

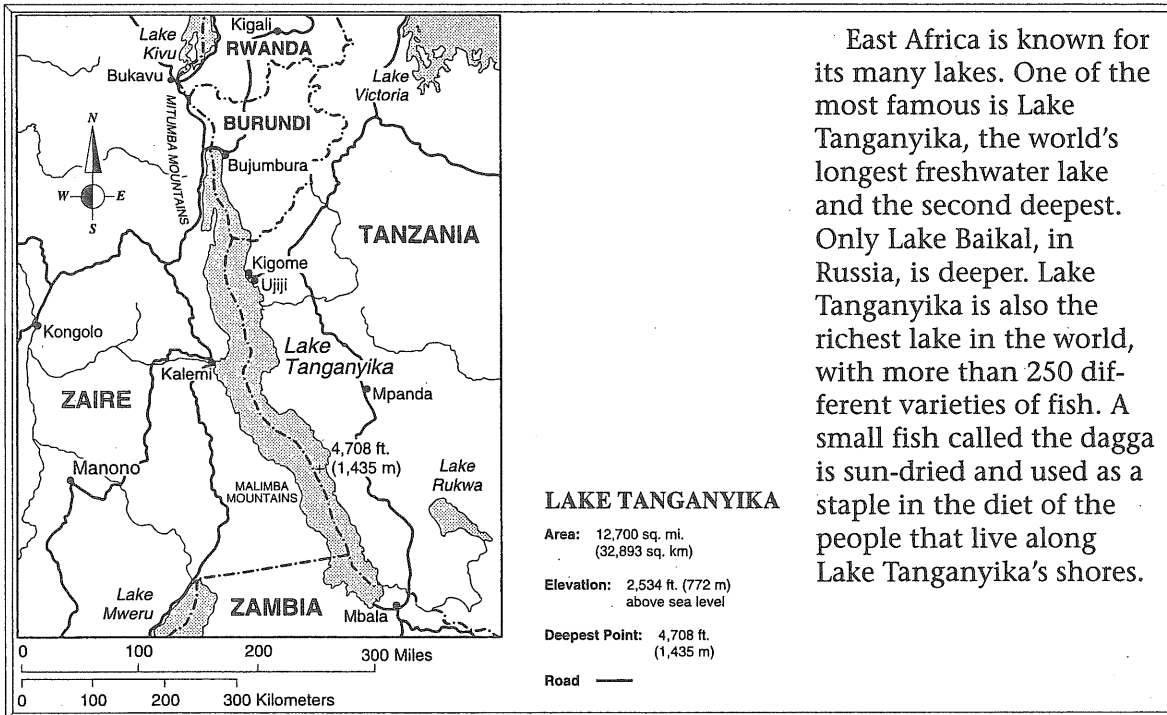
**Chapter
20**

Enrichment Activity 20

East Africa's Lake Tanganyika

Use with Chapter 20.

- Study the map and read the following excerpt about East Africa's Lake Tanganyika. Then answer the questions below.



East Africa is known for its many lakes. One of the most famous is Lake Tanganyika, the world's longest freshwater lake and the second deepest. Only Lake Baikal, in Russia, is deeper. Lake Tanganyika is also the richest lake in the world, with more than 250 different varieties of fish. A small fish called the dagga is sun-dried and used as a staple in the diet of the people that live along Lake Tanganyika's shores.

- Where is Lake Tanganyika located? _____
- What countries border Lake Tanganyika? _____

- Approximately how long is Lake Tanganyika? _____
- What other lakes are located near Lake Tanganyika? _____

- What physical features dominate Lake Tanganyika's western shores? _____

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Chapter 21

Enrichment Activity 21

The Arts in Africa

Use with Chapter 21.

 Read the excerpt below. Then complete the statements that follow.

Thanks to energetic art collectors, from early colonial explorers to modern curators and tourists, African sculpture has become appreciated for its expression of Africa's traditional culture. Modern pieces are usually crafted from wood, but museums hold fascinating collections of terra cotta Nok statues from the second and third centuries B.C., as well as Benin and Ife works in bronze that are several thousand years old. Other forms of traditional African art include rock paintings, decorative metalwork, basketry, and jewelry.

Traditional dances are another form of cultural expression and reveal much of African lore and legend, philosophy, and belief. Dances may celebrate glories and triumphs of the past, mark contemporary events and rites of passage, or make supplication to gods for a good harvest or for the security of the community. Folk dances vary in style throughout the continent. Most dances, however, involve group, rather than individual, effort with participants massed in circles or lines.

