

## KEY CONCEPTS

What and where is Africa?	Africa's biomes
Africa today	In the Horn of Africa
Africa's countries	Climate in the Horn of Africa
Population distribution in Africa	Living in the Horn of Africa
Africa's physical features	

### Horn of Africa



### Links to other topics in geography

- Coastal and river landscapes
- Tectonic landscapes
- Population
- Urbanisation
- Weather and climate



### Useful website

<http://www.Ducksters.com/geography/Africa.php>

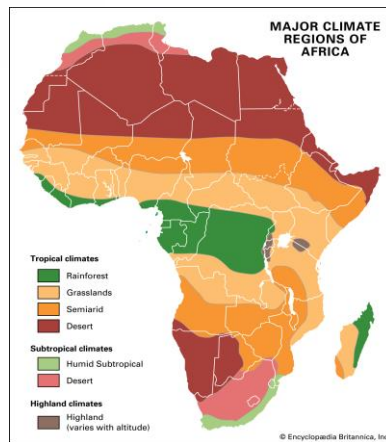
## Selected Key Words and Definitions

<b>Africa</b>	One of the seven continents
<b>Biome</b>	A very large area with a similar climate throughout, and similar plants and animals
<b>Country</b>	Humans have divided continents into political units called countries
<b>Drought</b>	There is less rain than usual, so there is not enough water for our needs
<b>Economic</b>	About money and business
<b>Exploit</b>	To make use of a place, or people, or things, for your own benefit
<b>Famine</b>	When food is scarce; people may starve to death
<b>Fresh Water</b>	The water found in rivers, lakes, wells and streams; it is not salty
<b>Grazing</b>	Land with grass and other vegetation, where animals can feed

## Selected Key Words and Definitions

<b>International</b>	To do with more than one country
<b>Irrigate</b>	To water crops
<b>Nomad</b>	A person who rears animals and travels with them to find grazing
<b>Population</b>	The number of people living in a place
<b>Rainforest</b>	Has lush vegetation with many different species of plants and animals
<b>Refugee</b>	A person who has been forced to flee from danger, for example war

Key Word	Definition
Physical feature	Are the earth's natural landforms – such as river, lakes, deserts, mountains and valleys
Population distribution	The number of people living in a place, per square kilometre
Biome	Region with its own distinct climate, plants and animals. The climate controls what a biome will be like
Drought	A period of time when an area or region experiences below-normal precipitation (rain)

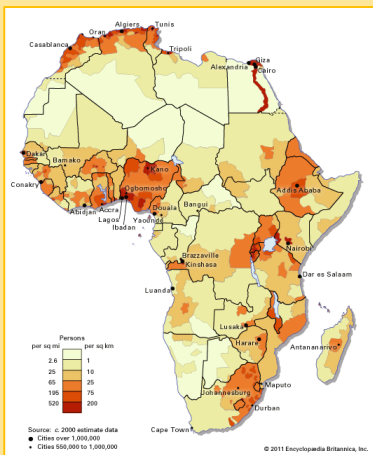


## CLIMATE

- Africa has 4 distinctive climate regions/biomes:**
1. Mediterranean/Temperate Grasslands – very hot and dry with a mild winter around 10°
  2. Rainforest – they are located near the equator, have high temperatures and lots of rain
  3. Savannah Grasslands – have a long dry season (winter) and very wet season (summer)
  4. Hot Desert – extremely dry and hot during the day, temperatures reach up to 50°, but at night they drop to zero.

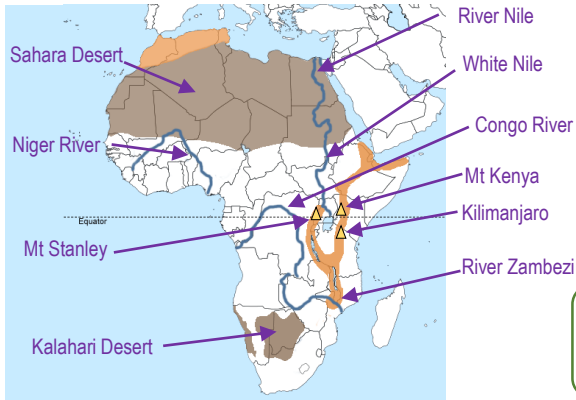
## AFRICA'S POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Africa's population is **unevenly distributed**. This means that some places are densely populated and some places are sparsely populated. Areas that are densely populated include:



