Geography - Middle East & Sub Saharan Africa Review

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

**KEY GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS AND SKILLS**

1. Which of the following is an accurate statement about religious freedom under the Ottoman Turks?
   a. Non-Muslims were forced to convert or face banishment.
   b. Islamic religious laws applied only to Muslims.
   c. Non-Christians were allowed to practice their religion but were not permitted to hold public office.
   d. Only three religions were permitted: the Sunni form of Islam, Greek Orthodox Christianity, and Judaism.

2. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the country of Jordan?
   a. After losing the 1948 war, Jordan was the only Arab nation to make peace with Israel.
   b. Because of the 1967 war, Jordan lost control of its most fertile land.
   c. The majority of Jordan’s population is Palestinian, but they are allowed few rights.
   d. After King Hussein died, a Palestinian revolt overthrew the government.

3. Syria’s prosperity is based primarily on its
   a. abundant petroleum reserves.
   b. ability to remain neutral in the Arab-Israeli conflict.
   c. cooperative economic relationship with Turkey.
   d. coastal location and access to three continents.

4. The main reason for conflict on the island of Cyprus is
   a. divisions between the Islamic population with ties to Turkey and the Christian population with ties to Greece.
   b. religious disagreements between Shiite Muslims loyal to Iran and Sunni Muslims with strong ties to Iraq.
   c. political disagreements between those who want to remain independent and those who feel they would benefit by being allied with Turkey.
   d. disagreements between two factions, one that supports modernizing their economy and one that wishes to maintain a mainly traditional economy.

5. Which statement about Iraq is not true?
   a. Iraq tried unsuccessfully to annex Kuwait in 1990.
   b. Profits from Iraq’s oil industry have been used to develop the country.
   c. A war with Iran severely strained Iraq’s financial resources.
   d. Farming is Iraq’s most important economic activity.

6. In order to balance modern-day practices with respect for ancient traditions, the government of Saudi Arabia
   a. maintains Islamic laws for everyday life.
   b. does not permit non-Muslims to live in the country.
   c. draws a clear line between religious laws that govern private life and nonreligious laws that govern business practices.
   d. has extended the same rights to men and women but otherwise maintains traditional Islamic law.
7. How are Turkey, Iran, and Israel different from other countries in Southwest Asia?
   a. Most of the people in Turkey, Iran, and Israel are Christian.
   b. Arabic is not the major language of the three countries.
   c. There has been very little conflict in these countries over the years.
   d. They have no oil reserves.

8. One step that was taken in the 1990s to try to prevent further conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors was to
   a. invite the United Nations to rule controversial areas.
   b. give control of Jerusalem to the PLO.
   c. create an independent country of Palestine that borders Israel.
   d. give control of some territories to the Palestinians.

9. Jordan has changed in which of the following ways since its independence?
   a. Palestinian Arabs now make up about half of its population.
   b. It is the only Arab country that has diplomatic relations with Israel.
   c. The Palestinians overthrew the government of King Hussein and now rule the country.
   d. Jordan at one time combined Islamic law with modern political freedoms but now has a more conservative Islamic government.

10. What group of people makes up almost 20 percent of Israel’s population?
    a. Sephardic Jews  
    b. Arabs  
    c. European Jews  
    d. Druzes

11. Which of the following is an accurate statement about Lebanon after the end of the civil war?
    a. Israel now controls most of the country.
    b. Maronite Christians now control the government instead of sharing control with other ethnic groups.
    c. Hezbollah guerrillas now control the southern section of the country.
    d. The country is now the most popular tourist destination for Americans who visit the region.

12. Which of the following statements about Syria is not true?
    a. Many Syrians have left their farms in recent decades to work in cities.
    b. Syria has very little fertile farmland.
    c. Damascus and Aleppo have long been centers of trade.
    d. Dams built by Turkey may affect Syria’s future.

