

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

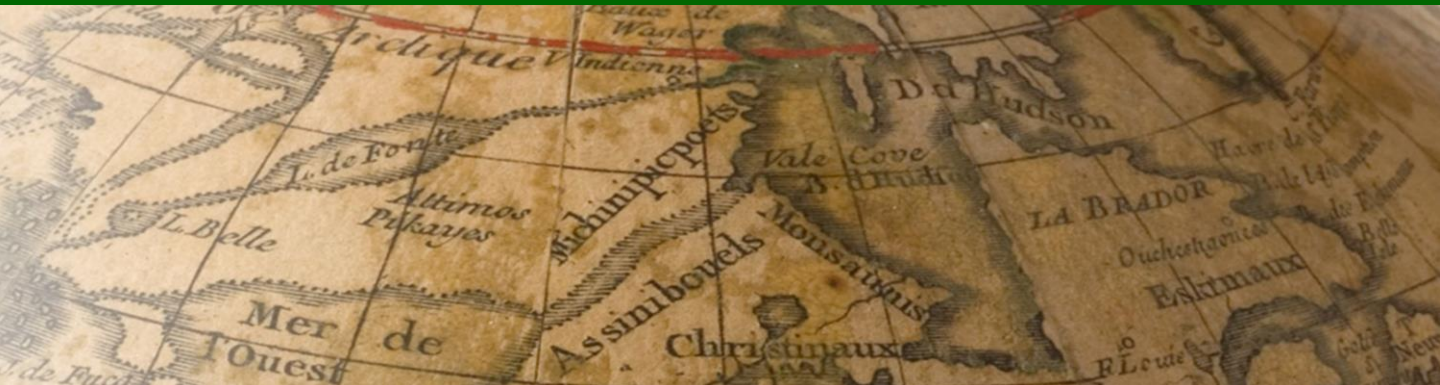
## WORLD STUDIES

# Year 8 Geography

## Africa

Name:

Class Teacher:



# HOMework














Big Question	Task	Due Date
1	Africa homework 1 page 7-8	
4	Africa homework 2 page 11-12	
8	Africa homework 3 page 15-16	
10	Africa homework 4 page 21-22	
13	Africa homework 5 page 25-26	
18	Africa homework 6 page 31-32	
21	Revision for your end of unit assessment	

**Key terms found in the glossary on pages 4 and 5 will be tested throughout the unit**








# ENQUIRY QUESTIONS

1. What are the misconceptions surrounding Africa?
2. Is Africa resource rich?
3. What is the 'Scramble for Africa'?
4. How is the Democratic Republic of Congo influenced by its past?
5. What is Africa's toxic trio?
6. Are pirates of Africa a human issue?
7. Is Africa poor?
8. Why is Africa's population unequally distributed?
9. Why is the Sahara desert important to the world?
10. How has life adapted to the Sahara Desert?
11. Why is fair trade important for Africa's economy?
12. How has Ghana become an economic success story?
13. Ebola: Pandemic or Epidemic?
14. To what extent is the Aids epidemic in Africa hindering development?
15. Tourism in Africa: is it a blessing or a curse?
16. Diamonds – Friend or Foe?
17. How has the Apartheid shaped South Africa?
18. What is happening in Darfur?
19. Is it possible to bridge the development gap in East Africa?

# GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
<b>Abolition</b>		The act of ending an activity or custom officially
<b>Aid</b>		Help in the form of food, money, medical supplies, or weapons that is given by a richer country to a poorer country
<b>Assimilation</b>		The process of becoming a part, or making someone become a part, of a group, country, society, etc.
<b>Biodiversity</b>		The number and types of plants and animals that exist in a particular area
<b>Biome</b>		Large area characterised by its vegetation, soil, climate and wildlife.
<b>Civil War</b>		A war fought by different groups of people living in the same country
<b>Colonies</b>		A country or area controlled politically by a more powerful country that is often far away
<b>Condensation</b>		The act or process of changing from a gas to a liquid or solid state
<b>Corruption</b>		Illegal, bad, or dishonest behaviour, especially by people in positions of power
<b>Empire</b>		A group of countries ruled by a single person, government, or country
<b>Evaporation</b>		The process of a liquid changing to a gas, especially by heating
<b>Kleptocracy</b>		A society whose leaders make themselves rich and powerful by stealing from the rest of the people
<b>Life expectancy</b>		The length of time that a living thing, especially a human being, is likely to live

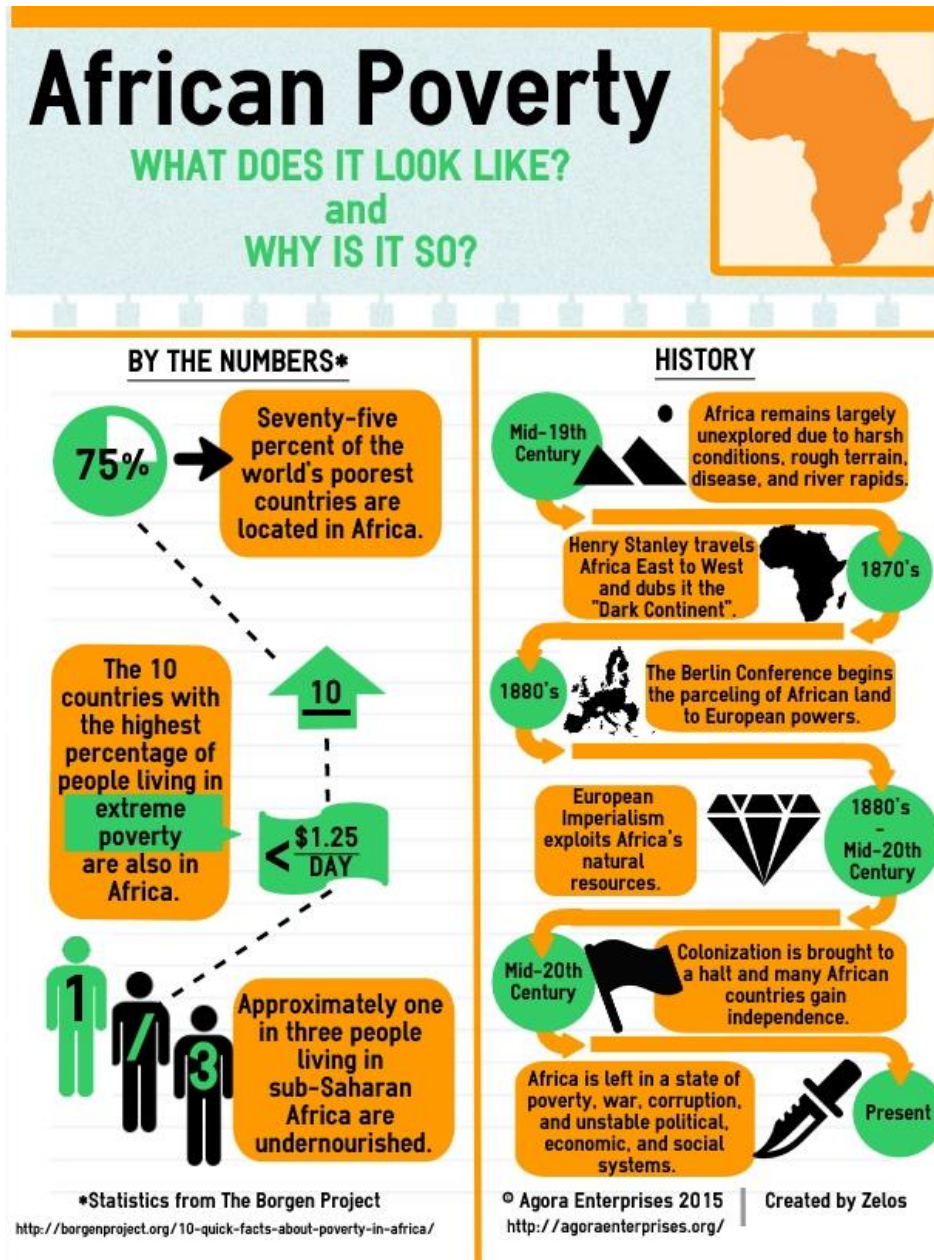
# GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
<b>Malaria</b>		A disease that you can get from the bite of a particular type of mosquito
<b>Malnutrition</b>		Physical weakness and bad health caused by having too little food, or too little of the types of food necessary for good health
<b>Migration</b>		Process of people changing their place of residence, either within or between countries
<b>Nomadic</b>		A member of a group of people who move from one place to another rather than living in one place all of the time
<b>Partitioning</b>		The dividing of a country into separate countries or areas of government
<b>Sparse</b>		Small in numbers or amount, often spread over a large area
<b>Sustainability</b>		Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