1. Areas near the great lakes e.g. Great Victoria Lake – provides a source of water and food
2. Coastal Areas – people are able to fish and tourists also visit
3. Areas near rivers – e.g. the River Nile – access to food and water. People can also use the river as a mode of transport

## AFRICA'S PHYSICAL FEATURES



- MAIN RIVERS**  
 The Nile  
 The Congo  
 The Niger River  
 White Nile  
 River Zambezi
- MAIN DESERTS**  
 The Sahara  
 The Kalahari  
 The Namib

- MAJOR MOUNTAINS**  
 Kilimanjaro (5892m)  
 Mount Kenya (5199m)  
 Mount Stanley (5110m)

## AFRICA'S ANIMAL ADAPTATIONS

Animals in Africa's different biomes have adapted to their environment. To adapt means to become adjusted to new conditions. Animals adapt to their habitats so that they can survive.

**THE CAMEL**  
 Can live without taking in water for 3 or 4 days

Two rows of long eyelashes, to protect against wind blown sand and the sunlight

Nostrils can be close by contraction of the circular muscle during sandstorms

Fat is stored in hump(s), to survive long periods without food and water

Thick fur and underwool. This fur allows excess body temperature to radiate, to keep the camel warm during the cold nights and cool during the hot day.

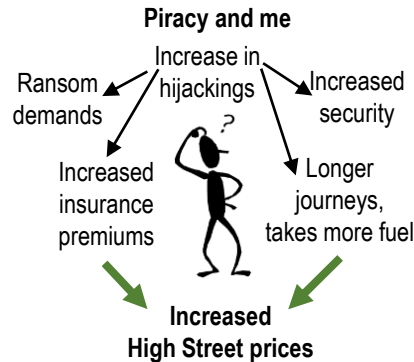
Has a leathery mouth and tongue, enabling it to eat thorny desert plants

Thick leathery patches on knees stop burns when kneeling on the hot desert sand

Broad, padded toes are insulated to avoid the sand's heat. The strong flexible web of the toes prevent them from sinking into the sand

**Piracy is the practice of attacking and stealing from ships at sea.**

**There be pirates ...**



Reasons why people might become pirates in Somalia:

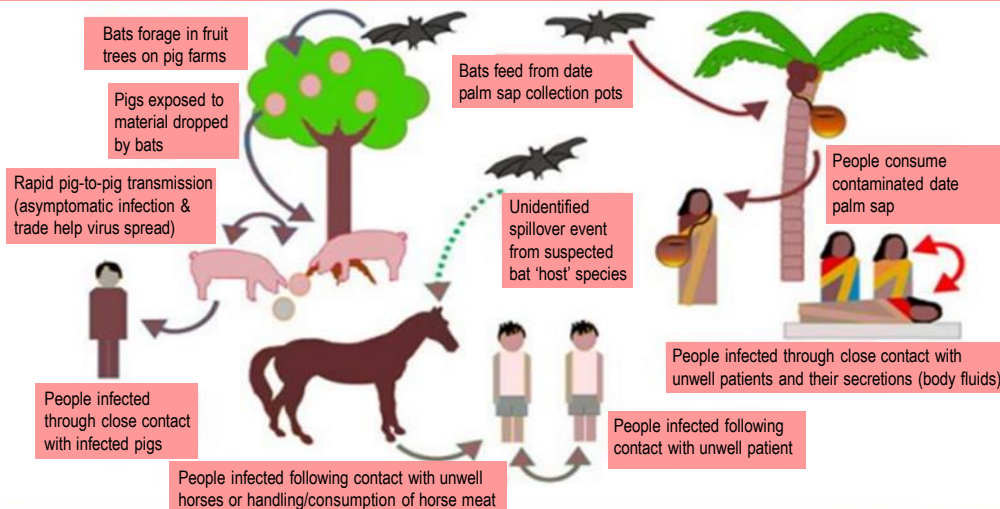
1. The GDP (money) for the area is extremely low – \$7.369 billion (2017)
2. Fishing is the main job but, other countries have dumped toxic waste into the ocean, killing the fish
3. Poverty is spread throughout Somalia due to lack of jobs and wages received.
4. Little access to education. 81% of Somalian population are illiterate (unable to read or write)
5. Civil war and conflict has lead to great upset with the people and government. Events due to unrest e.g. 15<sup>th</sup> Dec 2018 – demonstrations in Baidoa city

**EBOLA**

Ebola is an infectious and frequently fatal disease marked by fever and severe internal bleeding. It is spread through contact with infected body fluids, by a virus (Ebola virus)

The Western Africa Ebola epidemic (2014-16) was the most widespread outbreak of Ebola disease in history and caused major loss of life.

