Africa:

**Population & Trade**

**Presentation, Graphic Organizers, & Activities**

**Trade**
- Trade is very difficult because of the extreme heat.
- Nomads use camels, but the majority of people cross the Sahara by plane.

**In My Opinion...**

- Write an opinion statement about how you think the people in the region are affected by the lack of vegetation, location, and resource availability.

**Help Wanted**
- Descriptions: Choose one of the regions in Africa. Write a job description for a job that could be found in this region. Include the job title, skills needed, and a picture of someone in the region.
STANDARDS:

SS7G3 Explain the impact of location, climate, and physical characteristics on population distribution in Africa.

a. Explain how the characteristics in the Sahara, Sahel, savanna, and tropical rain forest impact trade and affect where people live.
TEACHER INFO: CLOZE Notes

• The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)

• Check the answers as a class after the presentation.
Africa

Location, climate, and physical characteristics have a huge impact on how they trade in Africa.

Africa

• Sahara, the Sahel, the savannas, and the tropical rainforest.

Life in Africa is different from one region to the next.

Fresh water is a valuable resource in Africa.

SAHARA

The Sahara desert stretches across the width of Africa for 3,500,000 square miles.

It is considered one of the hottest regions on earth.

It has roughly one person per square mile, making it one of the least densely populated regions.

Very few people live in the Sahara region because it is too hot and dry.

Live:

There is little vegetation in this region.

Stretches of gravel that continue for miles and miles.

There are salt lakes, rocky hills, and sand dunes.

The Sahara is covered with salt lakes and sand dunes.

The average daily temperature is high, with very little rainfall.

It is one of the hottest regions of the continent.

It stretches across the width of Africa.

People depend on the water from the coast for their livestock, who walk through the desert looking for an oasis for their livestock.

Work

Algeria, and Egypt along the Mediterranean coast;

The population is very small.

It is considered one of the least densely populated regions.

There is very little vegetation in this region.

People depend on the water along the coast, for washing, trading, etc.

Fresh water is a valuable resource in Africa.

Lack of vegetation and water.

Africa has a huge impact on location, climate, and physical characteristics.

The Sahara, the Sahel, the savannas, and the tropical rainforest.

And how they trade in Africa.

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Trade

• Trade is very difficult because of the ___________________,

• Nomads use camels, but the majority of people cross the Sahara ___________________.

• Trucks specially equipped to ___________________ are also starting to

Sahel

• The Sahel is a ___________________ that is located south of the Sahara.

• It gets more rainfall than the desert, but still receives very little, with an average of ___________________.

• The Sahel is a ___________________ with few mountains and hills.

•live

• Most nomadic goat herders and desertification have caused soil erosion, making life more difficult for both occupations.

• The Sahel has been experiencing longer and longer droughts, making life more difficult for everyone throughout the region.

• More and more tribes on the Sahel are ___________________ to the savanna region.

• Since food and water are so hard to find, more and more tribes on the Sahel are ___________________ here but desertification has caused soil erosion and grasses are unevenly distributed.

• Like the Sahara, the Sahel has a_____________________

• Work

• Mostly nomadic goat herders and desertification have caused soil erosion.

• Most people in the Sahel are subsistence farmers or ___________________, although both occupations are becoming more and more difficult.

• Sahel

• Some people also work in the iron ore and ___________________ located here.

• Some people still live in trade areas along the eastern Atlantic coast and just to get water, followed by bicycling, people have to ___________________.

• Trade
SAVANNA

The African savanna is located near the Equator and covers almost ________________________________.

The savanna is a ________________________________, that has both dry and rainy seasons.

Grasses are ________________________________, while trees are short and scattered.

To support forest-type vegetation, the area receives enough rain to support ________________________________, but not enough.

The African savanna is located near the Equator and covers almost ________________________________.

Most areas of the savanna are rural with ________________________________.

Live

Many large towns and cities have developed around Lake Victoria, and around the Congo River and Niger River.

The savanna is also home to a wide variety of ________________ that sunlight never reaches the forest floor.

Farming is good here, but only when there is ________________________________.

Grasses and grains like wheat, ________________________________, and sorghum grow in the ________________.

Work

Trade

Some use ________________________________, and cars.

General Wildlife, this is ________________________________ to connect the major urban areas in the region and cars.

TROPICAL RAIN FOREST

Africa's tropical rain forest is located along the ________________________________, near the Equator.

It lies in the ________________________________, that has both dry and rainy seasons.

