical features

© Lizard Point Consulting

Lizardpoint.com



A map of the Great African Rift Valley



Eurasian Plate

Arabian Plate

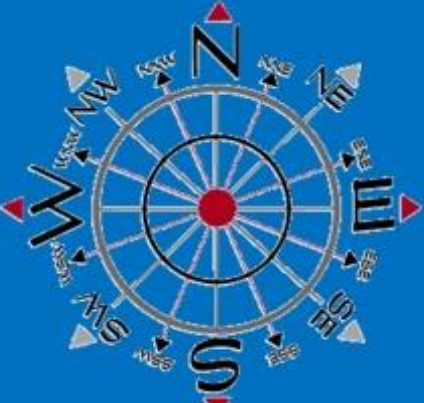
African Plate (Nubian)

Indian Ocean

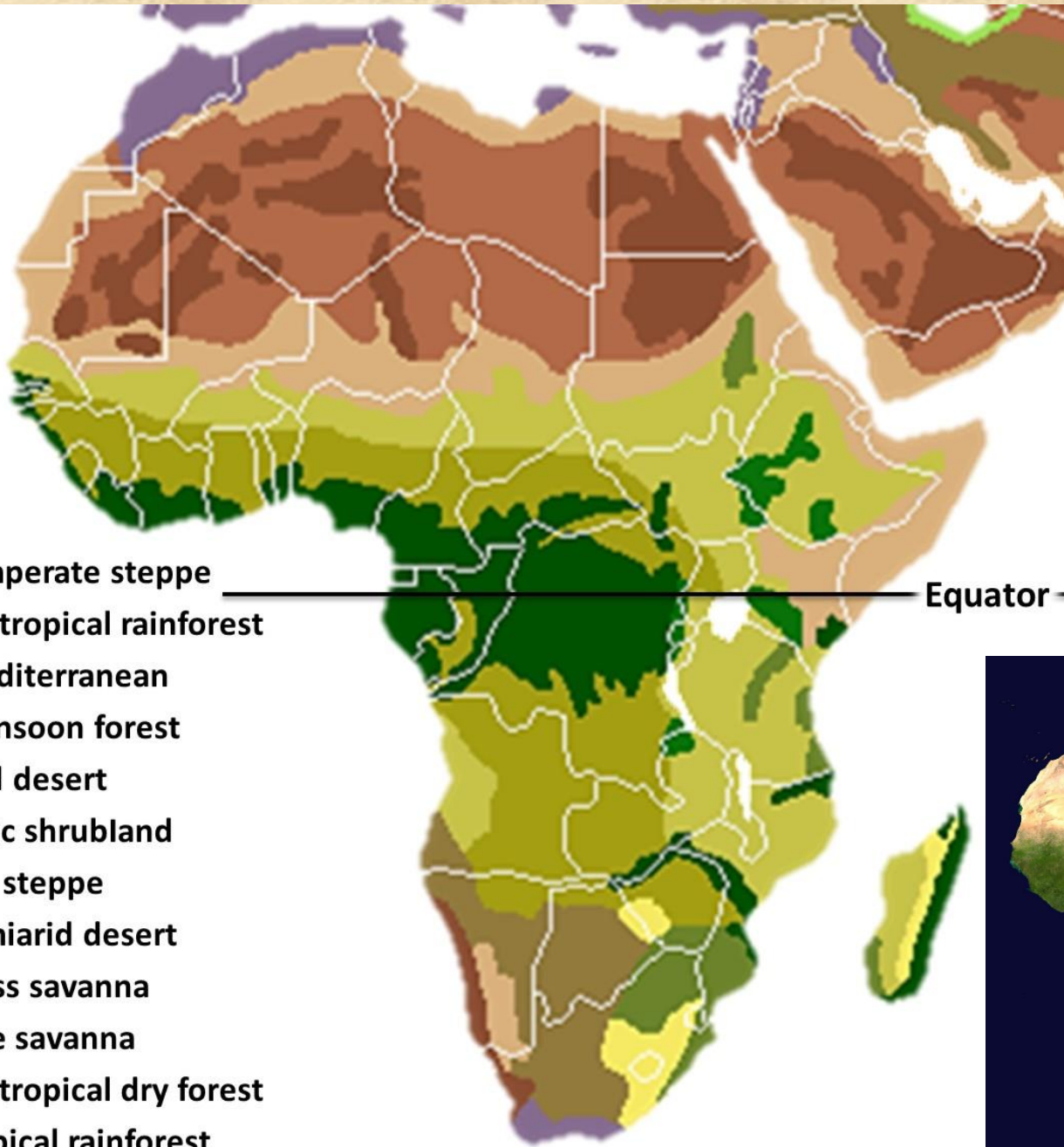
African Plate (Somali)

Atlantic Ocean

- Key Volcanoes
- Rift Valley
- 1 Mount Kenya
- 2 Mount Kilimanjaro



0 900km Approx.



