

Africa Seeks a Better Future P.608

Standard

10.10.1. _____

10.10.2. _____

Vocabulary

Socialism _____

Capitalism _____

Desertification _____

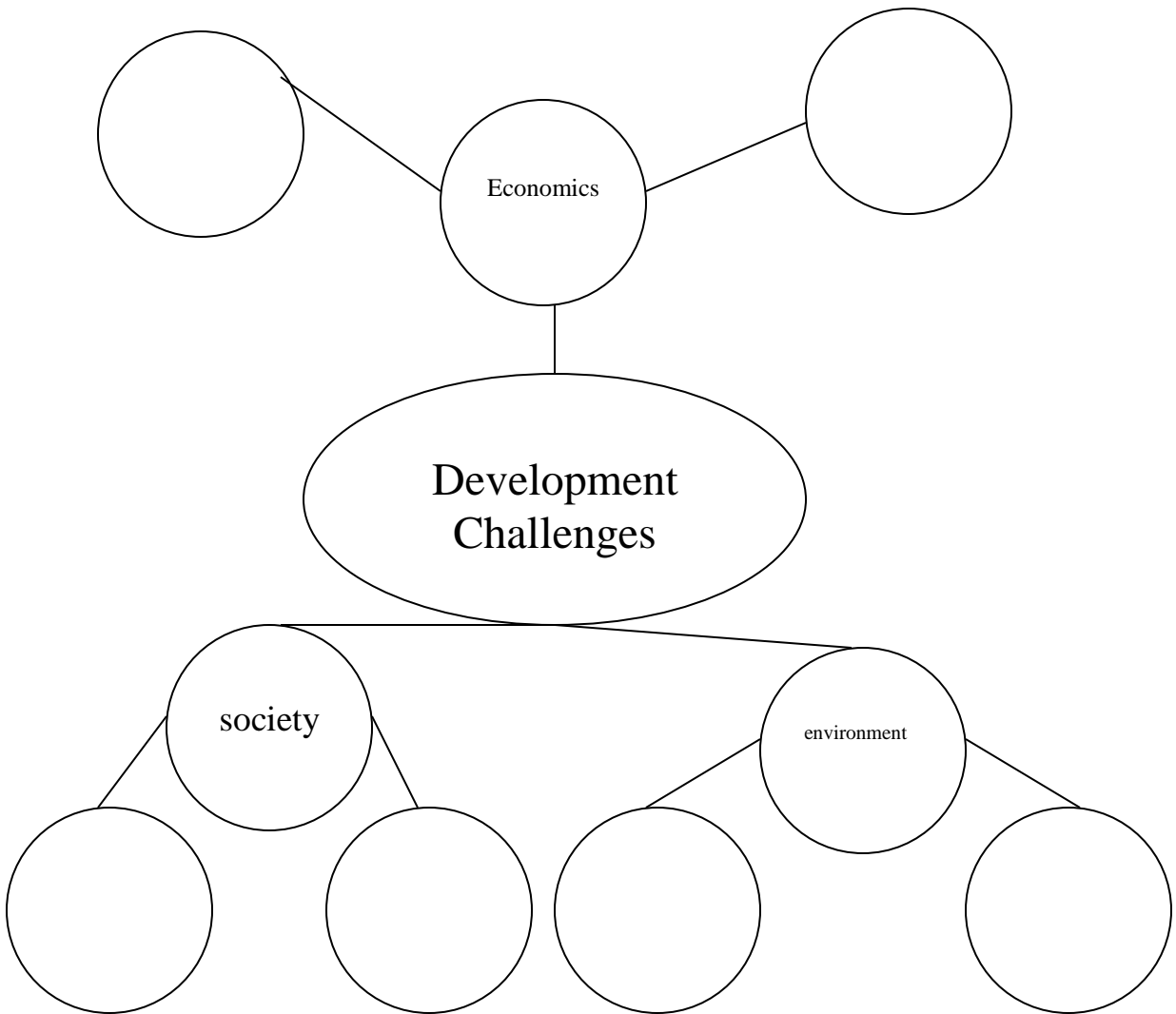
Urbanization _____

Endangered Species _____

Wangari Maathai _____

Sustainable Development _____

Talking Points



Notes

Making Economic Choices

Why did some African countries choose socialism and others capitalism? _____

What are the good and bad aspects to growing cash crops? _____

Facing Obstacles to Well-Being

Describe the following Obstacles: Drought _____

AIDS/disease _____

Urbanization _____

Environmental threats _____

Tanzania

How has life in Tanzania changed? _____

Quiz

1. Many newly independent nations supported socialism to
 - a. create jobs through government bureaucracy.
 - b. end economic inequalities between rich and poor.
 - c. protect the rights of minority groups.
 - d. provide an efficient structure for government

2. What was a direct result of rapid desertification in Africa?
 - a. the spread of disease
 - b. the loss of farmland
 - c. overgrazing of livestock
 - d. the extinction of species

3. What was the main reason that many Africans defied the law and killed endangered elephants?
 - a. Elephants were trampling their crops.
 - b. Hunting elephants was a popular sport.
 - c. Foreigners would pay for elephant tusks.
 - d. Elephants were an important food source.

4. Tanzania's experiment with African socialism failed, partly because
 - a. farmers refused to leave their land to farm collectively.
 - b. tribal conflicts prevented cooperation.
 - c. foreign investors owned most of the collective farms.
 - d. collective farms grew too many cash crops.

5. African economies that suffer most from abrupt changes in market price are economies that depend on
 - a. many kinds of cash crops.
 - b. mining rather than farming.
 - c. foreign investment.
 - d. a single export crop.

6. African nations that chose market economies often had the problem of
 - a. profits leaving the country.
 - b. large bureaucracies.
 - c. inefficiency.
 - d. low farm output.

7. Tanzania's economy today is mostly based on
 - a. industry.
 - b. tourism.
 - c. gold mining.
 - d. agriculture.