

Year Two Lent Topic Mat - Africa - Geography

Geography Essential Learning Objectives: To use online maps, globes and atlases to name and locate the seven continents and five oceans of the world. To understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country. To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:

- key physical features, including: **beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather**
- key human features, including: **city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop**

Essential - learn the names of the continents and oceans:



Extra Information - Top Ten Facts About Africa:

1. There are **54 countries** in Africa - with a total of **more than 1.1 billion people** living on the continent.
2. **Largest Country:** Algeria.
3. **Largest City:** Lagos in Nigeria. With more than 21 million people living there.
4. **Smallest Country:** Seychelles, which is a group of islands in the Indian Ocean.
5. **Biggest Island:** Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world (after Greenland, New Guinea and Borneo).
6. **Longest River:** Nile (6,852metres/4,258miles). The Nile is the longest river in the world. The Nile has two sources: The White Nile coming from Lake Victoria in Tanzania and the Blue Nile coming from Lake Tana in Ethiopia. The river mouth is in Egypt.
7. **Highest Mountain:** Mt Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.
8. **Biggest Lake:** Lake Victoria (bordering Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya) is also the world's second largest freshwater lake. Only Lake Superior in North America is bigger!
9. **Driest Place:** The Sahara in northern Africa is the largest hot desert in the world. The climate is extremely dry (arid) in this region.
10. There are sixteen **landlocked countries** in Africa - these are countries with no coast.



Science Objectives: To explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive. To identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other. To identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. To describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food.

Something can be proven to be alive if it shows the **seven life processes**:

1. Movement
2. Respiration (breathes)
3. Sensitivity (uses its five senses - smell, taste, touch, sight, hearing)
4. Grows
5. Reproduces (has young that grows into an adult)
6. Excretion (gets rid of waste!)
7. Nutrition (feeds)



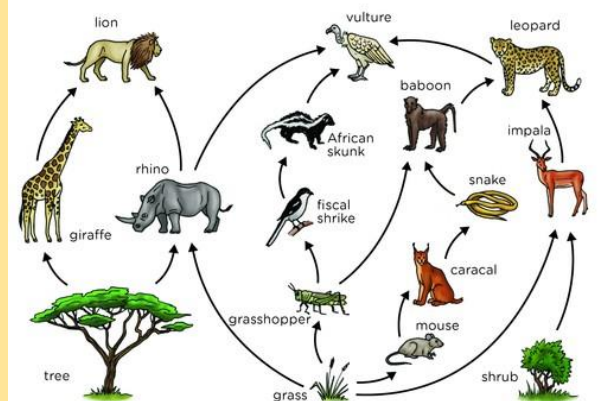
How might you prove an African elephant is alive?

A **habitat** is a place where an animal lives and it gives the animal **food, shelter, water, protection and mates** for reproduction. There are many types of habitats e.g. The African Rainforest and also **micro-habitats** e.g. mini-beasts living inside a rotting tree trunk.

How might British Woodland be different to African Rainforest?



Animals depend on each other for survival. A **food chain or web** shows which animals **consume** (eat) each other. Plants are **producers** and use energy from the sun to make food. **Herbivores** are animals that eat only plants. **Carnivores** eat only other animals or meat. **Omnivores** eat a mixture of plants and animals. **Predators** are animals that hunt and feed on other animals called **prey**.



What can you find out about food chains?

History Objectives:

To learn about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements, comparing aspects of life in different periods.

To learn about significant historical events, people and places in their own locality some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods.

International History - Nelson Mandela:

Nelson Mandela was born in 1918, in South Africa. He died in 2013. Nelson Mandela argued that black and white people should be treated the same.

He was sent to prison, for life, for his opinions.

He spent 27 years there. Many people wanted him to be freed.

In 1990, he was set free. In 1994, he became the first black president of South Africa.

Many people think he was a great man. He used sport to bring people together.

Mandela Day is a celebration of the difference he made.

It is celebrated on the 18th July every year as this would be his birthday.

Did You Know...!

- 'Free Nelson Mandela' was a hit song.
- He was a lawyer.



Local History

George Africanus - from rags to riches

George Africanus was brought to England in slavery aged three in 1766, and went on to become Nottingham's first black entrepreneur (businessman).

In 2003, local historians were able to uncover the grave of George Africanus. and arrange for a plaque to be erected in his memory. He lies buried in the churchyard of St Mary's in Nottingham's Lace Market.

Historical Figure: Nottingham's Lord Mayor, Councillor Des Wilson, has gone on record as saying: "It's very important for people to realise black people have been here since the 18th Century and have played an active role in the economy of this country and this city."



The George Africanus story starts in 1763 when he was born in Sierra Leone in West Africa - we will find out what happened to him and how he became a well-known businessman in Nottingham.

Local History - Eric Irons

Eric Irons was born in Jamaica in 1921 and then settled in Nottingham following RAF service in World War Two.

Mr Irons, who died in 2007, was a **campaigner for social justice**, became the country's first black justice of the peace in 1962 and was made an OBE.

A ceremony on the first day of Black History Month marked the unveiling of a plaque to remember him at the National Justice Museum in Nottingham in 2018.



Eric Irons became the first black justice of the peace in 1962