

• Main Idea (Objective) :



• Africa has a vast and varied landscape.

• Lecture Focus (Essential Question):



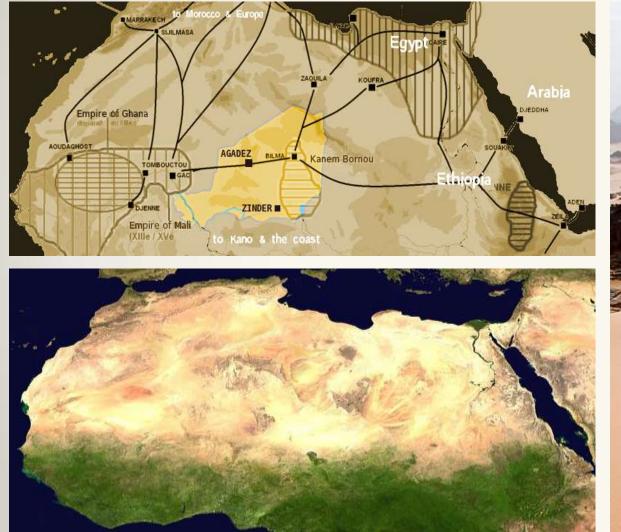
How can geography discourage people from exploring a new place? Lets look at the geographic features that made it difficult for people to travel across parts of Africa.





In 1906 a teacher named Hans Vischer explored what he called the "Death Road", a trade route connecting Western Africa to the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

• No European or American had ever risked this particular journey before.





• The "Death Road" crossed more than 1,500 miles of the Sahara Desert, the world's largest desert.



 To get lost traveling through the Sahara meant certain death, however Vischer survived and change travel throughout Africa forever.

• The word "Sahara" comes from the Arab word **Sahra**, meaning desert.



• In terms of precipitation, only one place in the world receives less rain...the Polar desert of Antarctica.

• Only Nomads living in the region knew the way, but Vischer hoped to map the region properly.



 Nomad – people having no permanent dwelling, and who travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock.

Like the desert Nomads, Vischer's life depended upon finding Oases.



Oases - a fertile spot in a desert where water is found.

• Upon his return to Europe, Vischer amazed people of his tales from the African Sahara.



He recounted the stories of swirling sand winds and shifting sand dunes, which are phenomenon only found in a desert environment.

• Questions:

• 1) Who was the teacher that explored the trade route in Africa known as the "death road"?

• 2) What two areas did this trade route connect?

- 3) How do you think that this particular area known as the "Death Road" got this brutal nickname?
- 4) Why would people in Europe be amazed by Hans Vischer's stories of Africa's landscape?

Questions:

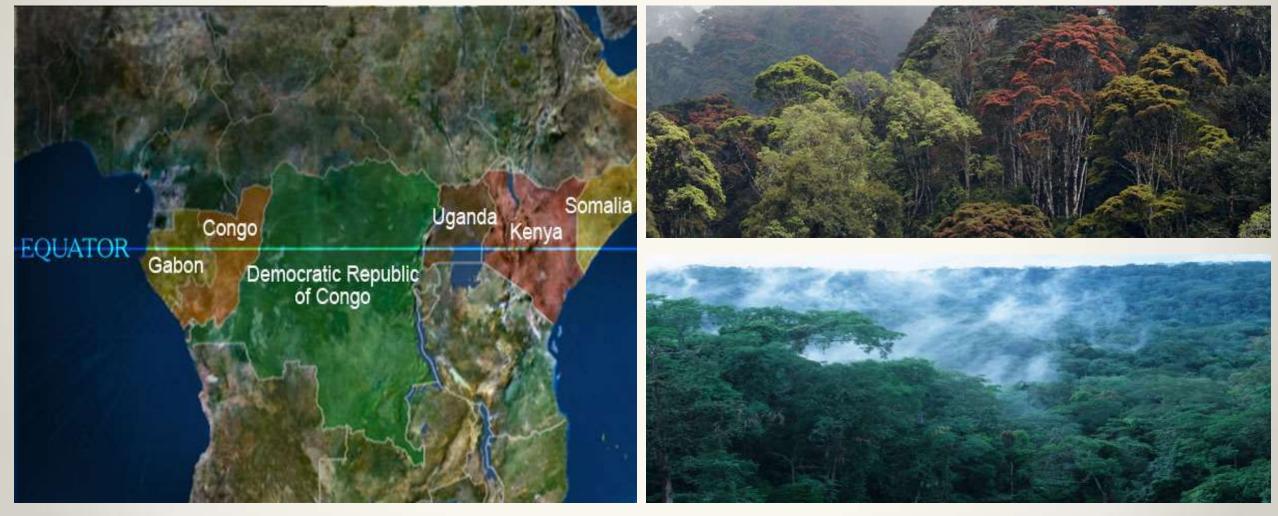
- 1) Who was the teacher that explored the trade route in Africa known as the "death road"?
 - o Hans Vischer
- 2) What two areas did this trade route connect?
 - Western Africa to the coast of the Mediterranean Sea
- 3) How do you think that this particular area known as the "Death Road" got this brutal nickname?
 - Answers will vary!!!!!!!!
- 4) Why would people in Europe be amazed by Hans Vischer's stories of Africa's landscape?