temperate steppe

subtropical rainforest

Mediterranean

monsoon forest

arid desert

xeric shrubland

dry steppe

semiarid desert

grass savanna

tree savanna

subtropical dry forest

tropical rainforest

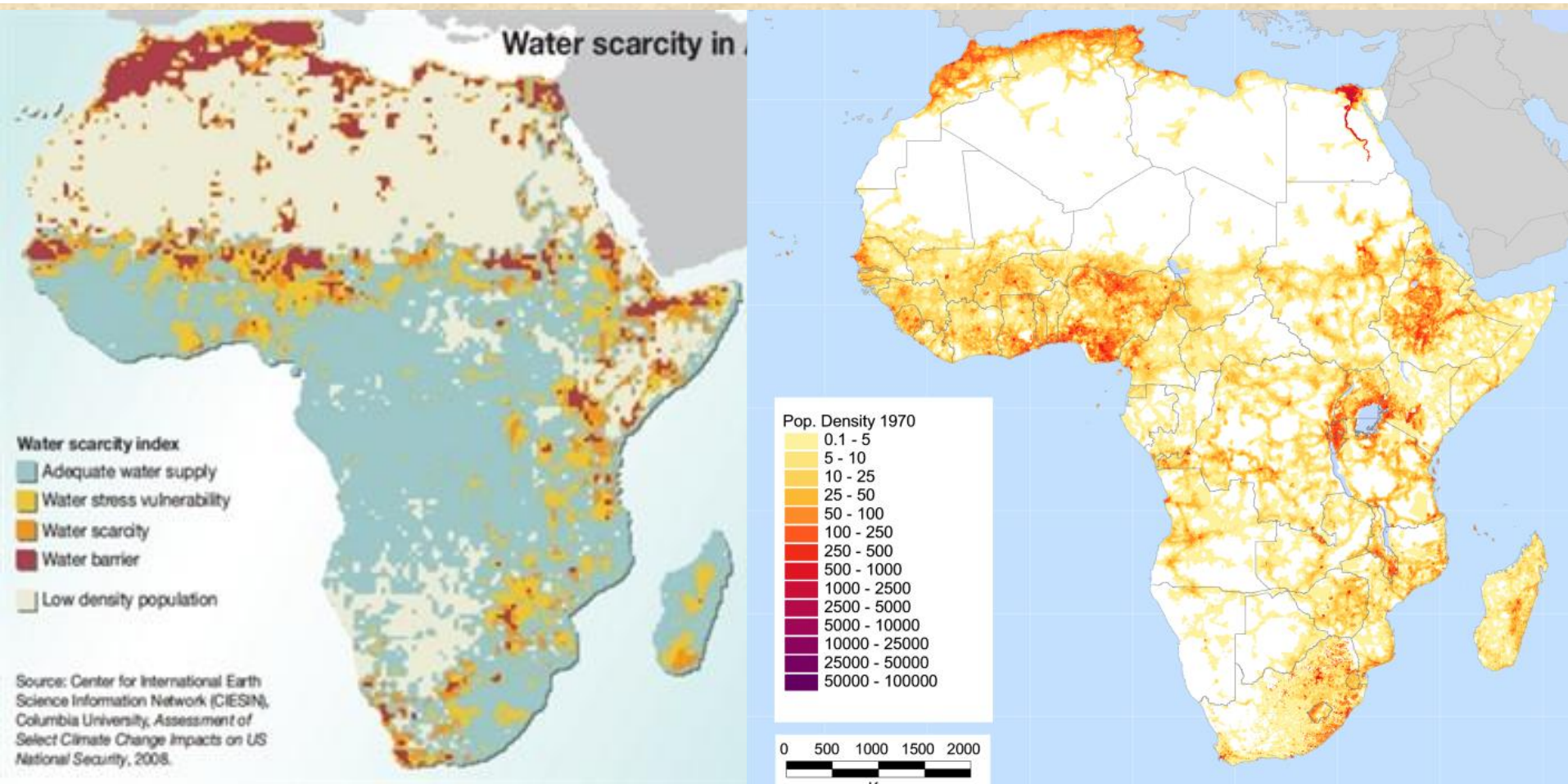
Equator



Geographic Setting

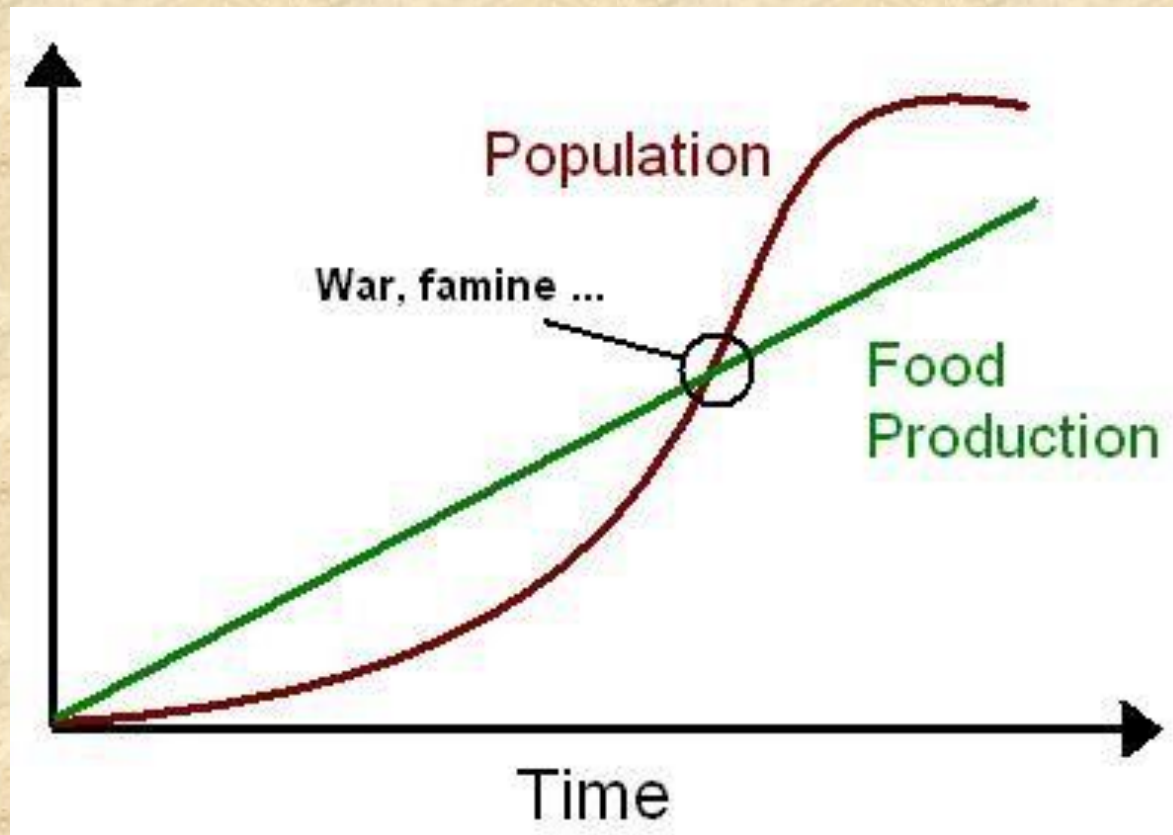
Geography 301 Sub-Saharan Africa

Water Resources vs. Population Locations

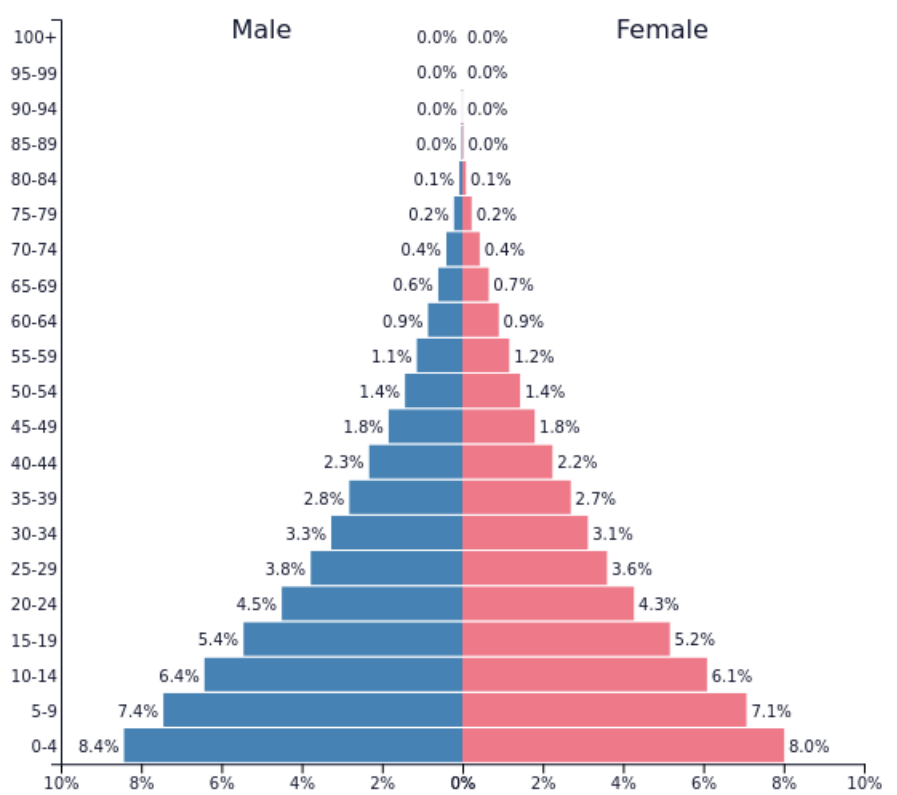


Malthusian Theory of Population:

Exponential population growth and arithmetic food supply growth. Food production will not be able to keep up with growth in the human population, resulting in disease, famine, war, and calamity.

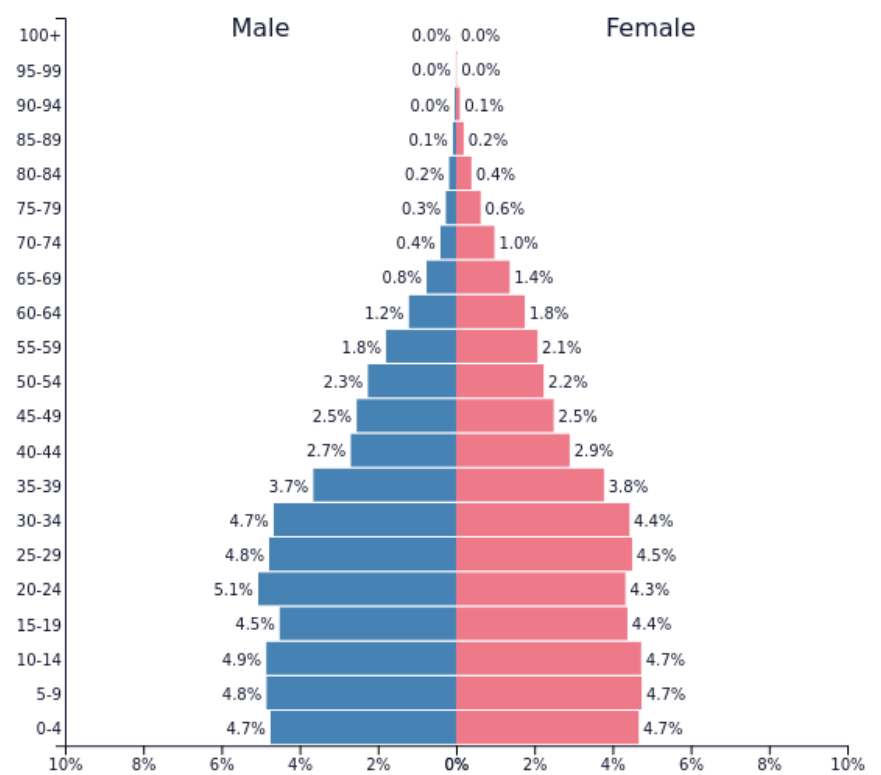


Population vs Agriculture



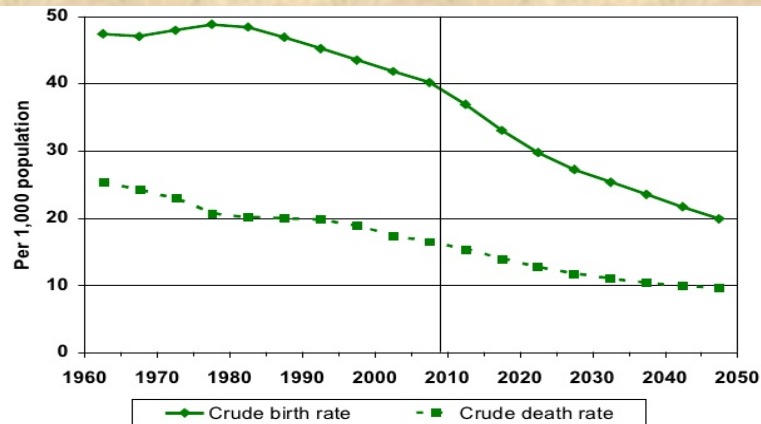
Nigeria - 2019
Population: **201,748,560**

PopulationPyramid.net

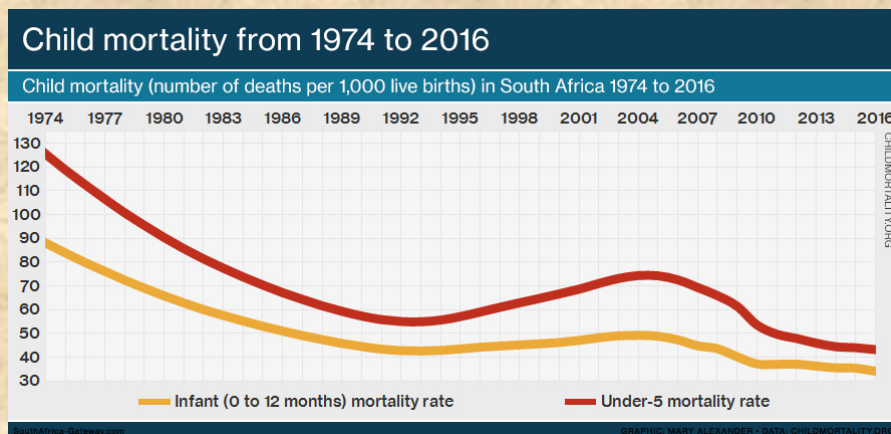


South Africa - 2019
Population: **56,275,858**

PopulationPyramid.net



Source: UN, World Population Prospects, 2008



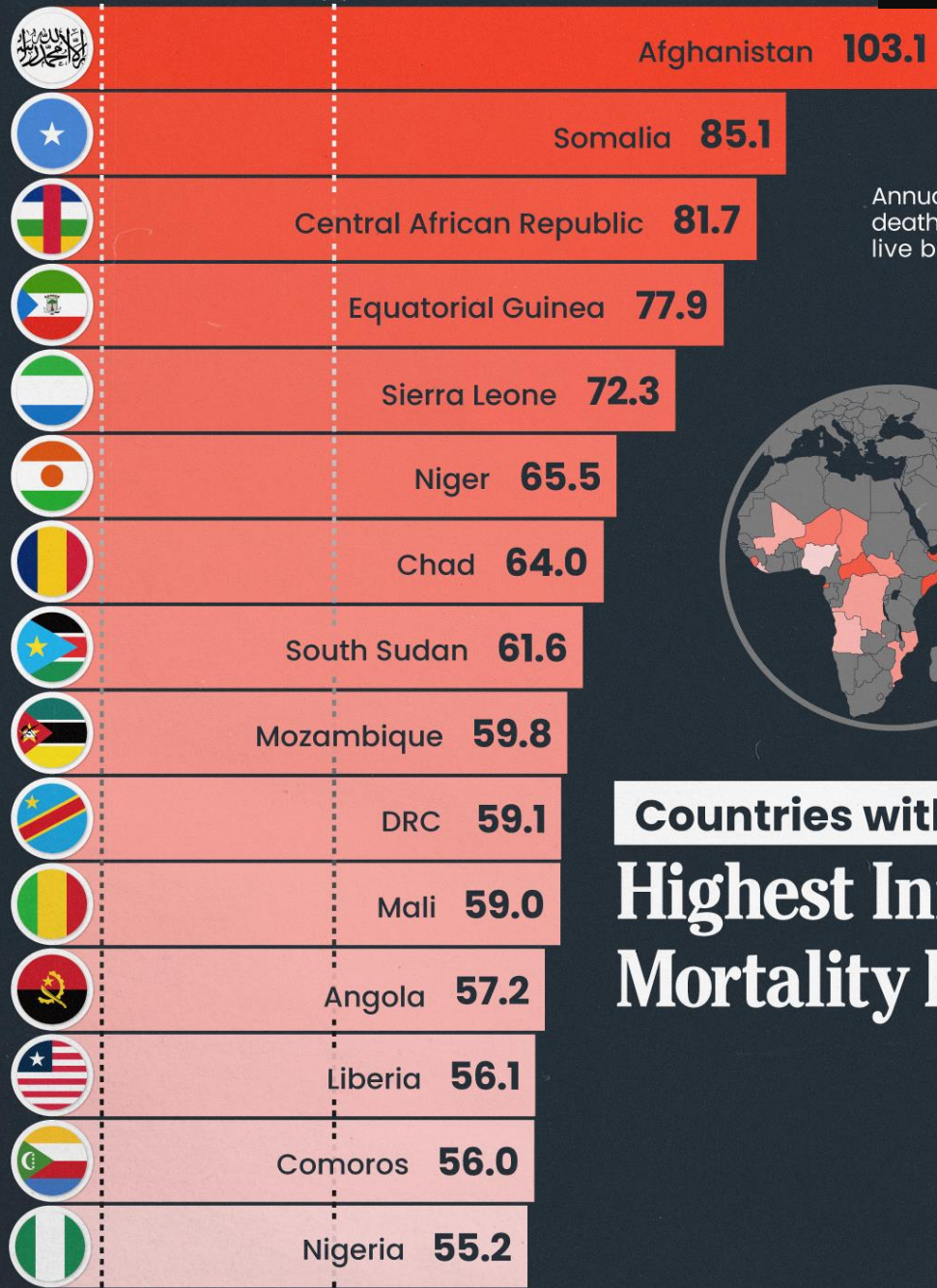
SouthAfrica-Gateway.com

GRAPHIC: MARY ALEXANDER - DATA: CHILD.MORTALITY.ORG

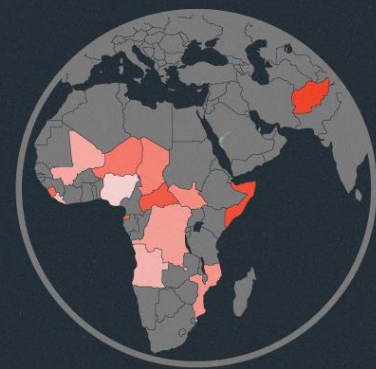
2023

5.1 U.S. Average

28.0 World Average



Annual # of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.