13. How have countries on the Arabian Peninsula prepared for the eventual depletion of their oil supplies?
    a. by developing other industries
    b. by searching for new sources of energy
    c. by allowing only nationals to work in their countries
    d. by preserving traditional lifestyles

14. Which of the following statements about Turkey is true?
    a. Turkey is the most industrialized country in Southwest Asia.
    b. Turkey is an almost entirely agricultural nation.
    c. Women in Turkey have very few political or legal rights.
    d. Agriculture is no longer important to Turkey’s economy.
15. The civil war in Cyprus during the 1970s stemmed from conflicts between what two groups of people?
   a. Greek Orthodox Christians and Turkish Muslims
   b. Sunni Muslims and Shiite Muslims
   c. Greek Muslims and Arab Muslims
   d. ultra-orthodox Greeks and nonreligious Greeks

16. The climate bands that cover Africa run
   a. east to west and include tropical, moderate, and polar regions.
   b. from low coastal elevations to inland areas and include arid and tropical regions.
   c. west to east and include highland, tropical, and Mediterranean regions.
   d. north to south and include semiarid, tropical, and Mediterranean regions.

17. The major landform in Africa south of the Sahara is a
   a. low plain rising to towering mountains.
   b. vast plateau surrounded by a narrow coastal plain.
   c. low plain rising to a high plateau in the south.
   d. series of parallel high mountains.

18. Traveling by river from the interior of Africa to the coast is often difficult because of
   a. waterfalls and cataracts.
   b. hot springs.
   c. dense vegetation in rain forests.
   d. drought that has lowered water levels.

19. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the population and population density of Mozambique compared with those of South Africa?
   a. Mozambique has a larger population but a lower population density.
   b. South Africa has a larger population and a higher population density.
   c. South Africa has a smaller population that is heavily concentrated in urban areas.
   d. Mozambique has a smaller population that is heavily concentrated in one small area of the country.

20. The most common type of ecosystem in Africa is
   a. tropical rain forest.  c. desert scrub.
   b. tropical grassland.  d. desert.

21. In some parts of Africa, while the birthrate is high, population is not increasing primarily because of
   a. diseases such as AIDS.  c. drought.
   b. emigration.  d. war.

22. All of the following are accurate statements about the slave trade with Europe except
   a. people on the coast seized people from the interior to sell into slavery.
   b. slaves were sent primarily to the Americas.
   c. the practice ended in the 1800s.
   d. the slave trade was confined mainly to the northern regions.
23. Which of the following is an accurate statement about modern Africa?
   a. Nomadic herding, once a major economic activity throughout the continent, is practiced in few areas today.
   b. Many African governments borrowed huge sums of money to modernize their countries and had problems repaying the loans.
   c. When they declared independence, most countries went back to borders that predated the colonial period.
   d. Because of their great mineral wealth, most African countries now have stable economies and are well able to support their populations.

24. The large area of land that the tropical rain forest covers in Africa
   a. stretches along most of the length of the east coast.
   b. stretches along part of the west coast and into the interior.
   c. extends from north to south through the center of the continent.
   d. extends along the entire southern tip of the continent.

25. Great cultural diversity exists in African countries, especially those
   a. with small populations.
   b. located along the northern coast.
   c. located south of the Sahara.
   d. that were independent in 1914.

26. The physical landscape of Africa is characterized primarily by
   a. two mountain ranges separated by a large valley.
   b. a series of plateaus.
   c. rain forests and deserts.
   d. deserts, rivers, and rain forests.

27. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the population and population density of Nigeria compared with those of Egypt?
   a. Although Nigeria has a larger population and a higher overall population density, overcrowding is a less serious problem.
   b. Egypt has a larger population but a much lower population density.
   c. The majority of Nigeria’s population lives in cities, making overcrowding a more serious problem than in Egypt.
   d. Although the majority of Egypt’s population now lives in cities, overcrowding is not as serious a problem as it is in Nigeria.

28. Generally, the farther away from the Equator one travels in Africa, the
   a. hotter the temperatures become.
   b. drier the climate becomes.
   c. higher the landforms become.
   d. denser the rain forest becomes.

29. All of the following are accurate statements about ancient Africa except
   a. the Sahara was not a desert.
   b. the Bantu peoples, who were originally from what is now Cameroon, moved to East Africa.
   c. the Kush and Aksum peoples moved north to settle what is now Europe.
   d. cows were used as domesticated animals.
30. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the island of Madagascar?
   a. It lies off the western coast of Africa.
   b. Although it is an island, it has an arid climate.
   c. It has rich petroleum reserves.
   d. Part of the island is a tropical rain forest.

