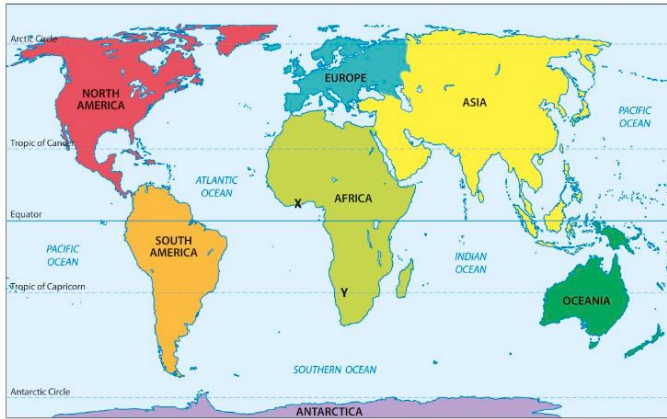




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Lesson 1: Political Features of Africa



Africa is the world's second largest **continent**. It is located to the south of **Europe**. The **Atlantic Ocean** is to the west and the **Indian Ocean** is to the east. The **Equator** runs through the centre of Africa.



MISCONCEPTION 1!



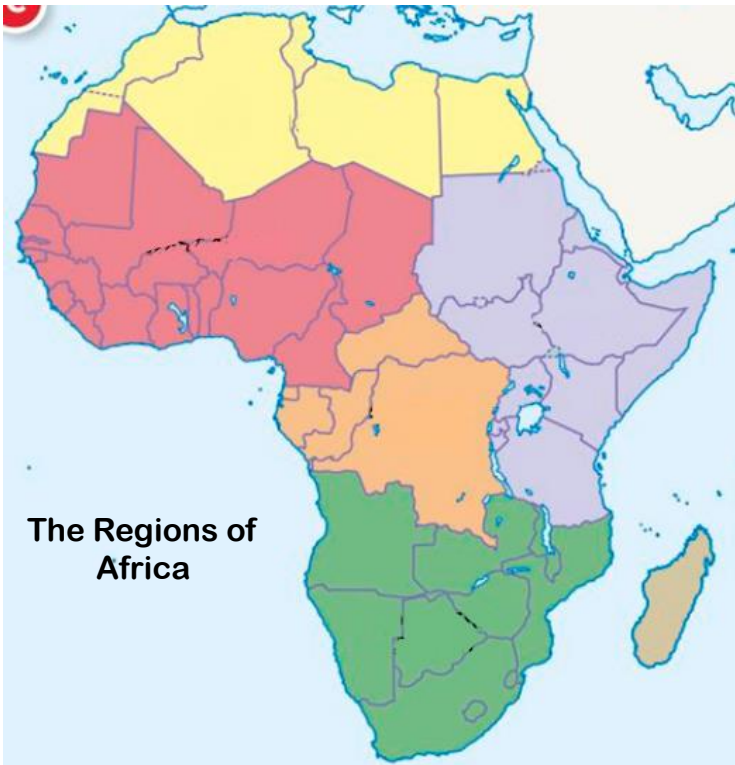
A misconception is **an idea that is wrong because it is based on a lack of understanding**.

There are many misconceptions of Africa and we will be correcting one every lesson! Today's misconception is "**Africa is a country**".








Correction:

Africa is a **CONTINENT** (one of the Earth's 7 great landmasses). It is made up of **54 countries** that are diverse both culturally and geographically.




The Regions of Africa

KEY:

-  North Africa
-  West Africa
-  Central Africa
-  East Africa
-  Southern Africa



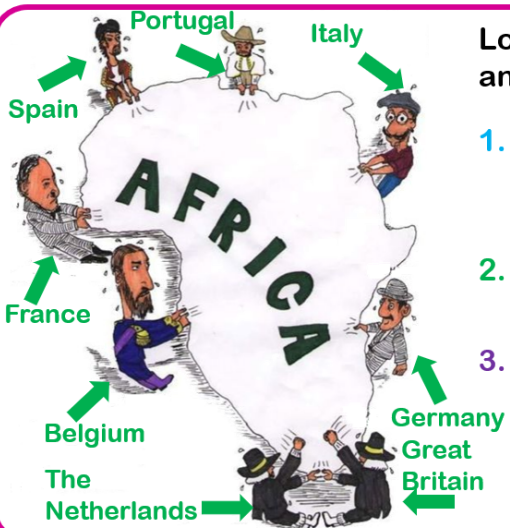
Key
 MALI country names are shown like this
 capital cities

Did you know?