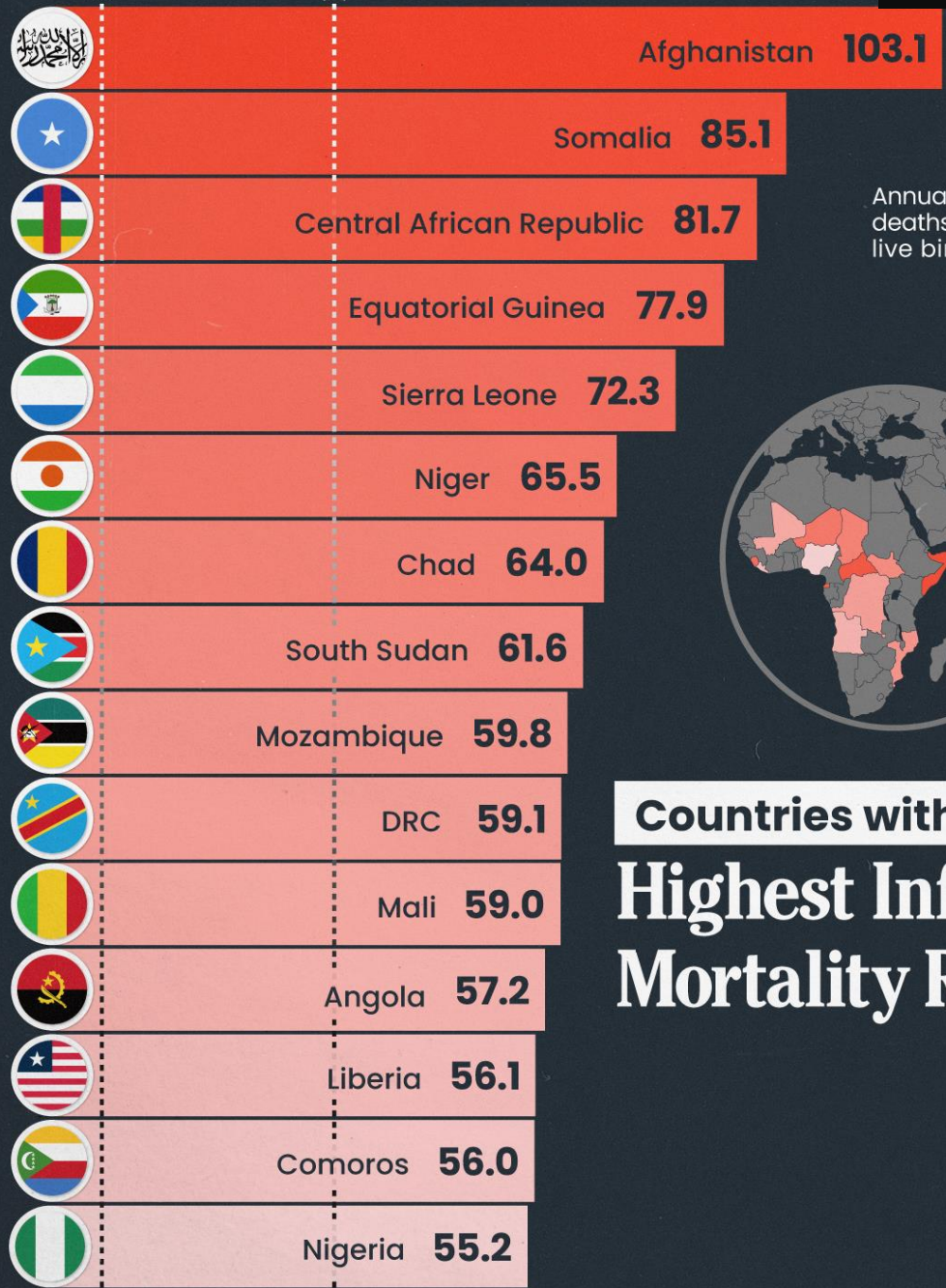
Countries with the Highest Infant Mortality Rate



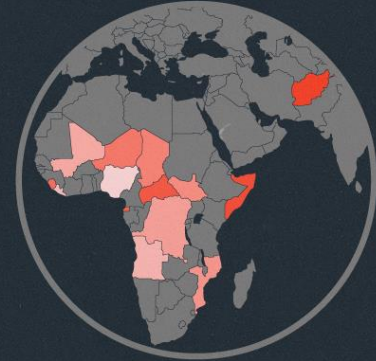
2023

5.1 U.S. Average 28.0 World Average

Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa
 Sub-Saharan Africa



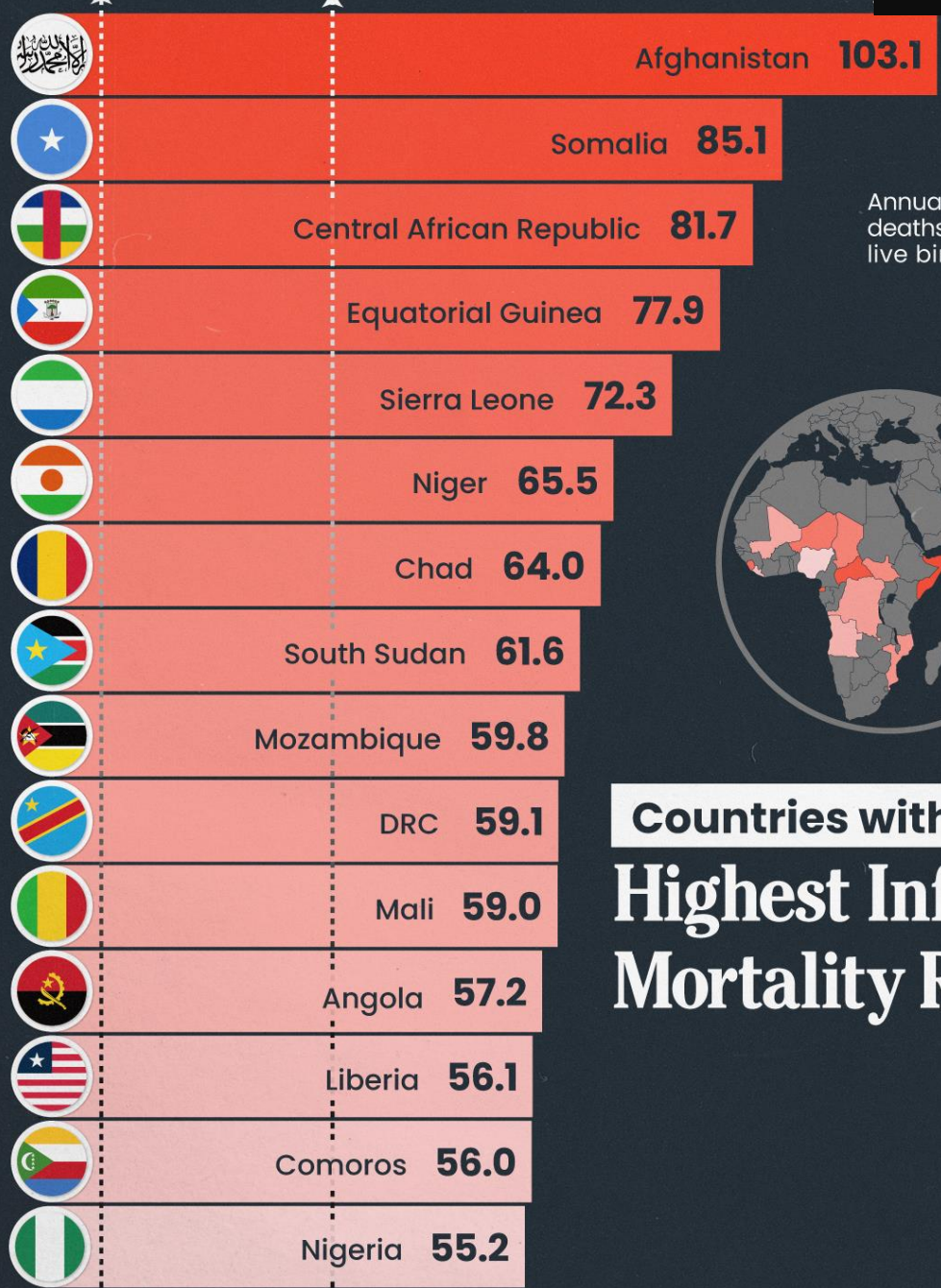
Annual # of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.



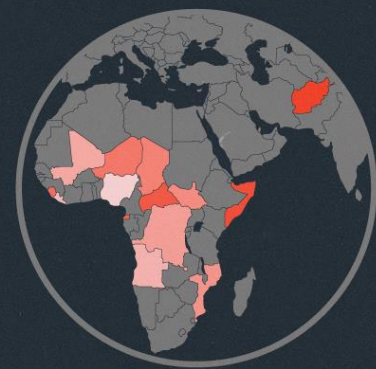
Countries with the Highest Infant Mortality Rate



5.1 U.S. Average 28.0 World Average



Annual # of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.



Countries with the Highest Infant Mortality Rate

Health care: Poor access to quality health care, and poor use of health care facilities by patients

Socioeconomic factors:

Poverty, low levels of maternal education, high levels of unemployment, and lack of adequate housing or services

Birth complications:

Preterm birth, birth asphyxia, low birth weight, and birth trauma

Infections:

Pneumonia, diarrhea, and other infections

Malaria:

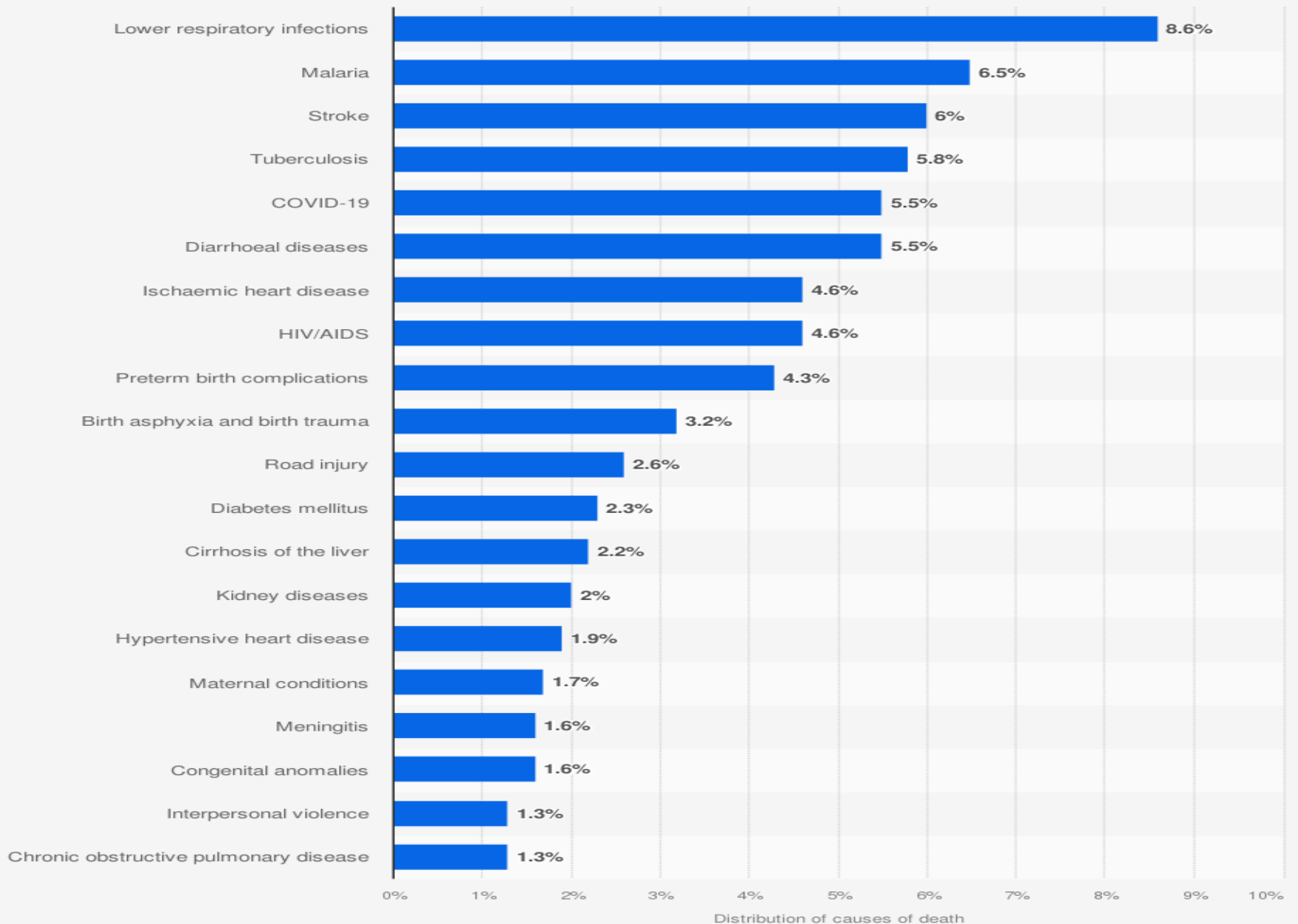
A leading cause of death in children under five

Social pressure:

Social pressure to replace a dead child can lead to immediate pregnancy with poor nutrition and infant health