The rain forest has a stifling hot, humid climate and receives over ________________________________ annually.

The rain forest provides food and water for over ________________________________.

The rain forest is also home to a wide variety of ________________.
Live

• Very few people live in the rainforest itself because the ____________________.

• Economic activities within the rainforest have allowed large populations to grow in the rainforest and export it to North America, Asia, and Europe.

• Many people live around Lake Tanganyika to enjoy ____________________.

Work

• Native peoples earn their ____________________ and selling the meat.

• Another growing industry is ____________________.

• One of the biggest industries in the rainforest is ____________________.

Trade

• African companies ____________________ in the rainforest and export it to North America, Asia, and Europe.

• The Congo River provides the ____________________, carrying workers and supplies into the rainforest and for shipping the resources out.

• Many countries in the region depend on ____________________, like rubber, coffee, palm oil, and gum.

Economic activities within the rainforest have allowed large populations to grow.

• Very few people live in the rainforest itself because the ____________________.
The majority of the people in the region are nomadic herders, who walk through the desert looking for an oasis for their livestock. You cannot farm in the Sahara because of the lack of vegetation and water. Most of Africa’s cities are located near major rivers and lakes, or along the coastline. Most of Africa is a source of valuable resources in Africa. Life in Africa is very different from one region to the next:

- **Tropical Rainforest:**
- **Savanna:**
- **Sahara Desert:**
- **Mediterranean Coast:**

Life in Africa is very different from one region to another. Fresh water is a scarce and valuable resource in Africa. People live and how they trade in Africa. Location, climate, and physical characteristics have a huge impact on where people live.

The Sahara desert stretches across the width of northern Africa for 3,500,000 square miles. It covers 1/3 of the continent. It has roughly one person per square mile, making it one of the lowest population densities on Earth. It is considered one of the harshest places on earth to live. Very few people live in the Sahara region because it is too hot and there is no water.

- **Population densities on Earth:**
- **The climate is arid and very hot, with very little rainfall.**
- **The average daily temperature is over 100 degrees.**
- **The Sahara is covered with sand dunes, rocky hills, and stretches of gravel that continue for miles and miles.**
- **There is very little water or vegetation in this region.**
- **There is very little little life on the Sahara in this region.**
- **The Sahara is covered with sand dunes, rocky hills, and stretches of gravel that continue for miles and miles.**
- **The population is very low, except in northern Morocco, Algeria, and Egypt along the Mediterranean coast.**
- **The population is very low, except in northern Morocco, Algeria, and Egypt along the Mediterranean coast.**

People depend on these water sources for drinking, farming, bathing, washing, etc.

- **Work:**
- **Live:**
- **SAHARA**

Africa has four main regions: the Sahara, the Sahel, the savannas, and the tropical rainforest.
Trade

- Trading is difficult as the primary mode of transportation is walking, followed by bicycling. People have to work for many miles just to get water.

- Some people still live in trade areas along the eastern Atlantic coast and along the Nile River. Some people also work in the iron ore and uranium mines located here.

- Trucks specially equipped to handle sand are also starting to become more common. Nomads use camels, but the majority of people cross the Sahara by plane.

- Sahel

  - The Sahel is a strip of dry grassland that is located south of the Sahara. It gets more rainfall than the desert, but still receives very little, with an average of only 7 inches per year.
  - It is a dry, semi-arid region that is slowly turning into desert.
  - The Sahel has been experiencing longer and longer periods without rain, thus making life more difficult throughout the region. Vegetation is sparse here—grasses and shrubs are unevenly distributed.
  - Most of the Sahel is relatively flat with few mountains and hills.
  - People have tried to live here but generations of overgrazing and desertification have caused soil erosion. Most nomadic goat herders and small farming communities inhabit the Sahel.
  - Since food and water are so hard to find, more and more tribes on the Sahel are moving south to the savanna region.
  - The Sahel region has a low population density.
  - Most people in the Sahel are subsistence farmers or livestock herders.

- Work

  - Most people in the Sahara are subsistence farmers or livestock herders.
  - Some people also work in the iron ore and uranium mines located here.
  - Some people still live in trade areas along the eastern Atlantic coast and along the Nile River.

- Live

  - Like the Sahara, the Sahel has a low population density.
  - People have tried to live here but generations of overgrazing and desertification have caused soil erosion.
  - Mostly nomadic goat herders and small farming communities inhabit the Sahel.

