

Year 8 Challenges and Opportunities for Africa

Our first Geography unit in year 8 will focus on looking at **the challenges and opportunities facing Africa**. We will be looking at the effect of colonialisation on the continent, looking at how Africa is developing and the impact of rural to urban migration.

Key words and definitions

Africa	One of the 7 continents of the world.
Great Rift Valley	A valley where 2 tectonic plates are moving apart.
Colonisation	One country taking over another country or part of the world.
Climate	the expected weather conditions in a particular area.
Biome	A large region of earth that has a certain climate and specific types of living things.
Migration	Movement of people to a new area.
Population Density	The number of people living in an area of known size.
Shanty Town	A slum on the outskirts of a city.
Urban	An area where many people live or work near each other e.g. a city.
Rural	Areas which are not towns or cities.
emigration	Describes the movement of people out of a country

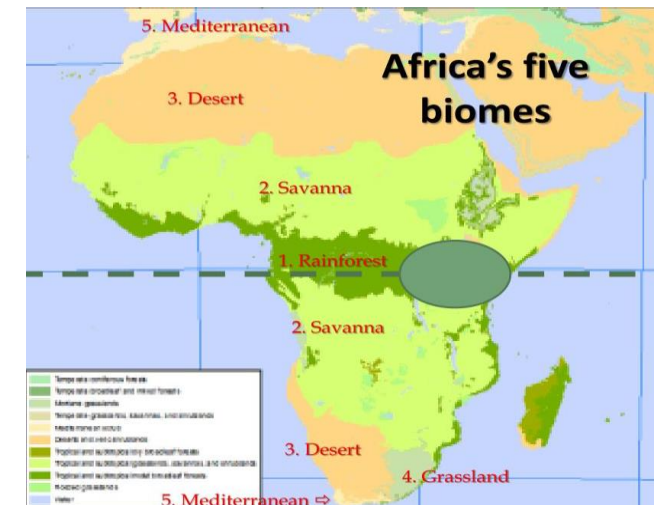


Physical and Human features of Africa

The continent of Africa is made up of 54 countries.

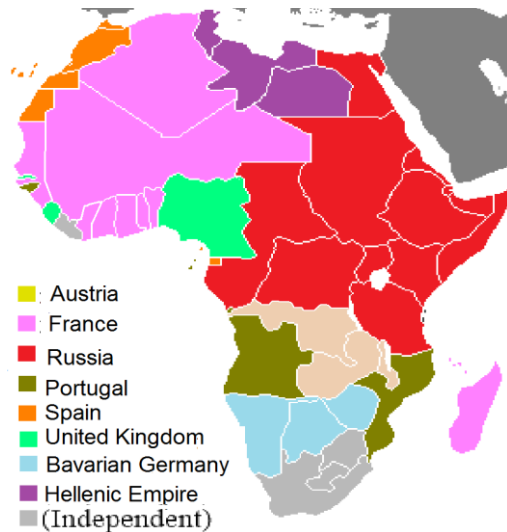
Africa is a large continent, and it has a range of climate zones and biomes.

The Great Rift Valley is an area in the east of the continent where 2 tectonic plates moving apart. This has caused a deep rift to occur.



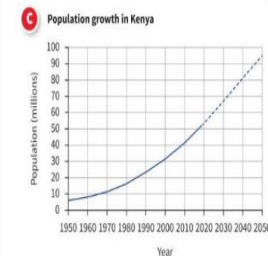
The Scramble for Africa

European colonisers took over large parts of Africa to build up their empires. They took away resources like gold timber and rubber. So, they got richer, and Africa did not. European slave traders took at least 12 million Africans to work on plantations in North America. This made the Europeans richer, but left Africa without workers to help develop the continent.

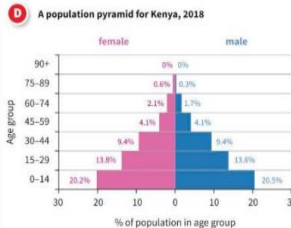


The changing population of Africa

Population Growth in Kenya



The population is rising fast, by 2050 it is predicted to have a population of 95 million. There are two reasons for this: Better health care, there are more doctors and clinics. So, people are living longer and less babies are dying. A high fertility rates most women are having 4 children on average. Graph D shows a population pyramid. It shows the % of Kenya's population in each age group in any given year. In 2018 40.7% of the population were under 15.



Africa now has 48 cities with more than 1 million inhabitants. The growth of cities can lead to economic growth, transformation and poverty reduction, but it can also lead to increase inequality, urban poverty and an increase in the number of slums.

Rural to urban migration

More people are moving to the cities looking for work. This means that there is not enough homes or resources for all the people that are moving to the cities.

Over 60% of Nairobi's population live in Shanty Towns / slums. Their homes are shacks with no running water or toilets, and often have no electricity. People queue for public toilets and taps.

In Kenya, 44% of Kenyans have no electricity in their homes. 28% have no access to piped water, at home or in street pipes. 41% have no access to a proper toilet. 1 in 3 live on less than £1.50 per day. Poverty is worst in the north and northeast of Kenya.