Distribution of the leading causes of death in Africa in 2021

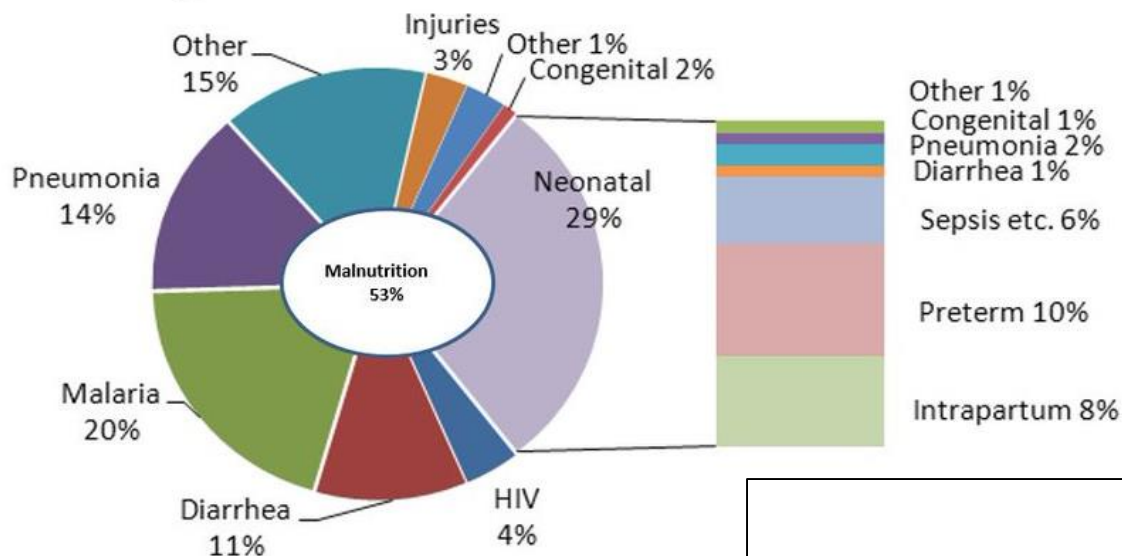


Source
WHO
© Statista 2024

Additional Information:
Africa; 2021

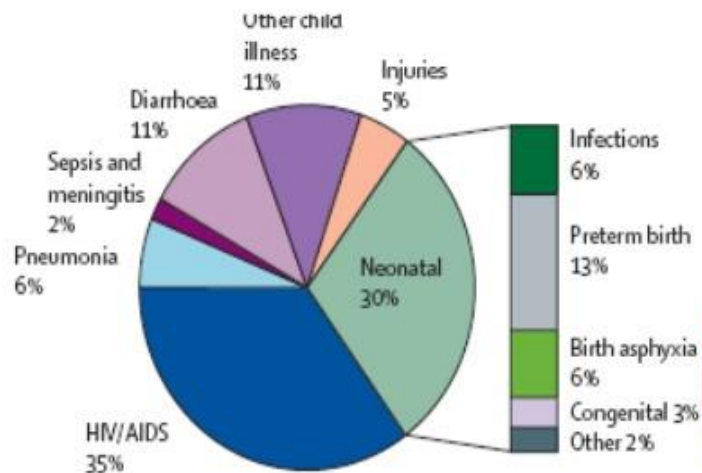
Distribution of causes of death

Nigeria - Cause of under-five deaths 2010



Source: NATIONAL STRATEGIC HEALTH

Causes of under-five deaths in South Africa



Neonatal causes; pneumonia, diarrhoea and other child illness; and HIV/AIDS each account for 30% of U5 deaths

According to Child PIP 60% of children were underweight and a third were severely malnourished

Based on SA Burden of Disease estimates for 2000

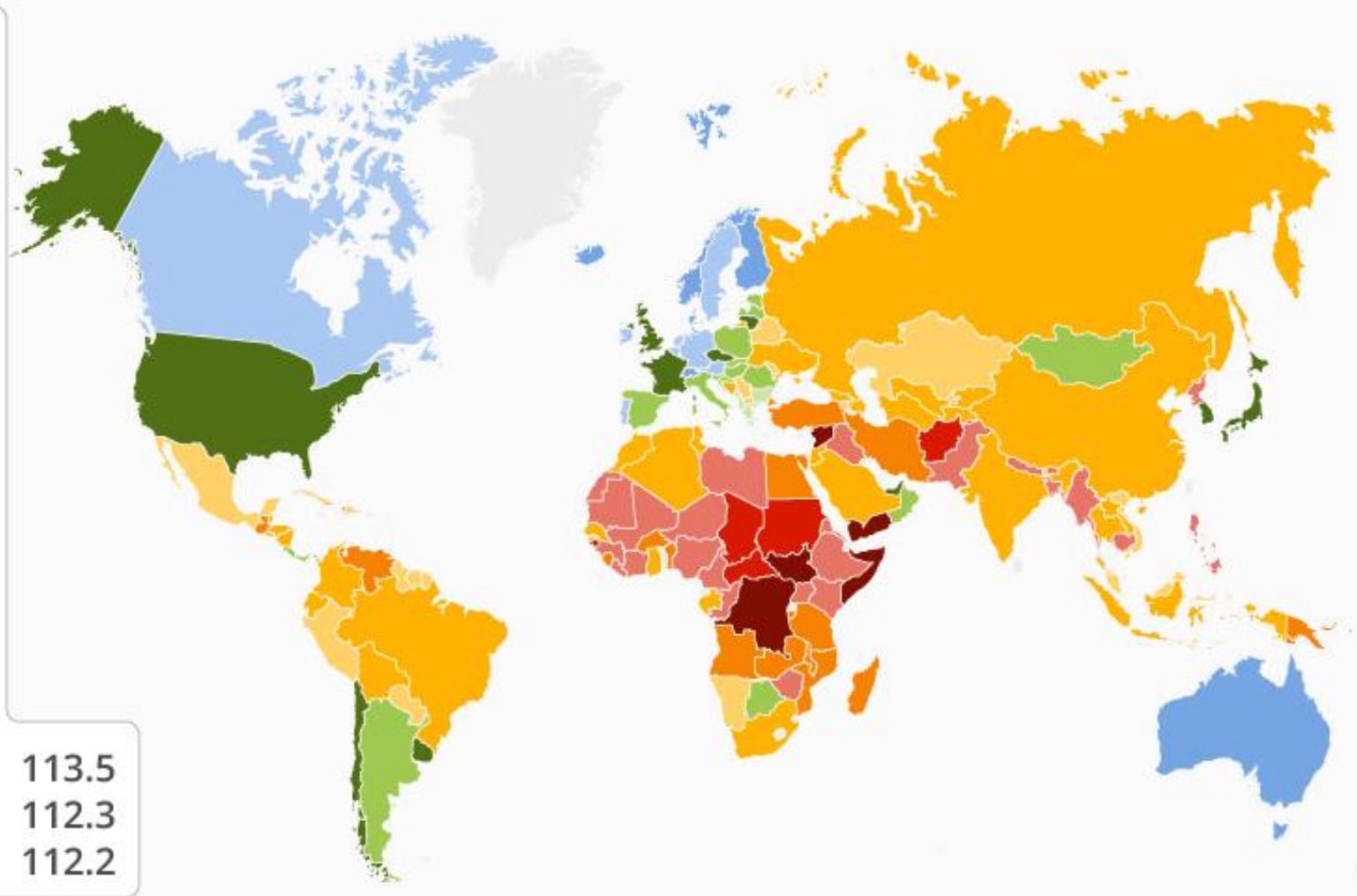
The World's Most Fragile States

Results of the 2019 Fragile States Index (120 = highest fragility)*

0.0
Sustainable
Stable
Warning
Alert
120.0

Most Fragile

1. Yemen	113.5
2. South Sudan	112.3
3. Syria	112.2



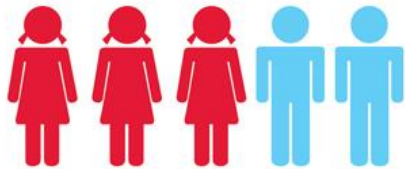
Fragile states have characteristics that substantially impair their economic and social performance. These include weak governance, limited administrative capacity, chronic humanitarian crises, persistent social tensions, and often, violence or the legacy of armed conflict and civil war.

Geography 301 - Sub-Saharan Africa



Geography 301 - Sub-Saharan Africa

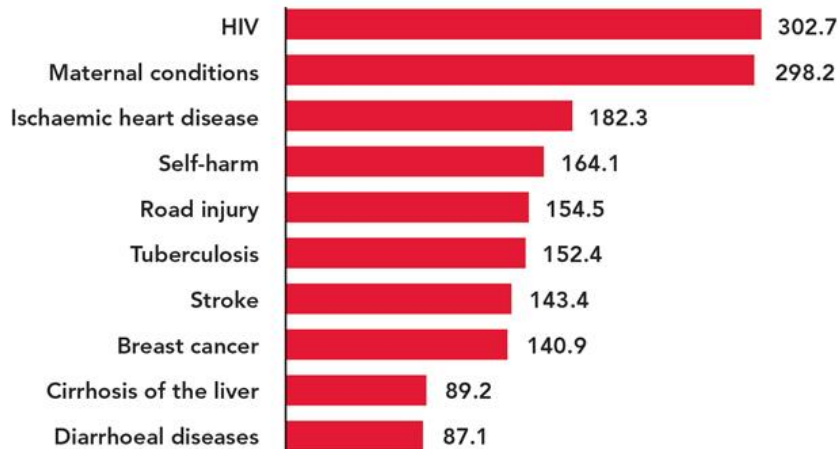
AT A GLANCE



In sub-Saharan Africa, three in five new HIV infections among 15–19-year-olds are among girls.

Source: UNAIDS 2018 estimates.

AIDS-related illnesses are the leading cause of death among 15–49-year-old females globally (hundred thousands)

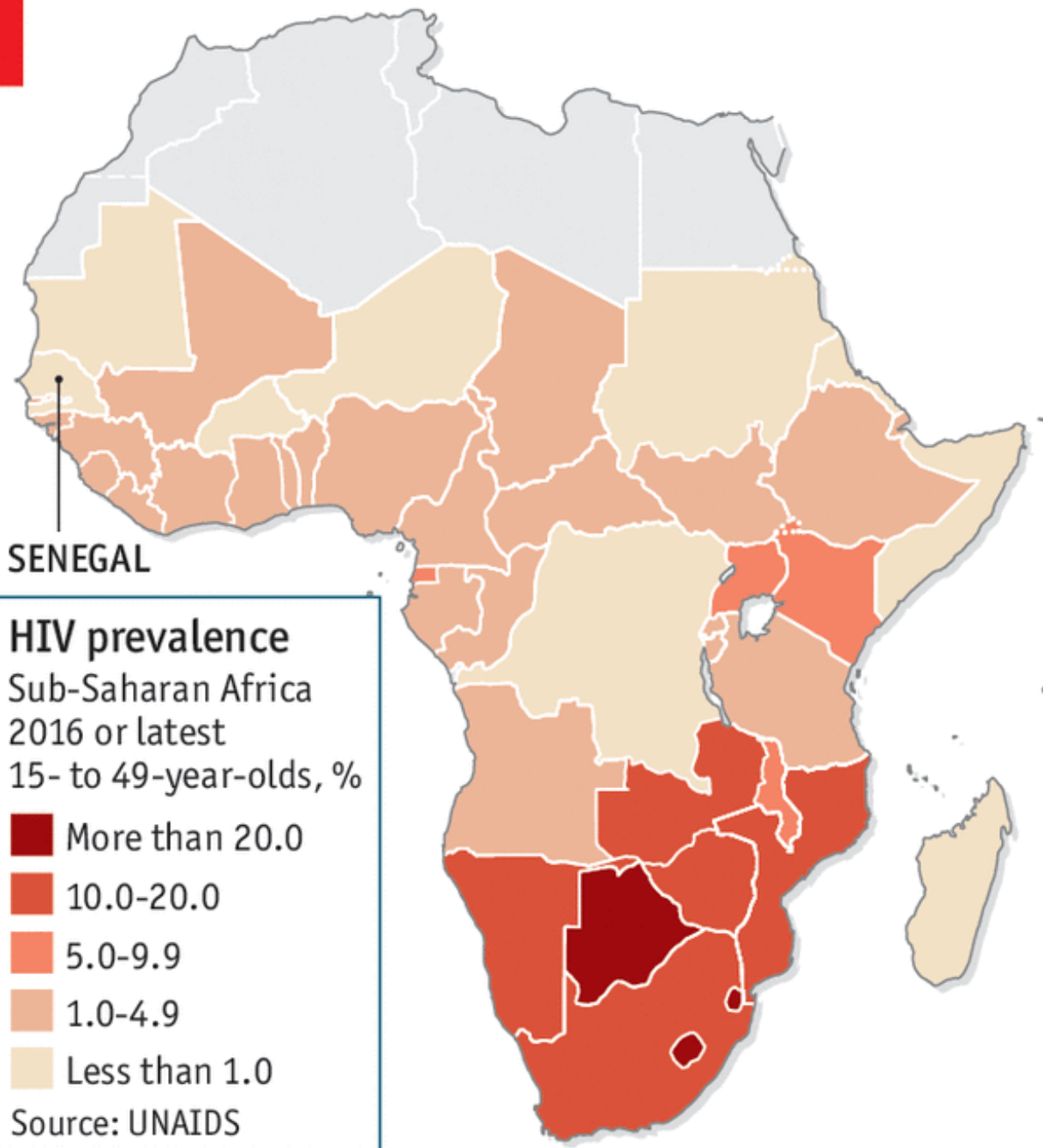


Source: Global health estimates 2016: deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. Geneva, World Health Organization; 2018.

