



# YEAR 6 – Amazing Africa Awaits



## Sticky Knowledge

Africa is the second-largest continent in the world. It covers about 30.3 million km<sup>2</sup>, including its outlying islands. This is about 20% of the earth's land surface area.

It is also the second-most populous continent in the world – it has a population of about 1.2 billion people (about 16% of the world's population).

The continent straddles the Equator, with more of its landmass in the northern hemisphere.

Africa is a continent made up of 54 different countries with Algeria being the largest in terms of area (2.4 million km<sup>2</sup>).

The longest river in Africa is the Nile which is 6650km long. The Nile River is the longest river in Africa, and the disputed longest in the world. It flows through 11 countries, and has been vital to life in the area for thousands of years.

The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world. It is spread across almost all of North Africa. It is believed that over-grazing of cattle is causing the Sahara to grow larger still. The temperature exceeds 50°C in summer.

The tallest mountain in Africa is Mt Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) which is 5895m tall.

The leading cause of deforestation in Africa is due to large numbers of developing countries relying heavily on wood fuel, the major energy source for cooking and heating. This occurs in Sub-Saharan areas. Both the Congo Basin and parts of East Africa have suffered rapid deforestation. According to UNEP, parts of Africa are suffering deforestation at twice the world rate, e.g. 90% of West Africa's forests are already destroyed.





Illegal poaching and trade of endangered animals has been a huge issue in Africa for many years. Elephant tusks (ivory) and rhino horns (hair) are removed after killing the animal and then sold for huge prices. Africa faces a major poaching crisis, as animals are being killed in order to sell their body parts (e.g. tusks) for vast sums of money. Many animals, for example black rhinos, are now close to extinction (population down 98% since 1960).

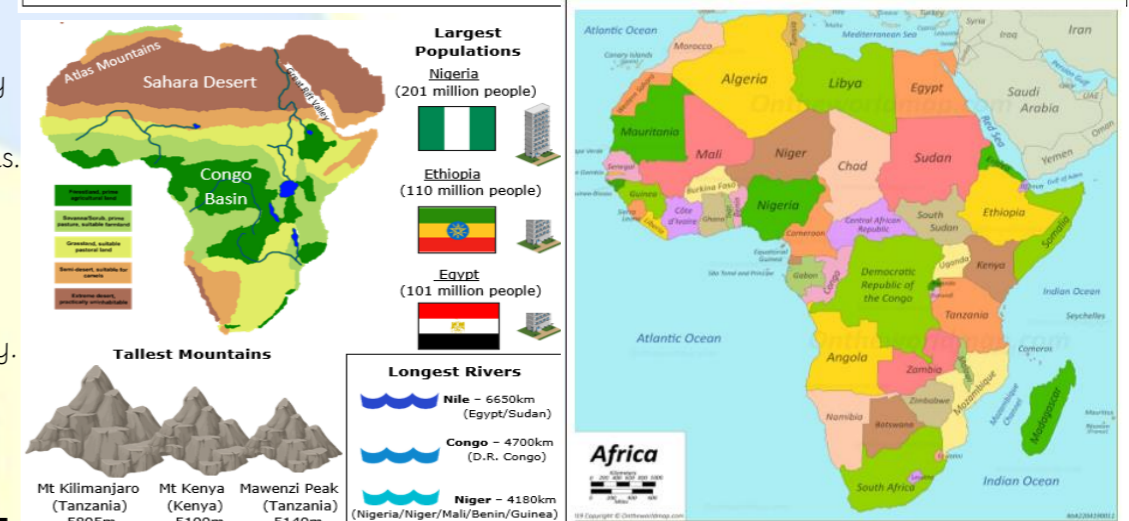
Africa has a huge variety of animals, including a whole host of large mammals. Some of these include lions, rhinos, hippos, giraffes, zebras, and cheetahs. Although most of the animals used to live in abundance, human encroachment and poaching has meant that many are now vulnerable to extinction.

Four of the five fastest land animals are found in Africa. The cheetah is fastest, able to run at a speed of 110kph!

27 of the world's poorest 28 countries live in Sub-Saharan Africa where there is a lack of access to safe water and sanitation. This has been the result of political instability, conflicts, climate change and man-made causes. Many African countries are extremely poor. When this is combined with a hot climate, poor harvests, wars, and corruption, there is little food to go around. Many people across East and Central Africa suffer hunger/famine every day.

Apartheid means 'apart-hood' or 'the state of being apart' and was the system of racial inequality, segregation and discrimination in South Africa that was started after World War II. It was enforced by the laws of the South African National Party governments from 1948 to 1994. These government officials were white rulers in the nation of South Africa, that was primarily made up of black citizens and the laws set out the rights of all black citizens so that they were not equal to other citizens in the country.

