

Week 1: African countries

Learn as many African countries as you can



Week 2: Physical features of Africa

Lake Victoria

- Is found in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya
- Is the largest lake in Africa.
- It stretches nearly 27 square miles
- It is the chief reservoir for the River Nile

The River Nile

- Is the longest river in the world
- It flows for 4,160 miles
- The Nile Delta in Egypt is where the river drains into the Mediterranean Sea.

The Sahara Desert

- Is the third largest desert in the world
- Temperatures in the Sahara can often reach 57°C
- The total rainfall is less than three inches per year.

Week 3: Africa's history

1. **The beginning.** Humans began in Africa around 2 million years ago
2. **African empires** began to emerge including Ancient Egypt, The Mali Empire and The Kingdom of Kongo.
3. **Europeans arrived** around 600 years ago. They found land rich in gold and ivory as well as slaves. They began trading for the gold, ivory and the slaves. Slaves were taken to work on plantations
4. **Europe colonised** places in Africa. In 1844 they got together in Berlin to carve Africa up creating many new countries.
5. **Independence!** African countries pushed for independence. Libya was the first to gain independence in 1951 and Zimbabwe the last until 1980.

Week 4: Africa's population

- Population is around 1.1 billion
- Half of the people in Africa are under the age of 20.
- On average over 60% of Africa's population work in farming. In some countries it is up to 90%
- Some countries have industry which earns them a lot. For example mining and gas and oil production

Poverty in Africa

- Nearly half the people in Africa live on less than £1 a day
- On the other hand there are some wealthy places where people live comfortable lives

Week 5: Development indicators

We use development indicators to tell us how developed a country is. Here are some examples

Birth Rate	Number of people that are born per thousand per year
Death Rate	The number of people that die per thousand per year
Calorie Intake	The average amount of calories consumer per person, per day.
Life expectancy	The average number of years a person can expect to live
GDP per capita (Gross Domestic Product)	The total value of goods and services a country produces each year, divided by its population

Week 6: Why are some places more developed than others?

Location: Some places are near to the sea to it is easier to trade and make money	Climate: In hot countries land is often less fertile, water is rarer and diseases spread easily	Natural Resources: Some countries have more raw materials such as trees, oil and gold.
Natural Hazards: Some places suffer from things such as earthquakes and have to spend money when these occur	Geography: Some places have lots of mountains which make it difficult to get raw materials and to build	Corruption: Countries need strong, stable and honest leaders to help them develop.