10X

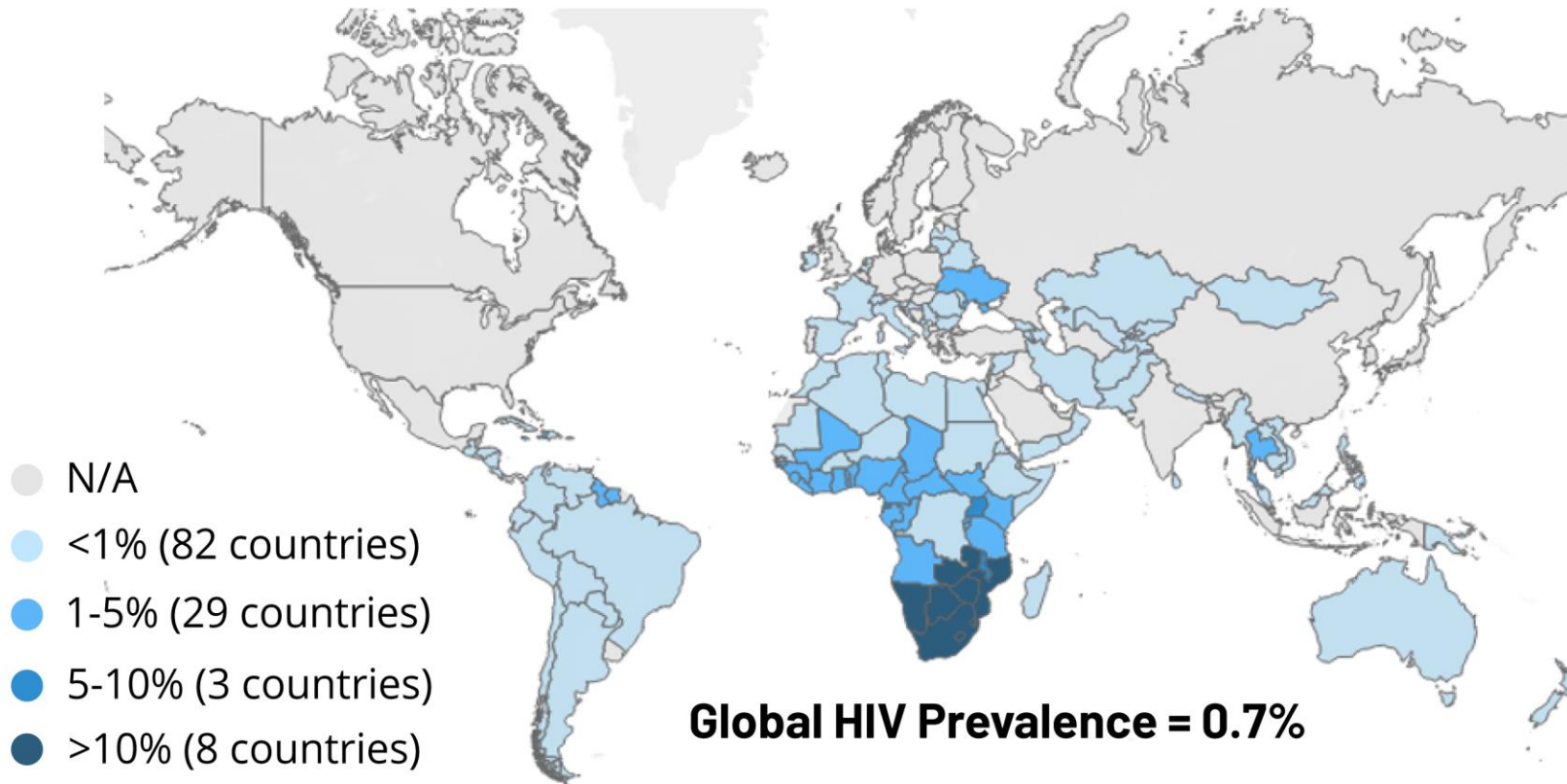
HIV INCIDENCE IS 10 TIMES HIGHER AMONG FEMALE SEX WORKERS THAN AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION

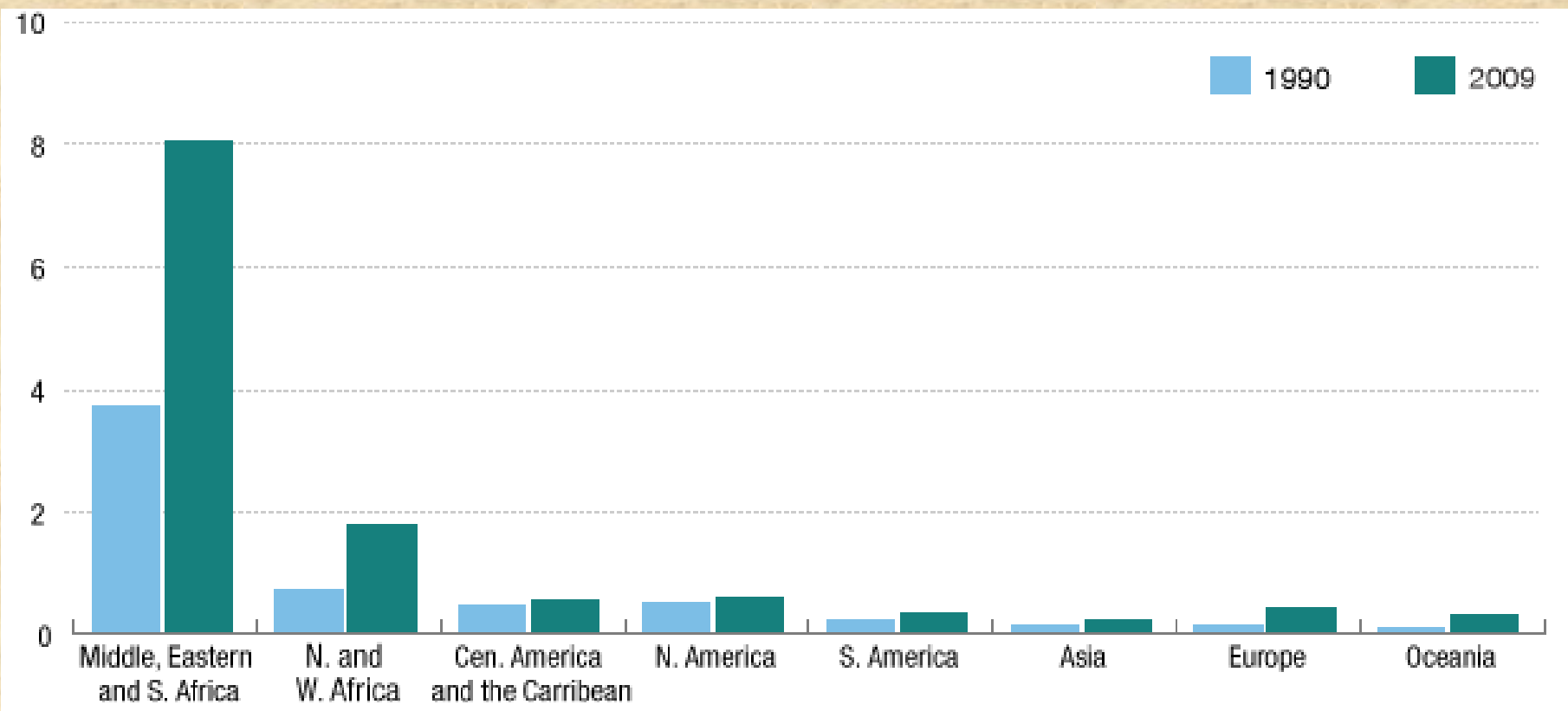
Source: UNAIDS, 2018.



The Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic

Adult HIV Prevalence, 2019

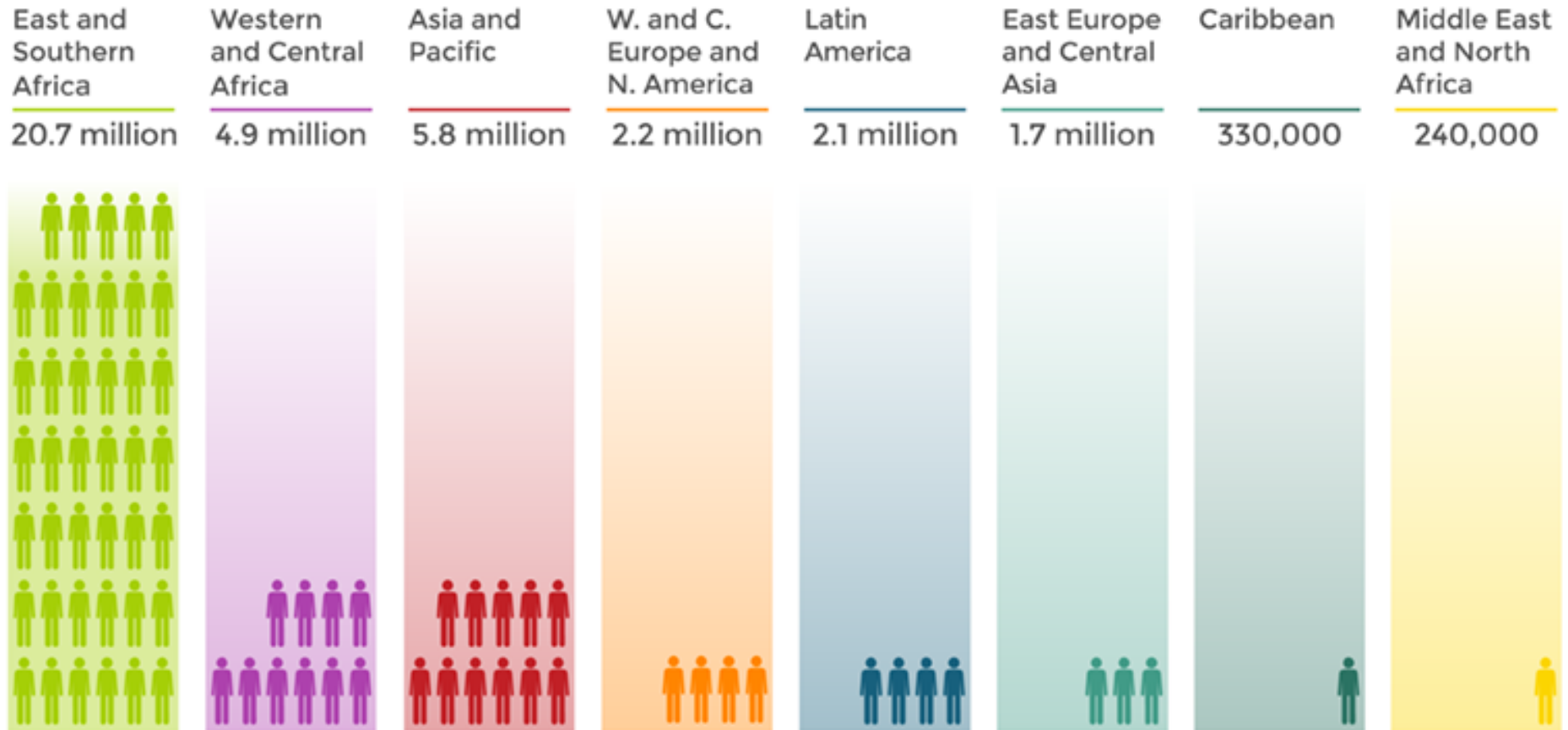




HIV, Region By Region

A comparison of HIV prevalence
(% of population living with HIV, ages 15 - 49)
in 1990 and 2009.

