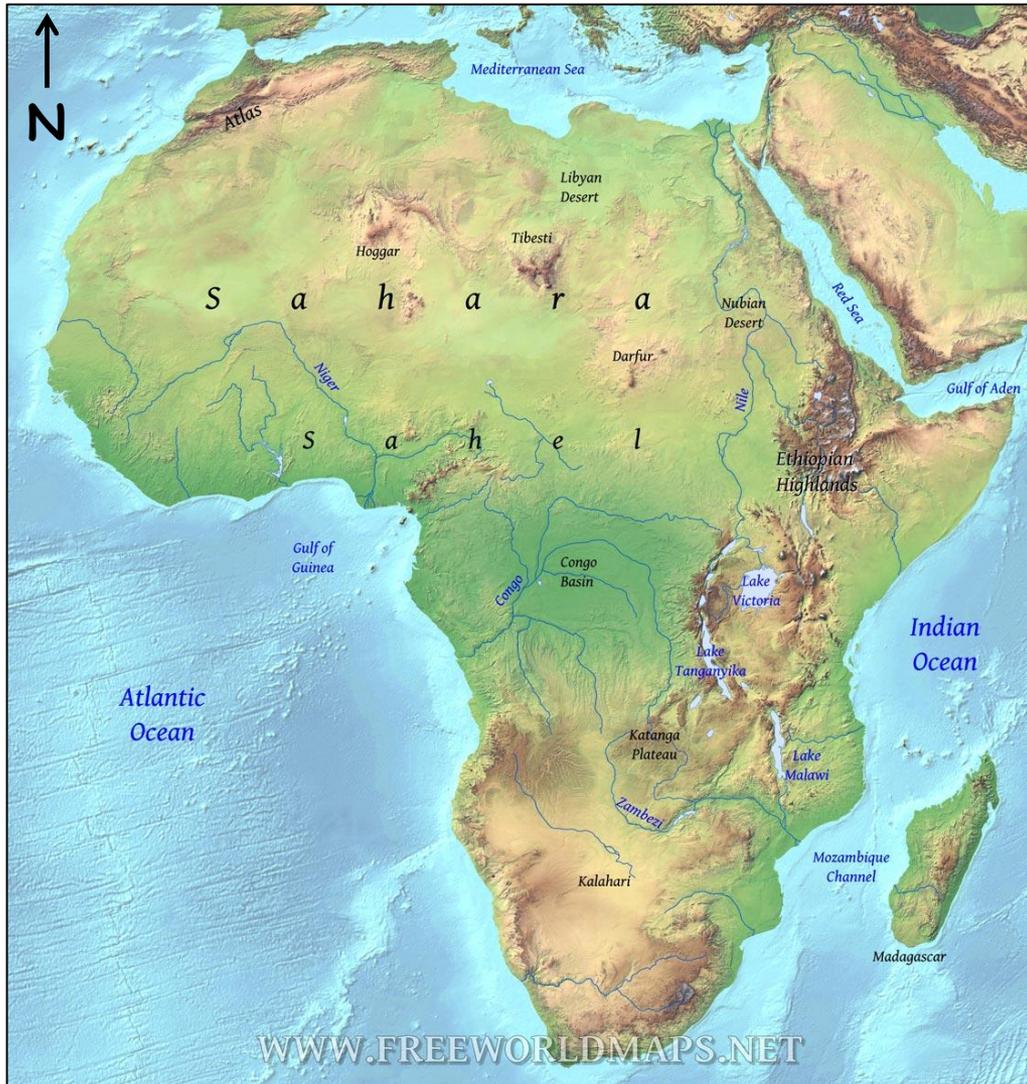




Lesson 1: Where are the main Physical Features of Africa found?



