

Population Distribution in Africa

The population of Africa has been increasing rapidly.

Africa has the second largest continent in population size next to Asia.

The most populous country from West Africa is Nigeria.

The most populous country from central Africa is Zaire.

The most populous country from southern Africa is South Africa.

The most populous country from East Africa is Ethiopia.

Areas that have large population concentration

Coastal areas

Areas adjacent to river or lakes

Areas of substantial mineral exploitation

Population of Growth and size

Africa's total population is estimated at about 800million.

About 13percent of world population lives in Africa. It is growing at the rate of 2.4 per cent at present.

Consequences of Rapid Population Growth

A/ Deforestation; It occurs due to high population pressure.

Major consequences of deforestation

It affects the beauty of an area.

It accelerates soil erosion

Destruction of wild animals and food production

B, Famine; results shortage of food

Shortage of house

D, High population density in an area

E Over cultivation of agricultural lands

F, Soil degradation

G, Over grazing of lands

Characteristics of Africa Population

Africa is characterized by pre dominantly young population.

In sub-Saharan Africa, most countries have large number of females than males.

Africa has very high number of illiterate.

The average adult literacy in Africa is 40 per cent .

Do it unit six review exercises on your text book

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Unit Seven

Pre-colonial Africa

Africans were living a peaceful way of life before the period of colonialism.

Western Africa

The western part of Africa and Northern part of Africa were linked together through the trans-Saharan trade.

A. Ghana

Comprised the present days of southern Mauritania and Mali.

Was known by iron technology

Kumbi saleh was its capital and audahust was the second biggest town for trade activity.

B. The kingdom of Mali

Agriculture and the Trans Saharan trade were the dominant activities for living. Gold was

used to circulate the trade. Its administrative capital was Timbuktu.

Timbuktu becomes the center for trade, economic activities and Islamic learning.

The local Mali rulers had both religious and earthly powers with the title of Mansa.

The attack from neighboring states like the Mossi and Tuareg Berbers together with the decline of the profitable trade activities was responsible for the decline of trade.