- Region

  - Like the Sahara, the Sahel has a low population density.
  - People have tried to live here but generations of overgrazing and desertification have caused soil erosion.
  - Mostly nomadic goat herders and small farming communities inhabit the Sahel.
  - Since food and water are so hard to find, more and more tribes on the Sahel are moving south to the savanna region.
The African savanna is located near the Equator and covers almost half of central Africa. It is a hot and dry grassland that has both dry and rainy seasons. Grasses are tall and thick, while trees are short and scattered. To support forest-type vegetation, enough to support forest-type vegetation, the area receives enough rain to support drought-resistant undergrowth, but not enough for forest-type vegetation. The savanna is a hot and dry grassland, that has both dry and rainy seasons. The grasses are drought-resistant undergrowth, but not enough to support forest-type vegetation.

Most areas of the savanna are rural with low to moderate populations. The savanna is also home to some of Africa's most populated cities, such as Nairobi, Kenya. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Cape Town, South Africa. Many large towns and cities have developed along the coasts, around Lake Victoria, Kenya, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Cape Town, South Africa. The savanna is also home to some of Africa's most populated cities, such as Nairobi, Addis Ababa, and Cape Town. The people live in traditional African villages scattered across the savanna. Most areas of the savanna are rural with low to moderate populations. The savanna is located near the Equator and covers almost half of central Africa.

Africa's tropical rain forest is located along the central coast of Africa, near the Equator. It lies in the Congo River Basin. The tropical rain forest has a stifling hot, humid climate and receives over 90 inches of rain annually. It touches 37 countries in Africa. It is the central coast of Africa, near the Equator. The tropical rain forest is also home to a wide variety of plants and animals. Trees are so thick and tall that sunlight never reaches the forest floor.
Live

• Very few people live in the rainforest itself because the jungle is too thick.

Economic activities within the rainforest have allowed large populations to grow in surrounding African countries.

Work

• Native peoples earn their living by hunting and selling the meat.

Many countries in the region depend on growing cash crops like rubber, gum, coffee, and palm oil.

Another growing industry is agriculture. One of the biggest industries in the rainforest is logging.

Trade

• African companies harvest rare and valuable wood in the rainforest and export it to North America, Asia, and Europe.

• Congo River provides the necessary transportation for carrying workers and supplies into the rainforest and for shipping the resources out.

• Many people live around Lake Tanganyika to enjoy access to water.
Location, climate, and physical characteristics have a huge impact on where people live and how they trade in Africa.

Africa has four main regions: the Sahara, the Sahel, the savannas, and the tropical rainforest.

Life in Africa is very different from one region to the next.
Fresh water is a scarce and valuable resource in Africa.

Most of Africa’s cities are located near major rivers and lakes, or along the coastline.

People depend on these water sources for drinking, farming, bathing, washing, trading, etc.
Sahara
The Sahara desert stretches across the width of northern Africa for 3,500,000 square miles.

It covers 1/3rd of the continent.

The climate is arid and very hot, with very little rainfall.

The average daily temperature is over 100 degrees.
The Sahara is covered with sand dunes, rocky hills, and stretches of gravel that continue for miles and miles.

There is very little water or vegetation in this region.
Very few people live in the Sahara region because it is too hot and there is no water.

It is considered one of the harshest places on earth to live.

It has roughly one person per square mile, making it one of the lowest population densities on Earth.

The population is very low, except in northern Morocco, Algeria, and Egypt along the Mediterranean coast.
• You cannot farm in the Sahara because of the lack of vegetation and water.

• The majority of the people in the region are nomadic herders, who walk through the desert looking for an oasis for their livestock.
Trade

- Trade is very difficult because of the extreme heat.
- Nomads use camels, but the majority of people cross the Sahara by plane.
- Trucks specially equipped to handle sand are also starting to become more common.
Sahel
The Sahel is a strip of dry grassland that is located south of the Sahara.

It is a dry, semi-arid region that is slowly turning into desert.

It gets more rainfall than the desert, but still receives very little, with an average of only 7 inches per year.
The Sahel is relatively flat with few mountains and hills.

Vegetation is sparse here—grasses and shrubs are unevenly distributed.

The Sahel has been experiencing longer and longer periods without rain, thus making life more difficult throughout the region.

Since food and water are so hard to find, more and more tribes on the Sahel are moving south to the savanna region.
Like the Sahara, the Sahel has a low population density.

People have tried to live here but generations of overgrazing and desertification have caused soil erosion.

Mostly nomadic goat herders and small farming communities inhabit the Sahel region.
Most people in the Sahel are subsistence farmers or livestock herders, although both occupations are becoming more and more difficult because of desertification.

