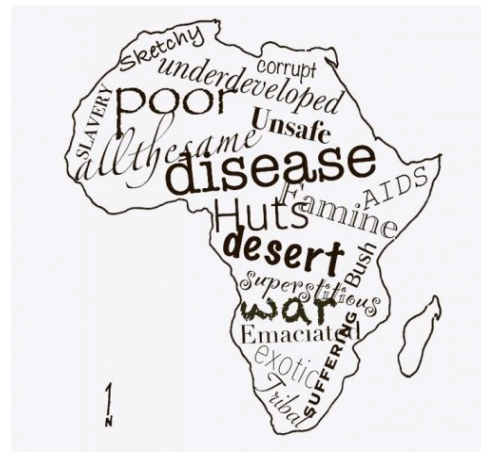


**Lesson 1: Challenging stereotypes**

Africa is the second largest continent, home to 1.4 billion people and 54 countries. It is also rich in natural resources. Africa is also facing many stereotypes from the rest of the world.



Stereotype - widely held, fixed and simple view of a place.  
Single story - one sided narrative of a place or event.

**Lesson 2: Natural features**

Africa's surface is composed of very old, hard and stable rocks. There is little tectonic activity, reducing the availability of mountains. It also features some large landscapes such as deserts, rainforests and some of the longest rivers.



Natural resources - minerals and fuels naturally occurring in the ground.  
Landscape - the visible features of the land.

**Lesson 3: Colonial Africa**

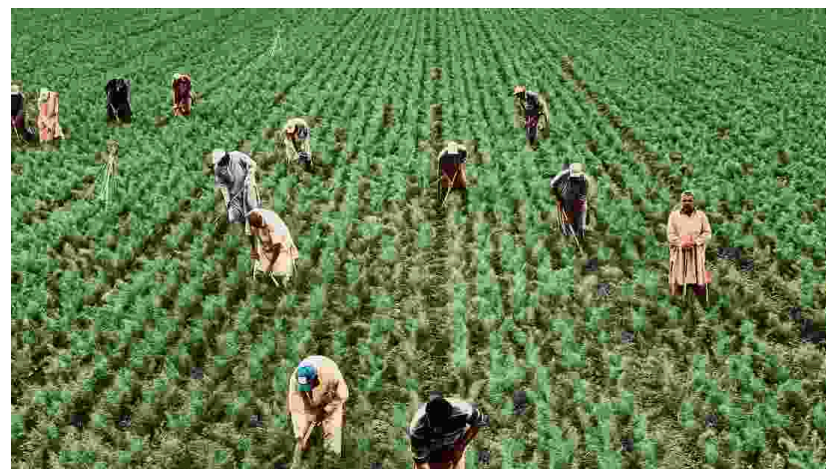
Before 1860, Africa had a rich history and culture. It was divided into thousands of kingdoms. The exploitation of Africa through slavery and colonisation broke down these early civilizations and created the Africa known today.



Colonial - control by one country over another.  
Exploitation - the use of natural resources for a solo economic gain.

**Lesson 4: Exploitation by cocoa**

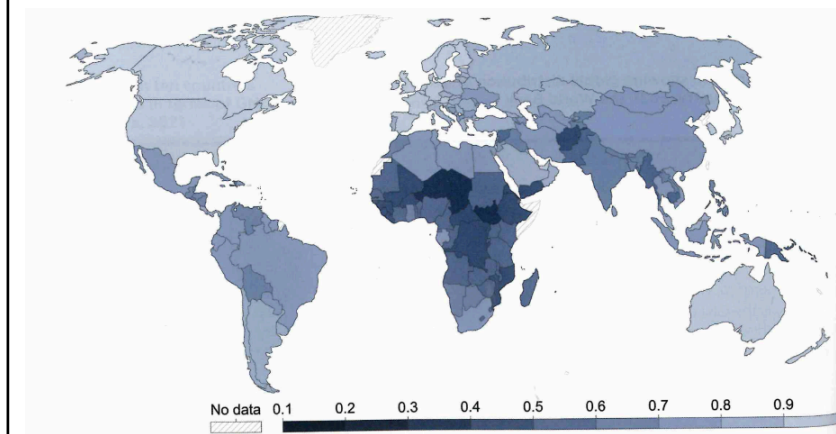
There are a wide range of countries connected through the chocolate industry. Cocoa farmers receive the smallest share of profits, creating an unfair balance. The trade has left a legacy of cash crops.