# BQ1 & BQ2. WHAT ARE THE MISCONCEPTIONS SURROUNDING AFRICA?

**Key term: Stereotype** – a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.

For example: There are 54 states on the continent, yet the media insists on referring to it as one place.



# AFRICA HOMEWORK 1: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Outline two reasons why the Old World wanted to colonise the New World (2)	
What plate cannot be renewed or destroyed? (1)	
What year was the Boston Tea Party? (1)	
When is Independence Day celebrated in the USA? (1)	
What two mountain ranges are found along the western coastline of the USA? (2)	
Define the term 'Colony' (1)	
How much money did the USA pay to get Alaska from the Russian government? (1)	
What line of latitude runs through Alaska? (1)	
Name three distinct climatic zones found in China (3)	
Name three types of plate boundary (3)	
Define the term 'population distribution' (1)	
Total out of 29:	

**Label the following states on the map:**

1. New York
2. Pennsylvania
3. Ohio
4. Indiana
5. Illinois
6. Wisconsin
7. Minnesota

**Label the following Great Lakes:**

1. Lake Superior
2. Lake Michigan
3. Lake Ontario
4. Lake Erie
5. Lake Huron





# AFRICA HOMEWORK 1: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

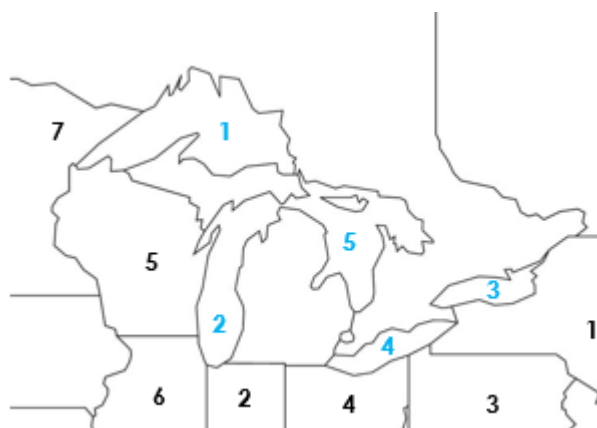
Outline two reasons why the Old World wanted to colonise the New World (2)	New land/ Power and Prestige/ Religion/ Trade and money/ Civilise the natives/ A new start
What plate cannot be renewed or destroyed? (1)	Continental
What year was the Boston Tea Party? (1)	1773
When is Independence Day celebrated in the USA? (1)	4 <sup>th</sup> July
What two mountain ranges are found along the western coastline of the USA? (2)	Cascade mountains and Sierra Nevada mountains
Define the term 'Colony' (1)	A region of land that is under the political control of another country.
How much money did the USA pay to get Alaska from the Russian government? (1)	\$7.2 million
What line of latitude runs through Alaska? (1)	Arctic Circle
Name three distinct climatic zones found in China (3)	Desert/mountains/steppe/humid continental/sub-tropical
Name three types of plate boundary (3)	Conservative/ destructive/ constructive
Define the term 'population distribution' (1)	The number of people found in an area.
Total out of 29:	

Label the following states on the map:

1. New York
2. Indiana
3. Pennsylvania
4. Ohio
5. Wisconsin
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Label the following Great Lakes:

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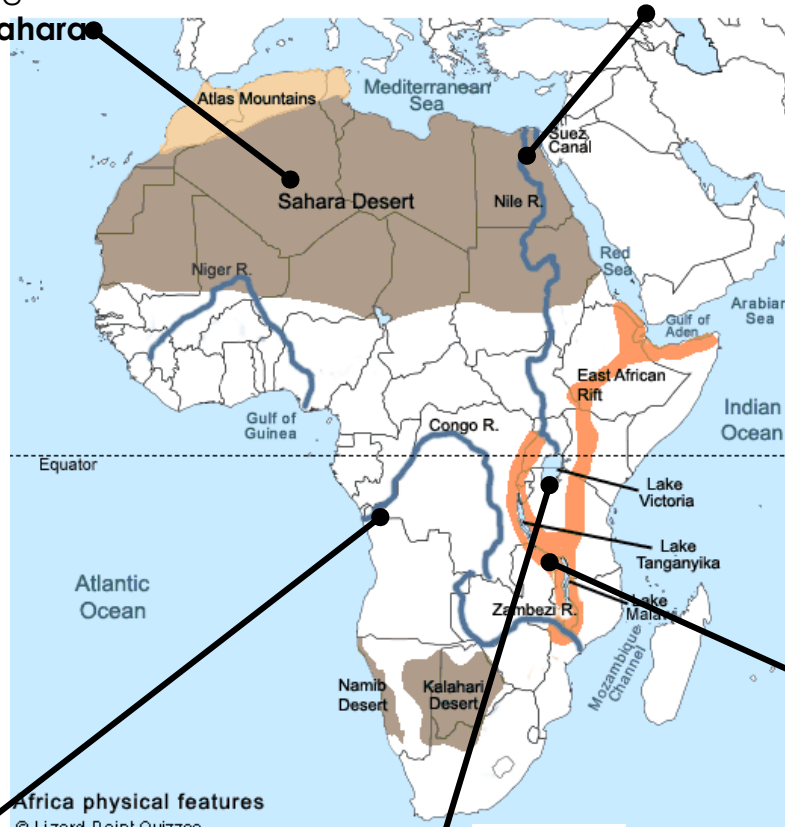
# BQ3. TO WHAT EXTENT IS AFRICA RESOURCE RICH?