Some people also work in the iron ore and uranium mines located here.
Trading is difficult as the primary mode of transportation is walking, followed by bicycling.

- People have to walk for many miles just to get water.

- Some people still live in trade areas along the eastern Atlantic coast and along the Nile River.
The African savanna is located near the Equator and covers almost half of central Africa.

The savanna is a hot and dry grassland, that has both dry and rainy seasons.

The area receives enough rain to support drought resistant undergrowth, but not enough to support forest-type vegetation.

Grasses are tall and thick, while trees are short and scattered.
Most areas of the savanna are rural with low to moderate populations.

The people live in traditional African villages scattered across the savanna.

The savanna is also home to some of Africa’s most populated cities, such as Nairobi, Kenya, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and Cape Town, South Africa.

Many large towns and cities have developed along the coasts, around Lake Victoria, and around the Congo River and Niger River.
Farming is good here, but only when there is good rainfall.

Grasses and grains like wheat, oats, and sorghum grow in the region.

The soil is fertile, but disease carrying insects like the tsetse fly often make farming difficult.

Mining and raising livestock are also important jobs in the region.
Walking and riding bicycles are the primary modes of transportation for trade.

Some use animal-drawn carts and cars.

Roads are being built to connect the major urban areas in the region.

Unfortunately, this is destroying the natural habitat of the wildlife.
Tropical Rain Forest
Rain Forest

- Africa’s tropical rain forest is located along the central coast of Africa, near the Equator.
- It lies in the Congo River Basin.
- It touches 37 countries in Africa.
Rain Forest

- The rain forest has a stifling hot, humid climate and receives over 90 inches of rain annually.

- Trees are so thick and tall that sunlight never reaches the forest floor.

- The rain forest is also home to a wide variety of plants and animals.

- The rain forest provides food and water for over 75 million people.
Live

• Very few people live in the rainforest itself because the jungle is too thick.

• Economic activities within the rainforest have allowed large populations to grow in surrounding African countries.

• Many people live around Lake Tanganyika to enjoy access to water.
Native peoples earn their living by hunting and selling the meat.

One of the biggest industries in the rainforest is logging.

Another growing industry is agriculture.

Many countries in the region depend on growing cash crops like rubber, gum, coffee, and palm oil.
African companies harvest rare and valuable wood in the rainforest and export it to North America, Asia, and Europe.

The Congo River provides the necessary transportation for carrying workers and supplies into the rainforest and for shipping the resources out.
TEACHER INFO: POPULATION & TRADE Chart

• Print off the Population & Trade graphic organizer for each student.

• Students will complete the graphic organizer after discussing the presentation. You can choose to let students work in pairs.

• Check answers as a class to be sure that all charts are completed correctly.
# Africa: Population and Trade

**Directions:** Complete the chart below after discussing the presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Where People Live</th>
<th>Where People Work</th>
<th>How People Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sahara</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sahel</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Savanna</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tropical Rain Forest</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Africa: Population & Trade

### Directions:
Complete the chart below after discussing the presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Where People Live</th>
<th>Where People Work</th>
<th>How People Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Sahara**     | • Climate is arid and very hot; little rainfall  
                 • Covered with sand dunes, rocky hills, and gravel  
                 • Little rainfall or vegetation | • Few people live here        | • Can’t farm  
                 • Some nomadic herders | • Trade is difficult  
                 • Nomads use camels  
                 • Planes & trucks |
| **Sahel**      | • Strip of dry grassland south of Sahara  
                 • Dry, semi-arid region that is slowly becoming desert  
                 • Little rainfall (7in per year) | • Overgrazing & desertification have made it hard to farm so people are moving away to the cities/savanna region | • Subsistence farmers  
                 • Livestock herders  
                 • Miners | • Walking, bicycling  
                 • Trading is easier along coast & Nile River (water) |
| **Savanna**    | • Hot dry grassland  
                 • Has dry and rainy seasons  
                 • Can support undergrowth, but not tall trees | • Most is rural with low-medium populations  
                 • Live in traditional villages  
                 • Large cities along the coasts, lakes, & rivers | • Farming  
                 • Mining  
                 • Raising livestock | • Walking  
                 • Bicycling  
                 • Animal-drawn carts  
                 • Cars |
| **Tropical Rain Forest** | • Hot, humid climate  
                 • Over 90 inches of rain annually  
                 • Lots of vegetation and wide variety of animals | • Most live near Lake Tanganyika and other surrounding areas | • Agriculture  
                 • Logging  
                 • Natives hunt and sell meat | • Export timber around the world  
                 • Niger river provides transportation |
TEACHER INFO: Pack Your Bags

• Print off copies of the Suitcase handout for each student.