Cash crops - crops that are grown for the purpose of profit.

**Lesson 5: Development in Africa**

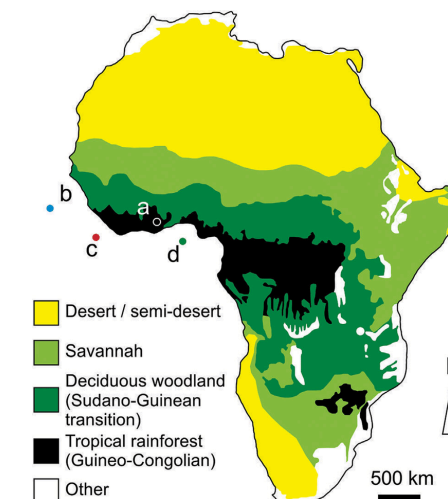
An Oxfam survey in 2013 concluded the people used terms such as famine, poverty and hunger. A small group used terms such as growth, business, beautiful and education.



famine - widespread and severe food shortage  
corruption - dishonest or illegal actions in government.

**Lesson 6: Biomes in Africa**

The biomes and climates of Africa have formed in a repeat pattern north and south of the Equator. The pattern is caused by interactions between the atmosphere, hydrosphere and biospheres.



atmosphere - layer of gases surrounding the planet  
biosphere - the Earth's surface where fauna and flora are found.  
Hydrosphere - natural bodies of water.

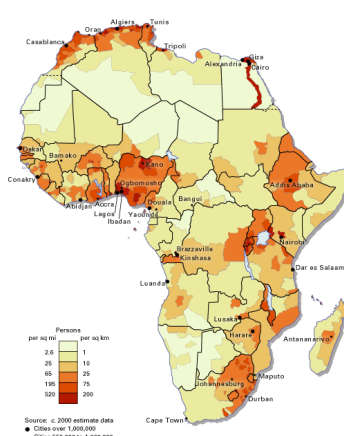


**Lesson 7: Case study - Sahel**

Sahel is an arabic word for edge or shore. The region separates the Sahara desert from the tropical rainforests. This region has enormous solar power potential but is also vulnerable to drought.

**Lesson 8: Changing population of Africa**

Africa currently contains 16.7% of the global population, this is expected to rise to 39% by 2050. 60% of the population is under the age of 25, providing a major economic opportunity.

**Lesson 9: Case study - Kibera**

Kibera is a shanty town in Nairobi, populated by migrants looking for work. It has a population of up to 700,000 in an area of 2.5 sq km. The settlement is illegally built on a railway line.



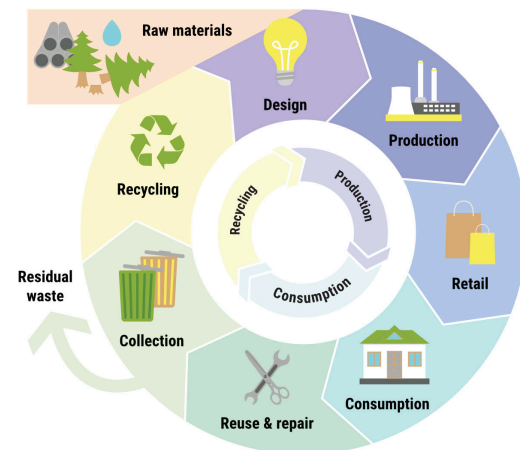
drought - a period of unusually dry weather causing water shortages.  
desertification - process by which deserts spread.

population distribution - spread of people in an area.  
dependency rate - the number of dependents compared to number at work.  
dependant - a person who relies on another.

Shanty town - a settlement of low income people living in homes from scrap materials.

**Lesson 10: Urbanisation in Africa**

Africa is one of the least urbanised countries in the world, yet its cities are the most rapidly growing. An 80% increase of the population living in cities is expected.

**Lesson 11: Case study - China**

Today 15% of Africa's exports of natural resources go to China, in China is investing heavily in infrastructure projects across Africa and even sending labour to complete them.

