

Chapter 6 Notes

SS7CG2

Kenya: Constitutional Republic - 1963 broke from British Rule. Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches. 18 to vote, 70 percent vote. President. Free press, public schools, and public health services.

South Africa: 1994. Republic of South Africa: Parliamentary Democracy - Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Branches. President who leads the State and Cabinet. Constitution protects freedom of privacy, property, speech, religion, equality before law and prohibits discrimination.

South Sudan:

2011 country split Sudan and South Sudan. Under British rule 1924 there was two territories Muslim north and Christian/Animist south. In 1944 merged territories into one nation with Northern government and Arabic language

1956 gained independence from Britain. Two civil wars followed. In 1989 Omar al-Bashir dictator seized power imposed Islamic law. 2005 peace accord, 2011 South Sudan became independent.

Chapter 7:

SS7CG3

Education in Africa problem because of civil wars, lack of resources. Boys have more opportunities than girls.

Kenya: Right to primary education in 2003 - free for eight years. 85 percent attend in city. In rural areas - shortages of teachers, buildings, textbooks, only 50 percent attend. Fees are too expensive for some, secondary school is not free. Girls do not attend in rural areas. Literacy rate is 91 percent boys, 79 girls. School expectancy is 11 year.

Sudan: Civil wars, but since 2005 peace has

increased access to education. Primary school is free, instruction in Arabic. Girls kept out of school. Literacy rate for boys 72 percent, for girls 50 percent. School expectancy is four years. Teacher shortages, material shortages, facility shortages. Secondary education is not free.

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- the fatal disease

HIV - The virus that causes AIDS

Civil wars prevented many governments to properly treat AIDS and rose to epidemic levels. 34 million living with HIV/AIDS with 2/3 living in sub-Saharan Africa. Countries have little resources to deal with treatment, patients fill half of hospital beds in Africa. Countries lack resources to identify people with disease. In Botswana under stable government offers treatment to those with disease.

Famine: Third triangle of misery (wars, AIDS), 25 million needed emergency food aid in

2008, 200 million suffer from chronic hunger. Civil wars, government corruption, lead to shortages. Some spend aid money on weapons.