

Upper Key Stage Two Forest Academy Knowledge Organiser: Africa. Pt1.

- I am learning to.....
- Understand the key geographical features within the continent of Africa
- Understand the different types of settlement pattern.
- Understand the impact Nelson Mandela had on Apartheid and his place in the history of South Africa.



The Continent of Africa:



people are still working in farming and producing their own food. Africa has large animal reserves like the Serengeti, the reserves are home to diverse wildlife such as lions, rhinos, zebra, elephants and leopards.

Africa is the second largest continent in the world. It lies between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. To the north is the Mediterranean Sea and to the south is the Southern Ocean. Africa is the second most populous continent with about 1.1 billion people or 16% of the world's population living there. The northern part of Africa is covered by the Earth's largest desert, the Sahara. It also contains the world's longest river, the Nile. Africa has 54 countries. Many

The world's longest river: The Nile.

- * The Nile has long been recognised as the **longest river in the world** – stretching a massive **6,695km** (4160 Miles)
- * The Nile is often associated with **Egypt**, but in fact, it flows through 11 countries: **Tanzania, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan and Egypt.**



*This mighty river has two main tributaries (branches, or smaller rivers or streams) which meet to form 'the Nile'. One tributary is called the **White Nile**, which starts in South Sudan, and the other is called the **Blue Nile**, which starts in Ethiopia.



* The Nile no longer floods each year because in 1970 the **Aswan High Dam** was built. This huge dam controls the flow of the river to generate electricity, irrigate (water) farms and provide homes with drinking water.

* The river provides a source for many different species of wildlife, not least the infamous **Nile Crocodile** which lurks in the depths of the river!



NELSON MANDELA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



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.



Answers to Important Questions and Key Vocabulary

What did Mandela do for a job before he went to prison?



-Mandela worked as both a guard and a clerk, whilst he continued his studies to become a lawyer.
-In 1953, Mandela and his close friend Oliver Tambo opened the law firm Mandela and Tambo. It was the first law firm that would help black people in the whole of South Africa!
-They gave low-cost (and in some cases free) legal advice to black people who had been mistreated by white people and the police.

What was apartheid?



-Apartheid was a set of laws that separated white and black people from one another in South Africa.
-South Africans had to live, learn, eat and spend their leisure time separately from one another.

How did Mandela get out of prison?



-In the 1980s, a huge international campaign fought to get Mandela out of prison.
-The South African government offered to release him if he gave up his fight for freedom, but he refused, so stayed in prison.
-In 1990, President F.W. de Klerk released Mandela from prison. For his actions, de Klerk jointly won the Nobel Peace Prize with Mandela in 1993.

What did Mandela achieve as President?



-Whilst President of South Africa, Mandela slowly removed the laws of apartheid.
-He also worked hard to try and change people's hatred towards one another, which had been caused by apartheid.
-He is widely considered one of the most popular and successful leaders in the world.

Key Vocabulary

Campaigner

Activist

President

Racism

Apartheid

Equality

Peaceful Protest

African National Congress (ANC)

Government

Prison

Nobel Peace Prize

Equal Rights

Times in His Life

Early Life



-Nelson Mandela was born in Mvezo in South Africa's Cape Province on 18th July 1918.

-He had the nickname Rolihlahla, meaning 'troublemaker.'

-He was the son of a chief, and was the first person in his village to go to school. He always valued his education.

African National Congress



-In 1942 Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC). The ANC had been formed in 1912 to bring equal rights to Africa.

-In 1948, the South African government created apartheid. This meant that white and black people had to live separately.

Imprisonment

-The ANC party (that Mandela was a part of) started to use **peaceful protest** to disobey the government. They wanted equal rights for black and white people.

-Because of his role in going against the government, Mandela was sentenced to life in prison. He served **27 years in prison in total**, 18 of them on Robben Island.

-Through the 1980s, people from all over the world began a campaign to get Nelson Mandela **released from prison**. Eventually, he was released.



Time as President



-On 10th May 1994, Nelson Mandela became the first black President of South Africa, aged 77, after the first election that both black and white vote in.

-Throughout his time as President, he made many new rules to try and make sure the country stayed fair.

Later Life



-Mandela retired from politics in 1999, and from public life in 2000.

-In 2007, he created a new group of ex-world leaders called the 'Elders', who worked to make sure there was peace and equality in the world.

Top 10 Facts!

- Mandela was named 'Nelson' by one of his teachers, when he was aged 7.
- He ran away to Johannesburg to escape an arranged marriage.
- He enjoyed boxing and running when younger.
- Whilst in prison on Robben Island, Mandela was only allowed 1 visit and letter every 6 months.
- He wrote his book, *The Long Road to Freedom*, when he was still in prison.
- Mandela has a species of spider and woodpecker named after him!
- He was inspired by the book 'Invictus' and the Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi.
- In the 1950s, he ran the first law firm in South Africa for black people.
- His wife, Winnie Mandela, was also an activist.
- Robben Island Prison has become a major tourist attraction.

Nelson Mandela Timeline

- 18th July 1918: Nelson Mandela is born in Mvezo.
- 1939: He goes to University College of Fort Hare.
- 1940–42: Mandela runs away to Johannesburg and joins the ANC.
- 1948: The South African government introduces apartheid.
- 1949: The ANC begins peacefully protesting the apartheid.
- 1963: Mandela is sentenced to life in prison.
- 1990: After a major campaign, he is released from prison.
- 1993: He jointly wins the Nobel Peace Prize.
- 1994–99: Mandela is President of South Africa.
- 5th December 2013: He dies aged 95 in Johannesburg.