31. The two most common economic activities in Africa are
   a. commercial farming and subsistence farming.
   b. subsistence farming and nomadic herding.
   c. hunting and gathering and subsistence farming.
   d. copper mining and diamond mining.

32. Which of the following is a characteristic of both Mozambique and South Africa?
   a. a high death rate from AIDS
   b. a high population density
   c. a largely urbanized population
   d. a largely rural population

33. What activity has caused Kenya to experience land degradation?
   a. gold and diamond mining
   b. diverting water from rivers for irrigation
   c. farming the same field every year
   d. overgrazing by livestock

34. The Nile River no longer floods every year for which of the following reasons?
   a. Flood walls were built along the length of the river.
   b. Water is diverted from the river to irrigate desert areas.
   c. A dam was built to control the flow of the river.
   d. The rising level of salt in the river prevents it from flooding.

35. Where do the vast majority of Egypt’s people live?
   a. along the Nile River and in the Nile Delta
   b. along the Mediterranean coast
   c. along the Red Sea and Lake Nasser
   d. in the Sinai Peninsula

36. In recent years, Egypt’s economy has changed from
   a. exporting mainly cotton to exporting mainly oil and petroleum products.
   b. exporting raw materials to exporting manufactured goods.
   c. a subsistence economy to a modern industrial-based economy.
   d. relying heavily on aid from Western and other Arab nations to becoming a self-sustaining economy.

37. In contrast to Tunisia and Morocco, Libya and Algeria
   a. are predominantly Christian countries.
   b. have more arable land.
   c. have more oil reserves.
   d. have closer ties to Western powers.

38. After World War II, Egypt and the Arab Middle East were united in their opposition of
   a. the establishment of the state of Israel.
   b. the building of the Aswan Dam.
   c. trade between countries in the Middle East and Europe.
   d. protection of the Suez Canal.
39. As a result of the physical landscape of Libya and the Maghreb countries,
   a. people in this region have been isolated from contact with countries except for each other.
   b. people who live along the coast have a lower standard of living than people who live in the interior.
   c. people in the interior have been largely isolated from contact with one another and with the outside world.
   d. almost the entire population lives in the desert.

40. Why have many Tuareg given up their traditional lifestyle in recent years?
   a. They have been forcibly relocated by the government.
   b. Severe drought has made it an economic necessity.
   c. Rising expectations have resulted in a generational split.
   d. Industrial development of land in the region has interfered with traditional trade routes.

41. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the impact of foreign invasions on Libya and the Maghreb nations?
   a. While Arab invaders brought Islam to the region, French and Italian rule had a more lasting impact on everyday life in the region.
   b. The difficult landscape and climate as well as the independence of the people made most attempts at conquering the region end in failure.
   c. Until conquered by European powers, the region had almost no contact with the world outside its own borders.
   d. As a result of the invasion by Arabs, the region became an important center of trade and culture between three continents.

42. Which of the following is not true of the Nile River valley?
   a. It runs from south to north.
   b. It empties into the Indian Ocean.
   c. It is flanked on both sides by deserts.
   d. It is densely populated.

43. While Egypt was the target of invaders for centuries, the invaders who had the most influence over the present culture were the
   a. Greeks.
   b. Romans.
   c. Arabs.
   d. British.

44. Building the Aswan High Dam had all of the following effects on agriculture in Egypt except
   a. increasing the salt content of soil.
   b. preventing annual flooding.
   c. allowing farmers to grow crops year-round.
   d. forcing farmers to switch from cotton to other crops.

45. Which of the following was not a goal of Gamal Abdel Nasser?
   a. to end Western domination of Egypt
   b. to modernize the country
   c. to make Egypt a major influence in world politics
   d. to negotiate peace with Israel
46. Why does Egypt import more than half of its food supply?
   a. to encourage cotton production on arable land
   b. to encourage rural Egyptians to give up their traditional ways of life
   c. to promote industrialization
   d. to meet the demands of a rapidly growing population

47. Which of the following is an accurate statement about foreign domination of Libya and the Maghreb nations?
   a. While all three Maghreb nations were under the control of France for many years, Libya was never under the control of a European power.
   b. Under the rule of the Arabs, Libya and the Maghreb nations became an important center of trade and education.
   c. Because of their rich oil reserves, Tunisia and Morocco have been subjected to invasions more often than Algeria and Libya.
   d. Libya, Algeria, and Morocco fought long and difficult wars to gain their independence from European powers.