**Media list**

Prisoners of Geography - Tim Marshall

DK Eyewitness Africa

Africa is not a country - Dipo Faloyin

Walking the Nile - Lev Wood

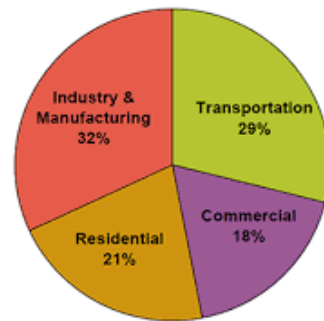
The Garbage King by Elizabeth Laird

urbanisation - increase in population living in urban areas.  
circular economy - a system designed to minimize waste and maximize resource efficiency.

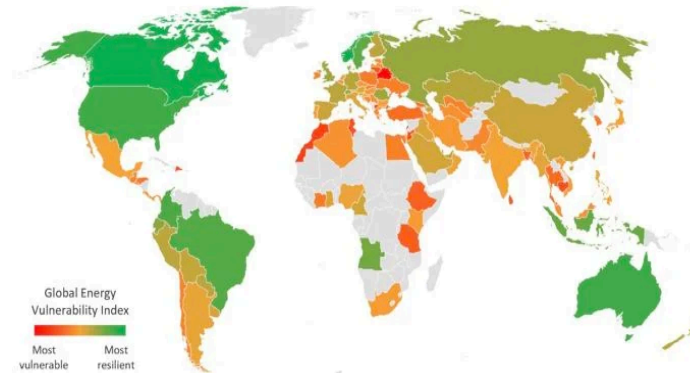
infrastructure - systems which support the economy and social well being.  
import - goods brought in from abroad.  
export - goods sent to another country.

**1: Vital energy**

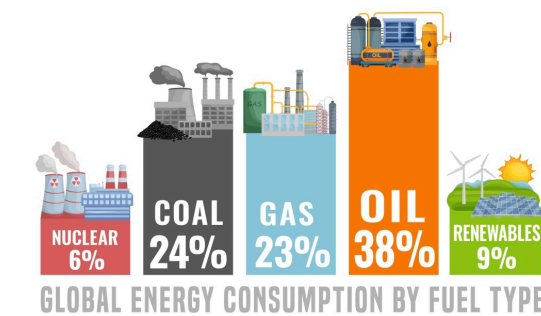
We need energy, it is almost as important as water and food. Energy is vital for development, it has helped make the world wealthier, and has improved people's quality of life. Most of the world's energy issued for industry, transport, homes and other uses such as offices and services.

**2: Global energy production and consumption**

The world's production and consumption of energy are both uneven. The world's demand for energy increases every year because as people become wealthier, they use more energy. It is important for countries to meet the demand through energy security.

**3: Energy from fossil fuels**

Coal, oil and gas are fossil fuels. They are found in any parts of the world and can be difficult and dangerous to extract. They powered the world's industry and transport in the 19th and 20th centuries, and provided 85% of global energy in 2018.

**Vocabulary:**

consumer - something that uses a resource.  
rural - region of open spaces outside of towns and cities.  
urban - densely populated with many human-built structures.

**Vocabulary:**

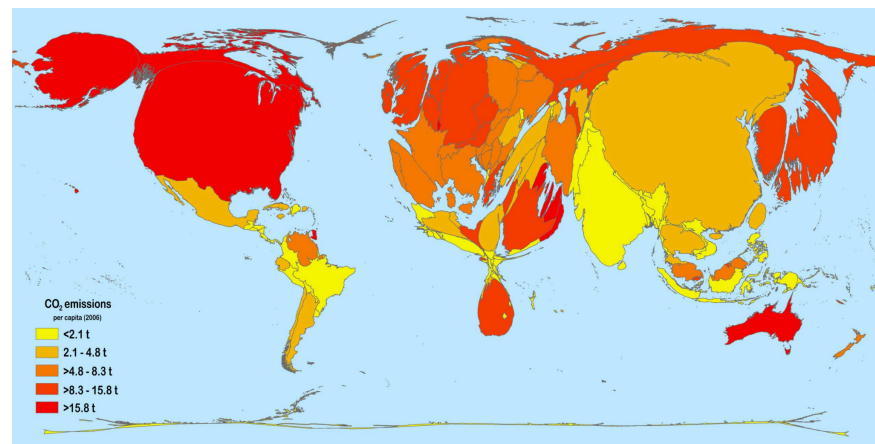
producer - something that creates a resource.  
energy security - ability to access reliable and affordable energy.  
reserves - resources for use in the future, not now.

