

Week:	Activity:	T.I.F.:
1	<p>Write a paragraph describing the 'single story' of Africa. Give an example of the single story from the media, i.e. something that reinforces the stereotypical view of Africa as a continent. When you have finished your paragraph, use Section B of your knowledge organiser and, in a different coloured pen, add any information about the 'single story' that you were unable to recall.</p> <p><i>Use Section B 'The Single Story of Africa' to complete the above activity.</i></p>	<p>Explain whether you agree or disagree with the 'single story' argument. Justify your argument.</p>
2	<p>Separate your A4 page into six squares. In each, write one of the impacts of colonialism that has affected the development of African nations. Then, underneath each, write an example of how this has affected an African nation, i.e. describe the Rwandan Genocide underneath the 're-emergence of ethnic conflict'. When you have recalled all the information possible, use Section A of your knowledge organiser and, in a different coloured pen, add any information that you were unable to recall.</p> <p><i>Use Section A 'The Impact of Colonialism on African nations' to complete the above activity.</i></p>	<p>Explain which impact you think has had the most long-term impact on the development of African nations. Ensure you justify your answer with evidence and a detailed explanation.</p>
3	<p>Separate your A4 page into two columns. Give your two columns the following headings: 'Physical factors affecting Nigeria's development' and 'Human factors affecting Nigeria's development'. Recall the different factors that have affected Nigeria's development. Ensure you provide 2-3 sentences of explanation, i.e. do not just write 'corruption'. When you have recalled all the information possible, use Section B of your knowledge organiser and, in a different coloured pen, add any information that you were unable to recall.</p> <p><i>Use Section B 'Factors Affecting Nigeria's Development' to complete the above activity.</i></p>	<p>Explain how the following factors affecting Nigeria's development are connected to colonialism: re-emergence of ethnic conflict, corruption and unstable government.</p>
4	<p>Turn your A4 page sideways and draw a tree diagram, as you were shown in lesson. At the top of your tree diagram, write 'Desertification in the Sahel Desert'. On one of the branches, write the heading 'Causes of Desertification' and on the other branch, write 'Effects of Desertification'. Recall all of the causes and effects of desertification that you can and write them under the correct heading. When you have recalled all of the information possible, use Section C of your knowledge organisation and, in a different coloured pen, add any information that you were unable to recall.</p> <p><i>Use Section C 'Desertification in the Sahel' to complete the above activity.</i></p>	<p>Rank the effects of desertification in the Sahel Desert 1-4. Justify the effect you think is most important.</p>
5	<p>Use half your A4 page to create two columns. Give your two columns the following headings: 'Advantages of a Youthful Population' and 'Disadvantages of a Youthful Population'. Recall all of the advantages and disadvantages of a youthful population and write them in the correct column. When you have completed this, in the second half of your A4 page, write a paragraph explaining whether, overall, you think having a youthful population is an advantage of a disadvantage. Ensure you use evidence to support your argument.</p> <p><i>Use Section D 'Africa's Youthful Population' to complete the above activity.</i></p>	<p>Some predict that, due to Africa's youthful population, it could be the first-choice destination for manufacturing in the future. Think back to Cycle A and explain at least three reasons China is no longer necessarily the first-choice destination for manufacturing.</p>