48. In contrast to people who live in the coastal areas of Libya and the Maghreb nations, people who live in the interior regions
   a. are less likely to be Muslim.
   b. are more likely to maintain traditional ways.
   c. are more likely to emigrate in search of economic opportunities.
   d. are discriminated against by their governments.

49. Why was the Sahel’s location important to the early empire of Ghana?
   a. Its location in the Sahara made it difficult to attack.
   b. Its coastal location gave it vast fishing resources.
   c. The Sahel was the trade link between the Mediterranean coast and the rest of Africa.
   d. Its location between rain forest and desert gave it an ideal climate.

50. Which of the following has not contributed to the environmental destruction of the Sahel?
   a. overgrazing by animals
   b. damming of rivers
   c. deforestation
   d. desertification caused by drought

51. What two rivers and their tributaries provide transportation and water for irrigation in the Sahel?
   a. Congo and Zaire
   b. Ubangi and Niger
   c. Zaire and Benue
   d. Niger and Senegal

52. What two advantages do the coastal countries of West Africa have over the Sahel countries?
   a. better soil and more mineral resources
   b. wetter climate and access to the sea
   c. cooler temperatures and flatter terrain
   d. large reserves of uranium and tin

53. What was the cause of the military overthrow of Nigeria’s government in the 1980s?
   a. the assassination of the country’s president
   b. the refusal of the World Bank to lend the country money for economic redevelopment
   c. an escalating civil war
   d. a fall in oil prices on the world market
54. Which of the following is a continuing problem in Nigeria?
   a. economic dependence on a single agricultural crop
   b. religious tensions between Christians and Muslims
   c. disagreements between fundamentalist Muslims and the secular government
   d. severe famine conditions caused by a prolonged drought

55. Central African countries are tied together by
   a. the Congo River, which flows through all seven countries.
   b. dense rain forest in which tribal loyalties are stronger than national borders.
   c. a jointly built rail system that connects each nation to the coast.
   d. a shared currency, which is used throughout the region.

56. It is somewhat surprising that Central African nations have not been more economically successful because
   a. most have had stable democratic governments for many years.
   b. the climate and location of these nations favor agriculture.
   c. the region has an abundance of renewable and nonrenewable natural resources.
   d. wise government policies have prevented the depletion of the natural resources of the area.

57. What kind of city was Tombouctou, the capital of the Mali empire, during the reign of Mansa Musa?
   a. a major center of Islamic learning and culture
   b. a British colonial capital
   c. a major port city for the European slave trade
   d. a manufacturing center for bauxite and iron ore

58. What effect has the herding of animals had on the Sahel?
   a. Grazing has removed the forage, allowing larger plants to grow.
   b. Herding has helped to reverse the desertification of the Sahel.
   c. Overgrazing has destroyed the plants that hold the soil in place.
   d. The Sahel has become the center of western Africa’s cattle industry.

59. What is a major reason for the failure of West Africa’s coastal countries to create successful economies?
   a. The region has been unable to borrow money for development.
   b. The cost of the region’s imports exceeds the value of its exports.
   c. Most European nations avoid trading with West Africa.
   d. The region exports only manufactured goods and not raw materials.

60. What role do West African women play in the region’s economy?
   a. Tradition will not allow women to work outside the home.
   b. Women make most of the economic decisions in West Africa’s matriarchal society.
   c. Women help grow crops and run local markets.
   d. Women own and run most of the region’s businesses.

61. Which of the following is not a physical characteristic of Nigeria?
   a. rain forest
   b. mountains
   c. savanna
   d. swamp

62. Why did the military stage a coup in Nigeria in 1983?
   a. Regional conflicts had brought the country to civil war.
   b. Foreign investors had gained control of the country’s industry.
   c. It was a condition for receiving funding from the United Nations.
   d. The economy had broken down due to the sudden fall of oil prices.
63. What characteristic of the basin that feeds the Congo River system affects movement in the region?
   a. The center of the basin is a dense rain forest.
   b. It is the center of ethnic conflict in the area.
   c. Wildlife on the savanna makes it too dangerous to travel.
   d. The basin is surrounded by desert.