**Vocabulary:**

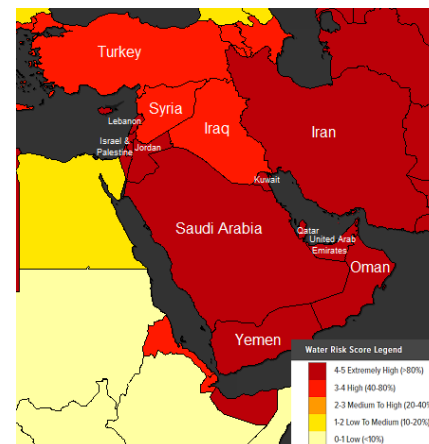
extract - withdrawal of materials from the environment.  
fossil fuel - energy resource from the remains of plants and animals from millions of years ago.

**4: Fossil fuels - the world's addiction**

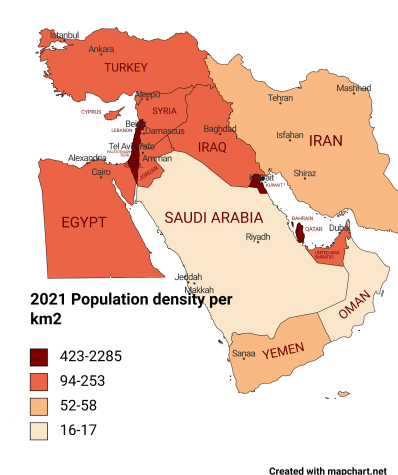
Fossil fuels are useful sources of energy. When they are burned they emit large volumes of Greenhouse gases. These cause environmental problems such as smog as well as health issues such as asthma and heart disease.

**5: Climate of the Middle East**

The Middle East is located in the northern hemisphere. Like the UK it has temperature variations with seasons. It includes areas like the Arabian desert, which means 60% of the population have limited access to water.

**6: People of the Middle East**

The climate of the Middle East strongly affects where people live. Communities are also determined by language, religion or ethnic background.

**Vocabulary:**

smog - a combination of pollutants that reduces visibility.  
emissions - release of gases into the atmosphere.  
particulates - a mixture of small particles in the air.

**Vocabulary:**

arid - very dry region with little rainfall.  
subtropical desert - region of high temperatures and low rainfall.  
water scarcity - not enough fresh water for the population.

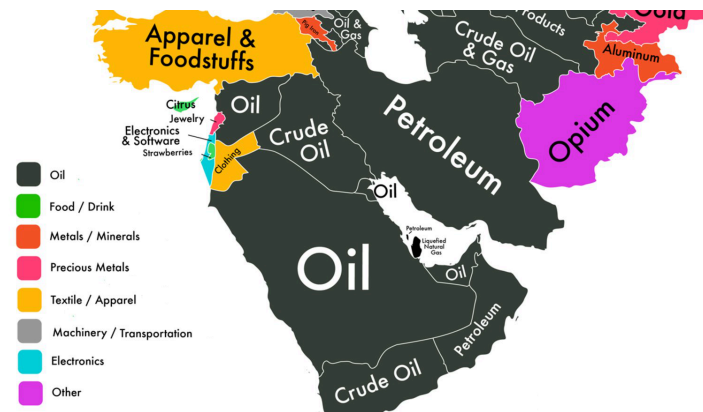
**Vocabulary:**

population distribution - pattern of where people live.  
population density - how many people live in an area.  
autonomous region - part of a country with some self-governance.



**7: Why is the Middle East so important?**

The Arabian plate holds 48% of the world's oil reserves and 43% of the world's natural gas. Oil has stimulated great wealth for some countries in the region, but they still lack the maturity and range of economic sectors seen in Europe and USA.

**8: Case Study - United Arab Emirates**

The U.A.E was formed in 1971, made up of seven emirates. Abu Dhabi is the the largest and most important, covering 85% of the country. Dubai is the most populated, with 35% of the population living there. It's economy has grown 231 times.

**9: Saudi Arabia's new tourism economy**

Saudi Arabia has a fifth of the world's oil reserves. Saudi Arabia is aware that this reserve will run out and it accounts for 90% of their income. Saudi Arabia is now investing in international tourism to remain prosperous in the future.

**Vocabulary:**

hydrocarbons - organic compound made up of hydrogen and carbon.  
economic - activities in an area that involve money.

**Vocabulary:**

diversifying - spreading investments across different regions/ areas.  
investment - allocation of resources into another project.