The earth's largest hot desert is the **Sahara Desert**



Longest river the world is the **Nile River**.



**Congo River** is the second longest river in Africa and has been dammed to provide hydroelectric power



The highest point is Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania

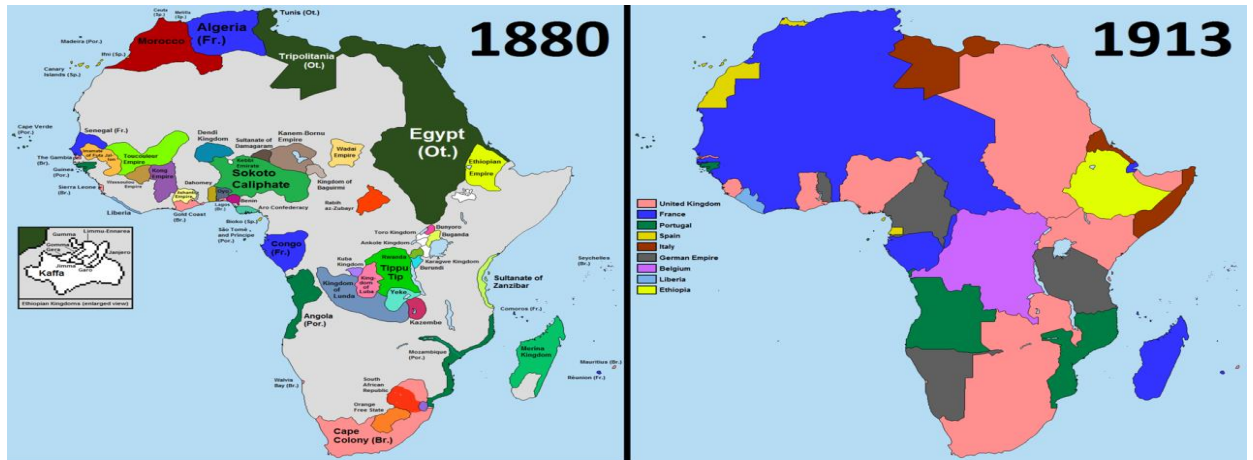


Africa's largest lake is **Lake Victoria**

The largest reserves are concentrated in a few countries:

- Guinea mines 90% of Africa's bauxite.
- Ghana and South Africa account for 60% of Africa's gold.
- South Africa is the world's largest producer of chrome, manganese and platinum.
- Botswana and the Democratic Republic of Congo produce 69% of Africa's diamonds.
- Zambia hold 69-75% of Africa's copper.

# BQ4 & BQ5. WHAT WAS THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA?



Between 1880 and 1920 European countries scrambled to gain colonies in Africa.

## Reasons for the scramble for Africa



**Trade** continued even after the abolition of the slave trade. There was still a demand for European weapons, farming products and other manufactured goods.



**European settlements** grew. In some parts, groups of settlers established new towns and countries, e.g. South Africa and Rhodesia



In some parts of Africa, **diamonds, gold** and other **precious metals** like copper, had been found.



**National Pride:** seen as a status symbol if a European country had many colonies. The speed of the Scramble for Africa can be explained as countries didn't want to miss out.



**Strategic Reasons:** The British already controlled the Cape sea route to the East. When the Suez Canal was opened, the new, shorter route to India, Australia and the East became of crucial importance. Britain occupied Egypt to ensure that its shipping route was protected.



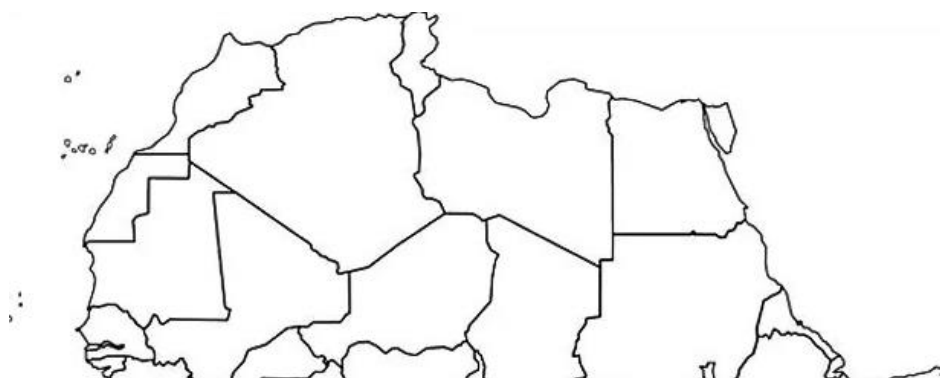
**Christianity:** European missionaries, convinced their governments to acquire new land as a way of spreading Christianity.

# AFRICA HOMEWORK 2: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Name two of the wealthiest African countries by GDP (2)	
Outline two impacts of the One Child Policy? (2)	
Outline two features of the Agrarian Reform law (2)	
Do air particles move from areas of low to high pressure or from areas of high to low pressure to create winds? (1)	
What is the minimum temperature needed for Hurricanes to form? (1)	
What happens to a Hurricanes energy when it reaches land? (1)	
Do Hurricanes tend to travel (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> West then South? <input type="checkbox"/> East then North? <input type="checkbox"/> West then North
How old is the continental crust? (1)	
What percentage of Native Americans live in reservations? (1)	
Name two bodies of water surrounding China (2)	
List the order of biomes from the equator to the poles (1)	
Total out of 26:	

## Label the following African countries

1. Morocco
2. Algeria
3. Libya
4. Egypt
5. Sudan
6. Chad
7. Niger
8. Mali
9. Mauritania
10. Western Sahara
11. Senegal



# AFRICA HOMEWORK 2: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Name two of the wealthiest African countries by GDP (2)	Egypt/ Nigeria/ South Africa/ Algeria/ Morocco/ Ethiopia/ Kenya/ Angola/ Ghana/ Sudan
Outline two impacts of the One Child Policy?	Birth rate has fallen so growth rate is now 0.7%/ By 2025 there will be more elderly than children in China/ Increased abortion of female babies/ Prevented 300 million babies being born
Outline two features of the Agrarian Reform law	Took land from landlords and gave it to peasants/ introduced Mutual Aid Teams
Do air particles move from areas of low to high pressure or from areas of high to low pressure to create winds?	High to low pressure
What is the minimum temperature needed for Hurricanes to form?	26.7°C or 80°F.
What happens to a Hurricanes energy when it reaches land?	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreases
Do Hurricanes tend to travel	<input type="checkbox"/> West then South? <input type="checkbox"/> East then North? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>West then North?</b>
How old is the continental crust?	1500 million years old
What percentage of Native Americans live in reservations?	30%
Name two bodies of water surrounding China	Bay of Bengal/ South China Sea/ Pacific Ocean
List the order of biomes from the equator to the poles	Tropical rainforest, temperate forest, boreal forest, tundra and permean ice
Total out of 26:	



# BQ6. THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Between 1500-1850 the region suffered **intensive enslavement**. 100,000s (maybe even millions) of people were **sent to the Americas**, including the US and the Caribbean, **to work on sugar and cotton plantations**.



