



3.1 Natural Resources in Africa:

Use the table below and the 3.1 link to answer the following questions.

Nation	Resource	Annual mineral production, in billions
South Africa	Gold, Manganese, Platinum, others	\$124.96
Nigeria	Oil, Iron Ore, Columbite, others	\$52.69
Algeria	Hydrocarbons	\$38.70
Angola	Diamond, Gold, Oil, others	\$32.04
Libya	Oil, Clay, Cement, Salt, others	\$27.03
Egypt	Gold, Copper, Silver, others	\$23.22
Ghana	Gold, Limestone, Iron Ore, others	\$14.97
Democratic Republic of Congo	Gold, Copper, Cobalt, others	\$13.69
Gabon	Manganese, Iron Ore, Uranium, others	\$10.92
Zimbabwe	Platinum, Chrome, Coal, Gold, others	\$9.77

What are five natural resources produced in Africa?

What can you conclude about South Africa’s economy based on the production amount?

What problems have mining operations posed to rural communities?

How has corruption affected the continent from fully benefiting from its rich supply of natural resources?



3.2 Human Capital Investment and Literacy

Investment in human capital refers to the money a country spends to improve educating and training people.

After watching the video answer the question below.

How does investing in human capital improve an economy?

After comparing 3.2 link one and 3.3 link two answer the question below.

Do you see a relationship between higher literacy rate and greater wealth?

3.3 The Nigerian Economy

In a capitalist economy, the government plays a minimal role. Demand is what drives production. In a socialist economy, the government plays a larger role by controlling the production of goods. An economy can also be mixed, with varying levels of both government-controlled and private-controlled enterprise.

Directions: After reading the article on the Nigerian economy, answer the following questions.

What type of economy does Nigeria have?

In what ways is Nigeria's economy capitalist?

In what ways is Nigeria's economy socialist?

3.4 South African Economy

South Africa's economy is one of the strongest in the continent, but unemployment and poverty remain major obstacles. Directions: After reading the article, answer the two questions below.

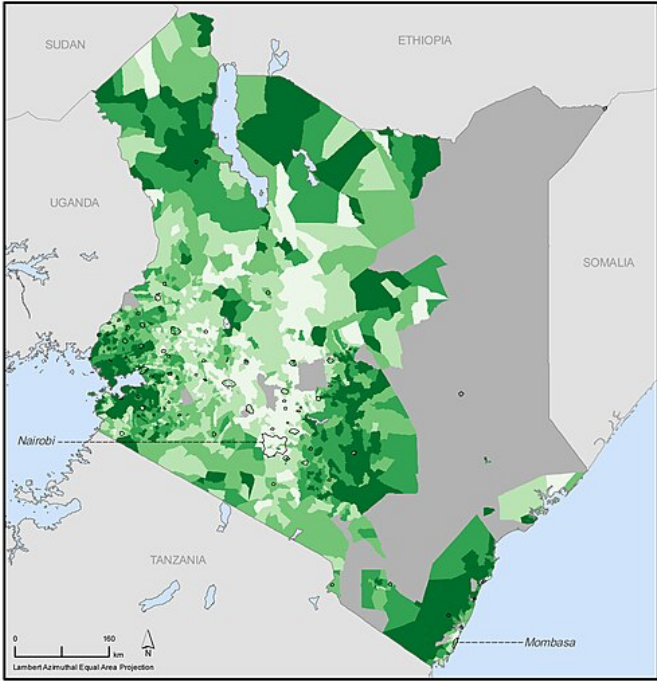
What hardships do many South Africans face?

Why is investment in human capital important in South Africa?



3.5 The Kenyan Economy

After reviewing the map and the article answer the corresponding questions.



Kenya
Administrative Level 4: Location

Measures of Poverty
Headcount Index [FGT(0)]
 FGT(0), or the Headcount Index, measures the proportion of the population whose welfare falls below the poverty line. This measure is a member of the FGT (Foster, Greer, Thorbecke) family of poverty measures.

Each color corresponds to one-fifth of the population of the mapped country.

0.034 - 0.40
0.40 - 0.49
0.49 - 0.57
0.57 - 0.65
0.65 - 0.92
no data

Greater Urban Extent

Two separate poverty lines are defined, reflecting regional differences in purchasing power. Monthly expenditure values per adult equivalent are 1239 and 2648 Kenyan shillings (in 1997 prices), or 77.2 and 165.1 PPP.

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 Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University. Small area estimates of poverty and inequality: maps and further documentation available at: <http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/poverty>

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How does the article describe the strength of the Kenyan economy?

What challenges does the country face?

Why is Kenya’s economy important to the rest of the continent? (Think geography)

3.6 The Economy of Congo:

After watching the video answer the questions below.

What economic challenges does the DRC currently have?

What are the plans to fix Congo’s economy?



Link for 3.1 –





Link for 3.2(Video)



Link for 3.2 (Article One)



Link for 3.2 (Article Two)





Link 3.3





Link 3.4 –





Link 3.5 –





Link 3.6 –