o Opinion...



- Africa is the world's second largest continent.
- The United States actually fits into the African continent three times...with room to spare.

• The **Equator** slices through the middle part of the continent and helps to create a hot, steamy rain forest that stretches along each side of it.



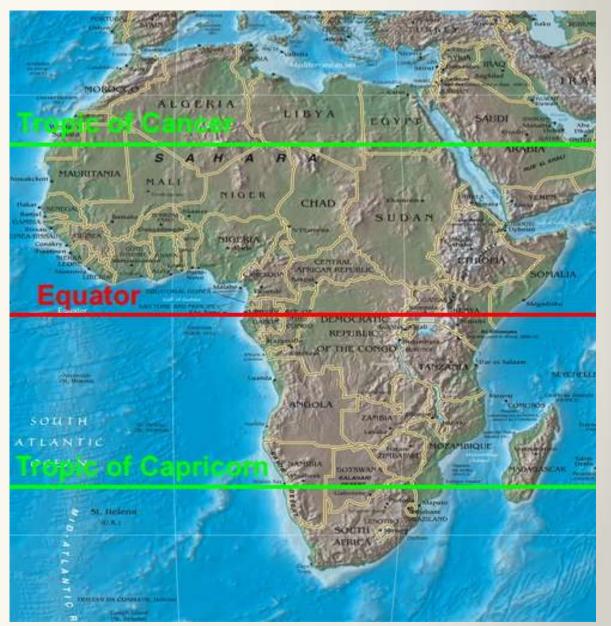
• Despite the size of these rain forest, they only cover about ten percent of Africa's total land mass.







- Most of Africa lies in what is known as the tropics.
- Here dry, sweeping grass lands grow for thousands of miles.
- Most of the tropical grasslands, known as **Savannas**, have high temperatures and uneven rain patterns.



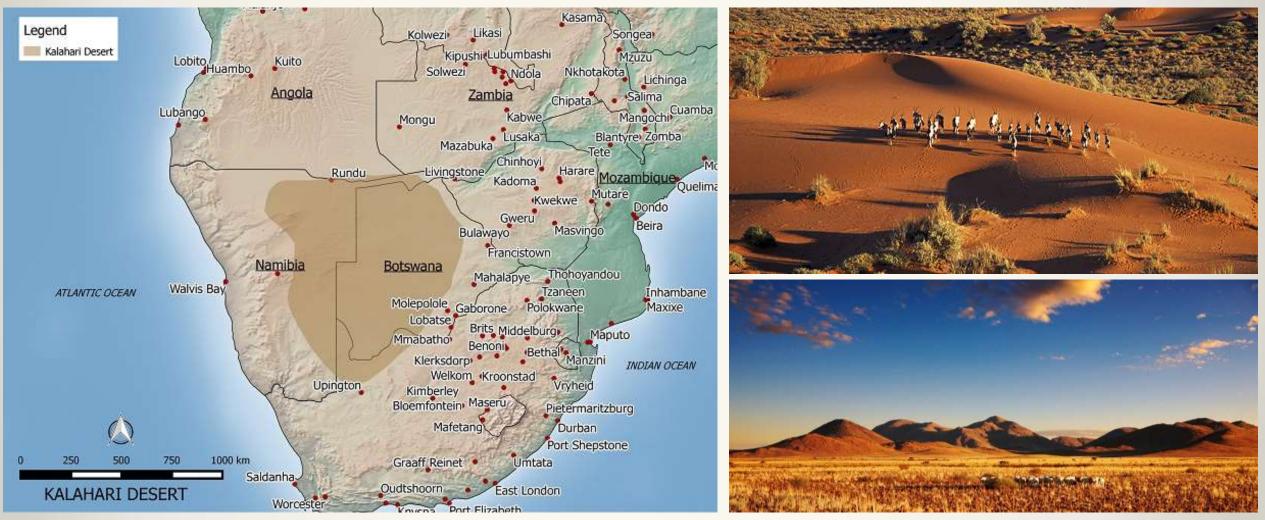


 These wide-open grasslands are perfect for raising herds of animals, which was how the African Nomads survived in this harsh environment.



