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World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 7

Chapter 9: Republic of South Africa – Section 1: The Geography of South Africa

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. _____ is located at the southern tip of Africa, with over 1,864 miles of coastline on both the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.
2. The kingdom of _____ is located completely within the territory of South Africa.
3. Even though South Africa has long coastlines, none of the _____ mouths along the coast are good for ports or harbors.
4. South Africa does not have any large _____. People, however, have created _____ lakes to help with crop irrigation.
5. One of the most important physical features in South Africa is the _____.
6. The eastern part of the escarpment is made up of the _____ Mountains, which are the highest parts of the plateau.
7. The majority of land in South Africa is part of a _____ that stretches to the Sahara Desert in North Africa.
8. Finally, in the northwestern corner of South Africa lies the _____ Desert.
9. The climate of South Africa is mainly _____, or mild.
10. The climate along the coast is _____ as a result of the warm ocean currents.
11. In addition to _____ land, South Africa has large deposits of _____, gold, and platinum.

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12. The majority of South Africans live in the _____ part of the country, where the geography and climate are more favorable.
13. One other major factor besides physical geography that influences where people live is _____.
14. One of the most important environmental issues is the lack of _____ and _____.
15. Another result of a growing population and urbanization is an increasing in air _____, leading to acid rain (rain with increased acidity that is caused by air pollutants and other environmental factors).
16. _____ and soil erosion are other serious environmental issues facing the people of South Africa.
17. The people of South Africa are diverse in _____ beliefs, _____, and languages.
18. There are _____ official languages in South Africa, and most South Africans can speak two or more languages.

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Chapter 9: Republic of South Africa – Section 2: A Brief History of South Africa

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Thousands of years ago, the people living in the area that would become South Africa were _____ - _____.
2. About 1,800 years ago, _____ from the north moved into the region, and most South Africans trace their history to these people.
3. The _____ were the first Europeans to establish a settlement in South Africa.
4. By 1657, European settlers were creating permanent farms around _____ in the colony called South Africa. Dutch settlers were known as _____.
5. As the settlers needed more land and water resources, the _____ people were forced to give up their land and become servants.
6. When the _____ took over the colony in the early 1800s, many of the descendants of the Dutch settlers moved north into land occupied by the native _____.
7. The Dutch descendants set up two new states in South Africa, _____ and Orange Free State. In the early 1900s, these states were merged with British South Africa to form the _____ of South Africa, a state that by this time had discovered vast deposits of _____ and diamonds.
8. Because native _____ were considered second-class citizens in the Union of South Africa, they formed the African _____ (ANC) to work for equal treatment of the nonwhite population.

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9. In 1948, the National Party was voted into power in South Africa and instituted a strict segregation system known as _____.
10. Most black Africans, over 3.5 million people, were forcefully relocated to areas known as _____.
11. The _____ system lasted until 1994, with the white minority making all the laws for the nonwhite majority.
12. Throughout these years, two groups were working to end this South African regime: the African _____ led by Nelson Mandela and the _____ Congress.
13. In 1994, South Africa held its first _____ elections, and the African National Congress won the most delegates in the new government. Nelson Mandela was chosen as South Africa's first black _____.
14. The new government was committed to trying to improve the lives of all South Africans and to promote and encourage _____.
15. The South African government continues to _____ the people and families who were victims of the apartheid system.
16. South Africa has also become one of the leading countries in Africa in _____, economics, and _____ matters.
17. South Africa helped establish the _____ (AU) in 2002.

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Chapter 9: Republic of South Africa – Section 3: The Government of South Africa

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The government of South Africa is a _____ (a country with elected representatives) with a bicameral (two-house) _____.
2. South Africa has three _____ cities, one capital for each branch of the government.
3. Cape Town is where _____ is located.
4. Pretoria is where the _____ branch is located.
5. Bloemfontein is where the _____ branch is located.
6. The executive branch of South Africa's government is made up of the _____ and _____.
7. The president is elected by the _____ for a five-year term.
8. The legislative branch of South Africa's government is the bicameral _____ of the Republic of South Africa. Its two houses are the _____ of Provinces and the _____.
9. The judicial branch of South African's government is made of the _____ Court of Appeals and the _____ Court.
10. There are several _____ facing the South African government. One of these challenges is the slow growth of the country's _____.

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11. Additionally, the government is continuing to deal with the aftermath of _____.



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Chapter 9: Republic of South Africa – Section 4: The Economy of South Africa

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The economic system of South Africa is a technologically advanced _____ economy with some government controls.
2. While mining, services, manufacturing, and agriculture sectors of the economy are _____, the economy is still dealing with the long-lasting effects of _____. Many people live in _____.
3. Access to high-quality _____ is difficult for many people, which can lead to high _____ rates.
4. After the _____ placed on South Africa during apartheid were lifted, South Africa entered the global market, ready to trade.
5. South Africa has many _____ resources. It is the leading African nation in the mining and sale of _____.
6. The South African government has been able to use much of the _____ profit to improve the country and its people.
7. Many people face the reality of _____ in South Africa; however, some people are working to become entrepreneurs to avoid unemployment.
8. The biggest challenge facing entrepreneurs is _____.

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Chapter 9: Republic of South Africa – Section 5: US-South Africa Relations

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The United States and South Africa have had _____ relations since 1929. However, these relations were _____ once apartheid took over South Africa.
2. After the end of apartheid and the beginning of _____ rule in South Africa, the relationship between the United States and South Africa improved.
3. The two countries work together on shared goals throughout Africa that focus on the areas of _____, _____, trade, and _____ and economic development.
4. US assistance to South Africa focuses on improving health care and increasing _____ standards and teacher training.
5. Additionally, the United States helps South Africa with improving _____ practices and creating clean energy.
6. South Africa and the United States are committed to a strong and equal _____ relationship.