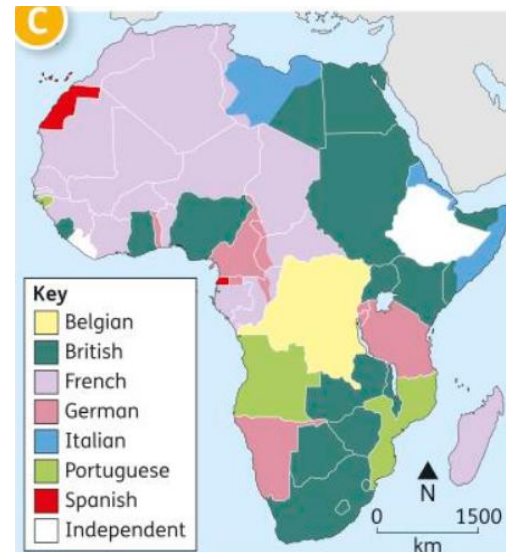
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Lesson 2: The History of Africa



Look at the cartoon and have a go at answering the following questions:

- 1. What is going on in the cartoon?**
People are fighting for control and ownership of the continent of Africa. This was called the 'Scramble for Africa'.
- 2. Who do you think the people are in the cartoon?** Leaders of European countries...
- 3. Why do you think they are doing this? What is in it for them?**
They wanted control of the people, the land and the resources for their own benefit. We will find out more about this now...



The Scramble for Africa: Key Words

Colony = A country controlled by another country, which has sent settlers there.

Coloniser = A country that takes control of another country for its own benefit and sends people to settle there.

Independence = When a country stops being a colony and starts to govern itself.



MISCONCEPTION 2!



A misconception is an idea that is wrong because it is based on a lack of understanding

Today's misconception is "**Africans' all speak African**".

Correction:

There are up to 2000 different languages spoken in Africa. In some areas they speak European languages like English and French. Today we will find out why...





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Lesson 3: The Physical Features of Africa



Physical features checklist:

Deserts

- Sahara
- Namib
- Kalahari

Mountains

- Atlas
- Ethiopian Highlands
- Mt Kilimanjaro
- Mt Kenya

Rivers

- Niger
- Zambezi
- Nile
- Congo

Lakes

- Victoria
- Nyasa
- Turkana
- Volta

Oceans/ Seas

- Atlantic Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Mediterranean Sea
- Red Sea

Basins

- Congo Basin

Valleys

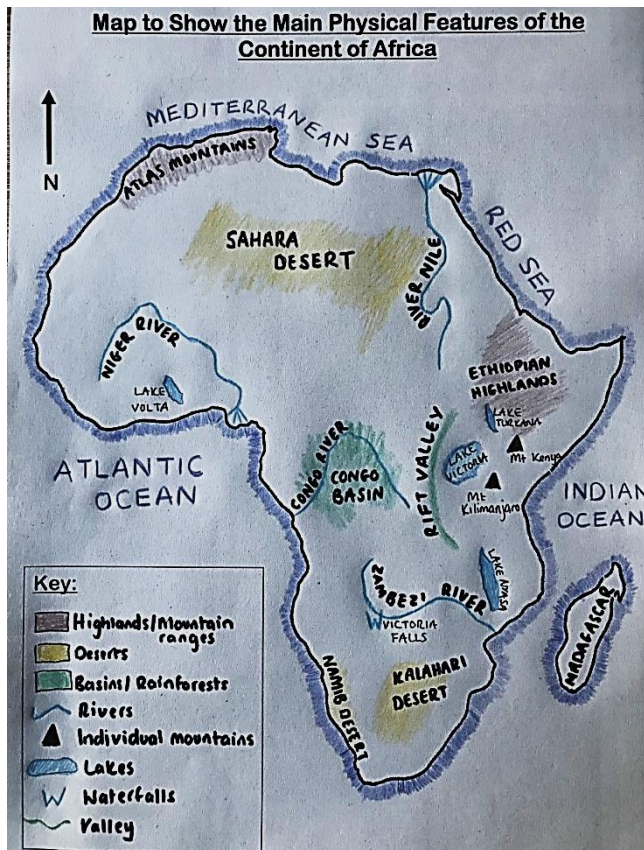
- Great Rift Valley

Waterfalls

- Victoria Falls

Islands

- Madagascar



! MISCONCEPTION 3! !