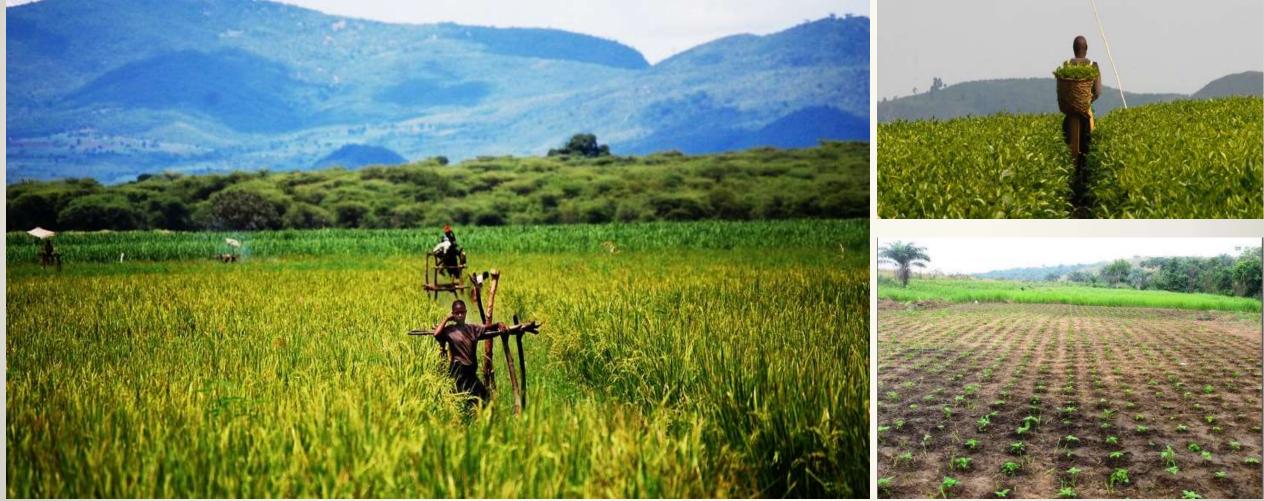
• Actually for most of Africa's history, the people of the Savanna were hunters and herders.

 North and South of the Savannas are deserts...the Sahara to the north and the Kalahari to the southwest.



For many years, these unmapped seas of sand blocked travel...people had to follow the coastline if they wanted to get past the deserts.

• Areas of mild climate, good for growing crops, are found along the Mediterranean Sea in northwest Africa and in the very south of the continent.



These areas are vastly different from the center of the continent.

• Questions:

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• 1) What does the Equator help to create as it slices through Africa?

• 2) What are Savannas?

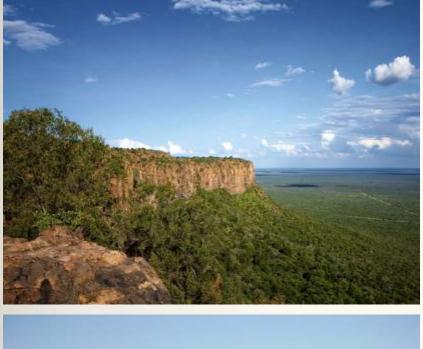
• 3) What are the names of the two major deserts located in Africa?

4) How did travelers get past these deserts?

• Questions:

- 1) What does the Equator help to create as it slices through Africa?
 - It creates hot, steamy rain forests along each side of it.
- 2) What are Savannas?
 - Tropical grasslands that have high temperatures and uneven rain
- 3) What are the names of the two major deserts located in Africa?
 - The Savana Desert and the Kalahari Desert
- 4) How did travelers get past these deserts?
 - They had to travel along the coastlines to avoid these hazards

• Almost all of Africa except the coastal plains, rests on a Plateau.



