

Key Words

- 1. Natural Resource** – materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain.
- 2. Climate** - the long-term pattern of weather in a particular area
- 3. Biome** - an area classified according to the species that live in that location
- 4. Urbanisation** - the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities
- 5. Population** - the number of people living in a certain area
- 6. Development** - all about how wealth and the quality of life of people living on our planet varies from place to place
- 7. Informal housing** - any form of housing, shelter, or settlement (or lack thereof) which is illegal, falls outside of government control or regulation - slum
- 8. Urban** - can refer to towns, cities, and suburbs
- 9. Rural** - open land that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people - countryside
- 10. Desertification** - the process of semi-arid grassland becoming degraded and drier and turning into desert

14. The Sahel region

- The Sahel is found in northern Africa. It lies on the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.
- Erratic rainfall - since 1950, average rainfall has decreased in this region leading to crop failure and famine.
- It is one of the most vulnerable places to drought on Earth.
- Africa's Green Wall is a project aimed to restore land and hope to the Sahel region. The wall is made up of trees,



Africa

11. Physical Geography

- Africa is NOT a country. Africa is a continent made up of 54 countries
- Africa is rich in natural resources
- In 2011, Africa produced more than half of the world's diamonds and nearly 75% of the world's platinum
- The Sahara Desert dominates North Africa

12. Africa's past

- The Slave Trade - Between 1600 and 1800, 12-15 million Africans were sold into slavery.
- The Scramble for Africa - British explorers conducted expeditions to Africa and reported their findings to excited audiences at geographical conferences across Europe. This led to the exploitation of Africa's people and natural resources.
- The Belgian Congo - King Leopold II of Belgium took control of a region of tropical rainforest in the Congo Basin, 75 times the size of Belgium. He promised to make a better life for Africans in the area. The reality was very different.
- The legacy of colonialism - Africa countries began to gain their independence from Europe in the 1960's/ Many have found the road to a strong and stable nation difficult after colonialism.

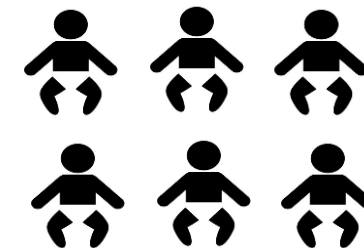
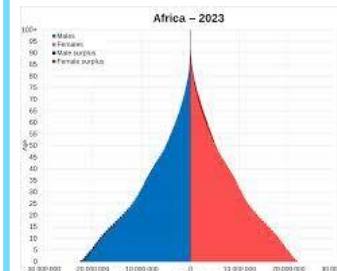
13. How developed is Africa?

- Much of the world believes Africa is poor. In 2013, the Aid agency Oxfam conducted a survey of 2,000 people across the UK. When asked what they think of Africa, more than half said 'poverty', 'famine' and 'hunger'.
- A small percentage of people said 'growth', 'business', 'education' or 'beautiful landscapes'.

15. Population

The continent of Africa has a population of 1.1 billion people, with an uneven distribution. It is the second most populated continent.

| Opportunities | Challenges |
|---|--|
| A young population - large workforce Better healthcare Better life expectancy | Limited job opportunities Rising unemployment Corruption High birth rates |



16. Urbanisation

Ethiopia has the second largest population in Africa with over 100 million people. The government is trying to develop the economy of this landlocked country.

| Opportunities | Challenges |
|--|--|
| Government projects for building, infrastructure and business to solve some of the problems in Addis Ababa | The majority of the population live in slums Slums face issues relating to; waste, sewage, jobs, housing, crime, violence |