

CHAPTER 26

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Section 4

“The Other Southern African Countries”

Objectives

Students will be able to:

- 1) Identify the groups that influenced Namibia's culture.
- 2) Describe the factors that have helped Botswana's economy.
- 3) Describe Zimbabwe's economy.
- 4) Explain why Mozambique remains poor.
- 5) Describe the events that marked Madagascar's recent history.

Namibia

- Most live in the savannas of the north or in the cooler central highlands
- Capital is Windhoek (in highlands)
- 7% of population is white (mostly German)
- Rest of population divided among several different ethnic groups

Namibia (cont.)

- Most are Christians
- English is official language
- Schooling was in Afrikaans until recently
- Gained independence in 1990
- White farmers held most of productive land

Namibia (cont.)

- Most income comes from mining of diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, uranium
- Fishing in the Atlantic Ocean - important to the economy
- Sheep Ranching - important economic activity

Namibia (cont.)

Cultural Influences

- Khoisan - ancient rock engravings & paintings
- German - beer & pastries

Botswana

- Large, landlocked, semiarid country
- Politically stable
- Has many mineral resources
- Main economic activities:
 - Cattle ranching
 - Mining of copper
 - Mining of diamonds

Botswana (cont.)

- International companies have set up factories
- New capital built after independence - Gaborone
- Belongs to the Organization of African Unity (OAU founded in 1963)
 - Promotes cooperation between African countries

Botswana (cont.)

- Botswana - population less than 1.6 million
 - 79% belong to single ethnic group (Tswana)
- Most of the population lives in the savanna & steppe areas of the east and south
- San & other minorities mostly live in the northern swamps & Kalahari Desert
- Religions:
 - Half are Christian
 - Half are traditional religions

Botswana (cont.)

- Major River: Okavango River - flows from Angola into a huge basin
- Swamps are home to: elephants, crocodiles, antelope, lions, hyenas
- Many tourists travel here to see wild animals

Botswana (cont.)

- Traditional Crafts:
 - Ostrich-eggshell beadwork
 - Woven baskets with complex designs
 - Colorful wool tapestries
 - Colorful rugs

Zimbabwe

- Capital - Harare
- Gained independence in 1980
- Land & wealth unequally divided
- White residents made up 1% of population but owned most of large farms & ranches

Zimbabwe (cont.)

- Exports: tobacco, corn, sugar, beef
- Mineral exports: gold, copper, chrome, nickel, tin
- Manufacture: shoes, batteries, radios
- Ethnic groups:
 - Shona (majority)
 - Ndebele (minority)

Zimbabwe (cont.)

- Problems:
 - AIDS epidemic
 - Orphans
 - Malaria & tuberculosis (often deadly)
 - Tensions between Shona & Ndebele

Zimbabwe (cont.)

- Traditional art:
 - Stone sculpture (like that found in the Great Zimbabwe)

Mozambique

- Economy badly damaged after the civil war that happened after their independence from Portugal
- One of the poorest countries in the world
- Maputo (capital) and Beira - important port cities

Mozambique (cont.)

- Taxes collected on shipments at Maputo & Beira are an important source of revenue for the country
- Energy sources are coal & hydroelectric dams on the Zambezi River
- Plantations grow: cotton, cashews, sugar, tea

Mozambique (cont.)

- Most of the people belong to various Bantu ethnic groups
- Each has its own language
- Official language of country - Portuguese
- Religions:
 - 30% Christian
 - 20% Muslim

Madagascar

- Former French colony
- Ruled by socialist dictator until the early 1990s
- Early 1990s to 1996 - democracy
 - Leaders struggled with poverty
- People voted former dictator back into power

Madagascar (cont.)

- Most of people are very poor
- Very little industry
- Most of country's income comes from exports:
 - Coffee, sugar, vanilla, cloves
- Most people depend on subsistence farming

Madagascar (cont.)

- Has many animals found nowhere else in world
- Island has been separated from Africa mainland for millions of years
- Some 40 species of lemurs live only on Madagascar
- Deforestation threatens many with extinction

Madagascar (cont.)

- Languages: Malagasy & French
- Religions:
 - Traditional 55%
 - Christian 40%
 - Muslim 5%

Berlin Conference

- 1884-1885 Berlin Conference
 - Attending: Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, Spain
 - Agreed to boundaries for splitting up Africa into colonies
 - No Africans invited to conference
 - Did not take into account the ethnic makeup of the colonies

Mozambique (cont.)

- Famous for fiery pepper or peri-peri sauces
- Often served on shrimp and rice