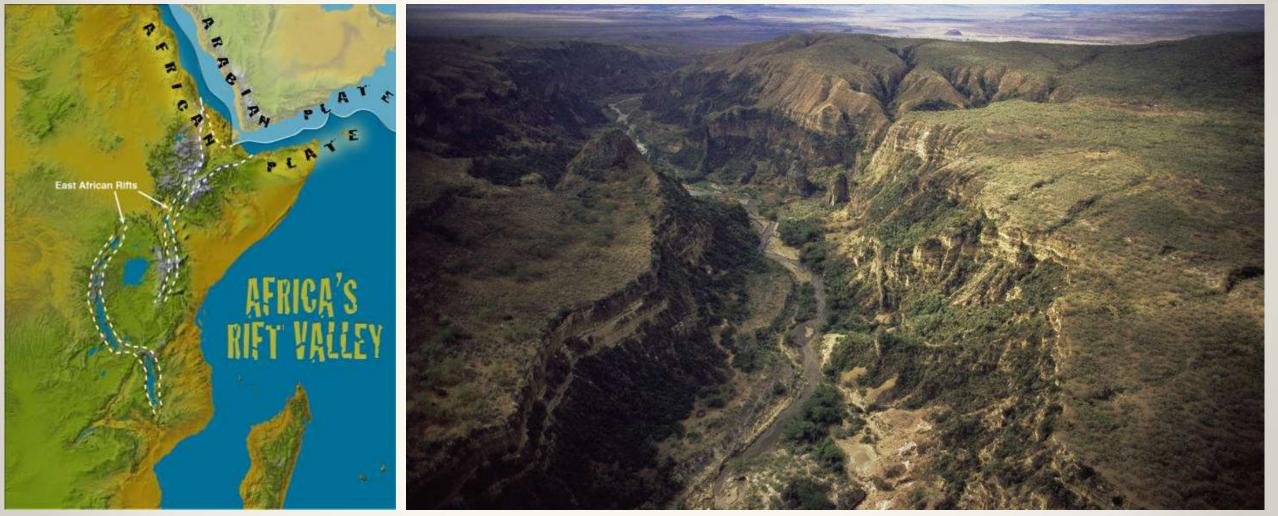


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Plateau – An area of high, flat land.

• In the east, movements of the Earth's crust millions of years ago cracked the continent and parts of the plateau's surface dropped.



• This event formed the Great Rift Valley, where some of the earliest human fossils have been found.

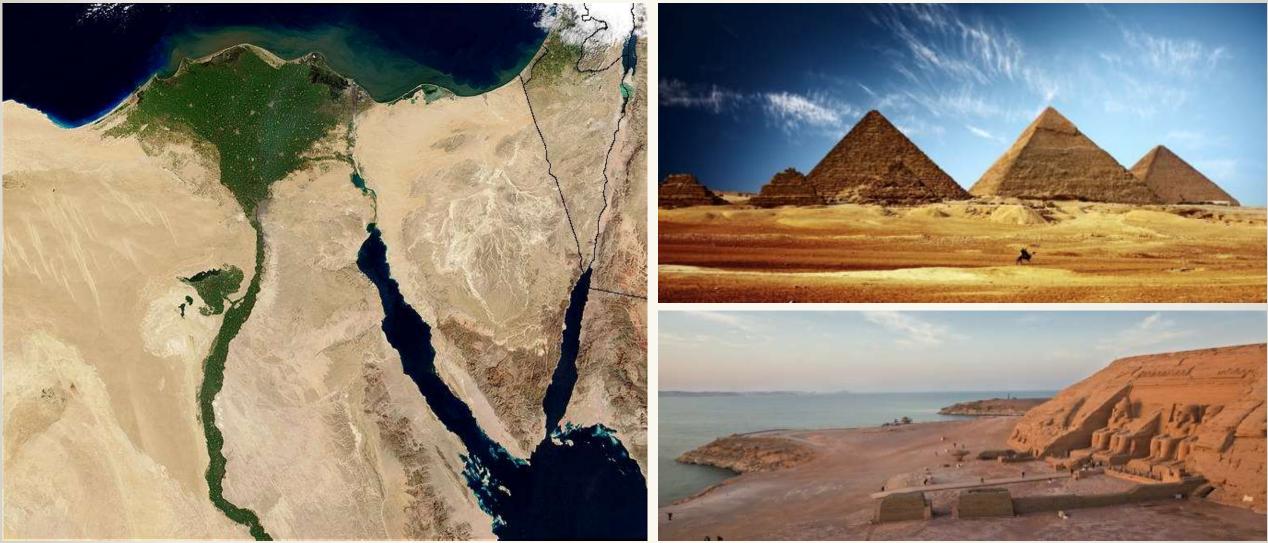


- Africa's Great Rift Valley is a 6,000 mile crack in the earth's crust, stretching from Lebanon to Mozambique.
- Geologists know that the Rift Valley was formed by violent subterranean forces that tore apart the earth's crust.
- These forces caused huge chunks of the crust to sink between fault lines and force up molten rock in volcanic eruptions.
 - Today there are numerous boiling hot springs located along the rift valley.





