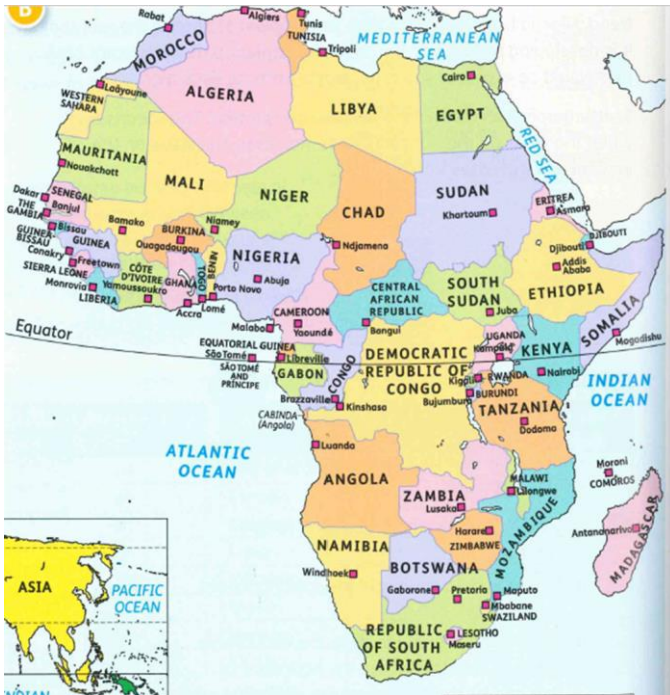


KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: Does Africa have it all?

Africa is the 2nd largest continent in the world. The equator, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn all run through Africa.

54 separate countries make up its 30.1 million square km. It is home to 1.287 billion people.

Africa is subject to negative stereotypes, but it is a diverse, vibrant and rapidly changing continent.



Africa is physically diverse. The continent has 8 deserts, 7 major rivers, 150 lakes and 50 mountains.

Major Deserts: Namib, Kalahari and Sahara

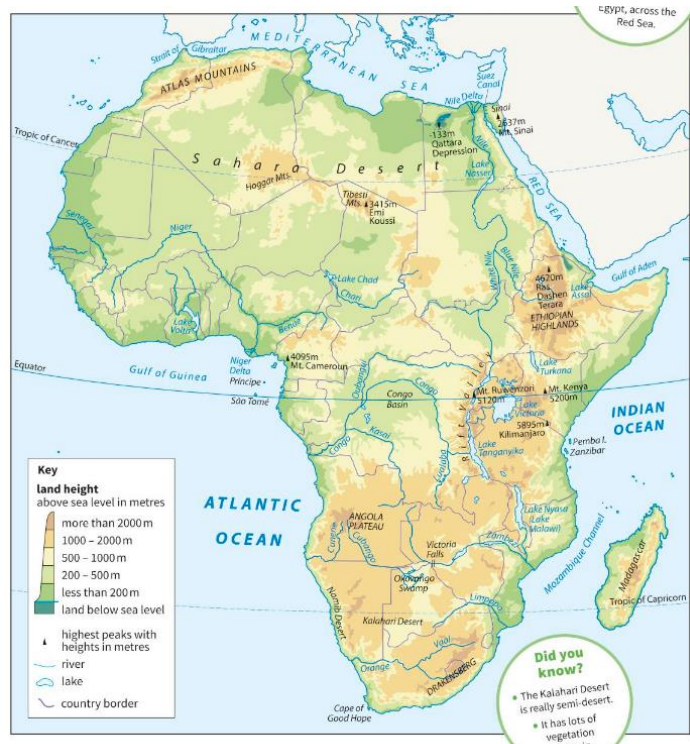
Major Rivers: Zambezi, Niger, Congo and Nile

Major Lakes: Victoria, Tanganyika and Malawi

Major Upland Areas: Atlas Mountains and East African Rift Valley.

