How developed is Africa today?

Year 8 Term 1

Trinity Academy Bradford

Key Terms

Development	A process of improving people's lives through better education, healthcare, housing and jobs
Infrastructure	Anything built or installed to improve quality of life– Hospitals, rtoads, internet, reservoirs
Colonialism	One country extending its political, economic and cultural power over another country and its people.
Migration	The movement of people to live in another place
Latitude	Lines that go across the Earth. They show how far north or south a place is from the Equator.
Life expectancy (health)	Estimated ed number of years a person will live for, based on healthcare data/ living conditions per country
GNI (wealth)	Gross National Income (average wages) per capita (person)
School years (education)	Education measurement in average years at school per child (also literacy rates– reading/ writing)
HDI	Human Development Index—Holistic measure combining
Landlocked	Without a coastline, surrounded by countries

Locational knowledge

Africa is south from Europe. It is south-west from Asia. The **equator** runs through the continent, so Africa is located in both the northern and southern hemispheres.

Ethiopia is south from **Egypt**, in the north west of Africa. For **Nigeria**, the Atlantic Ocean is to the south, but it sits in the west of Africa. **Burundi** is in east Africa, south of the equator. It is landlocked.

Africa is a continent with **54 countries**.
The population is **1.5 billion people**.
There are over **3000 languages** spoken.
The **River Nile** is the longest in the world.
Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest in Africa.
The **Sahara Desert** is the largest hot desert in the world.

Colonialism

<u>European Colonialism in Africa</u>

Resource Exploitation: During the 19th and 20th centuries, European powers took over African lands to steal valuable natural resources like oil, rubber, and crops.

Lasting Damage: Combined with the prior damage of the slave trade, this takeover stopped the natural growth of countries like **Nigeria** and **Burundi**, while even independent nations like **Ethiopia** had to fight hard against European invaders to protect their freedom..

Modern Development (HDI): Due to the lasting economic and social damage from this era, the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) still ranks **Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Burundi** in the low human development categories today as they continue to rebuild their education, healthcare, and wealth.

Burundi

Location: Landlocked country in Central/East Africa. Rwanda (north), Tanzania (east/south), DRC (west). Nicknamed the "Heart of Africa" due to its shape.

Terrain: Hilly plateau with high mountains and flat plains. Borders Lake Tanganyika, one of the world's largest lakes.

Climate: Cool, tropical highland weather with wet and dry seasons.

Crowded: Highly packed with people, leaving little farming land.

HDI Score: 0.439, ranking it 187 out of 193 countries. **Category:** Grouped into the "Low human development" category.

Life Span: Average life expectancy is around 63.7 years.

Schooling: Average child gets only 3.5 years of education.

Wealth: Very poor, with an average yearly income of $859.

Colonialism : First Ruler: Colonized by Germany in 1890. S**econd Ruler:** Given to Belgium after World War I.

Freedom: Gained full independence on July 1, 1962.

Unfairness: European rulers divided local ethnic groups against each other.

Aftermath: This division caused decades of civil war and stopped progress.

Ethiopia

Location: Landlocked country located in the "Horn of Africa" in East Africa. Shares borders with six countries, including Kenya, Somalia, and Sudan.

Terrain: Split diagonally by the Great Rift Valley, with high mountains and deep lowlands. Home to the Danakil Depression, one of the hottest places on Earth. Holds Lake Tana, which is the starting source of the famous Blue Nile River.

Climate: Temperate and cool in the highlands, but tropical and very dry in the lowlands.

Crowded: The second most populous country in Africa, with over 130 million people.

HDI Score: 0.497, ranking it 180 out of 193 countries. **Category:** Placed in the "Low human development" category.

Life Span: Average life expectancy at birth is around 67.3 years.

Schooling: Average child gets only about 2.4 years of total schooling.

Wealth: Developing economy, with an average yearly income (GNI per capita) of $2,800.

Colonialism ? Unconquered: One of the only African countries that was never fully colonized by Europe. **Defiance:** Powerfully defeated an invasion by Italy in 1896 to keep its independence. **Brief Occupation:** Italy occupied the country later from 1936 to 1941, but was quickly forced out.

Modern Hurdles: Suffered through major famines, political changes, and recent regional conflicts.

Nigeria

Location: Large country situated in West Africa. Shares borders with Benin, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon. Features a long southern coastline along the Gulf of Guinea. Called the "Giant of Africa" due to its massive size and impact. The Niger Delta is one of the largest river systems in the world.

Crowded: Africa's most populous nation, housing over 230 million people.

Terrain: Sweeps from sandy beaches and rainforests to dry grasslands (savanna).

HDI Score: 0.560, reflecting its transition as an emerging country.

Category: Ranked as a **Medium human development** country.

Life Span: Average life expectancy is still quite low at around 55 to 56 years.

Schooling: Average child gets roughly 9 to 10 expected years of education.

Wealth: Powered by oil & huge "Nollywood" movie industry.

Colonial Power: Taken over and ruled by Great Britain in the 19th century.

- **Freedom:** Won full independence from British rule on October 1, 1960.
- **Diversity:** Home to over 250 different ethnic groups and languages.

Modern Hurdles: Works hard to balance wealth fairly among its massive, diverse population.