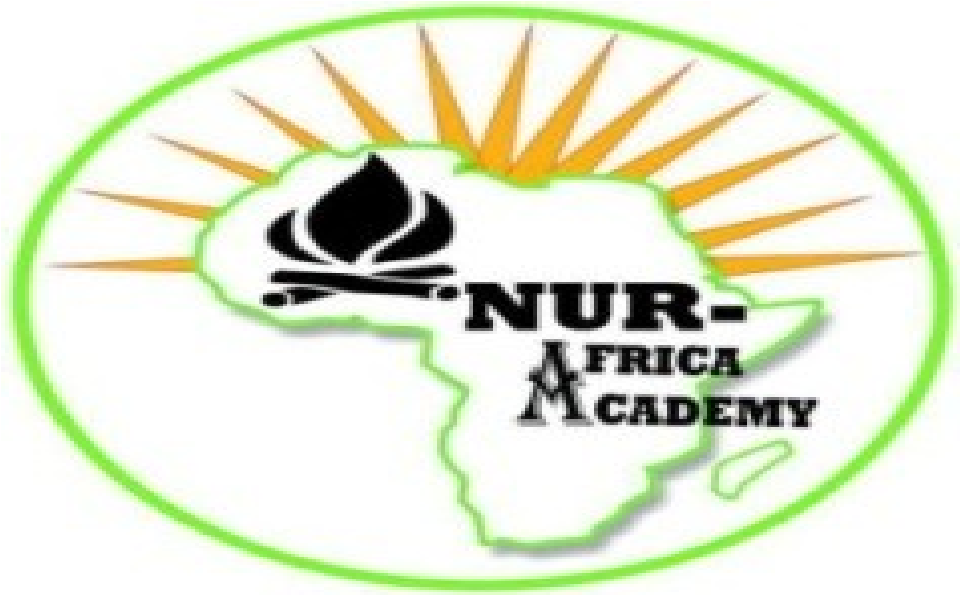
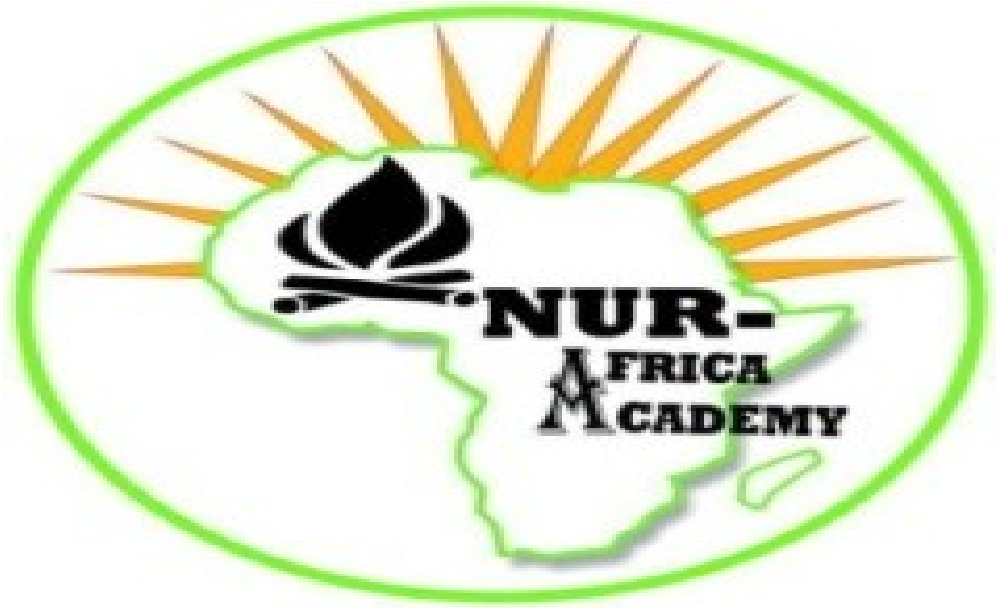
GRADE SIX
SOCIAL STUDIES



Revision Note

Nur Africa Academy



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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

- A. Destruction of wild animals and food production
- B. Famine; results shortage of food
- C. 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 .

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-Sahara trade.
- **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.

- **The kingdom of Mali**
- Agriculture and the Trans Saharan trade were the dominant activities for living. Gold was used to circulated the trade. Its administrative capital was Miami.
- Timbuktu becomes the canter for trade, economic activities and Islamic learning.
- The local mali rulers had both religions and earthly powers with the title of mansa.
- The attack from neighbouring states like the mossi and TuaregBerbers together with the decline of the profitable trade activities was responsible for the decline of trade

- Songhai
- The people of song hay were known in their cavalry and war canons. Its principal people were farmers and hunters
- the kingdom existed until the invasion of the Moroccans happened in the 1591 A.D

Eastern Africa

- **Punt and Damat**
- punt existed in the 3rd millennium B.C the present day of Somali, Ethiopia and Eritrea were part of the punt state.
- Damat came before the establishment of the Axumite kingdom. Its religious titlte called mukarib

B.kush /Nubia/

- Existed in the present day Sudan the Egyptians gods and goddesses were even worshiped by the people ofkush nubia.

- **C. Meroe**
- Existed in the present day Sudan.
- Were extremely rich in their iron resources.
- Congo (central Africa)
- It was known by the arts and crafts of iron or iron smith
- The capital city was M banzakongo.
- The influence of the Portuguese worth mentioning
- They were good at agriculture and iron technology.
- Napata was its original political center

- Central and south Africa
- **Zimbabwe**
- Which was known by the cattle keeping.
- Serued as the center of the shora kingdom.
- Taxes were paid in the forms of gold, ivory and food which helped its rule.
- Great Zimbabwe was noted for the building of stones of different types.
- The khoi-khoi
- Were practicing cattle breeding as a means of life
- The khoi-khoi transformed to complex social institutions
- Hun ting was the oldest form of economic activity in
- the region.
- The san
- Were people living in the southern part of Africa.
- Hun ting was the most important economic activity for the san.