Number of people living with HIV in 2019

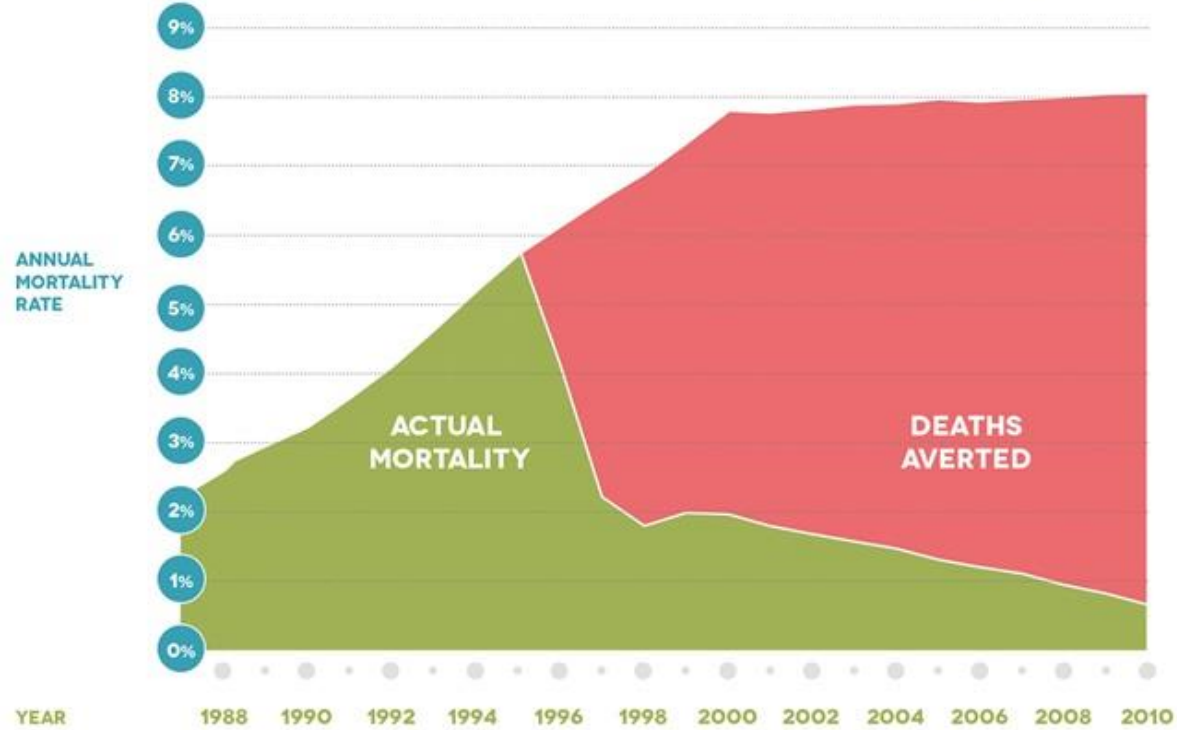


Source: UNAIDS Data 2020



ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY CURE TO HIV/AIDS?

ACTUAL vs PROJECTED DEATH RATES FOR HIV/AIDS IN THE UNITED STATES



862,000 PREMATURE DEATHS AVOIDED

Chapter 8 – *Early Civilizations in Africa*

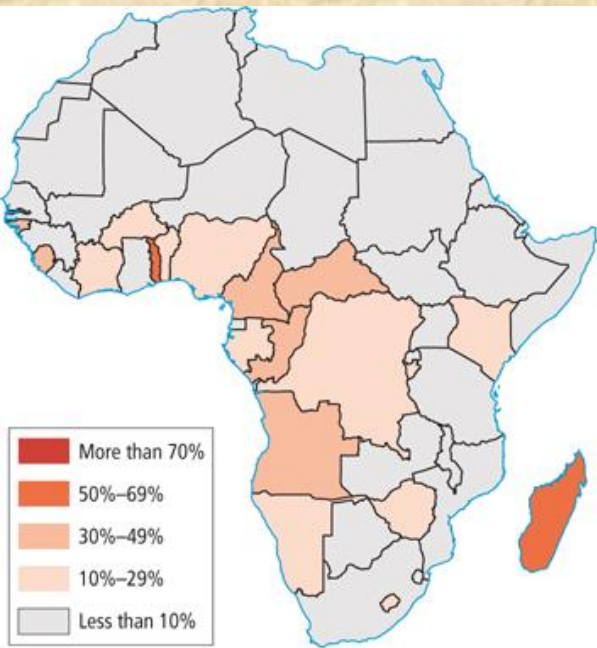


Bantu *“People”*

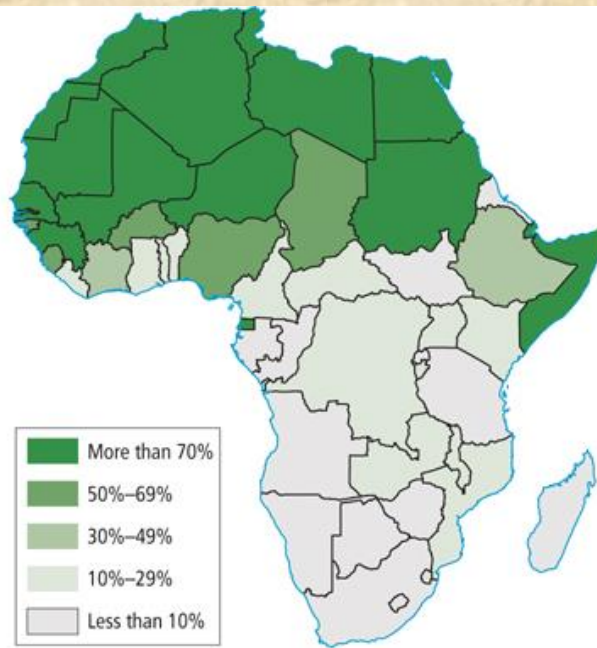
300-600 ethnic groups
(535 languages)