In 1885, **Leopold II of Belgium took control of the area** (colonialism). He exploited and abused the people and the natural resources there. **It is estimated 10 million Congolese people died under the abuse of Leopold II.**



In the 1960s the people began an uprising and **Belgium surrendered control**. The Congo became independent in 1960.

In 1996-7 there was a **civil war in the region** and many people were killed. As a result, **Mobutu lost power** and the country was renamed the **Democratic Republic of Congo**. This war was followed by the Second Congo War- by 2008 **5.4 million had died**.



In 1965, **Joseph Mobutu** lead a coup (violent and illegal seizure of power) and **took control of the country**. The United States supported this! During his reign, **Mobutu a personal wealth of \$5 billion through exploitation and corruption** and didn't treat the people very well.



The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the second-largest country in Africa, has been mired in conflict for decades. A country of paradoxes, it is a land rich in natural resources, but its people are among the poorest in the world.



**Total population**  
**81.3 million**

**4.5 million**  
**displaced**  
**due to conflict**

**13.1 million**  
**desperate**  
**for aid**

**1 in 10**  
**children will**  
**not live until**  
**5 years old**

# BQ7. WHAT IS AFRICA 'S TOXIC TRIO?



**Labour :** Child labour involves children being involved in work that is dirty, dangerous or degrading (the three Ds).

39 million children aged 5-17 are involved in hazardous jobs.

## **Effects of child labour in Africa:**



Children are often abused and neglected emotionally

As children will work for a much lower wage, it means adults wages also fall



Lack of education means that the country does not grow technologically or economically.



**Poverty:** Over 40% of people living in sub-Saharan Africa live in poverty.

Earn less than 75p per day and cannot afford the basics like food, water and shelter

## **Effects of poverty in Africa:**



Poverty causes more war, corruption

Wealthy elite with most people being very poor.



**Migration :** Migrants pay around £1000 each to get into boats and attempt to leave Africa

## **Push factors:**



War and conflict



Poor soil and agricultural land



Lack of clean water or other services

## **Pull factors:**



Chance of better jobs



Better services like education and healthcare



Bright light syndrome – attraction to a place for its entertainment or glitz



# AFRICA HOMEWORK 3: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

What do we mean by 'hard power'? (1)	
What does the Caste System in India do? (1)	
Define the term 'sustainability' (1)	
What happens at a conservative plate boundary? (1)	
Into which ocean does the Amazon River drain? (1)	
What is the Rust Belt? (1)	
Define the term 'population density' (1)	
What scale is used to measure the strength of a Hurricane? (1)	
Between which lines of latitude do we find tropical rainforests? (1)	
What is the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)? (2)	
Explain what happens to India's climate during April (4)	
Total out of 26:	

**Label the following African countries**

1. Ethiopia
2. Somalia
3. Kenya
4. Uganda
5. Guinea
6. Cote d'Ivoire
7. Ghana
8. Nigeria
9. Cameroon
10. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
11. Tanzania



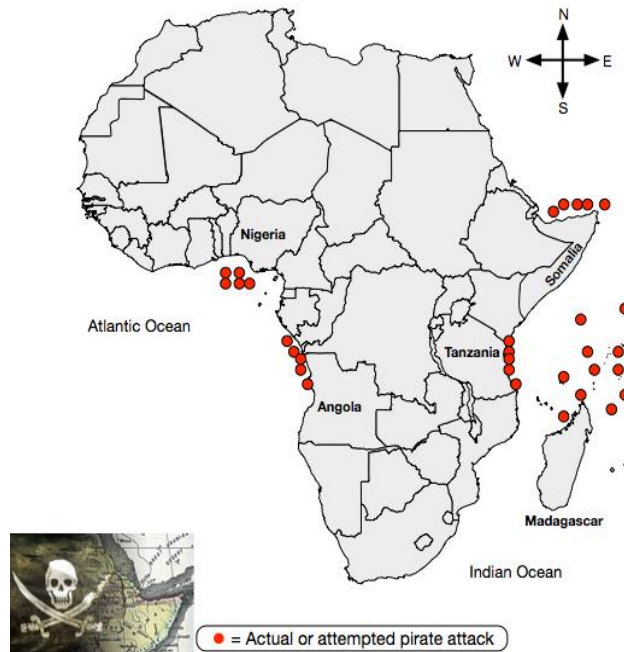


# AFRICA HOMEWORK 3: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

<b>What do we mean by 'hard power'? (1)</b>	Using military and economic influence to force countries to act in a certain way
<b>What does the Caste System in India do? (1)</b>	Separates people into different social classes based on their family with the untouchables or 'Dalit's at the bottom.
<b>Define the term 'sustainability' (1)</b>	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
<b>What happens at a conservative plate boundary? (1)</b>	Two plates slide past each other creating earthquakes.
<b>Into which ocean does the Amazon River drain? (1)</b>	Atlantic Ocean
<b>What is the Rust Belt? (1)</b>	An area in Northern USA which was once known for its steel production and heavy industry.
<b>Define the term 'population density' (1)</b>	The number of people found in an area.
<b>What scale is used to measure the strength of a Hurricane? (1)</b>	Saffir-Simpson scale.
<b>Between which lines of latitude do we find tropical rainforests? (1)</b>	Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn
<b>What is the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)? (2)</b>	It is a belt of low pressure (rising air) formed by convectional rainfall and warm moist air.
<b>Explain what happens to India's climate during April (4)</b>	Heat builds over the land forming areas of low pressure, over North India and the Himalayas. (1) Over the oceans the air is cooler (1) so the air starts flowing from the oceans (high pressure) to the land (low pressure) (1). This brings in the moisture rich southwest winds across southern Asia - the 'wet' phase which starts around June. (1)
<b>Total out of 15:</b>	



# BQ8. ARE THE PIRATES OF AFRICA A HUMAN ISSUE?



## Causes of piracy



❑ Lack of jobs within places like Somalia forces people into a life of piracy



❑ Ask for money from ransom of those kidnapped.



❑ Oil discovered in Nigeria in 1958 by Shell. These made billions, but the local population have dealt with environmental pollution destroying the jobs of local fisherman.

❑ Poverty has increased, so 'Robin Hood' groups organised. These sabotage pipelines



❑ 2016 – the price of oil dropped so they were not gaining as much money so switched to kidnapping.



❑ European nations and China are over-fishing in the Nigerian waters, with no profits going to local people.

# BQ9. IS AFRICA POOR?

## Measures of development:



Life expectancy at birth: How many years a newborn infant would be expected to live based on the conditions in a particular country.

GDP per capita: Gives the approximate value of goods each person in a country produces.



Death rate per 1000 people: The number of deaths occurring each year for every 1000 people living in the country.

Food production index: The amount of food produced by a country that is considered edible and contains nutrients.