64. Which of the following is an accurate description of the recent political history of the Democratic Republic of the Congo?
   a. Religious tensions have escalated into full-scale civil war a number of times since the Belgians left the country in 1960.
   b. The political leader who gained power after the overthrow of a corrupt dictator was assassinated.
   c. The military leadership felt the country was stable enough, so they permitted democratic elections to take place.
   d. In 1990, a dictator seized and has held power ever since.

65. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the natural resources of Central Africa?
   a. Rich in both nonrenewable and renewable resources, the region is struggling to find ways to use these resources without depleting them.
   b. Government corruption led to overuse of the natural resources, to economic devastation, and to irreversible environmental damage.
   c. Although it has the world’s richest diamond reserves, the governments in the region have not had the means to mine for diamonds.
   d. While lacking in an abundant reserve of natural resources, the region has made good use of the few resources it has.

66. Kenya’s social and political unrest is due largely to
   a. rapid industrialization.
   b. the country’s move toward democracy.
   c. the country’s inability to supply enough food or jobs for its rapidly growing population.
   d. the country’s cash crop economy, which requires few farmers.

67. Sudan’s many years of civil war have resulted from conflicts between
   a. the northern military power and the southern economic power.
   b. Muslim Arabs and Christian and animist Africans.
   c. African southerners and European northerners.
   d. the Hutus and the Tutsis.

68. In the 1980s, Tanzania changed its economic system for which of the following reasons?
   a. The socialist system that had been in place had brought economic ruin to the country.
   b. Sanctions imposed by the United Nations forced the military government to permit democratic elections.
   c. The white minority government was pressured to include black Africans in the government.
   d. Corrupt government officials would not allow needed food supplies to reach starving people.
69. After South Africa became an independent republic in 1961,
   a. many blacks moved out of the reserves into the cities.
   b. the Afrikaners moved into and took control of African lands.
   c. a large number of British citizens moved to South Africa to mine.
   d. many Asians moved to South Africa to work in factories.

70. The South African government changed its policy of apartheid in 1990 and 1991 because of
   a. the policy’s failure to eliminate racial discrimination.
   b. the formation of the African National Congress (ANC) by Nelson Mandela.
   c. international sanctions and an increase in protests by black South Africans.
   d. an economically devastating civil war between blacks and whites.

71. One problem that the countries of Rwanda and Burundi share is
   a. a lack of means for moving their goods to foreign buyers.
   b. a lack of a freshwater supply.
   c. the absence of fertile soil.
   d. very small populations.

72. Which of the following is an accurate statement about both Angola and Mozambique?
   a. They both border South Africa on the west and the Indian Ocean on the east.
   b. They were both Portuguese colonies and won their independence following long wars.
   c. They are both countries that shed colonial rule without violence and in which the black
      majority and white minority have good relations.
   d. Both economies depend on a single export—diamonds.

73. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the southwest region of Kenya?
   a. It is a fertile region where the majority of the population lives.
   b. It is a drought-prone region where the poorest segment of the population lives.
   c. It is very hot because of its proximity to the Equator.
   d. It is a region with little human habitation because it is the driest region not only in Kenya
      but in most of Africa.

74. In order to promote economic growth in Kenya, the government encouraged which of the following?
   a. growing cash crops such as coffee and tea
   b. exploiting the mineral wealth of the country
   c. encouraging subsistence agriculture
   d. developing service industries

75. Which of the following is a true statement about Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi?
   a. They are all ruled by ethnocracies.
   b. They have all suffered from internal conflict.
   c. They all border and are affected by the internal politics of South Africa.
   d. They are the three countries in Africa that remain under foreign rule.

76. Tanzania’s government turned around the country’s failing economy by
   a. forcing people to move into towns and to work on collective farms.
   b. paying farmers a price for their crops that allowed them a profit.
   c. creating government mining companies to mine the natural resources.
   d. obtaining foreign loans that allowed the buildup of small industry.
77. All of the following contributed to South Africa’s economic growth from 1950 to 1980 except
a. the country’s reliance on coal as a source of energy.
b. the availability of investment capital.
c. an economic policy that rewarded its workers.
d. a vast pool of inexpensive black South African labor.