• Project the directions slide onto the board while students work.

• They will choose one of the 4 regions to visit, and they will draw 5 things that they would take to the region inside the suitcase.
Pack Your Bags!

Which African region would you most like to visit: the Sahara, the Sahel, savanna, or tropical rain forest?

• Inside of the suitcase, draw 5 things that you will take with you to this region.
  ➢ Think about the location, climate, and how people live, work & trade here.

• Next, include a brief description of why you chose to bring each item.
Pack Your Bags

Directions: Inside of the suitcase, draw FIVE things that you are going to take with you on your trip to one of Africa’s regions. (Think about the location, climate, and how people live, work, and trade here.) In the textbox, include a brief description of why you chose to bring each item. Color your suitcase—be creative!
• Print off copies of the Help Wanted handout for each student.

• The students will choose one of the regions in Africa and create a Help Wanted flier for a job that could be found in this region.

• They should describe the job, skills needed, and draw a picture of workers in action.

• The students should not write where the job is located. Have the students share their posters with group members & they will guess the mystery region based on the description of the job.
Directions: Choose one of the regions in Africa that we studied. Create a Help Wanted flier for a job that could be found in this region. Describe the job, skills needed, and draw a picture of workers in action.

*Do not write where the job is located. Your group members are going to guess the mystery region based on the description of the job!
TEACHER INFO: What’s the Weather

• Print off copies of the What’s the Weather handout for each student.

• The students will imagine that they are meteorologists in Africa and will create a weather forecast for each of the regions.

• They should also include weather tips and a picture of each. Example—what to wear, travel issue because of weather, etc.
Directions: Imagine that you are a meteorologist in Africa. Create a weather forecast for each of the regions that we studied. Also, be sure to include weather tips and a picture of each. Example—what to wear, travel issue because of weather, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Forecast</th>
<th>Weather Tips</th>
<th>Photograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sahara</td>
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<td>Sahel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Rain Forest</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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TEACHER INFO: Comprehension Check

• Print off the Comprehension Check for each student.

• The students will complete this handout at the end of the lesson. You can count this as a quiz!
1. What large geographic feature dominates much of northern Africa?

2. How has this feature influenced where people live?

3. What is the climate like in the Sahel region?

4. Why is the population of the Sahara and the Sahel so low?

5. Because the Sahel is experiencing less and less rainfall each year, what are many Africans having to do?

6. How do people living in areas around Africa's rainforest usually make their living?

7. What are many of the largest cities in Africa located on or near?

8. In which region are some of Africa's most populated cities located?

9. How are companies in Africa's rainforest involved in trade?

10. What are some reasons why the areas around rivers are so heavily populated?
1. What large geographic feature dominates much of northern Africa?
   Sahara Desert

2. How has this feature influenced where people live?
   Very few people live here because climate is too hot, water is scarce, and it is impossible to farm.

3. What is the climate like in the Sahel region?
   Hot and dry (like Sahara, but slightly less extreme)

4. Why is the population of the Sahara and the Sahel so low?
   Water is scarce

5. Because the Sahel is experiencing less and less rainfall each year, what are many Africans having to do?
   Move farther south to the savanna region

6. How do people living in areas around Africa’s rainforest usually make their living?
   Logging and agriculture

7. What are many of the largest cities in Africa located on or near rivers?
   Rivers, lakes, coastline (water sources)

8. In which region are some of Africa’s most populated cities located?
   Savanna

9. How are companies in Africa’s rainforest involved in trade?
   Harvest rare and valuable wood that is sold all over the world; Congo River provides transportation for carrying resources in/out of the area.

10. What are some reasons why the areas around rivers are so heavily populated?
    Access to water for bathing and drinking, source of irrigation for farming, source of food (fish), helpful for trade, lots of industry here.

Comprehension Check
Africa: Population and Trade
TEACHER INFO: TICKET OUT THE DOOR

- Have the students write a short opinion statement about which region they think is best to live in.

- Make sure that they explain why they feel this way.
In My Opinion...

Which African region would you prefer to live in? Why? Write an opinion statement of why you feel this way. Be sure to include reasons to support your opinion (climate, location, where people live, work, & travel, etc.)
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Best wishes,
Ansley at Brain Wrinkles
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