Geography 301 - Sub-Saharan Africa

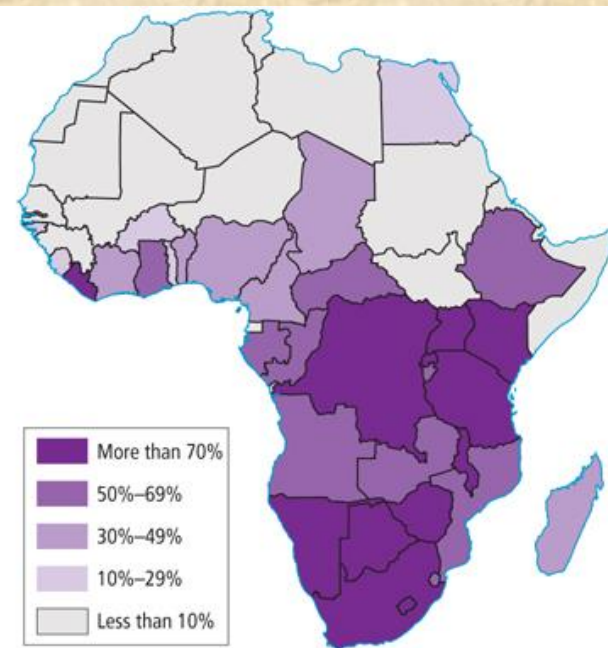
Traditional



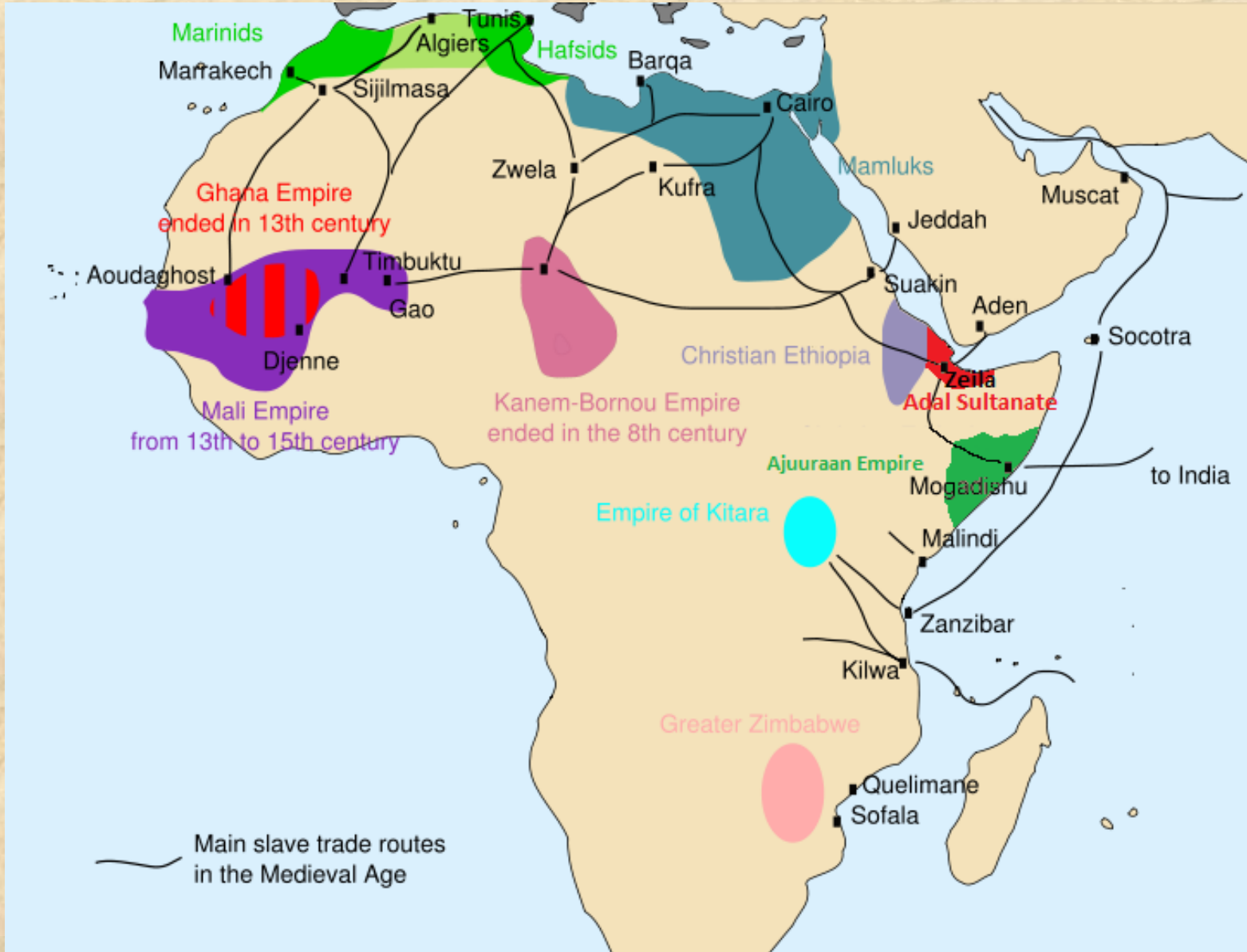
Islam



Christian



Geography 301 Sub-Saharan Africa



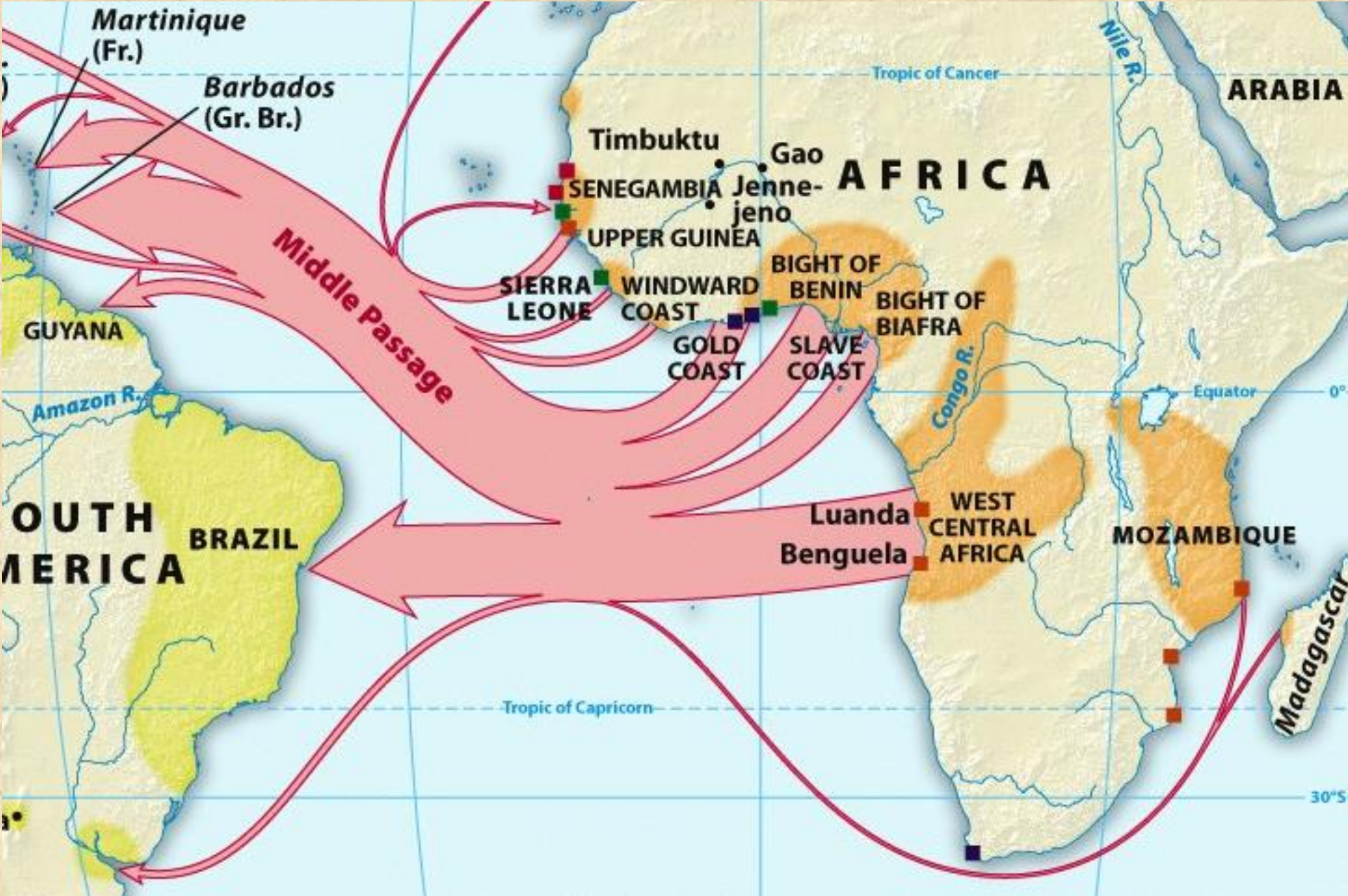
Slave Trade before 1500

Triangular Trade

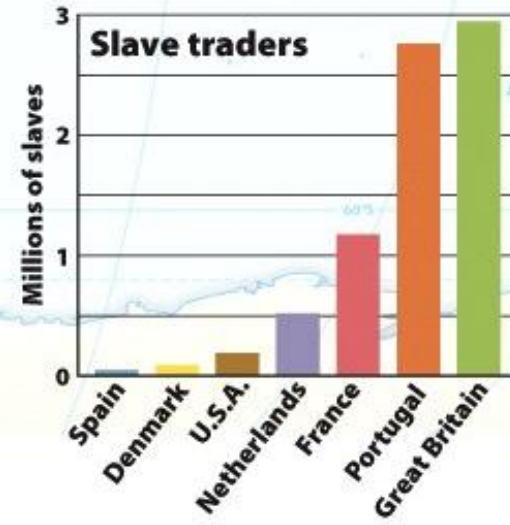
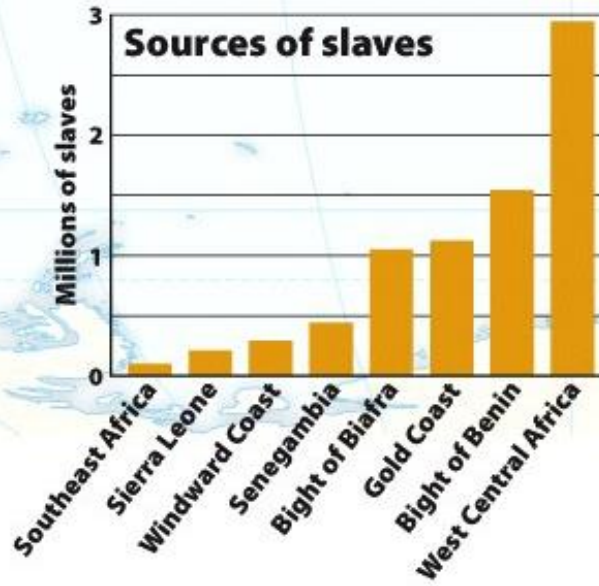
New England ... rum
Africa ... slaves
W. Indies ... molasses



British ... goods
New England ... fish
Jamaica ... sugar



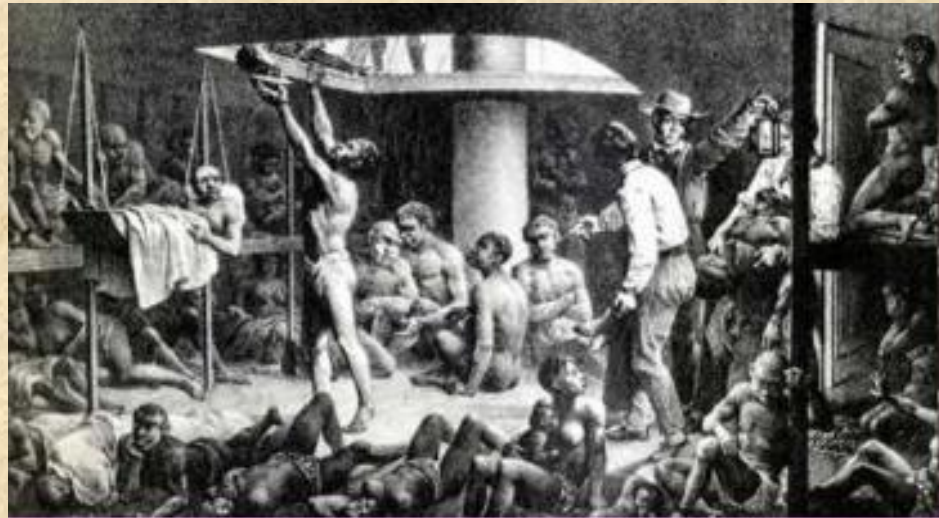
Atlantic slave trade, 1650–1800



Slavery: Foundation of the Empire

British N.Amer.	275,000
USA	124,000
British Caribbean	1,665,000
French Caribbean	1,600,000
Dutch Caribbean	500,000
(total Caribbean)	(3,765,000)
Spanish Amer.	1,552,000
Brazil	3,646,000

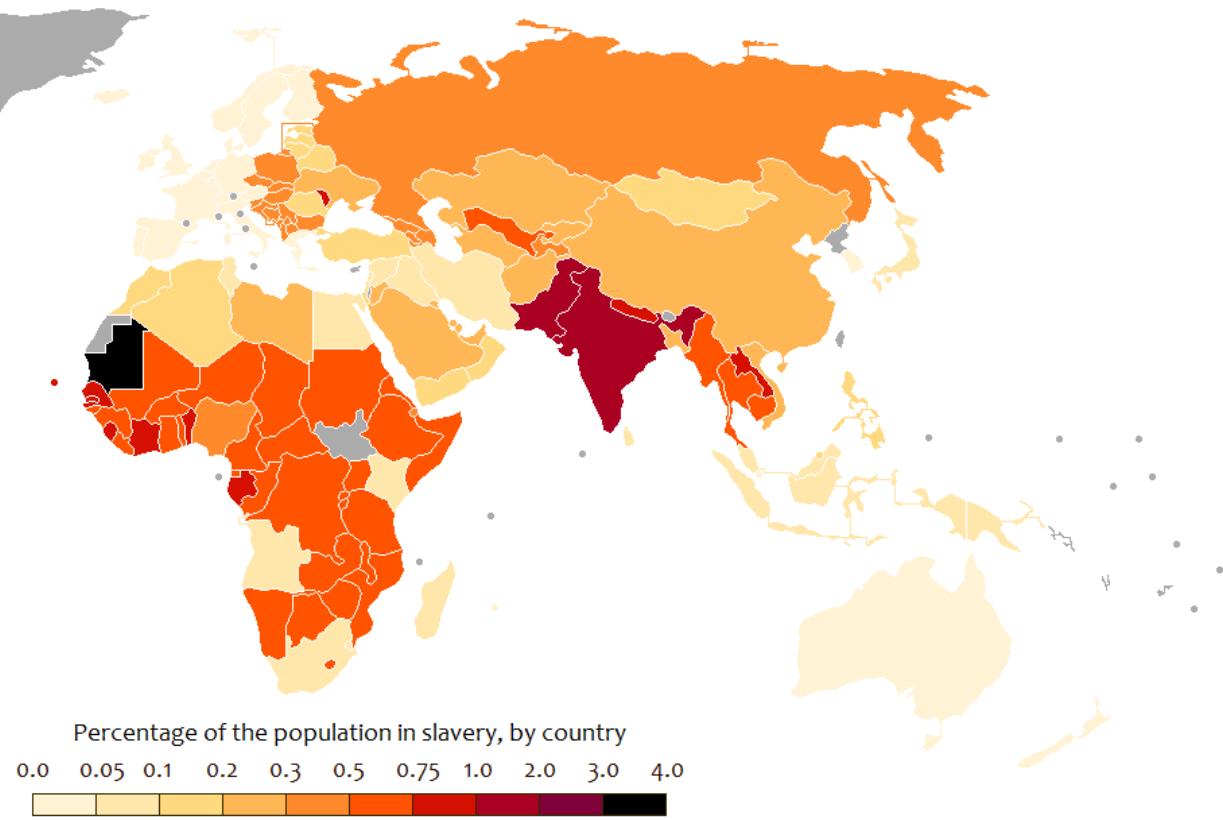
Most of Africa maintained or increased in population due to improved diet – American food (maize) and greater demand for male slaves.



Geographic Setting

Geography 301 Sub-Saharan Africa

Modern
incidence of
slavery



Sex Trade

Forced Labor

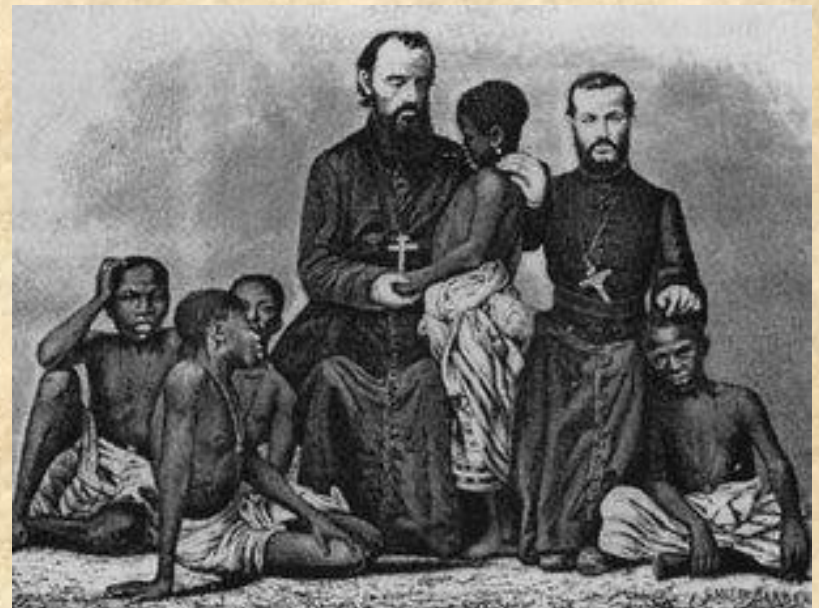
Child Slave Trade

Ritual Slavery

Slave Trade 1900-present

Sub-Saharan Africa

*End of Slave Trade –
Seek New Commercial Opportunities
Exploration and Religious Missionaries to “Dark Continent”*