Colonisation in the 15th to 19th centuries rapidly changed and shaped Africa – by 1914 90% of Africa was colonised. Colonisation is partly to blame for the fact most of the world's poorest countries are in Africa because:

- Colonisers took away valuable resources making them not African's rich.
- 10 million African to work as slaves in North America and the Caribbean meaning slave owners made lots of money.
- Colonised countries borders were drawn forcing different ethnic groups together, creating conflict, which continues and holds certain countries back.
- Many African countries struggled when they started governing themselves.



Africa is rich in natural resources – it produces: 16% of the world's uranium, bauxite, aluminium ore, 58% of the world's cobalt, 10% of world's oil and gas, 75% of diamonds and platinum and a rich reserve of hardwood forests. However these resources are not evenly spread across the continent.

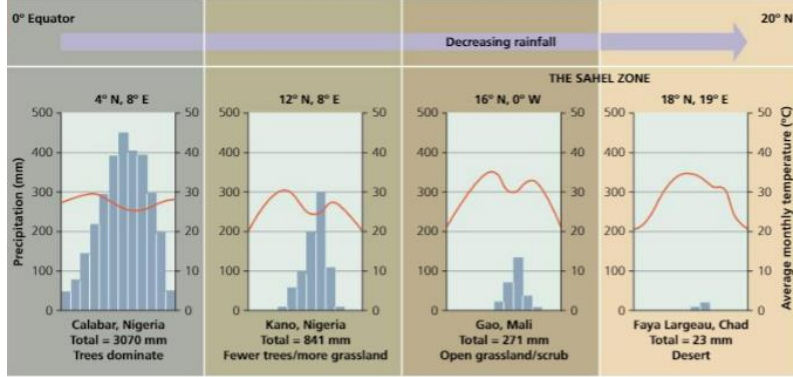
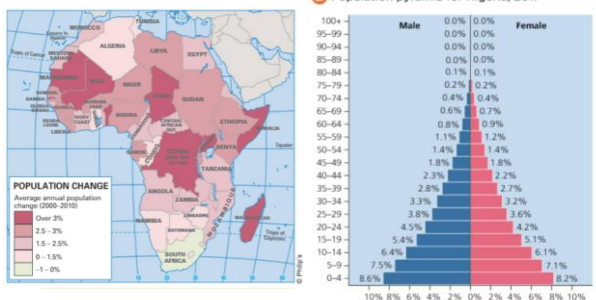
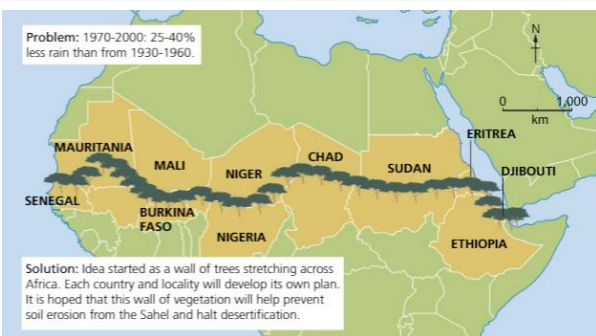
Africa is the poorest continent globally.

50% of the continent lives in extreme poverty meaning they have less than £1.50 a day to live on. **HOWEVER** today, 1.3 of the continent is considered middle class and live on \$4-\$20 a day. Whilst poverty does exist, many countries like Nigeria are rapidly developing.

The Sahel region of Northern Africa

suffers from erratic rains, droughts and an increasing population who have cleared vegetation for firewood. This exposes soils to wind and water erosion and eventually caused the desert to spread southwards; this is known as **desertification**.

Local farmers have managed to combat desertification of the Sahel through the planting of trees. Their effective techniques have been replicated all across the Sahel at a cost of \$8 billion in a project known as the Great Green Wall of Africa, funded by the World Bank, UN, African UN and UK Botanical gardens.



Africa's climate and biomes are a repeated pattern

north and south of the equator. Interactions between the atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere.