78. The government of South Africa created homelands in order to
a. stop whites from taking over any more traditional black South African land.
b. control the movement of black South Africans toward the cities.
c. keep black South Africans out of British society after the Boer War.
d. give black South Africans an amount of land proportional to their population.

79. One major difference between Zambia and Zimbabwe is that in Zambia,
a. the economy was dependent on only one product, copper.
b. no infrastructure was developed to support the economy.
c. the president instituted a cautious policy of land redistribution.
d. strong economic ties to South Africa were promoted.

80. Which of the following is an accurate description of the relationship between Malawi, Botswana, and the Republic of South Africa?
a. Malawi and Botswana are both former colonies of South Africa.
b. Malawi and Botswana have good relations and strong ties with each other but poor relations with South Africa.
c. Like South Africa, Malawi and Botswana are economically strong countries that until recently were ruled by white minority governments.
d. Malawi and Botswana are economically dependent on South Africa.
MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 469-470
   OBJ: 23.1.1  TOP: Ottoman Empire
2. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 482-483
   OBJ: 23.3.1  TOP: Characteristics of Jordan
3. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 485
   OBJ: 23.3.3  TOP: Syria Economic Activities
4. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 499
   OBJ: 23.5.3  TOP: Cyprus Conflict
5. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 486-487
   OBJ: 23.3.4  TOP: Characteristics of Iraq
6. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 490-491
   OBJ: 23.4.2  TOP: Saudi Arabia Culture
7. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 475-481| 496-499
   OBJ: 23.2.2| 23.5.1| 23.5.2  TOP: Turkey| Iran| Israel
8. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 480-481
   OBJ: 23.2.3  TOP: Arab-Israeli Conflict
9. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 482-483
   OBJ: 23.3.1  TOP: Characteristics of Jordan
10. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: 477-478
    OBJ: 23.2.2  TOP: Israel Population and Culture
11. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 483-485
    OBJ: 23.3.2  TOP: Lebanon Civil War
12. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 485
    OBJ: 23.3.3  TOP: Characteristics of Syria
13. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 488-490
    OBJ: 23.4.1  TOP: Arabian Peninsula Petroleum
14. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 496-497
    OBJ: 23.5.1  TOP: Characteristics of Turkey
15. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 499
    OBJ: 23.5.3  TOP: Cyprus Civil War
16. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 510-511
    OBJ: 24.3.1  TOP: Africa Climate
17. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: 508-509
    OBJ: 24.2.1  TOP: Africa Physical Characteristics
18. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 508-509
    OBJ: 24.2.1  TOP: Africa River Travel
    OBJ: 24.7.1| 24.7.2  TOP: Mozambique and South Africa Population Density
20. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 512-513
    OBJ: 24.4.1  TOP: Africa Ecosystems
21. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 518-519
    OBJ: 24.7.1| 24.7.2  TOP: Africa Population Growth
22. ANS: D
OBJ: 24.1.1
TOP: Africa Slave Trade
PTS: 1
DIF: Hard
REF: 516

23. ANS: B
OBJ: 24.1.1
TOP: Characteristics of Africa
PTS: 1
DIF: Hard
REF: 506-519

24. ANS: B
OBJ: 24.4.1
TOP: Africa Ecosystems
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 512-513

25. ANS: C
OBJ: 24.5.1
TOP: Africa People and Culture
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 514-515

26. ANS: B
OBJ: 24.2.1
TOP: Africa Physical Characteristics
PTS: 1
DIF: Easy
REF: 508-509

27. ANS: A
OBJ: 24.7.1|24.7.2
TOP: Nigeria and Egypt Population Characteristics
PTS: 1
DIF: Hard
REF: 518-519

28. ANS: B
OBJ: 24.3.1
TOP: Africa Climate
PTS: 1
DIF: Hard
REF: 510-511

29. ANS: C
OBJ: 24.1.1
TOP: Africa History
PTS: 1
DIF: Hard
REF: 506

30. ANS: D
OBJ: 24.2.1|24.3.1|24.4.1|24.6.1
TOP: Madagascar Ecosystem
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 512-513