**Vocabulary:**

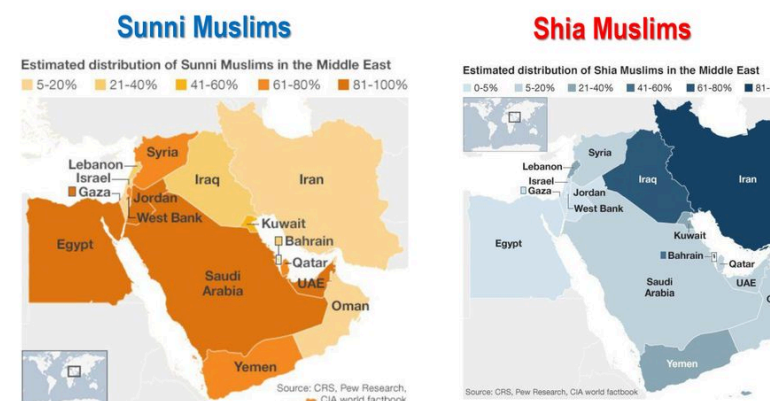
architecture - design and construction of buildings.  
archaeological - study of human past through material remains

**10: Case study - Yemen**

Yemen is the poorest and least developed country in the Middle East. It has faced numerous civil wars, with 75% of the population in need of humanitarian aid. Political instability and corruption are hindering development.

**11: Conflict in the Middle East**

The ongoing war in Yemen is a result of many tensions, including borders, religion and oil. A coalition of countries, including Saudi Arabia, support the internationally recognised Yemeni government.

**Media list**

At war: Crisis in the Middle East - BBC iplayer

Prisoners of Geography - our world in 12 maps - Tim Marshall

D.K Eyewitness - Oil

Arabian Sands - Wilfred Thesiger

In a Fertile Desert: Modern Writing from the United Arab Emirates - Denys Johnson-Davies

**Vocabulary:**

humanitarian aid - provision of aid to support people.  
instability - where a system faces disturbances or change.  
corruption - abuse of power for private gain.

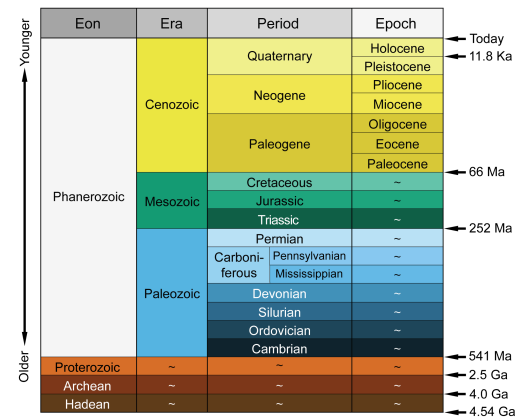
**Vocabulary:**

coalition - a group of many countries/ political parties.  
intervention - action taken to change political or social conditions in a place.

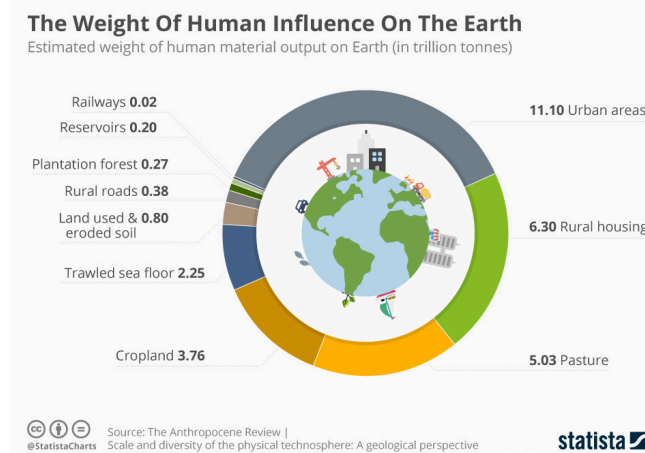


**Lesson 1: Geological timelines**

Earth is approximately 4.6 billion years old. Its history is divided into geological timescales, such as eons. Each timescale brought a geological or ecological change to the planet, including extinction events.

**Lesson 2: A human planet**

The anthropocene is mainly about the geological impact of humans. This can include the general impact of humans on earth such as on biodiversity, resource use and pollution.