It was the largest outbreak since the virus was first discovered in 1976. The disease started in Guinea and then moved across land borders to Sierra Leone and Liberia.



**CHALLENGES IN AFRICA**

**WHAT IS MIGRATION?**

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can be within a country or between countries. Migration can be permanent, temporary or seasonal. Migration happens for a range of reasons.

**PUSH AND PULL FACTORS**

Pull factors **pull** people into the area e.g. more job opportunities or better educational/health services whereas, push factors **push** people away from their current area e.g. war or natural hazards, such as earthquakes.

**WHAT IS POVERTY?**

Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. Poverty means that the income level from employment is so low that basic human needs can't be met.

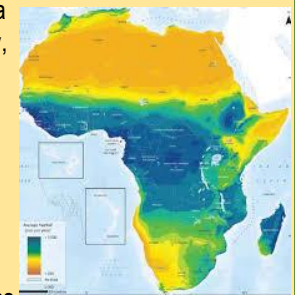
**REASONS FOR POVERTY**

Little access to education, corruption, poor land usage/infrastructure

**FAMINE : an extreme scarcity of food**

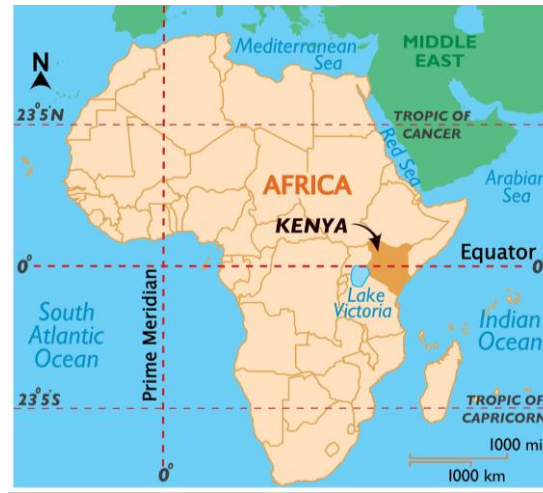
It is caused by:

1. Population growth – in sub-Saharan Africa the number of people is increasing rapidly, but food production is not keeping up.
2. Unfair trading structures – In the EU and US governments subsidise domestic agriculture. African farmers cannot compete with cheap food imports
3. Debt trap – high levels of debt and poor governance/corruption blocks economic development. The consequences are mass poverty and hunger.
4. Disease – AIDS epidemic, as well as other diseases like malaria, limit crop growing and takes breadwinners from their families through illness and death
5. Armed conflicts – most wars in the world rage south of the Sahara! Refugee misery and hunger are the result.
6. Climate change – drought can cause famine so farmers are unable to grow crops or provide clean and free water



# KENYA

Key Word	Definition
<b>Maasai Tribe</b>	Are a people who live in the Maasai Mara, located in Kenya. Traditionally they live a nomadic lifestyle
<b>Nomadic</b>	No fixed home, people move around to find the best grazing lands for their animals
<b>GDP PP</b>	Amount of money a country has divided by the number people who live there
<b>Slum</b>	Informal housing, often made from scrap materials. Slums are unable to provide basic services such as clean water and safe electricity to the people who live there.



Kenya is located on the continent of Africa. Kenya is surrounded by Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The capital and largest city is Nairobi

Kenya is a developing country. We know this because the GDP (per capita) is \$1,507 and literacy rate is 78%

## MAASAI TRIBE

The Maasai Tribe are a people who live in the Maasai Mara. Maasai people live a **nomadic** life, which means they move from place to place, with their animals, to find water and grass.

### Facts about the Maasai Tribe

- They wear red to scare away any animals
- They are cattle herders



### The main challenges the Maasai Mara face are

- Climate change
- Land division
- Tourism



## KIBERA SLUM



Kibera is located on the outskirts of Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya.

### Problems in Kibera

- No access to clean water
- Sewage is not taken care of properly
- Only about 20% of Kibera has electricity
- The government owns all the land

### Solutions to the problems

- Water and sanitation plans to provide better access to clean water
- Sewage systems being improved and monitored
- Community toilets being installed for all the community to use