• Africa has many long rivers.



You have already learned about the Nile River and the Egyptian and Kush empires that formed along its banks.

• In West Africa, the **Niger River** is very important.



• The rich soil along the Niger helps to produce generous crops that gave rise to several very powerful civilizations.

• The Niger River also served as a way to unite the regions various peoples.



Merchants and travelers spread goods, ideas and even religions along the banks of the Niger River.

- Questions:
- 1) Explain what a Plateau is?

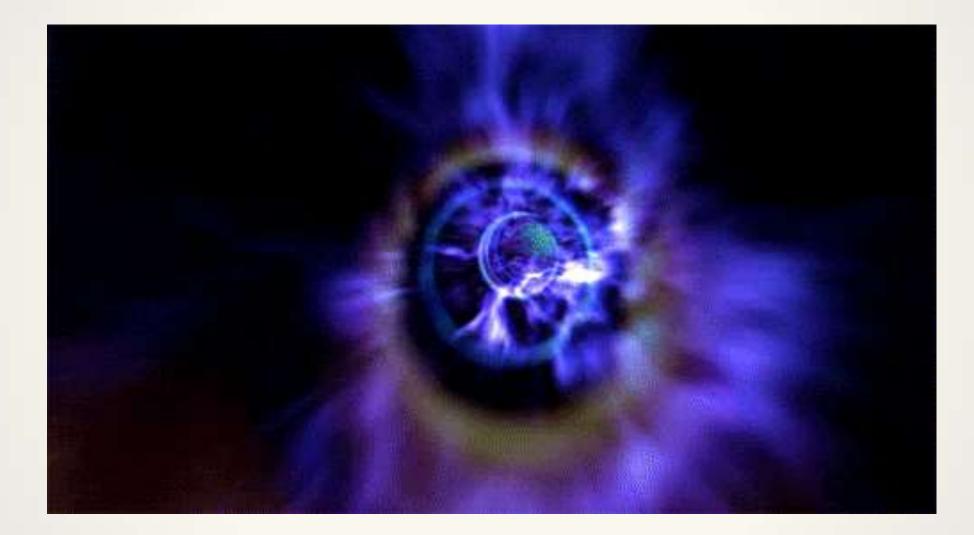
• 2) What is the Great Rift Valley and how was it formed?

• 3) How was the Niger River important in the development of early African civilizations?

- Questions:
- 1) Explain what a Plateau is?
 - An area of high flat land
- 2) What is the Great Rift Valley and how was it formed?
 - A 6,000 mile long crack in Eastern Africa that was formed subterranean and volcanic forces.
- 3) How was the Niger River important in the development of early African civilizations?
 - o It helped unit the region by allowing travelers and merchants to share goods and ideas

- Lecture Check:
- Answer the following question in a well crafted 2-3 sentence response.
- Think about natural disasters that occur throughout our world...earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, mudslides etc. How would New Jersey and North Plainfield be effected by a geological disaster like the Great Rift Valley, How would life change?