6	<p>Complete a brain dump on a whole A4 page, as you were shown during lesson. Time yourself for twenty minutes, and write down everything you can recall about what you have studied thus far in Cycle B. When your twenty minutes is complete, use your knowledge organiser and, in a different coloured pen, add to your Brain Dump anything you were unable to recall.</p> <p><i>Use Section's A-D to complete the above activity.</i></p>	<p>Identify from your Brain Dump the top three sub-topics you struggled to recall, i.e. 'the responses to deforestation'. Use your knowledge organiser to create three questions for each of these sub-topics. Then write the answers to the questions you have created.</p>
7	<p>Separate your A4 page into four sections: Africa's History, Desertification in the Sahel, Population Change and China in Africa. You should write down everything you can recall under each heading, timing yourself for five minutes for each section. When you have completed all four sections, use your knowledge organiser to correct any incorrect answers and add any information you were unable to recall in a different coloured pen.</p> <p><i>Use Section's A-D to complete the above activity.</i></p>	<p>To ensure you are fully prepared for your assessment, create flash cards to revise the key content. You can create these by simply cutting A4 paper into squares. On one side of the paper, you should write a question you need to know the answer to for your assessment. On the back, you should write the answer. Quiz yourself and create two piles: cards you get correct and cards you get incorrect. Keep quizzing yourself until there is only one pile!</p>
8	<p>Create ten questions about the content you have learnt thus far in Cycle B. Write out the ten questions and their correct answers. Before starting, consider the content you found challenging to recall during your Week 7 assessment and focus your ten questions around this content.</p> <p><i>Use Section A-D to complete the above activity.</i></p>	<p>Create an exam style question, for example 'Explain why China is heavily investing in Africa' and create a WAGOLL for the exam question you have created.</p>
9	<p>Turn your A4 page sideways and draw a two-part Venn Diagram. Label one of the circles 'European Colonialism' and the other circle 'China in Africa'. Write all the similarities and differences you can recall about European colonialism in Africa and Chinese influence in Africa. When you have recorded everything you can recall, use your knowledge organiser and, in a different coloured pen, add any information you were unable to recall.</p> <p><i>Use Section D 'What is China Doing in Africa?' to complete the above activity.</i></p>	<p>Write a paragraph answering the following question: Is China's influence in Africa just a modern version of colonialism? Ensure you justify your answer.</p>
10	<p>Recall the definitions of the following words: Desertification, Single Story, Urbanisation, Corruption and Colonialism. When you have written out all of your definitions, in a different coloured pen, use Section A of your knowledge organiser to mark your answers. Then re-write each definition you recalled incorrectly.</p> <p><i>Use Section A 'Keywords' to complete the above activity.</i></p>	<p>Identify the concept in Cycle B you found most challenging. You may have found it most difficult during an assessment, during class, or you may have just found it difficult to correctly recall. Use your knowledge organiser to create five questions about this topic. Then write answers to the questions you have created.</p>

Cycle B – Knowledge Organiser (Section A)

The Impacts of Colonialism on African nations:

Keyword:	Definition:
Colonialism	Forcefully taking over a country and exploiting their population and natural resources. The primary motivation is economic.
Natural resources	Resources created by Earth’s natural processes.
Corruption	When someone is fraudulent or dishonest, usually involving money.
Agriculture	Farming. Subsistence agriculture is when farmers grow crops to meet the needs of themselves and their families.
Deforestation	Cutting down trees. This usually occurs for economic gain.
Single Story	The over simplistic and sometimes false perceptions we form about individuals, groups and countries. There is a ‘single story’ of Africa.
Civil War	A war fought between different groups within one country.
Desertification	When soil on the edges of a desert is eroded and the desert becomes larger in size. Can occur due to a combination of physical and human factors.
Urbanisation	The increased proportion of the world or a particular region living in urban areas (towns and cities).
Youthful Population	A population in which there is a high percentage of people under the age of fifteen.
Demographics	The make-up of a population, including, for example, age, sex and race.