A misconception is an **idea that is wrong** because it is based on a **lack of understanding**.

Today's misconception is " **All of Africa is a flat Savanna**".



Correction:
Africa is made up of many different landscapes – not just Savanna. The relief is not all flat – there are hills, mountains and plateaus.



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Lesson 4: Biomes of Africa



MISCONCEPTION 4!

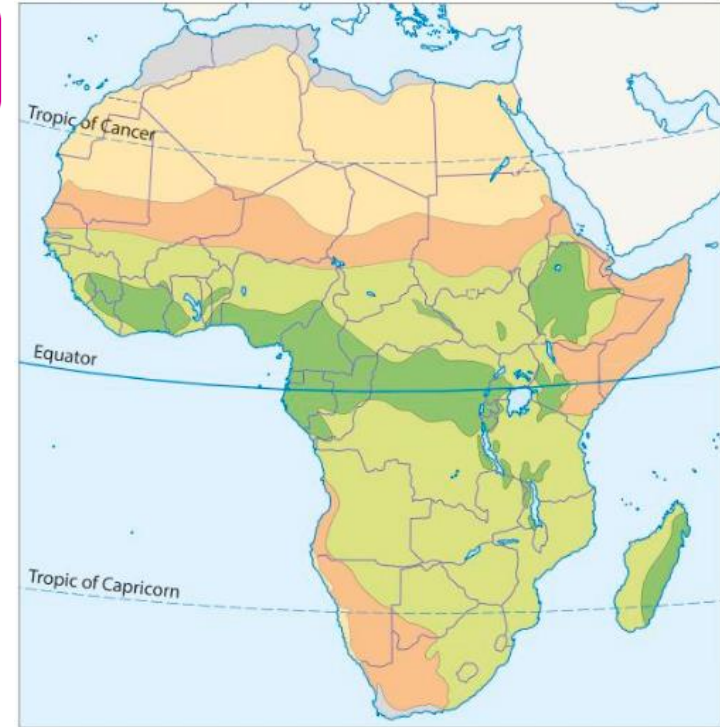


A misconception is **an idea that is wrong because it is based on a lack of understanding.**

Today's misconception is **"It is always hot, dry and sunny in Africa"**.

Correction:

Africa is made up of 4 major biomes. Each biome has different temperature and rainfall patterns.



Characteristics of Africa's biomes

Hot all year round with a small amount of rain over a couple of months.	Very few plants here. Those that do grow here have adapted to live with very little rain e.g. the Cactus.	Warm and extremely wet all year round. Some places receive up to 2,000 mm of rain each year.	There are some grasses and shrubs here and the occasional tree.
Only animals that can survive on little to no water live here. E.g. camels.	Animals here include hundreds of bird species, gorillas, monkeys and snakes.	Extremely hot (up to 50°C) in the day, very cold at night and virtually no rain all year round.	Typical 'safari' animals are found here e.g. zebra, elephants and lions.
Warm all year round with a large amount of rain falling during a rainy season.	Vast, rolling grasslands with scattered trees and bushes.	Due to long periods without rain there are few animals here. Rodents and wild dogs live here.	Thousands of species of plants and trees reaching heights of up to 45m.
Hot Desert	Semi Desert	Savanna	Rainforest



Savanna



Hot desert



Rainforest



Semi-desert



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Lesson 5: Where do People Live in Africa?



MISCONCEPTION 5!



A misconception is **an idea that is wrong because it is based on a lack of understanding.**

Today's misconception is “ **Most Africans live in mud huts**”.