You should be able to locate the physical features of:

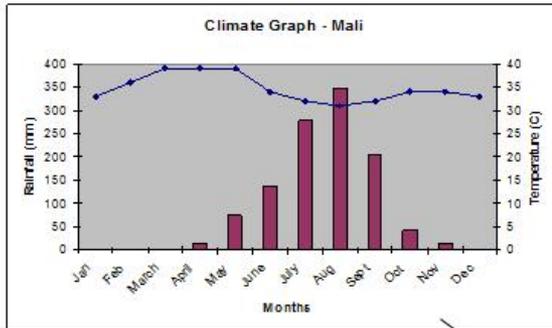
- The River Nile
- The Ethiopian Highlands
- The Sahara Desert
- The Congo Basin and tropical rainforest
- The Kalahari Desert
- Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika
- The Atlas Mountains
- Madagascar

Additionally, you should be able to locate the longitude lines of:

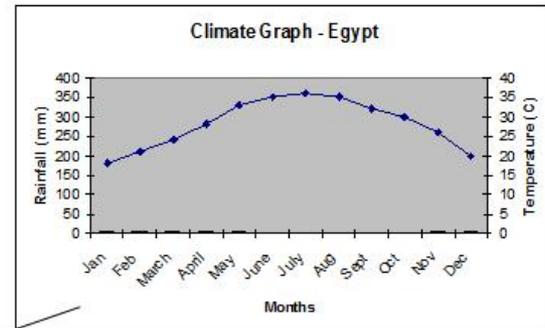
- the equator
- Tropic of Capricorn
- Tropic of Cancer



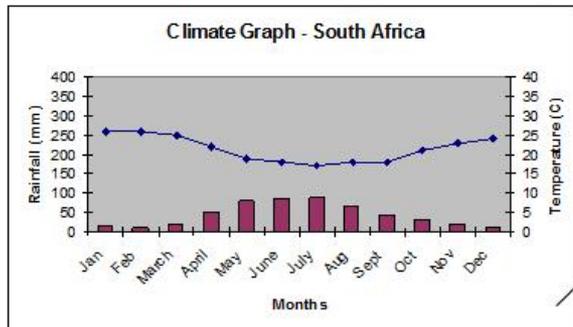
Lesson 2: How are Climate Graphs plotted and interpreted and how does the climate vary across Africa?



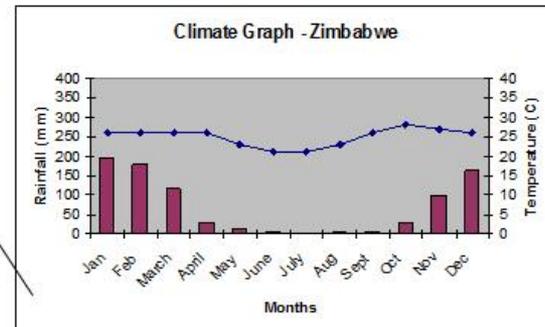
Total rainfall = **1120 mm**  
Average Temperature = **35 °C**



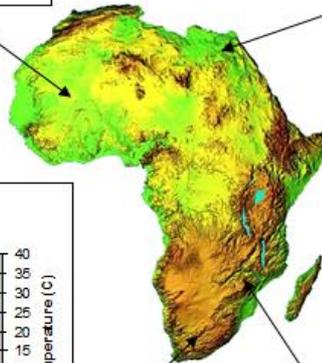
Total rainfall = **29 mm**  
Average Temperature = **28 °C**



Total rainfall = **509 mm**  
Average Temperature = **21 °C**



Total rainfall = **831 mm**  
Average Temperature = **25 °C**





Lesson 3: What are the Misconceptions of Africa and how does Wealth Vary Across the Continent?

The misconceptions are: Africa is a poor continent, there are no areas of wealth, everyone lives in poverty, people live in mud huts, the landscape is dry and arid, people are malnourished etc.



The reality is that the continent of Africa is hugely diverse, with well-developed cities, countries with thriving economies with a range of industry and advanced social utilities.

Africa is the world's second fastest-growing region, experiencing average annual GDP growth of 4.6% for the period from 2000 and 2016. For the current five-year period until 2022, Africa's real GDP is projected to grow at 3.9% annually. However, providing better jobs, ensuring growth is sustainable and reducing inequalities need to be at the forefront of policy-making for growth to improve well-being.





## Lesson 4: Investigating the Independence of South Sudan.

- South Sudan is one of the world's newest countries.
- South Sudan became independent (its own country) on Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> July 2011.
- The **economy of South Sudan** is one of the world's weakest and most **underdeveloped**.
- There are not many good roads in South Sudan.
- Half of South Sudan's population - about 6 million people - live below the national poverty threshold of about **£10 per month**.
- Only half of the children in South Sudan go to school.



