

Physical Geography of Africa		Development in Africa	
Mountain Belt	A group of mountains that are similar in structure and formed in the same way.	Economic Growth	The increase in the production and value of the goods and services produced by an economy over time
		Development	Making improvements to the standard of living and quality of life of a country.
Mount Kilimanjaro	This is the largest mountain in Africa at 5895m above sea level.	Famine	Extreme shortage of food, that results in mass starvation and later death.
Sahara Desert		HDI	HDI is a development indicator that stands for Human Development Index. It uses life expectancy, mean years of schooling and GNI per capita to produce a number between 0 and 1.
Savannah Grasslands	An area of grass and small shrubs found between tropical rainforests and deserts.	Development Indicator	Numerical measures of standard of living and quality of life such as GNI, GNI per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy rate.
River Nile	Located in the north east of Africa, the River Nile is the world’s longest river at 4180 miles long.	GNI	The overall value of goods and services produced by a country in a year, plus income made overseas.
Arid	Land becomes dry due to little or no rain.	Economy	The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.
Natural Resources		Materials or substances created by natural processes. Examples include water, soil, gold and iron etc.	Trade
Climate	Average weather over a long period of time, usually 30 years.	Industry	A sector that produces goods or services within an economy.
		Employment Structure	The division of a country’s workforce into four sectors; primary (working the land), secondary (manufacturing and distribution), tertiary (providing services) and quaternary (providing knowledge; research and ICT).
Human Geography of Africa		Development Gap	The difference in the standard of living and quality of life between the world's most and least developed countries.
Homo sapiens	The modern human species (us).	Brandt Line	An imaginary line that separated the world's wealthiest and poorest countries, named after the researcher Willy Brandt.
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.	Industrial Revolution	Development in the manufacturing industry by using machinery and technology to do the work that people once did by hand.
Slavery	The act of owning, buying and selling people as though they are property.	TNC	Companies that operate in more than one country, producing goods or services outside of its originating country.
Colonisation	The act of settling among and taking control over other countries to rule.	Direct Foreign Investment	When people or companies from overseas invest in property and infrastructure in. This results in improved access to finance, technology and skills.
Independence	When a country is separated from a colony in order to govern themselves.	Tourism	When people travel to a place that is not their home for longer than 24 hours. People usually visit other places for leisure (to enjoy) or work purposes.
Conflict	This is a disagreement or argument between different people or groups.	Fairtrade	Fairtrade means giving farmers in developing countries a reasonable price for their goods. Farmers can use this income to develop their local communities.
Landlocked	Land that is bordered by land, instead of the coastline.	Neglected Tropical Disease	A group of contagious diseases that are prevalent (common) in tropical and subtropical conditions.
Agriculture	Farming, including using soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.	Ebola	An infectious and fatal example of a neglected tropical disease.
		Epidemiologists	Health professionals who investigate the causes and patterns of diseases to avoid them spreading further.
Cash Crop	A crop produced to sell rather than to be used by the grower) such as coffee, sugar, cotton, coffee, palm oil and tobacco to sell to the developed countries.	Civil War	A war between different civilian groups (non army or police) within a place. The aim may be to take over a region or country.
Population		EEZ	The Law of the Sea gives a coastal country rights to up to 370km of the sea and sea floor, from its coastline. This is known as an Exclusive Economic Zone.
Poverty	A person is deemed as being in poverty when their income is less than the amount of money needed to meet basic needs.	Modern-day Piracy	When a person or group of people attack and rob a ship. Often the ship's crew are held hostage for a ransom (sum of money).
Urbanisation	The increasing amount of people living in urban areas (towns and cities).	Tax	A compulsory contribution to government income, imposed by the government on workers' income and business profits, or added to the cost of some goods (such as sugar), and services.
Infrastructure	The basic structure of a country, including roads, bridges, airports, ports, railways, pipes and buildings.	Indigenous Tribes	Group of people who are native (original) to a particular place.
		Ecotourism	Tourism that has minimal impact on the environment and benefits the local people.