Correction:

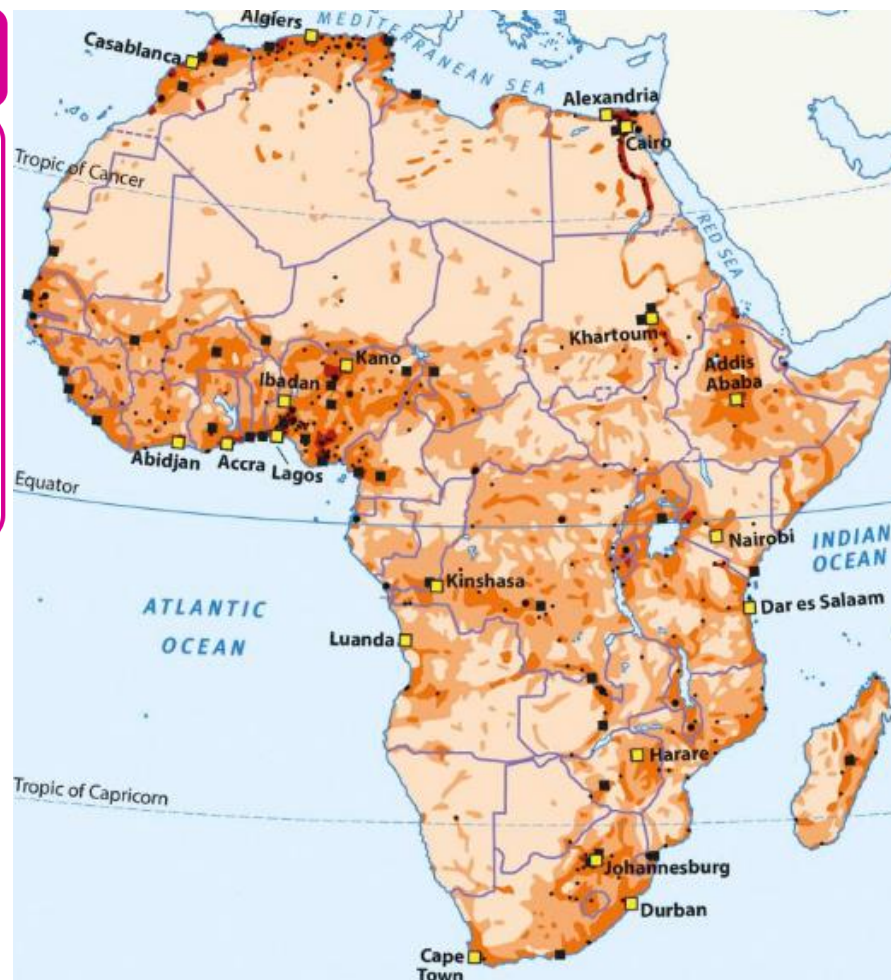
Although there are still some African tribes who do live in mud huts like the Maasai tribe, there are a huge variety of homes in Africa. This includes luxury mansions, skyscraper apartments and even shacks in slums.



Population Density is the number of people living in a specific area e.g. a square kilometre.

Densely populated areas have a large number of people in a given space. E.g. London – 4,932 /km²

Sparsely populated areas have a small number of people in a given space. E.g. Scotland – 65 /km²



Key	
Population density people per square kilometre	Major cities population in millions
over 100	over 3
10-100	1-3
1-10	0.5-1
under 1	0.1-0.5
~	country border



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Lesson 6: Is Africa Rich or Poor?



MISCONCEPTION 6!



A misconception is **an idea that is wrong because it is based on a lack of understanding.**

Today's misconception is “**Everyone in Africa is poor**”.

Correction:

Although 45% of people in Sub-Saharan Africa live in poverty, there are also extremely wealthy people in Africa. The 15 richest people in Africa have a combined wealth of \$73 billion.



Poverty – the state of being extremely poor.

Wealth inequality - wealth is not shared equally – there are a small number of very rich people and a large number of people living in poverty.



WHY are some countries in Africa less wealthy?



Look at the images below and work out the reasons why some countries in Africa are less wealthy than others.



Landlocked countries can not ship goods to other countries to make money.



Drought prevents countries from growing crops to eat or sell abroad.



A shortage of doctors and hospitals means many people are too ill to work.



Many children do not get a good (or any) education so can't get a good job.



Many countries are at war. Wars are expensive and lead to loss of life.



Drinking dirty water can make people ill and stop them from working.