Measure of development	DRC	Kenya	South Africa	Sierra Leone
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60	67	64	60
GDP per capita (US\$)	544.0	1878.6	5655.9	509.4
Death rate per 1000 people	9	5	9	12
Birth rate per 1000 people	41	28	20	33
Mean years of schooling	6.8	6.6	9.0	3.6

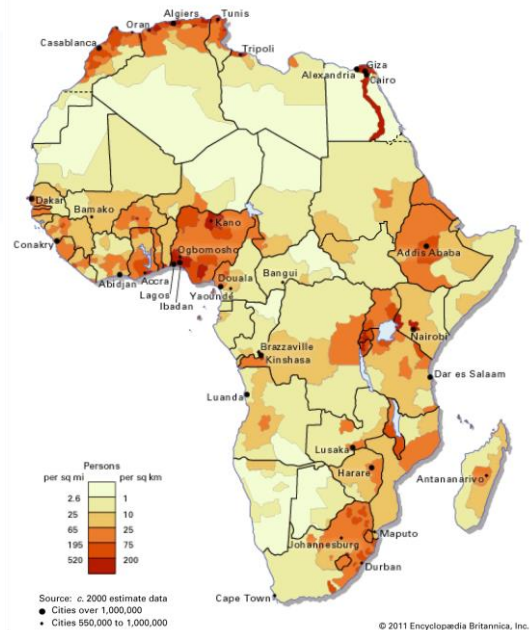
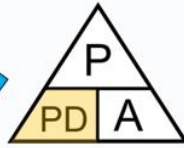
There are clear variations in the levels of development across African nations.

- ☐ South Africa has high levels of GDP per capita when compared to Sierra Leone which has lacked investment due to civil war.
- ☐ Birth rates are highest in DRC perhaps due to a tradition of larger families as well as a lack of access to family planning and contraception.

# BQ10. WHY IS AFRICA'S POPULATION UNEQUALLY DISTRIBUTED?

## FORMULA:

$$P. \text{ Density} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$$



Desert areas such as the Sahara and Kalahari have reduced habitable land.

**Political boundaries** created during the colonial era have led to a large number of countries with small populations



Most densely populated areas are found bordering lakes, river basins, coastal areas.



**Sparsely populated areas** are in desert and savanna areas. The least populated countries are **Mauritania** and **Libya** in the Sahara and **Botswana** and **Namibia** in the Kalahari deserts.



The most **densely populated** countries in Africa are found in the **East African Highlands** i.e. **Rwanda** and **Burundi**.

# BQ10. WHY IS AFRICA'S POPULATION UNEQUALLY DISTRIBUTED?

## Mediterranean

- ☐ Rain falls December-January.
- ☐ Mean monthly temperatures 10c in winter

## Savannah

- ☐ 6 months of rainfall, dry the rest of the year
- ☐ Large temperature ranges

## Sahara Desert

- ☐ High monthly temperatures
- ☐ Little to no rainfall

## Sahel (semi-arid)

- ☐ Same temperature as desert regions
- ☐ Seasonal rainfall

## Tropical rainforest

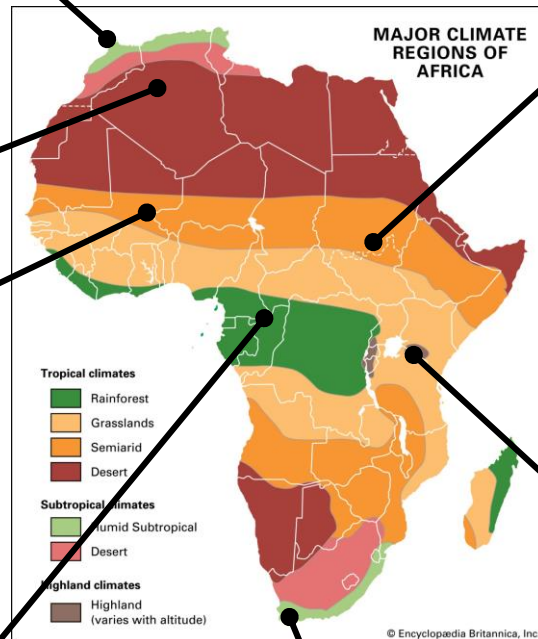
- ☐ Wettest region of Africa
- ☐ Daily temperature changes are limited

## Ethiopian Highlands

- ☐ Lower temperatures due to altitude
- ☐ Snow on highest peaks

## South Africa

- ☐ Rainfall all year, heaviest in the summer



# AFRICA HOMEWORK 4: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Explain the process of abrasion (1)	
What part of the river do you find meanders? (1)	
Define the term 'Population Density' (1)	
Name two physical features found in India (2)	
Which tectonic crust is denser? (1)	
Explain the concept of Sunspot theory with regards to natural climate change (3)	
State one example of soft power than China demonstrates (1)	
Define the term 'superpower' (1)	
Name one desert found in the USA (1)	
State one example of hard power that USA demonstrates (1)	
State on reason why the South of the USA is densely populated (1)	
Total out of 25:	

## Label the following African countries

1. Angola
2. Zambia
3. Zimbabwe
4. Mozambique
5. Madagascar
6. South Africa
7. Namibia
8. Botswana
9. Malawi
10. Lesotho
11. Swaziland





# AFRICA HOMEWORK 4: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

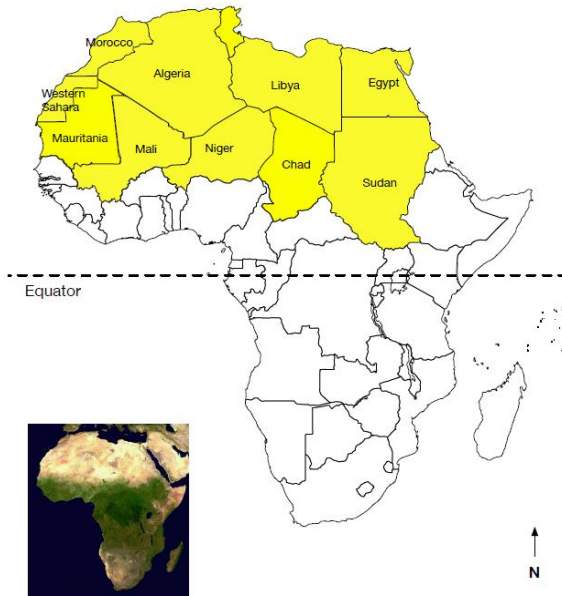
<b>Explain the process of abrasion (1)</b>	Pebbles scrape and rub against the cliff when the waves hurl them at it. It removes small pieces of rock on each impact.
<b>What part of the river do you find meanders? (1)</b>	Middle and lower course
<b>Define the term 'Population Density' (1)</b>	Number of people per square km
<b>Name two physical features found in India (2)</b>	Himalayas/ Great Indian Desert/ Western Ghats/ Northern Plain/ Deccan Plateau/ Eastern Ghats
<b>Which tectonic crust is denser? (1)</b>	Oceanic
<b>Explain the concept of Sunspot theory with regards to natural climate change (3)</b>	The Sun's output (amount produced) is not constant. (1) Sunspots are black areas on the surface of the sun. (1) Lots of spots mean more solar energy being fired out from the sun towards Earth. (1)
<b>State one example of soft power than China demonstrates (1)</b>	Communist policies keep control on spending and consumption reducing economic growth/ Population of 1.37 billion – strong workforce
<b>Define the term 'superpower' (1)</b>	A country that has very great political and military power
<b>Name one desert found in the USA (1)</b>	Mojave/ Great Basin/ Sonoran Desert
<b>State one example of hard power that USA demonstrates (1)</b>	USA has the largest military in the world (3.8% of GDP spent)/ USA is the largest economic power in the world/ Economy produces 1/4th of the worlds wealth
<b>State on reason why the South of the USA is densely populated (1)</b>	Economic centre of the USA/ High levels of tourism/agriculture/international trade/financial services
<b>Total out of 25:</b>	





