

Chapter 14 North Africa

Vocabulary:

dunes (ergs)

regs (p 312)

oases

Sahel

alluvial deposits

Bedouins

Notes:

Two regions of Africa

- Saharan Africa shows the strong imprint of Islam
- Sub-Saharan Africa's history involves many tribal groups

The Sahara is the world's largest desert. The average rainfall ranges between one and five inches.

The Nile River is the longest river in the world. The Nile River Valley averages ten miles wide in Upper Egypt (south). The valley is about 150 miles wide at the Nile Delta in Lower Egypt.

Sinai Peninsula is the Asian part of Egypt. Suez Canal links the Red Sea to the Mediterranean (p 329)

Most of North Africa's people live along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea

Northern Africa can be divided into three smaller cultural regions:

- The Meghreb, meaning the "West" – Berbers were the pre-Arab inhabitants (Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco)
- The Sahel
- Egypt

Instability describes all the governments of the countries in this region

P 319 Arab Spring

The culture is high context – communication relies on implied and nonverbal cues through body language, a person's status, and tone of voice. In such cultures an event will be considered more important than its appointed starting time. Defining characteristic in North Africa is hospitality.

Patriarchal – (men) fathers and elders have the final say

Morocco and Mauritania have the highest percentage of Muslims, almost 100 percent. (Religion 322-323)