1. Physical Geography of Africa

- How many countries are in Africa?
- Where is Africa located in the world?
- What region are the Atlas mountains in?
- What is the highest mountain in Africa and how high is it?
- What is the world's largest hot desert?
- Which region of Africa is the driest?
- Which region of Africa is the River Nile in?
- Name two minerals found in Africa.
- How much oil and gas does Africa have?

2. Human Geography of Africa

- Where did the human species originate from?
- How many years ago did humans start migrating from Africa?
- Who arrived in Africa first, the Portuguese or British?
- What did the European countries find in Africa?
- What was the slave trade?
- How did Europeans exploit Africa after the slave trade, and why?
- When did African countries begin to get independence?
- Why do some African countries still struggle to develop?



3. Seychelles and Niger

- Is the whole of Africa poor?
- What are the opportunities of urbanisation?
- What does development mean?
- What does HDI stand for?
- What development indicators does HDI include?
- Which African country has the highest HDI?
- Which African country has the lowest HDI?
- How is the standard of living and quality of life different between the two countries?
- What factors affect economic growth and development?

4. Nigeria's Changing Economy

- When did Nigeria gain independence from Britain?
- Before Nigeria discovered oil, what was the country's economy based on?
- When was oil discovered in Nigeria?
- What percentage of Nigeria's GDP comes from the production and trade of oil?
- What is the difference between the primary and tertiary sector?
- Why did employment in agriculture decrease?
- Why did employment in the secondary sector increase?
- Why is the tertiary sector important for Nigeria?

5. Urbanisation in Africa

- How much of Africa is urban?
- Why is the rate of urbanisation in Africa different to the rate of urbanisation in other continents?
- Why is urbanisation crucial for development?
- How can urbanisation reduce poverty?
- What are the negative impacts of urbanisation?
- What is a slum and why do they have high rates of poverty?
- What is urbanisation like in Ethiopia?
- What are the two causes of urbanisation?
- What is Ethiopia doing to increase the development of the country?

6. Reasons for the Development Gap

- What is the development gap?
- How did the industrial revolution increase the development gap?
- How did colonialism increase the development gap?
- How does corruption increase the development gap?
- How does climate increase the development gap?
- How does conflict increase the development gap?
- What is the Brandt line?

7. Closing the Development Gap

- What factors have increased the development gap?
- How can direct foreign investment reduce the development gap?
- How can industry reduce the development gap?
- How can tourism reduce the development gap?
- How can Fairtrade reduce the development gap?

9. Responses to the 2014-16 Ebola Outbreak

- Why did Ebola spread so quickly?
- What does WHO stand for?
- How did WHO respond in order to prevent the further spreading of Ebola?
- How do diseases like Ebola affect development?
- In your opinion, was the response effective?

10. Poverty and Conflict in Somalia

- What is the population of Somalia?
- What is the 'Horn of Africa'?
- What is the GDP and life expectancy in Somalia?
- Why is agriculture difficult in Somalia?
- What is the Law of the Sea?
- What happened in Somalia in 1991?
- How did foreign fishermen take advantage of the conflict in Somalia?
- How has modern-day piracy made poverty worse in Somalia?

8. Causes of the 2014-16 Ebola Outbreak

- What is Ebola?
- When was Ebola first discovered?
- How is Ebola transmitted between humans?
- Which three countries were effected by Ebola between 2014 and 2016?
- What are the symptoms of Ebola?
- How did the 2014-2016 outbreak spread?
- Why did Ebola spread amongst health officials?

11. Tourism in Kenya

- How can tourism reduce the development gap?
- Why do tourists visit Kenya?
- How can mass tourism damage the environment?
- What is ecotourism?
- How can tourism support the development of a country?
- What are the disadvantages of tourism?
- What is an eco-building?