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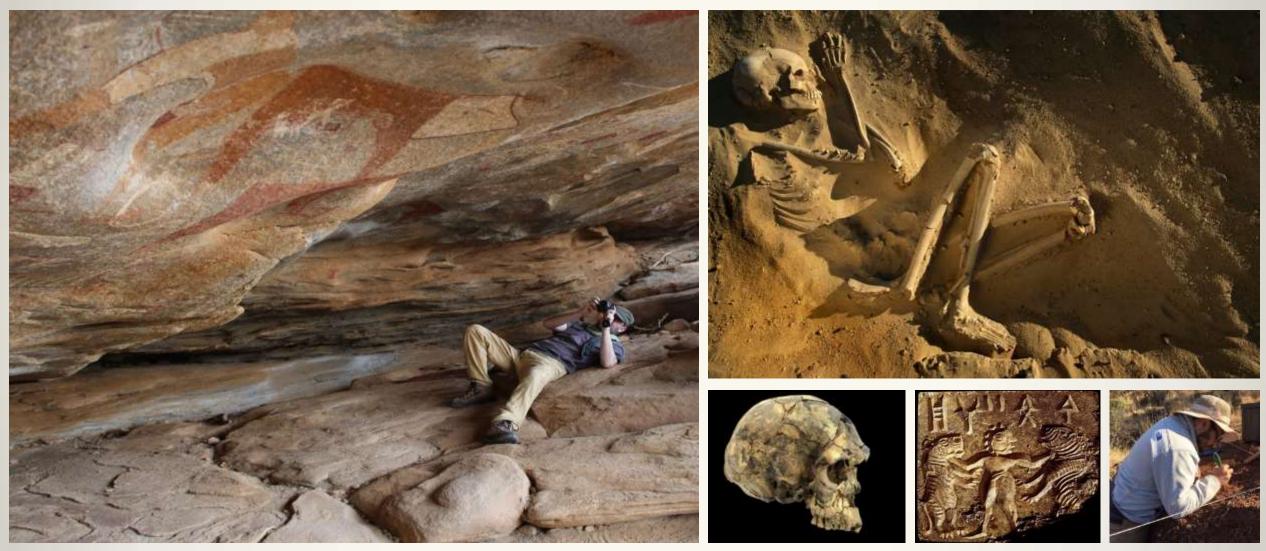
Time Travel Time: Contenders for Earliest Modern Human

 Paleoanthropologists (The Study of ancient Humans) agree that modern humans evolved in Africa about 200,000 years ago.



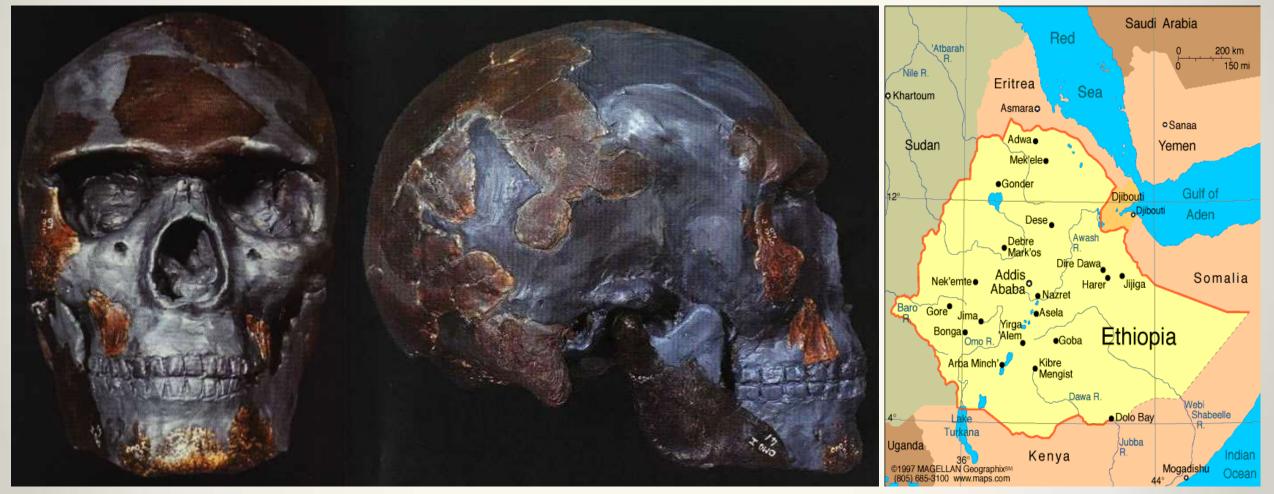
The problem is fossil evidence for the earliest Homo sapiens is scarce...and it is difficult
to recognize true modern humans in fossil form.

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• Despite the challenges of identifying early humans, there are several candidates for the earliest known members of our species...here's a look at some of the top contenders.

 The Omo remains are a collection of hominin bones discovered near the Omo River, in Ethiopia and are almost 195,000 years old.



The bones were recovered by a scientific team from the Kenya National Museum.

The Skhul/Qafzeh hominids are hominid fossils discovered in the Qafzeh and Es Skhul Caves
in Israel and are about 100,000 years old.



Skhul Cave is on the slopes of Mount Carmel; Qafzeh Cave is a rockshelter in Lower Galilee.

 Cro-Magnon 1 is a fossilized human skull of the sub-species Homo sapiens sapiens...and this skull was one of the first ancient Homo sapiens fossils ever found.





 It was discovered, with other Cro-Magnon specimens, in Les Eyzies, France by Louis Lartet in 1868 and is about 30,000 years old.