**Lesson 3: Mobile materials**

The mobile phone is at the forefront of human activity. The device is used daily, but also contains materials sourced from all over the globe and, in cases, unsustainable conditions.



Eon - encompassing billions of years.  
Era - consisting of several hundred million years.  
Epoch - consisting of several million years.  
Period - signified by geological or biological events.

Anthropocene - epoch defined by impact of human activity.  
Biodiversity - range of flora and fauna.  
Flora - plants and vegetation  
Fauna - animals and insects.

Components - parts of a device.  
Minerals - chemical elements found in rocks.  
Ores - rocks that contain metals and minerals.  
Globalisation - interconnections between places.

**Lesson 4: Mobile phone access**

The way we communicate by telephone has changed a lot over time. The world has seen a huge increase in mobile phone technology. Some places have leapfrogged technological advances thanks to globalisation.

**Lesson 5: Mobile technology and development**

Social media and staying connected are the benefits of mobile phones in the UK. In developing countries mobile phones help reduce the poverty gap through access to health and education services and more.

**Lesson 6: Case study - the DRC and mobile phones**

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is a large country in central Africa. It has a huge wealth of natural resources, yet 73% of the population live in extreme poverty, owing to violence and corruption.

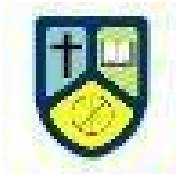


infrastructure - the equipment/ resources needed for places to operate. E.g. telephone wires.  
Technological leapfrogging - when a place advances straight to the most modern technology.

Remote sensing - satellite imagery used to study the Earth.  
Census - a survey of the population of a country.  
Gender gap - difference between the genders.

Famine - severe and widespread food shortage.  
Living wage - minimum income a worker needs for a decent standard of living.  
Conflict mineral - mineral mines that are impacted by conflict.





Lesson 7: Sustainable phones

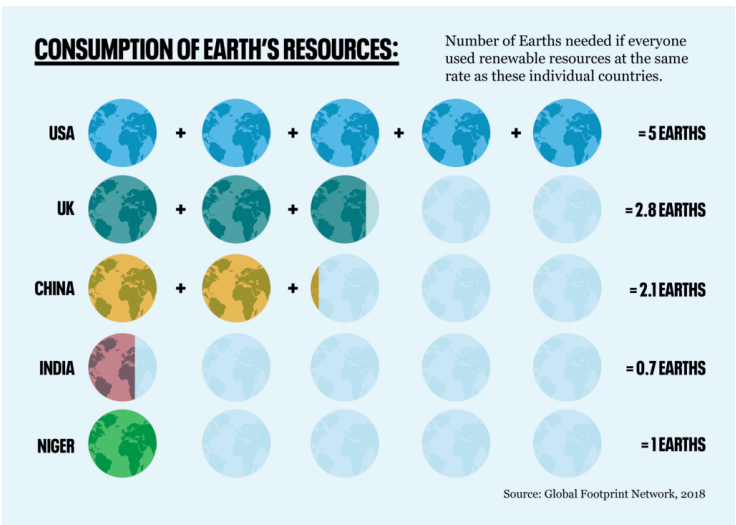
Technology is advancing all the time and this leads to upgrades. This means a lot of old technology is disposed of. This e-waste ends up in landfill and is difficult to recycle because of the range of materials used in them.



e-waste - discarded electronic equipment.  
sustainable - improving today without impacting on tomorrow.

Lesson 8: Global consumption of resources

In terms of the use of resources there is an imbalance of responsibility. There is a high resource use and unsustainable lifestyle of relatively few people. Places such as Africa and India are setting good examples of resource use.



Consumption - the use of resources.  
Demand - the need for resources.  
Unsustainable - the over use of resources.

Lesson 9: Global Governance

Human activity will leave an imprint on the Earth, which cannot be changed. Humans may be able to reduce their impact, but this cannot be done at an individual scale, it needs to be global. Groups like the UN aim to work cooperatively to better our future.



global governance - global management where multiple nations work together.  
UN - United Nations

Lesson 10: Human actions

The anthropocene is about the human relationship with the physical world, from a local to a global scale. Very few environments exist today which haven't had some human input.



ecological footprint - a measure of human demand on nature.

Media list

- The Children of the Anthropocene, Bella Lack
- Anthropocene: The Human Epoch - documentary
- Planet Earth - BBC
- Breaking Boundaries: The Science of our Planet - Netflix