Latitude	Biome	Climate/Cause
30° N and S	Desert/Se mi Desert	Low precipitation and high temperatures due to high pressure.
20-15° N and S	Savannah	Distinct wet and dry season due to trade winds.
0° N and S	Rainforest	Hot and wet all year rounds, due to low pressure and rising air.

Africa is home to 1.1 billion people. It is home to 15% of

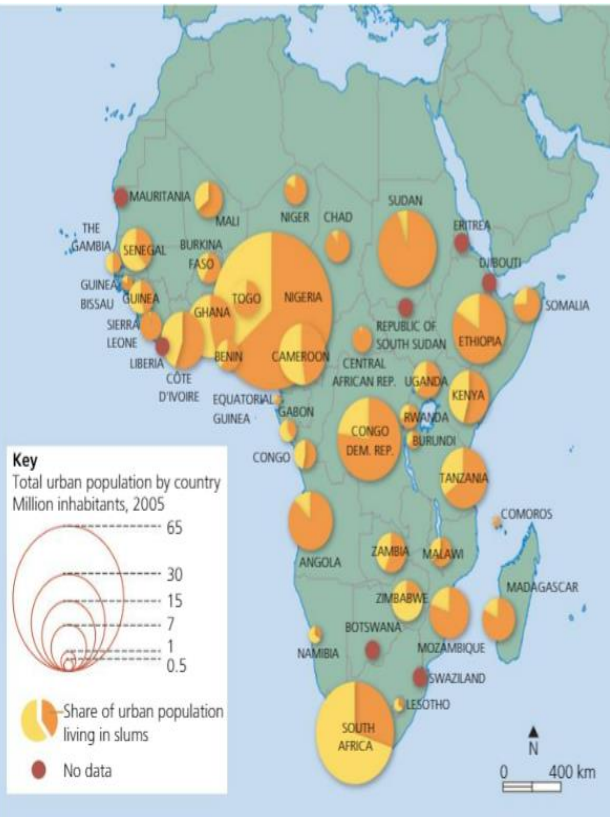
the world's population, although its distribution of people across the continent is uneven.

Africa's population has increased over the past 50 years – 60% are under the age of 25.

By 2040 the continent will have a population of 2.4 billion people.

This presents challenges as population growth is often in countries struggling to reduce poverty, improve access to healthcare and education.

However a youthful more educated population is attractive to TNCs and economic development.



Africa now has 48 cities with more than 1 million

inhabitants. The growth of cities can lead to economic growth, transformation and poverty reduction, but it can also lead to increase inequality, urban poverty and an increase in the number of slums.

African countries such as Ethiopia have seen their economies grow due to financial support from China.

China has funded a series of projects in Africa and African nations and their leaders have come to see the growing relationship with China as an engine for economic growth. Critics argue that this relationship with China is a form of modern day colonialism with China wanting access to Africa's resources.

KEY VOCABULARY	
<u>Stereotype</u> — a widely held but fixed or oversimplified image or idea of a particularly type of person, place or thing.	<u>Urbanisation</u> - the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.
<u>Colonialism</u> — having control over another country.	<u>Slums</u> - a highly populated urban residential area consisting of densely packed housing units of weak build quality and often associated with poverty.
<u>Conflict</u> – a disagreement over an issue/proposal or action.	<u>Economic Development</u> — involves increased employment, income and usually industrial growth.
<u>Desertification</u> —the process of land turning into desert as the quality of the soil declines over time.	<u>Foreign Direct Investment</u> – one country investing in another countries projects, businesses or infrastructure.
<u>Development Gap</u> — the widening difference in levels of <i>development</i> between places.	Key words from previous topics: natural resources, development, GDP, infant mortality rate, population density and population distribution

Extra Learning—scan the QR codes to access additional learning to enhance your knowledge.



TEDTalk—Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie
The Danger of Single Story.



BBC—Different viewpoints on how Africa will change in the future.