

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

Nelson Mandela was a civil rights leader who fought for freedom and equality in South Africa. He was born on 18th July 1918 to the Thembu royal family in Mvezo, South Africa. Before the British conquest, the Thembu had an independent kingdom.

Nelson Mandela is significant because he was the first Black South African President. Nelson Mandela spent 27 years in prison for campaigning for racial equality.

Apartheid was active in South Africa when Mandela was growing up. The country was run by white people who led privileged lives, with nice homes and access to good education and healthcare. Black people were segregated, had low-paid jobs and lived in poor areas. Their movements were restricted. They were treated poorly, had fewer rights and couldn't vote in elections.

Key Vocabulary

ANC	African National Congress
apartheid	a political system in which people of different races are separated
confinement	the situation in which a person is kept somewhere, usually by force
democracy	the belief in freedom and equality between people
hemisphere	a half of the earth
human rights	the basic rights that it is generally considered all people should have, such as justice and the freedom to say what you think
racial discrimination	unfair treatment of someone because of their race
segregation	to keep one group of people apart from another and treat them differently, especially because of race, gender, or religion
settlements	a place where people live
tributary	a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake

Nelson Mandela Timeline

1918	1939	1942	1948	1956	1964	1982	1993	1994	1999	2013
July 18 th Nelson Mandela is born.	Attends university.	Nelson joins the ANC.	Elected national secretary of ANC Youth League	Charged with high treason.	Sentenced to life and sent to Robben Island Prison.	Released from prison.	Wins the Nobel Peace Prize with F.W. de Klerk.	Elected president after the ANC wins the election.	Steps down as president.	Dec 5 th dies aged 95.