# BQ11. WHY IS THE SAHARA DESERT IMPORTANT TO THE WORLD?

A **desert** is an area characterised by little or unpredictable rainfall.



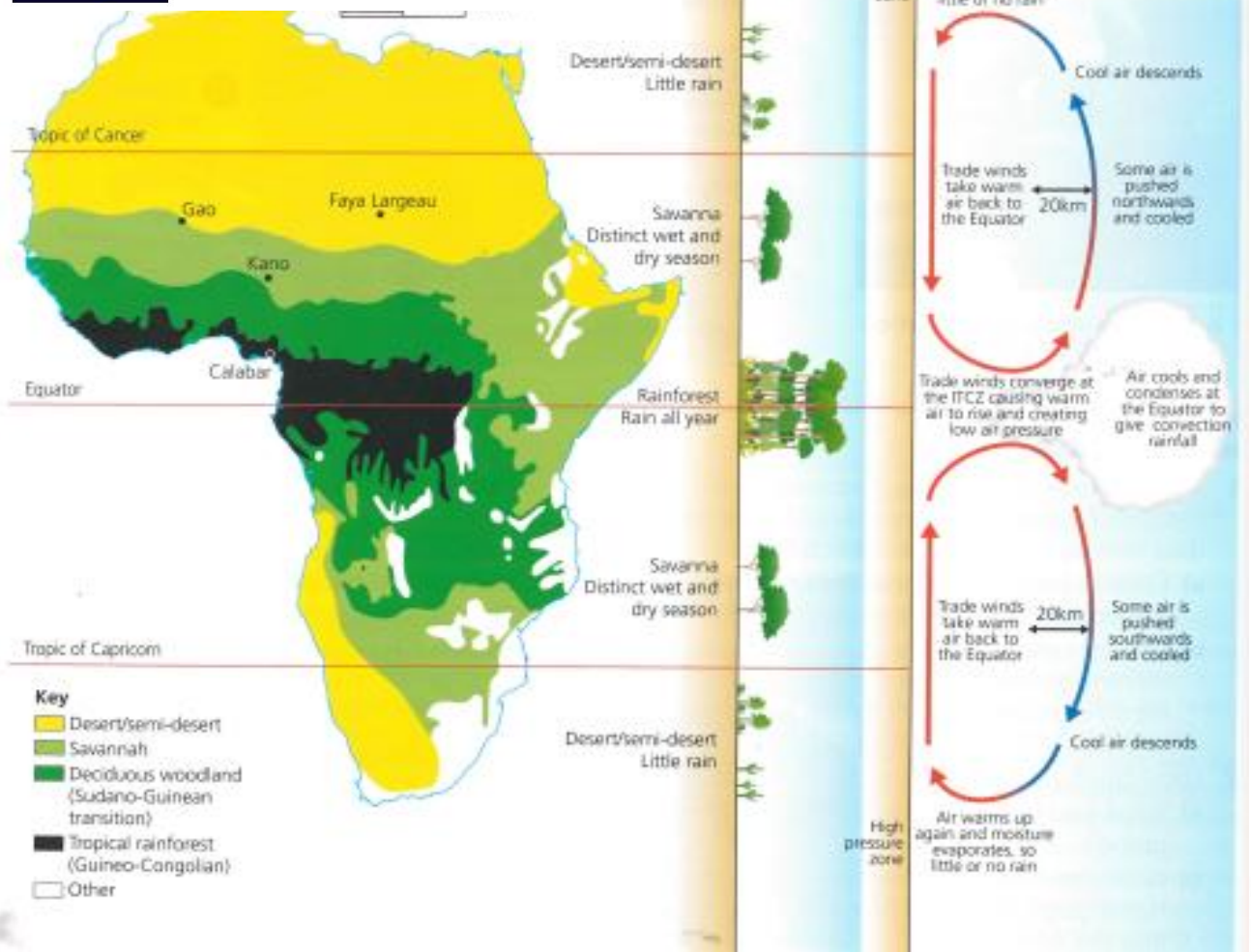
## Climate

Summer day time temperatures over  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Nighttime temperature below  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The climate is very **dry** with  $<250$  mm of rainfall a year.

## Soil



# BQ12. HOW HAS LIFE ADAPTED TO THE SAHARAN DESERT?

A **desert** is an area characterised by little or unpredictable rainfall.

## Plant adaptations - xerophytic



**Small leaves** - less water lost from transpiration as the leaf has a smaller surface area.



**Tap roots** - these are long roots (7-10m long) to access water supplies.

**Spines** - these lose less water than leaves



**Waxy skin** - reduces water loss by transpiration.

**Water storage** - **succulents**, store water in their stems, leaves, roots or even fruits.

## Camels



Long **eye lashes** to keep out sand

**Wide feet** so doesn't sink into the sand



**Store fat** in their humps so can go months without food

**Thick fur** keeps them warm at night

# AFRICA HOMEWORK 5: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

What is the Continental crust made from? (1)	
What water temperature is needed for hurricanes to form? (1)	
Name an example of a supervolcano (1)	
Outline two impacts of migration from Mexico to USA on Mexico (2)	
What is the longest river in the USA? (1)	
What happened at the Boston Tea Party? (2)	
Explain how agriculture contributes to climate change (2)	
What did the Agrarian Reformed that was introduced in 1950 in China do? (1)	
When did China introduce the One-Child Policy? (1)	
What is the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)? (2)	
Explain how drip tips allow plants to adapt to the climate of the tropical rainforest (2)	
Total out of 27:	

## Label the following African countries

1. Ethiopia
2. Somalia
3. Kenya
4. Uganda
5. Guinea
6. Cote d'Ivoire
7. Ghana
8. Nigeria
9. Cameroon
10. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
11. Tanzania