New Imperialism 1870-1914



Scramble for Africa

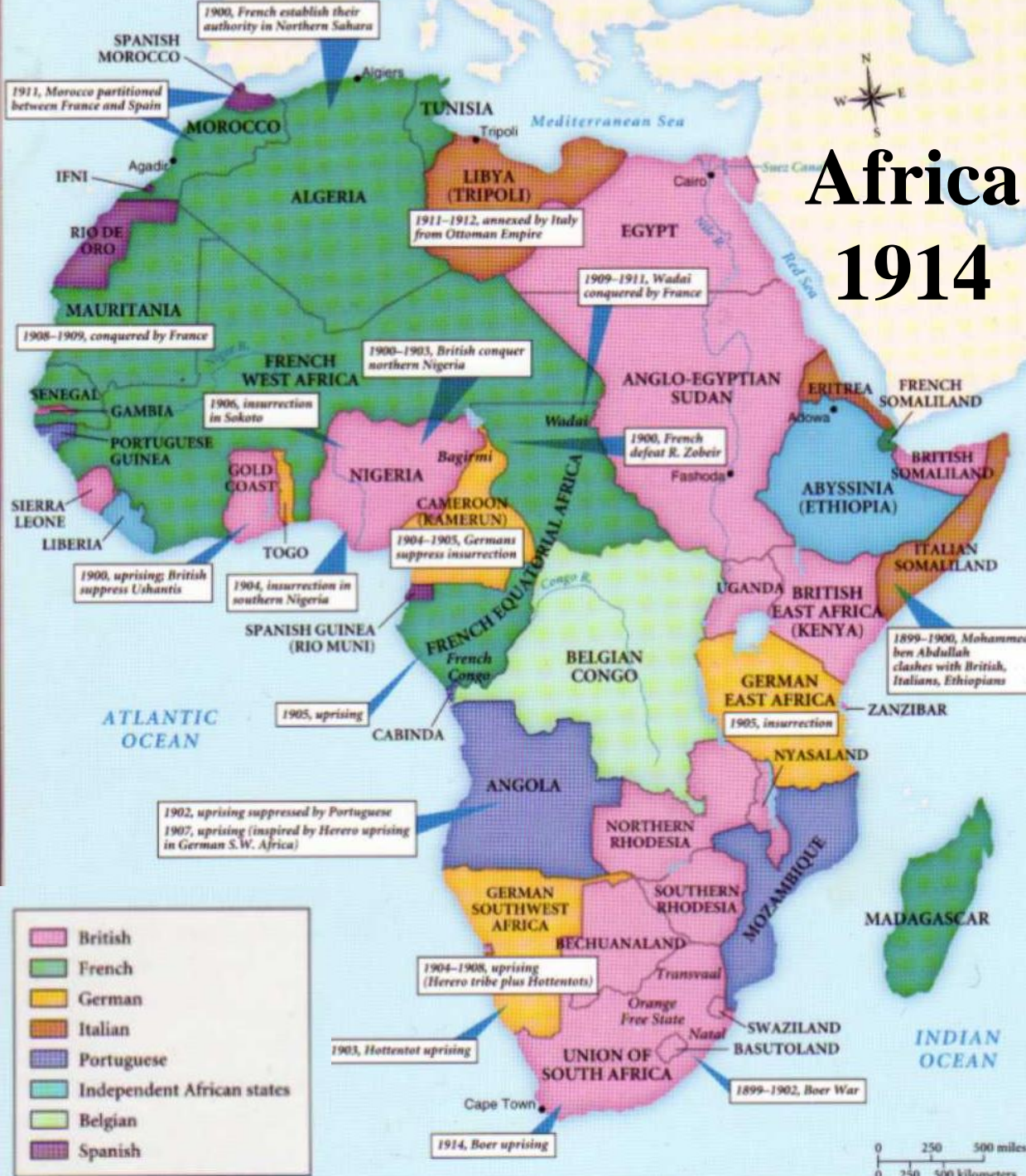
Berlin Conference 1884

Avoid inter-European violence

Redraw map of Africa – disregard for ethnic groups
“Straight Lines = War”

Scramble for Africa

Africa 1914



“Mountains
separate while
rivers unite”

- W. R. Houston, Ph.D.

“Straight Lines
on a map equals
War”

- LTC Oakland McCulloch

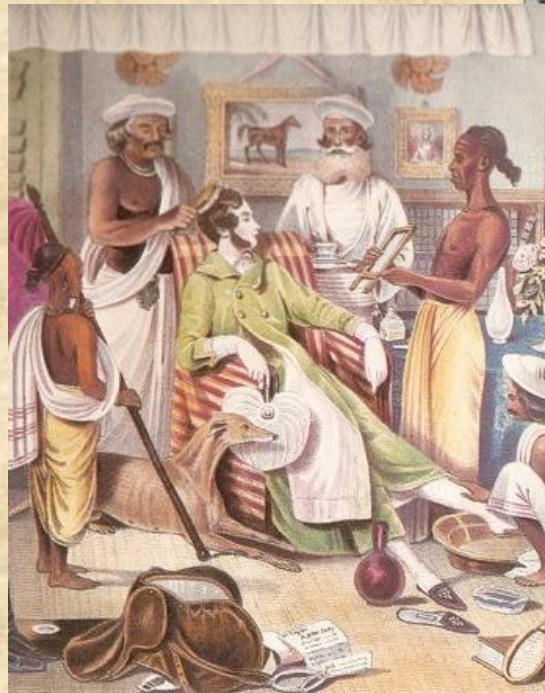
Methods of Governance

**Brute Force
(Belgian Congo)**



From 20 down to 8 million

**Indirect Rule
(British Empire)**



**Direct Rule
(French Empire)**

Sub-Saharan Africa

Anglo-Zulu War (1878-79)

10,000+ Zulu killed – 1,700 British

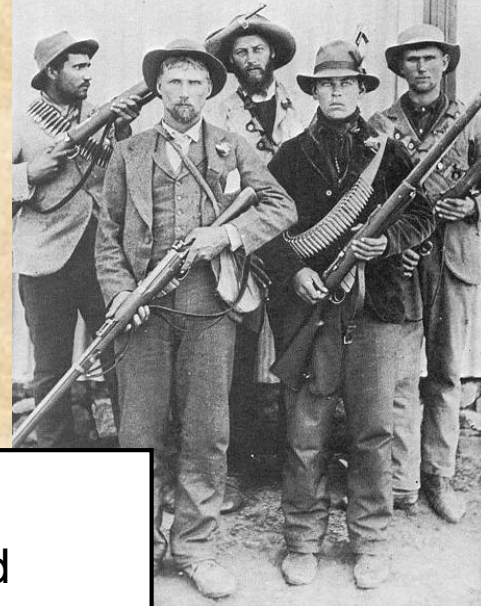


*Initial Zulu victory at Isandlwana
Over 1,300 British killed*



Rorke's Drift (140 defenders)

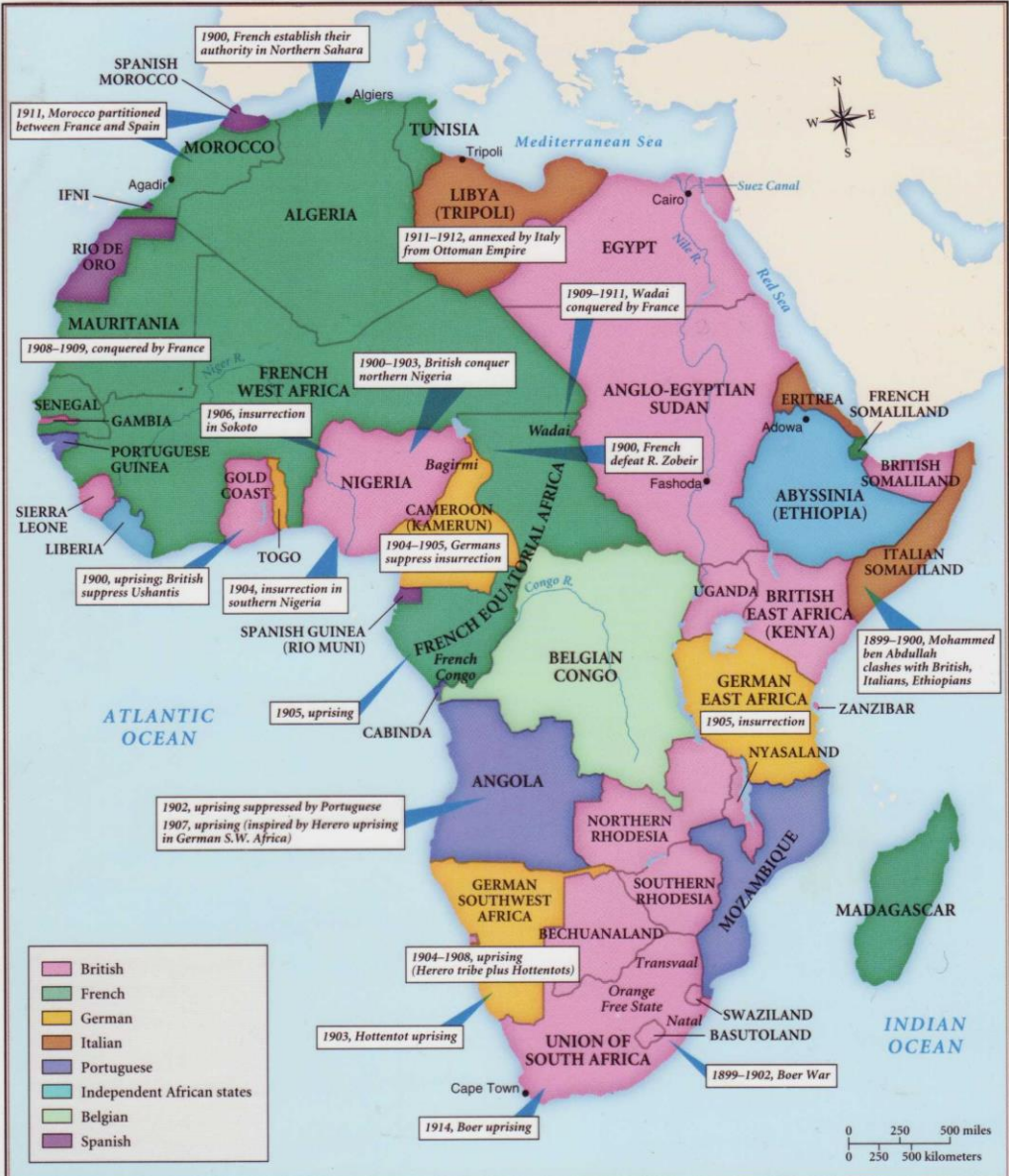
Boer Wars (UK vs. Dutch farmers)



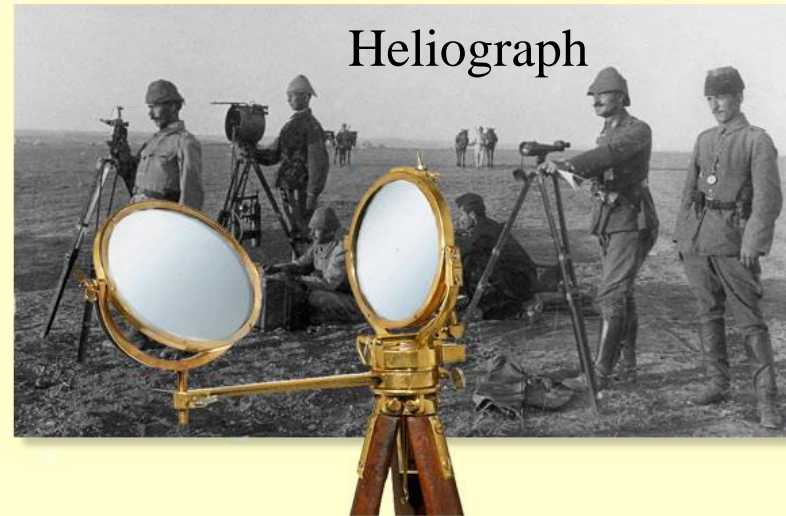
British
 7,894 killed
 13,250 died of disease
 934 missing
 22,828 wounded

Boers
 9,093 killed or died
 of disease

Civilian casualties: 27,927
 Boer women and children died in
 concentration camps, (107,000 were
 interned).



Boer Wars (UK vs. Dutch farmers)



Background

Treaties in 1852 & 54
Diamonds in 1867
Zulu War in 1879

Boers

A Boer refused to pay illegally inflated tax. His wagon was seized for auction.

Barely a war, but

10 weeks with several small fights
1st time since American Revolution that British defeated and forced to sign treaty with unfavorable terms.
End of the "Redcoats" and battle flags

Casualties

British – 408 killed, 315 wounded
Boers – 41 killed, 47 wounded

Boer Wars, Part Two



Background

- Gold drew uitlanders (mainly British)
- Complained of unfair taxes
- Cecil Rhodes tried to create uprising in Johannesburg in 1895
- Chamberlain demanded full voting rights and representation in 1899

3 phases of war

1. pre-emptive strikes and sieges
2. Increase British army by 180,000
3. Protracted guerrilla war