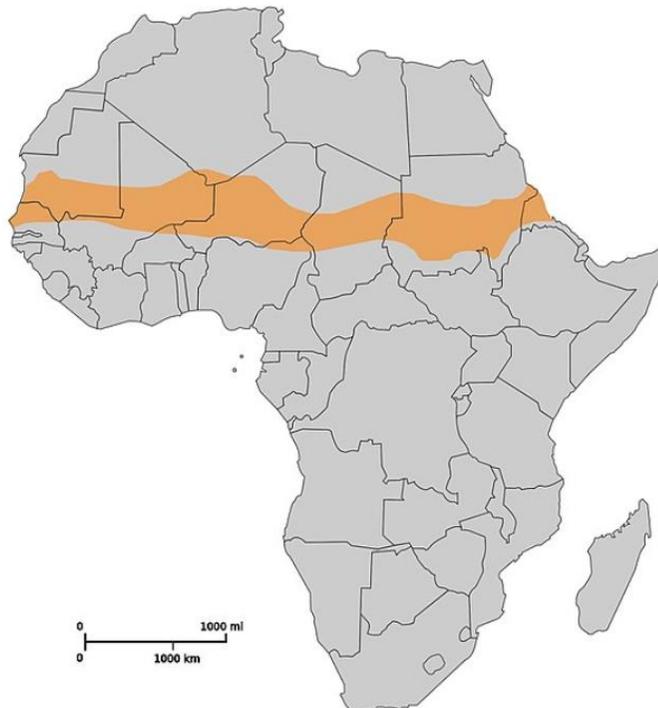
Impact:	Example:
Re-emergence of ethnic conflict.	<i>In Rwanda, the Rwandan Genocide was a conflict between two of the country’s ethnic groups: the Tutsi and the Hutu, which led to over 800,000 deaths.</i>
Wealth of natural resources over-exploited by European businesses.	<i>British companies have mining operations in 37 Sub-Saharan African countries and control \$1 trillion worth of Africa’s most valuable resources.</i>
Countries are still locked into old colonial trade, selling natural resources on the world market.	<i>Many African nations provide Europe with basic commodities, like oil, tea and coffee, and in return, they are provided with vehicles, machinery and other manufactured goods.</i>
The best agricultural land is still used to grow crops that yield high profits when exported, like coffee, sugar and cotton, rather than growing crops to feed the growing population of Africa.	<i>The Democratic Republic of Congo has 72 percent of its population living in extreme poverty and over 16 million facing severe food shortages but has 11,000 coffee farmers.</i>
Poverty often leads to a reliance on aid from the developed world.	<i>European nations have sought to address the economic inequalities present in African nations, but this has resulted in some countries becoming reliant on this money and being unable to develop without it. In total, Africa receives about \$133.7 billion in aid each year.</i>
The divisions of the Berlin Conference have had physical impacts. Prior to the division of Africa at the Berlin Conference, the continent was divided partly based on its physical features, i.e. rivers and mountains, however, little thought was given to the physical geography of the continent.	<i>Today, some countries, like Chad and Niger are landlocked, whilst other countries, like Libya, do not have access to suitable water sources.</i>

Cycle B - Knowledge Organiser (Section B)

The 'Single Story' of Africa:

My roommate had a single story of Africa. In this single story there was not possibility of Africans being similar to her, in any way. No possibility of feelings more complex than pity. If I had not grown up in Nigeria, and if all I knew about Africa were from popular images, I too would think that Africa was a place of beautiful landscapes, beautiful animals and incomprehensible people, fighting senseless wars, dying of poverty and AIDs, unable to speak for themselves, and waiting to be saved by a kind, white foreigner. The single story creates stereotypes and the problem with stereotypes is not that they are untrue, but that they are incomplete. They make one story become the only story. (*Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie*)

The Sahel:



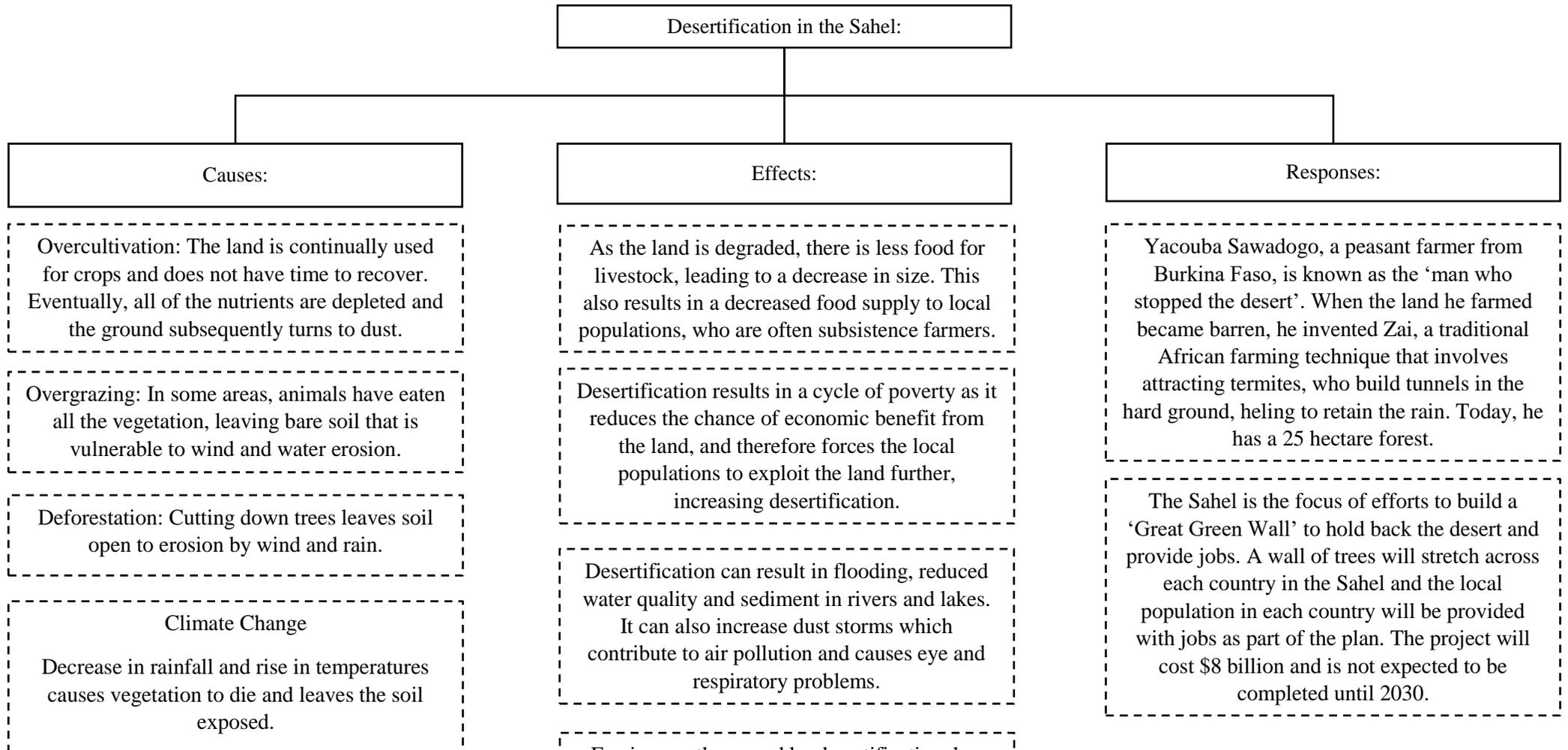
Factors affecting Nigeria's development:

Factor affecting Nigeria's development:	Explanation:
Re-emergence of ethnic conflict	A Civil War in Nigeria occurred between 1967-70. It was partly as a result of the creation of the country, which ignored the cultural, religious and linguistic differences between the 300 groups that make up the country. It led to over two million deaths and had a huge impact on the population and economy.
Corruption	Nigeria ranks 144/180 countries for corruption and almost ten percent of Nigeria's population consider corruption to be the top issue facing the country. An estimated \$400 billion has been lost to corruption in Nigeria since independence.
Unstable government	Nigeria has only had a stable government since 1999, when it held its first free and democratic elections. However, the country is still considered fragile, and in 2020 was ranked the 14 th most fragile country in the world. There are current protests against police brutality that has resulted in 60 deaths so far (November 2020).
Vulnerability to climate change	Nigeria is highly vulnerable to climate change and is classified as one of the ten most vulnerable countries in the world. Due to its geographic position, the country is exposed to several extreme weather events, including flooding, droughts, sand storms and heat waves.
Diseases	Due to Nigeria's geographic position, the country suffers from many climatic diseases, like malaria and diarrheal diseases. Nigeria also suffers from several disease outbreaks a year, for example, from yellow fever, Lassa fever and Ebola. The health sector and disease surveillance is underfunded meaning diseases can be a recurring problem in the country.