# AFRICA HOMEWORK 5: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

What is the Continental crust made from? (1)	Basalt
What water temperature is needed for hurricanes to form? (1)	27 degrees celcius/ 80 degrees Farenheit
Name an example of a supervolcano (1)	Yellowstone Caldera
Outline two impacts of migration from Mexico to USA on Mexico (2)	Shortage of economically active people in the Mexican countryside for farming/ women are left behind so struggle finding marriage/ young migrate leaving the old and very young/ Send \$6 billion back to Mexico each year
What is the longest river in the USA? (1)	Missouri River
What happened at the Boston Tea Party? (2)	On <b>December 16</b> , Boston citizens met and urged the ship's captain to sail without paying the tax. (1) When the ships remained in port, a group of men boarded the vessels and dumped the cargo of tea overboard. (1)
Explain how agriculture contributes to climate change (2)	Modern agriculture, food production and distribution are a major contributors of greenhouse gases (1): /Agriculture is directly responsible for 14% of total greenhouse gas emissions. (1)
What did the Agrarian Reformed that was introduced in 1950 in China do? (1)	Took land from landlords and gave it to village peasants
When did China introduce the One-Child Policy? (1)	1979
What is the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)? (2)	It is a belt of low pressure (rising air) (1) formed by convectional rainfall and warm moist air. (1)
Explain how drip tips allow plants to adapt to the climate of the tropical rainforest (2)	Plants have leaves with pointy tips. (1) This allows water to run off the leaves quickly without damaging or breaking them. (1)
Total out of 27:	





# BQ14. WHY IS FAIR TRADE IMPORTANT FOR AFRICAN ECONOMIES?



The main exported commodities of African nations are:

- ☐ Gold and diamonds
- ☐ Precious metals
- ☐ Oil exports.



The main imported commodities are:

- ☐ Machinery and equipment
- ☐ Petroleum products
- ☐ Scientific instruments
- ☐ Foodstuffs



**Fair trade** means trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.



# BQ15. EBOLA: PANDEMIC OR EPIDEMIC?



An **epidemic** is a rise in the number of cases of a disease beyond what is normally expected in a geographical area



A **pandemic** is used to describe a disease that has spread across many countries and affects a large number of people.

## Symptoms of Ebola

- ☐ A high temperature
- ☐ A headache
- ☐ Joint and muscle pain
- ☐ A sore throat
- ☐ Severe muscle weakness

These symptoms start suddenly, between 2 and 21 days after becoming infected.

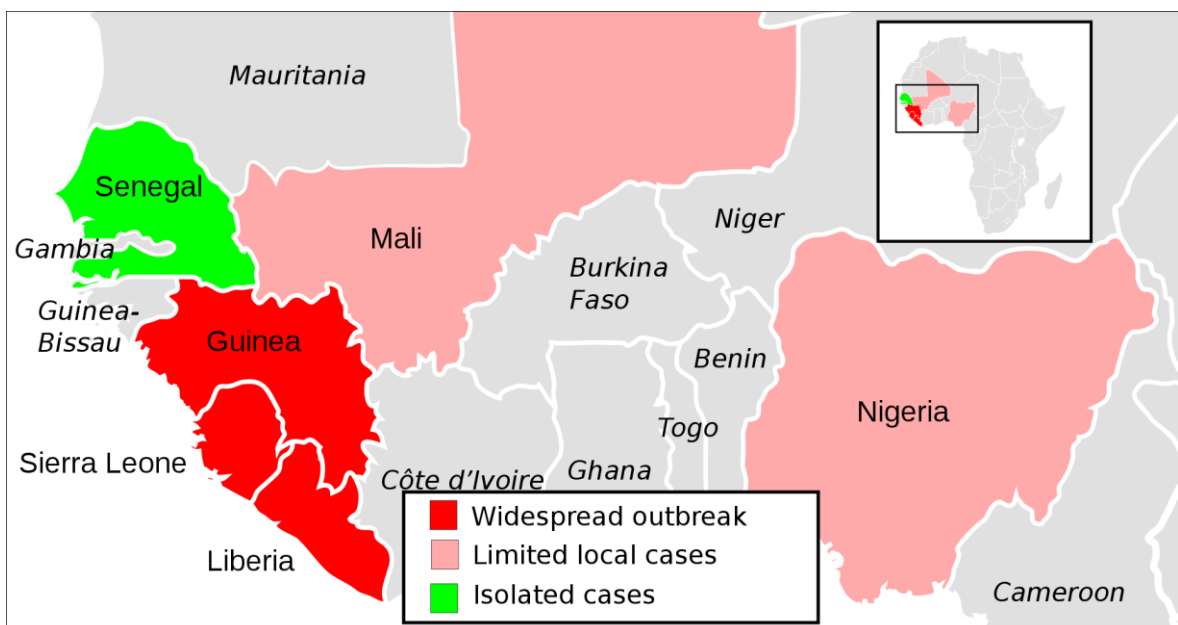
The **Ebola outbreak in 2014 to 2016** in West Africa was the largest outbreak of the disease, the World Health Organization reports.

It began in Guinea and moved to Sierra Leone and Liberia.



Ebola can frequently kill if it's not treated.

A total of 28,600 cases and 11,325 deaths took place from Ebola

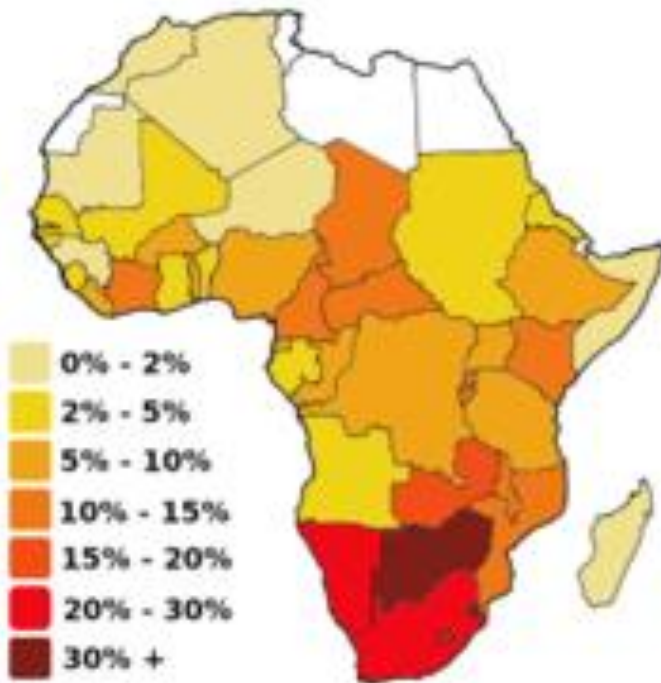


# BQ16. TO WHAT EXTENT IS THE AIDS EPIDEMIC IN AFRICA HINDERING DEVELOPMENT?

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that damages the cells in your immune system and weakens your ability to fight everyday infections and disease.

AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is used to describe a number of potentially life-threatening infections and illnesses that happen when your immune system has been severely damaged by the HIV virus.

While AIDS cannot be transmitted from 1 person to another, the HIV virus can.



## Why is AIDS such an issue in Africa?

Several factors contribute to the spread of the HIV virus.