In 2004, there were only three surgeons serving southern Sudan, with three proper hospitals, and in some areas there was just one doctor for every 500,000 people. One in nine children dies before reaching the age of five.



Lesson 5: Why is Ghana an example of a successfully developed country?

- Ghana has developed rapidly due to the profits of its many exports (goods that it sells to other countries).
- They have spent their new wealth wisely - on education, healthcare and agriculture.



Ghana has a wealth of reserves, precious gems and fuel types which have helped to improve the development of the country.

However, there are downsides to the development of Ghana.





This damage to the forest is essential. Without the export of crops, timber and gold Ghana could not develop and invest in education and healthcare. Therefore peoples lives would deteriorate.

In future it may be possible to replant trees to compensate for the trees that are being cut down.

Deforestation is improving the lives of the people living in Ghana

The wildlife in Ghana is too precious to destroy. Animals will start to go extinct if their homes are destroyed. All deforestation must stop now and timber and gold should be left alone.

Ghana must find another way to earn money. Besides if the wildlife disappears fewer tourists will visit.

Pockets of forest can be turned into nature reserves and the wildlife will live there.

The two sides of the development of Ghana.



Lesson 6: What is Life Like in the Slum Settlement of Kibera?



- Kibera is an illegal settlement near the capital city of Nairobi in Kenya.

### Kibera Poverty

- The whole slum only has two taps to get water from and they must pay for it. If people can't access them then they must collect dirty water from the Nairobi dam lake.
- There are only 600 toilets in the slum - so 1,300 people share each one.

### Aid in Kibera

- Shining Hope charity has set up a free school for girls providing education, uniforms and food for free.
- AMREF charity has supplied 1000 people with medicine for HIV.
- Practical action, a British charity has helped to build safer houses in the slum.
- The Kenyan government is beginning to build apartment blocks for Kiberan's to move into for a small rent. This drastically improves their quality of life due to running water and electricity.
- UN habitat is a charity that attempts to improve the structure of the homes and roads in Kibera by bringing in new building materials and encouraging the locals to join in and help rebuild.
- The Kibera in need charity offers a Guardianship Scheme in which children are enabled to have an education, regular vaccinations and hot meals.



**Lesson 7: How does the Quality of Life Differ between two Families Living in Nairobi?**

<u>The Mujava Family - who live in Nairobi</u>	<u>The Ongeera Family - who live in Kibera</u>
	
Our parents both work in the city centre and have well paid jobs.	We live in Kibera - a slum
We have two cars, a TV and many modern gadgets.	Seven of us live in our house in one room - it is very crowded
We travel to the city centre to go shopping in the nice shops.	We can't afford to go to school every day - we go about twice a month.
We live in a lovely home with 12 rooms and a large garden.	There is an open sewer outside our house.
There are four of us - plenty of space in our house.	Our father has died and our mother doesn't have a steady job.
We attend private schools and will go to Nairobi University.	Our house is made of mud and corrugated iron and there is one room.
We go abroad on holiday every year. This year we are going to Barbados.	We have never left <u>Kibera</u> - our family will probably never get the chance to leave.

The background of where people live and decide to live with their families has a direct impact on their quality of life.

Social quality of life factors such as:

- access to education
- access to healthcare
- housing type
- access to electricity
- quality of sanitation
- job opportunities

all determine the quality of life of the people of Africa.



## This is Africa Topic Glossary

<b>Keyword</b>	<b>Definition</b>
misconception	A pre-conceived, inaccurate idea about a place often established from media-driven concepts.
development	When a country or independent state improves its social and economic status, improving the quality of life and living conditions of its residents.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product: the total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.
poverty	Poverty is not having enough material possessions or income for a person's needs. Poverty may include social, economic, and political elements. Absolute poverty is the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs, such as food, clothing and shelter.
slum settlement	The word "slum" is often used to describe informal settlements within cities that have inadequate housing and squalid, miserable living conditions.
infrastructure	The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.
Social indicators of Quality of Life	An indicative list of quality of life indicators, grouped in the following categories, is given: air quality, water quality, soil quality, natural, conditions and hazards, shelter quality, urbanisation, communications, nutrition, health, education, economic conditions, security, social, leisure/recreation.