Cycle B - Knowledge Organiser (Section C)

Desertification in the Sahel:

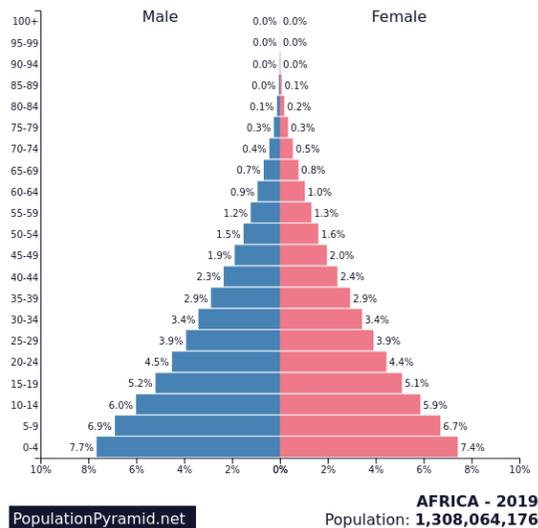
The Sahel is a region in North Africa. It lies at the southern edge of the Sahara Desert. The region is known for its frequent droughts and famines, which have led to the death of millions of its inhabitants. Droughts occur here when the normally short rainy season is delayed or does not occur. The region is experiencing desertification, which is when the desert spreads outwards.



Cycle B - Knowledge Organiser (Section D)

What is China doing in Africa?

Africa's Youthful Population



Africa has become the fastest urbanising region of the world, with rural migrants moving into cities at a rate that has long surpassed China and India. This rapid transition presents big challenges but also offers big rewards for countries willing to risk billions in an infrastructure building revolution unlike anything the world has seen before – and no country has answered Africa’s call quite like China.

By 2050, Africa’s 1.1 billion person population is slated to double, with 80 percent of this growth happening in cities, bringing the continent’s urban headcount up to more than 1.3 billion. The population of Lagos alone is growing by 77 people per hour and it is estimated that, by 2025, more than 100 cities in Africa will contain over a million people.

With this breakneck speed of urbanisation comes many unprecedented economic opportunities. Africa has recently been declared the world’s second-fastest growing region, and many are predicting that it is well on its way to becoming a \$5 trillion economy, as household consumption is expected to increase at a 3.8 percent yearly. Comparisons to 1990s-era China are no longer coming off as radical projections.

China has likewise become a central player in Africa’s urbanisation push, as a huge percentage of the continent’s infrastructure initiatives are being driven by Chinese companies and/or backed by Chinese funding.

China’s partnership with Africa has been partly because, when the Communist Party of China first came to power in 1949, the country was unrecognised worldwide. China began lobbying Africa extensively, getting the People’s Republic recognised one country at a time. However, there were other reasons for China’s early partnership with Africa: even though the colonial powers were largely gone or on the way out by 1949, the continent was still the same stockpile of natural resources it’s always been, and China wasted no time stepping into the power vacuum and laying the political and economic inroads that have given Beijing the advanced position it has in Africa today.

China is now Africa’s biggest trade partner, with Chinese-African trade topping \$200 billion per year. Over 10,000 Chinese-owned firms are currently operating throughout the African continent and the value of Chinese business there since 2005 amounts to more than \$2 trillion, with \$300 billion in

Advantages of a Youthful Population:	Disadvantages of a Youthful Population:
Lots of young people means lots of potential workers. Many African nations could replace China as the first choice destination for manufacturing because of its demographics.	If there aren't enough jobs there will be high unemployment. For example, 48 percent of Ghana's young people are unemployed.
Young people today are often better educated. This could result in innovations and help lead Africa's future.	Unemployed people cannot pay taxes, which results in worse public services, like hospitals and schools.
If unemployment is not a	Fast growing populations put

Subject: *Geography*

Year 8 Cycle B