- ☐ A **stigma** is attached to admitting to HIV infection and to using condoms.
- ☐ Many **deny** that the HIV virus causes AIDS. It has been suggested AIDS comes from poverty rather than HIV infection. Does this demonstrate a lack of knowledge?
- ☐ **Myths** are attached to the use of condoms, such as the ideas that a conspiracy wants to limit the growth of the African population and that condoms stifle the traditional power of the man in his community.

## What is the health care like?

- ☐ Anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs) can slow down the HIV infection, delaying AIDS by twenty years or more.
- ☐ These however are very expensive and only a few of the 6 million people in developing countries who need the treatment have access to medication.
- ☐ Patients who start HIV treatment generally must continue taking medications for the rest of their lives. In areas where drug therapy is expensive, some people must stop their treatment when they are unable to afford medication.





## BQ 18. DIAMONDS – FRIEND OR FOE?



The creation of diamonds requires both high heat and pressure.

Diamonds are formed approximately 140-190km down into the Earth's mantle

Found under areas of continental crust.



Known as **blood diamonds**, conflict diamonds come from war-torn countries, usually in Africa.

Include Angola, Liberia, Sierra Leone, The Democratic Republic of Congo and Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast).



They have been used to pay for weapons to continue the fighting.



It's illegal to buy or sell conflict diamonds.

In 2000, **Kimberly Process** was established.

Aims to track every diamond from the place it was mined to the place it is sold, meaning illegal diamonds can't slip through.



Human rights groups say it's not being enforced well enough, meaning blood diamonds could be in our shops.

# AFRICA HOMEWORK 6: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Which Ocean borders Europe to the North? (1)	
Name two erosional landforms found along the coastline (2)	
Define the term 'hard engineering' (1)	
Name three pull factors (3)	
Give one way that Britain maintained colonial rule of India through cultural control (1)	
How many countries does India share a land border with? (1)	
The semi-molten area of the mantle is known as? (1)	
What is the zone of ablation? (1)	
State two benefits of the monsoon for India (2)	
Define the term TNC (1)	
What hazard does Australia/Indonesia experience during an El Nino year? (1)	
Total out of 26:	

## Label the following African countries

1. Angola
2. Zambia
3. Zimbabwe
4. Mozambique
5. Madagascar
6. South Africa
7. Namibia
8. Botswana
9. Malawi
10. Lesotho
11. Swaziland



# AFRICA HOMEWORK 6: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Which Ocean borders Europe to the North? (1)	Arctic Ocean
Name two erosional landforms found along the coastline (2)	Headlands and bays, cave, arch, stack, stump
Define the term 'hard engineering' (1)	The use of concrete and artificial structures by engineers to defend the land against erosion.
Name three pull factors (3)	Access to healthcare, good transport links, good schools, close to family
Give one way that Britain maintained colonial rule of India through cultural control (1)	British customs and dress became normal in Indian court life e.g. cricket/ Removed the power from the princes and only allowed them to keep the palaces /Princes were sent to England for education
How many countries does India share a land border with? (1)	7
The semi-molten area of the mantle is known as? (1)	Asthenosphere
What is the zone of ablation? (1)	Area where meltwater is the main output as well as evaporation
State two benefits of the monsoon for India (2)	60% of the farmers have no irrigation sources, so depend on rainfall / 15% of the country's economy comes from agriculture/ 20% of electricity comes from HEP/ Help in refilling water reservoirs, lakes and dams
Define the term TNC (1)	TNCs/Transnational corporations are companies that operate in more than one country around the world.
What hazard does Australia/Indonesia experience during an El Nino year? (1)	Droughts and wildfires
Total out of 26:	



# BQ20. HOW HAS THE APARTHEID SHAPED SOUTH AFRICA?

In **1948** there was an election in South Africa which was won by a party called the National Party, they won lots of support from white south Africans whose ancestors had moved to South Africa from Holland many years earlier.

The National Party's main idea was called **apartheid**, this was about separation of different racial groups in South Africa.

Black South Africans (these were small areas of land inside the borders of South Africa) and the remainder of South Africa – all the cities and resources – would belong to South Africa a nation reserved for White South Africans.

## **f. Laws to define a person's race and prevent any more people of mixed race being born**

- **Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, 1949:** made marriages between people of different races illegal.
- **Immorality Act, 1950:** made sexual relations between different races illegal.
- **Population Registration Act, 1950:** defined which race every South African belonged to.

## **Reasons for de Klerk's abandonment of apartheid**

- ❑ He had to do something to bring South Africa back to a situation of law and order. It was on the verge of civil war and the government could not regain full control.
- ❑ The South African economy was in deep trouble and would only get worse if things just drifted
- ❑ The National Party was losing support.
- ❑ De Klerk was very religious and believed God had called him to lead South Africa to a new future.



**SOURCE 4** Signs in a park indicating areas people were allowed to enter

# BQ21. WHAT IS HAPPENING IN DARFUR?



The Economist

Darfur is a region in the west of Sudan

Originally it was an independent state before it became part of Sudan when **Britain** took control of the country in **1916**.

**1989**, Sudan came under the control of **General Omar Al-Bashir**, who seized control of the country in a military coup. Bashir's government promoted the growth of **Arab nationalism** and favoured Arabs over black Africans particularly in land disputes.

**2003** two rebel movements – the **Sudan Liberation Army (SLA)** and the **Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)** began to attack the Sudanese government – hitting military targets such as airbases. In response the government launched Arab militias called the Janjaweed (which translates as 'devils on horseback').

The Janjaweed were sent to attack black Africans in Darfur. Over 400 villages have been completely destroyed and the violence has resulted in millions of homeless civilians.

Sponsored by the government, the Janjaweed have continued to target black Africans in Darfur for the last 12 years.



Over 2.7 million people have been displaced and are living in camps across Darfur.

In 2010 the President of Sudan, Omar Al-Bashir, became the first sitting head of state to be indicted by the International Criminal Court for genocide.

In 2019 he was overthrown by Sudan's military after a near 30 year rule.

# PREPARING FOR YOUR ASSESSMENT

## Locational Knowledge

- ☐ Africa's location in the world
- ☐ Countries in Africa
- ☐ Physical features in Africa

## Physical Geography

- ☐ Climatic regions in Africa
- ☐ Sahara Desert
  - ☐ Climate
  - ☐ Animal adaptations
  - ☐ Plant adaptations
  - ☐ Tuareg people
- ☐ Malaria

## Human Geography

- ☐ The scramble for Africa
- ☐ Africa's Toxic Trio
- ☐ Pirates of Africa
- ☐ Why Africa is poor
- ☐ Development level of African countries
- ☐ Population distribution in Africa
- ☐ Importance of Fair Trade
- ☐ Ebola
- ☐ Aids epidemic and impact on Africa's development
- ☐ Tourism in Africa
- ☐ Blood diamonds
- ☐ Darfur conflict

## Skills

- ☐ I can draw a line graph showing gold prices over time
- ☐ I can interpret climate graphs from different climatic regions in Africa
- ☐ I can complete a choropleth map showing Africa's population distribution
- ☐ I can compare development data of African countries
- ☐ I can interpret choropleth maps showing national happiness rankings and human development index



# WIDER READING

