

Upper Key Stage Two Forest Academy

Knowledge Organiser: Africa. Pt2.

- I am learning to.....
- Understand the key features of rivers and the vocabulary associated with rivers. I am learning to undertake fieldwork observations at a local river.
- Understand the economic trade patterns apparent in the continent of Africa.



Rivers:

-A river is a path that water takes as it flows downhill, normally towards another river, a lake, sea or ocean.

-Rivers come in many different shapes and sizes, and often join together to make larger rivers.

-As rivers a ready source of water, lots of plants/ animals often live near or in them.

-Most inland human settlements were originally formed around rivers. In addition to drinking and bathing, rivers were also important waterways for trade.

-Rivers can flood, at which point they can become exceptionally dangerous.



Important Facts

-Water always flows downhill. This is important for understanding how rivers form, and how they contribute to the water cycle.

-Rivers are fresh water – oceans are salt water.

-When rivers are flowing quickly, they take bits of earth off banks downstream. This is called erosion.

-When there has been too much rainfall, rivers may overflow or 'burst their banks.' This can cause significant flooding.

-Most of the water that we drink is taken from rivers. It is cleaned before it is suitable to drink.

-Silt is material carried by running water, for example earth or minerals.

-Sometimes, rivers carry so much silt that they form new land, called a Delta.



The Little Ouse River (Brandon)

The river **Little Ouse** is a river in the East of England, a tributary of the River Great Ouse. For much of its length it defines the boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk.

It runs through Brandon and is approximately 60 Km in length. The River flows westwards and joins Brandon Creek below Sea Level.



Rivers: Vocabulary and Diagram:

Source – This is the beginning of a river, sometimes known as its headwaters. Some come from underground springs, whilst others are formed by mountain rainfall/ snow.

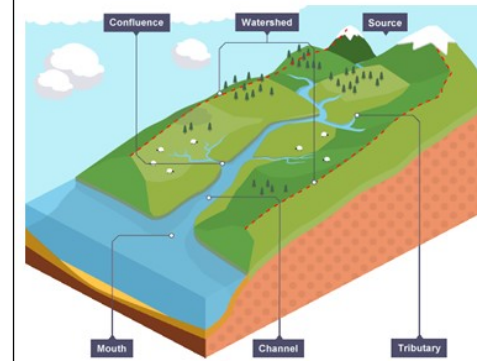
Tributary – A river or stream that feeds into another river, rather than ending in a lake, a sea, or an ocean.

Watershed – The area of land that drains into a specific river.

Floodplain – An (often low-lying) area of land which becomes covered in water when a river overflows.

Channel – The path a river takes is called its channel. A rivers course depends on the amount of water it holds, how long it has been flowing, and the types of rock that it flows over.

Riverbank – The land immediately along the river. This land is often fertile.








Confluence – The junction of two rivers.

Flow – The name given for the amount of water that a river holds. This can change through the year, e.g. in rainy seasons.

Mouth – The endpoint of a river, at which it reaches a lake, sea or ocean.

Notable Rivers

Notable Rivers		
Nile		-The Nile is generally considered the longest river in the world. It runs through north-eastern Africa. It contains a vast array of wildlife, e.g Nile crocodiles and hippos.
Amazon		-Through some tributaries, the Amazon is the longest river in the world. The river holds more water than any other river – it is responsible for one fifth of all of the freshwater that reaches the world's oceans! The river supports the vast Amazon Rainforest.
Yangtze		-The Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia. It is fed by glaciers in the Tanggula mountain range of China. The river runs through China and empties into the East China Sea. The Three Gorges Dam is sited on the river.
Thames		-The Thames is one of the longest rivers in the UK, but is short (346km) compared to the world's largest rivers. It flows through London and has an estuary which feeds into the North Sea. It has frozen in winter in the past.
Mississippi		-The Mississippi River is one of the most famous rivers in North America, and runs through several major cities. The Mississippi joins with the Missouri River to form the largest river system in North America.

Trade: Key Vocabulary:

trade	Buying and selling goods and services.
goods	Items which can be bought and sold, they are sometimes called products.
import	This is a good or service bought into one country that was produced in another.
export	This is a good or service that is produced in one country and sold to buyers in another. (We are learning about some of the things Africa Export (sell)).

What is trade?

Buying and selling things is called trade.

Trade is an important way for countries to make money and has been happening across the world for hundreds of years.

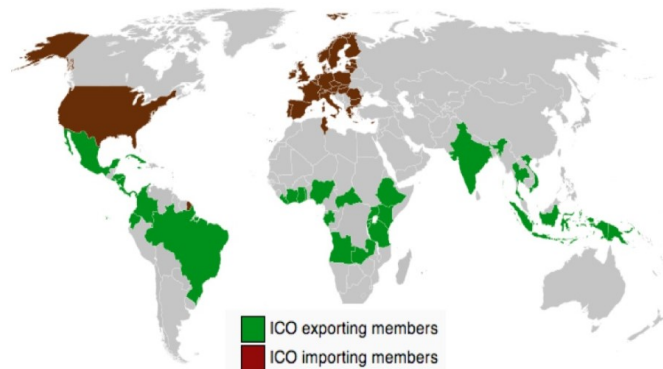
Today, goods are carried around the world in container ships from port to port and by aeroplane.



Container ships are used to transport trade goods all around the world.

Coffee Trade: Ethiopia

International Coffee Organization (ICO)



World's largest exporters and importers of Coffee.

The World Map here shows the areas of the world which produce coffee (in green). These countries then **export** this product to other countries (in brown) who receive it as an **import**. In Ethiopia it is said around 15 million people are employed in the coffee industry.

Coffee is a plant and the name of the drink that is made from this plant. The coffee plant is a bush or tree that can grow up to ten meters high, but is usually cut shorter. Coffee plants originally grew in Africa. The drink is made from the seeds of the coffee plant, called coffee beans. To make a drink from coffee beans, the beans must first be specially prepared by drying and then roasting them. The beans are dried a short time after they are picked. This preserves them and makes them ready to be packed or roasted. Before the beans are made into a drink, they must be roasted and ground up. Coffee contains caffeine a mild stimulant.

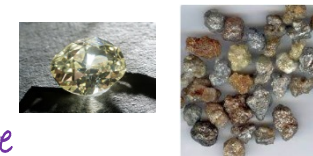


African exports by Country:

The following map shows the most valuable **exports** from each of the African countries. It is clear that the exports are varied and are dependent on resources available or weather conditions in each location. Food products are largely concentrated on the East Coast, known as the Horn of Africa, this is because the weather conditions here allow perfect growing conditions for coffee and tea. Under the desert dunes of the Sahara are great reserves of crude oil and gas which are difficult to extract.



from: CIA Facebook
from Khosla/ GlobalPost



Diamond Trade

How are diamonds formed?

Diamonds are crystals of pure carbon that have been subjected to tremendous pressure and heat. This process is believed to have taken place deep inside the Earth.



When found or mined, diamonds look like fragments of glass or slightly coloured rocks. It is only when they are cut and polished that they look like the diamonds we may have seen.

The picture on the left is **The Big Hole Diamond Mine** in Kimberly South Africa. The mine was started in 1871 and closed in 1914. Thousands of workers excavated (dug out) the 42 acre pit by hand. It produced 3000Kg of diamonds. Today mines still exist by they are not dug out by hand.