Drums are often identified with African music. However, for thousands of years Africans have played wind and string instruments, as well as other kinds of percussion instruments, often obtaining subtle and complex expressions from relatively simple devices. While much African music has served as accompaniment for dancing, soloists and ensembles perform for many other occasions. The rhythmic patterns of African music are reflected outside the continent, notably in American jazz.

1. Art collectors have helped to make African art works well known as examples of traditional _____ expressions.
2. Many of the most recently acquired pieces of African sculpture are made of _____.
3. Some museums have acquired terra cotta Nok statues dating from the second and _____ centuries B.C.
4. Most African dances are performed by _____ of people rather than by individual dancers.
5. The rhythmic patterns of African music have influenced American _____.

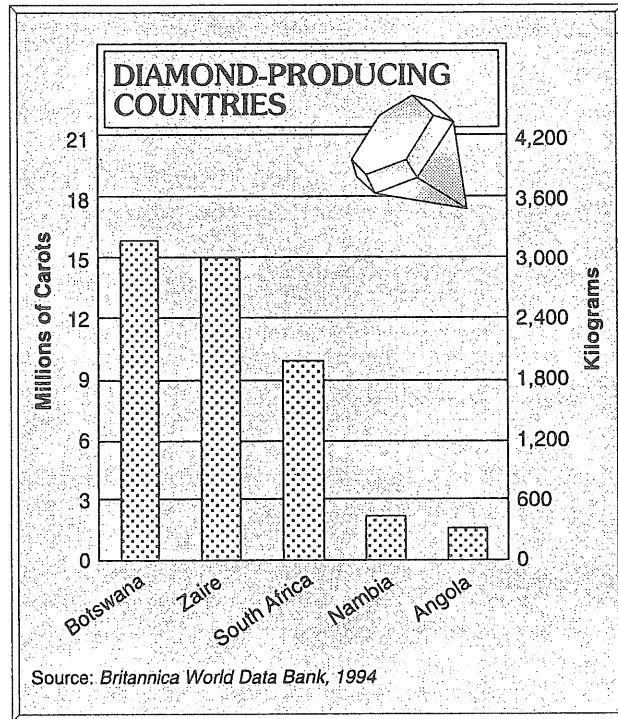
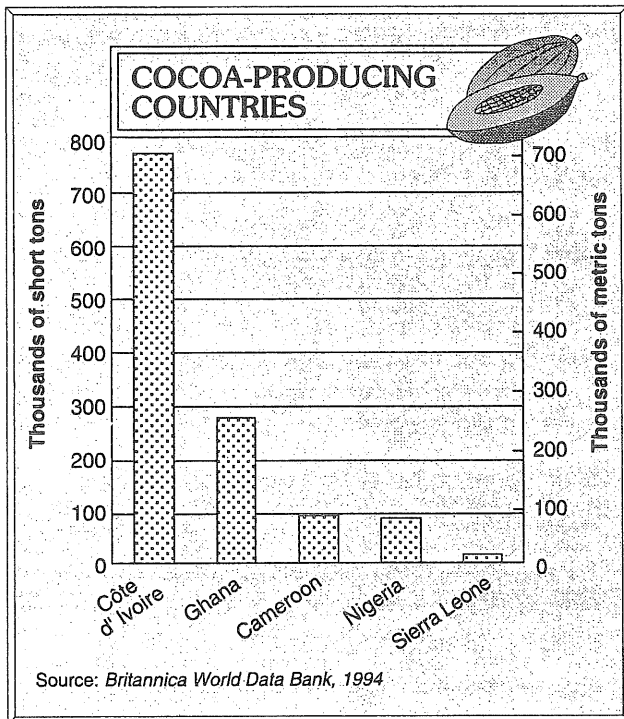
Chapter 22

Enrichment Activity 22

Sub-Saharan Africa's Agricultural and Mineral Resources

Use with Chapter 22.

- Sub-Saharan Africa has an abundance of agricultural and mineral resources. Study the graphs below and answer the questions that follow.



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- Which country is the leader in cocoa production? _____
- Which country shown on the graph produces the least amount of cocoa? _____
- Which country produced about 95,000 metric tons of cocoa? _____
- How many short tons of cocoa did Ghana produce? _____
- Which two countries are leaders in diamond production? _____

- Approximately how many millions of carats of diamonds did Namibia produce? _____

- What country produced about 10 million carats of diamonds? _____