 <p><b>Northern Africa</b></p> <p>Northern Africa contains some of Africa's largest countries by area, including Algeria, Libya and Egypt. Many countries in Northern Africa have an Arabic culture, use the Arabic language, and are predominantly Muslim. Northern Africa is dominated by the vast Sahara Desert, the largest hot desert in the world (it is over 9.2 million km<sup>2</sup>).</p>	 <p><b>Eastern Africa</b></p> <p>Eastern Africa is made up of around 20 countries (depending on definition) and is known for its wide array of wildlife. The Serengeti (Tanzania) and Masai Mara (Kenya) National Reserves house the 'Big 5' mammals (lions, leopards, elephants, rhinos, buffalo). Mount Kilimanjaro, at 5,895m, is the highest mountain in Africa. Africa's largest lakes are also in Eastern Africa.</p>
 <p><b>Western Africa</b></p> <p>Western Africa is generally considered to consist of 16 countries, in which just under 400 million people live. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, and one of its main cities, Lagos, is the most populous city on the continent. Deforestation has erased around 90% of West Africa's rainforests.</p>	 <p><b>Southern Africa</b></p> <p>Southern Africa is often considered to be the portion of the continent that is south of the Zambezi River. The terrain is varied, ranging from forest and grasslands to deserts. The country of South Africa is the economic powerhouse of the region, and contains the spectacular Table Mountain.</p>



Science

**Classification**

In about 350 B.C. Aristotle (a Greek philosopher) classified all things into 4 main groups: Human beings, Animals, Plants and Non-living.

Scientists have now divided living things into five larger groups called Kingdoms: Plants, Animals, Fungus (mushrooms, yeast, mould, mildew), Protist (protozoans, amoeba, euglena) and Prokaryote (blue-green algae, bacteria)



**Local Area**

The Jurassic Coast is a World Heritage Site on the English Channel coast of southern England. It stretches from Exmouth in East Devon to Studland Bay in Dorset, about 96 miles. The name comes from the best known of the geological periods found within it, but in fact the site includes rocks from the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods.

World Heritage Sites are carefully selected by UNESCO as places of 'outstanding universal value'. It is the highest global level of designation for a natural area.

UNESCO promotes the protection and conservation of these sites and encourages them to be presented and passed intact.

**Overview**

**Nelson Mandela (1918-2013)** was a South African campaigner and politician. He was the President of South Africa between 1994 and 1999.

He campaigned for justice and equality, and because of this spent 27 years in prison.

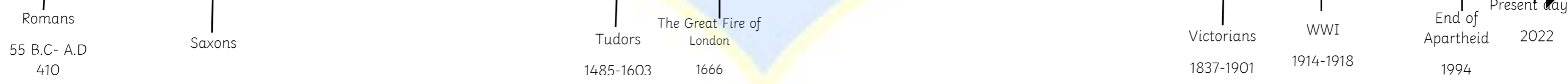
He was the first President of South Africa to be voted for by all people, black and white.

He worked to remove the old system of racism in South Africa (called the **apartheid**) and to make the country fair and safe for everyone.

He won the **Nobel Peace Prize**, and was given many awards for his **bravery and courage**.



**A photograph of Nelson Mandela from 2008.**





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Cross Curricular Vocabulary

<p>Apartheid Citizens Climate change Continent Countries Deforestation Desert Developing Discrimination Endangered animals Equator Famine Hemisphere Inequality Man-made Mountain Poaching Political Population Poverty Racism River Nile Rivers Savannah Segregation Sub-Saharan</p>	<p>inequality  community action  charity  financial capability  democracy  intercourse  genitals  conception</p>	<p>Malleable media, clay, salt dough, papier mache, build, destroy, impress, apply, decoration, cut, shapes, modelling tools, construction, sculpture, objects, recycled, natural, manmade, materials, handling, feeling, manipulating</p> <p>Experiment, range, Modroc, variety, rolling, pinching, kneading, techniques, painted, tools, equipment, safely, weaving, explore, models, junk materials</p> <p>Shape, form construct, model, observation, imagination, embellishments, sketches, plan, develop, media, surface patterns, textures, carving, 3D art, shaping, mark making</p> <p>Secure, join, parts, construct, base, extending, modelling, shapes, sketchbook, plan, collect, develop, record, media, exploration, experimentation, intricate, surface patterns, textures, appropriate, larger ware, pinch, slab, coil, skill</p> <p>Slip, pieces, Marquette, armature, frame, source material, future works, environmental sculpture, object art</p> <p>Detailed, combining, end pieces, glaze, polish, scales, carve</p> <p>Style, constructed foundations, relief, freestanding, annotate</p>	<p>life cycles reproduction life processes sexual and asexual reproduction (plants) root cuttings classification microorganisms organisms evolution evolve adaptation variation inherit inheritance puberty gestation period lifestyle disease water transportation nutrient transportation exercise diet drugs</p>	
<p>imbre-mute, bow, plucked, Texture-monophonic, polyphonic  Tempo Major Minor</p>	<p><b><u>La nourriture</u></b> <u>2</u> la pomme le carottes le chocolat les bonbons le fromage</p> <p><b><u>Le temps</u></b> un manteau un chapeau des gants un short un t-shirt</p>	<p><b><u>Les numéros 30, 40, 50, 60</u></b> trente quarante cinquante soixante</p> <p><b><u>Le transport</u></b> en bateau à vélo à pied en voiture en avion à moto nord sud est ouest</p>	<p>Significance Similarities Differences Period of History Impact Civilisations Social Religious Political Technological Cultural Evaluate</p>	<p>Version Source Opinion Explain Summarise Accurate Plausible Account Propaganda Opinion Misinformation Interpretation</p>