31. ANS: B
OBJ: 24.6.1
TOP: Africa Economic Activities
PTS: 1
DIF: Easy
REF: 516-517

32. ANS: A
OBJ: 24.7.1|24.7.2
TOP: Mozambique and South Africa Population Characteristics
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 518-519

33. ANS: D
OBJ: 24.6.1
TOP: Kenya Environment
PTS: 1
DIF: Easy
REF: 516-517

34. ANS: C
OBJ: 25.1.3
TOP: Nile River
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 523|527-528

35. ANS: A
OBJ: 25.1.1
TOP: Egypt Patterns Of Settlement
PTS: 1
DIF: Easy
REF: 523-524

36. ANS: A
OBJ: 25.1.4
TOP: Egypt Economic Activities
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 528-529

37. ANS: C
OBJ: 25.2.4
TOP: Libya|Algeria|Tunisia|Morocco
PTS: 1
DIF: Hard
REF: 531-537

38. ANS: A
OBJ: 25.1.2
TOP: Egypt's Ties to the Middle East
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 526-527

39. ANS: C
OBJ: 25.2.1
TOP: Libya and the Maghreb Physical Characteristics
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 531

40. ANS: B
OBJ: 25.2.3
TOP: Tuareg Culture
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 533-534

41. ANS: D
OBJ: 25.2.2
TOP: Libya and the Maghreb Foreign Invasions
PTS: 1
DIF: Hard
REF: 532-533

42. ANS: B
OBJ: 25.1.1
TOP: Nile River Valley
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 523|527-528

43. ANS: C
OBJ: 25.1.2
TOP: Egypt Culture
PTS: 1
DIF: Easy
REF: 524-525

44. ANS: D
OBJ: 25.1.3
TOP: Aswan High Dam
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 527-528

45. ANS: D
OBJ: 25.1.2
TOP: Egypt Gamal Abdel Nasser
PTS: 1
DIF: Medium
REF: 526
46. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 528-529
   OBJ: 25.1.4  TOP: Egypt Trade
47. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 532-533
   OBJ: 25.2.2  TOP: Libya and the Maghreb Foreign Invasions
48. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 533-534
   OBJ: 25.2.1  TOP: Libya and the Maghreb People and Culture
49. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 542
   OBJ: 26.1.1  TOP: Empire of Ghana Location
50. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 543-546
   OBJ: 26.1.2  TOP: Sahel Environment
51. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: 545
   OBJ: 26.1.3  TOP: Sahel Physical Characteristics
52. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 541-550
   OBJ: 26.2.1  TOP: Coast West Africa| Sahel
53. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 553-554
   OBJ: 26.3.2  TOP: Nigeria Military Government in 1980s
54. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 552-554
   OBJ: 26.3.1  TOP: Nigeria Problems
55. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 556
   OBJ: 26.4.1  TOP: Central Africa Currency
56. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 556-558
   OBJ: 26.4.2  TOP: Central Africa Economic Activities and Natural Resources
57. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 542-543
   OBJ: 26.1.1  TOP: Mali Empire and Tombouctou
58. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 543-546
   OBJ: 26.1.2  TOP: Sahel Environment
59. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 547-550
   OBJ: 26.2.1  TOP: Coastal West Africa Economic Activities
60. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 549-550
   OBJ: 26.2.3  TOP: West Africa Women
61. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: 552
   OBJ: 26.3.1  TOP: Nigeria Physical Characteristics
62. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 553-554
   OBJ: 26.3.2  TOP: Nigeria Military Government in 1980s
63. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 555-556
   OBJ: 26.4.1  TOP: Congo River Movement
64. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 558-559
   OBJ: 26.4.3  TOP: Democratic Republic of the Congo Political History
65. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 556-557
   OBJ: 26.4.2  TOP: Central Africa Natural Resources
66. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 567-568
   OBJ: 27.1.4  TOP: Kenya Government
67. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 571
   OBJ: 27.2.2  TOP: Sudan Civil War
68. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 572
   OBJ: 27.2.4  TOP: Tanzania Economic Systems
69. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 574
   OBJ: 27.3.1  TOP: South Africa Independence

B 1.

B 2.


A 4.


B 10.

B 26.

D 3.


A 27.

A 35.

B 20.


D 5.

A 13.

D 22.  C 29.

C 37.


A 38.
C 77.

B 78.

A 79.

D 80.