



Zambia

CCSSR1: Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

CCSSR2: Determine **central ideas or themes** of a text and analyze their development; **summarize** the key supporting details and ideas.

The Republic of Zambia is a country in southern Africa. It is bordered by the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the north, Tanzania to the northeast, and Malawi to the east. To the south are Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia. Angola is its neighbor to the west. Its capital is Lusaka. It is in the south.

Most of the residents live around the capital and the Copperbelt to the central northwest. The population of all of Zambia is about 11.6 million. They have a great history.

The Khoi-San people, who were migratory hunter-gatherers, were the first to live in Zambia. Anthropologists study peoples' pasts. Years ago, anthropologists found that by the 12th century, other people came. They were Bantu-speaking peoples. Those tribes are the peoples who continue to live in Zambia today. This has been their land for hundreds of years.

Sometimes history is not fair, as you will find when you learn about Zambia. Other people came and took control of this land for about three centuries. At first, explorers came. They came from Europe. One was David Livingstone. He was an explorer who "discovered" Victoria Falls – the biggest waterfall in Africa. Livingstone was not the first person to see the falls. So he did not discover them. But he was the first European to see them, and he named the falls after Queen Victoria of England. The name for the falls in the local Tonga language is "The Smoke that Thunders." That is a much better a name. In the rainy season the falls splash so much that you can't see through them. They make great loud sounds.

Zambia has many mineral resources, like copper, cobalt, magnesium and more. In the late 19th century, British explorers were able to gain mining rights in Zambia. They took over an area they called Northern Rhodesia. The people who had lived there for centuries no longer were in charge. But they kept trying to get their country back. In 1964, Northern Rhodesia declared independence from Great Britain and re-named itself Zambia.

Zambia has nine provinces and over 70 tribes. English is the national language. It is the language of instruction in school. But there are over 70 local languages spoken, too. Most the languages are Bantu languages. Those languages are part of the country's history.

Zambia does not have any seashore. So it has to work with other countries to ship goods. In the 1970s, Zambia worked with the Chinese and the Tanzanian governments to build a railroad from Zambia to Dar es Salaam. Dar es Salaam is the capital of Tanzania. It is an important global seaport.

Zambia is a very beautiful and peaceful African country. From the falls in the south, to the high wide plateaus of the north, to the national parks, to the dancing of the traditional tribal ceremonies, Zambia's tourism ad campaign that states Zambia is the "Real Africa" couldn't more true.

Support the Main Idea

What is the main idea of this passage?

Underline five sentences in the passage that support that idea.