WEEK 4 INSTRUCTION SHEET-

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OFFICE HOURS: 10 AM-2 PM

I hope WEEK 3 went ok! I hope you have found a school routine that works for you and your family. Keep Working Hard!

We are still applying some of the 5 themes of Geography to different parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.
We are still studying AFRICA this week.!

Please don't hesitate to email me if you have a question!

- Read and complete all 3 "AFRICA" worksheets that are in the packet.

-Coach Holbrook

Africa

Exercise 1: Match the words with the pictures and find them in the word search.

( ) Pyramids
( ) Safari
( ) Pharaoh
( ) Victoria Falls
( ) Tribe
( ) Gorilla
( ) Rhino
( ) Sahara
( ) Gold
( ) Sphinx
( ) Diamond
( ) Giraffe
( ) Savannah
( ) Elephant
( ) Lion
( ) Ivory
( ) Mandela

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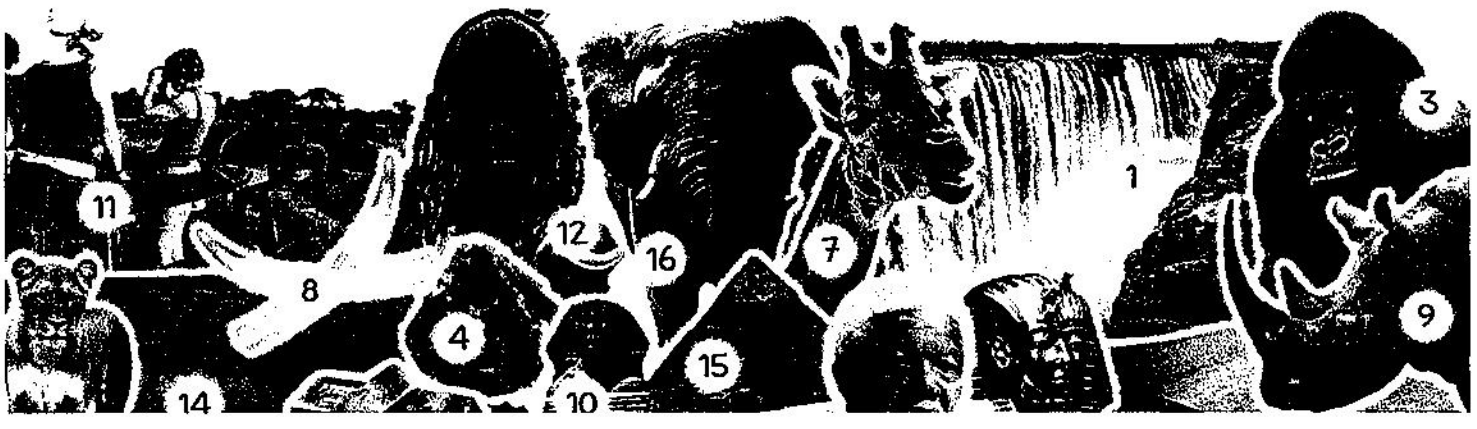
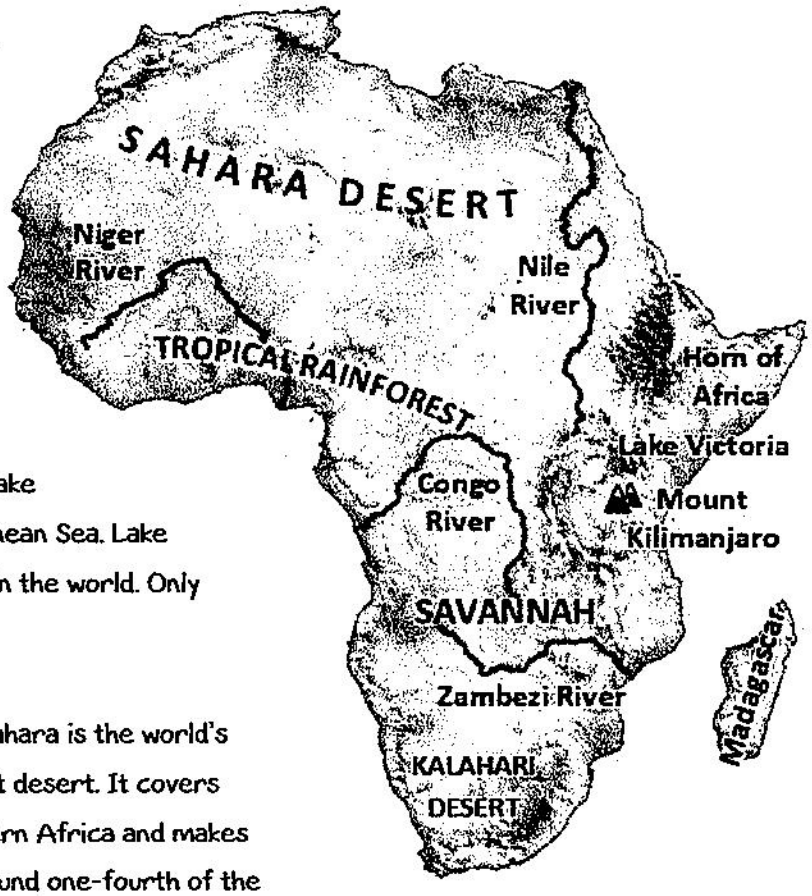


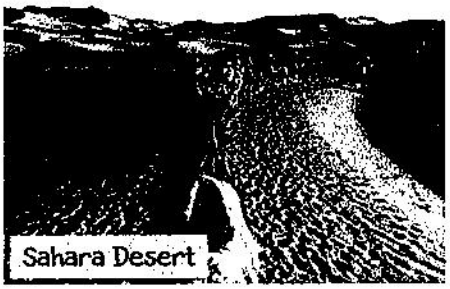
Geography

Africa has a varied landscape with hot deserts, grasslands, and rainforests.

Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa. It is located in the highlands of Tanzania and is over 16,000 feet tall.

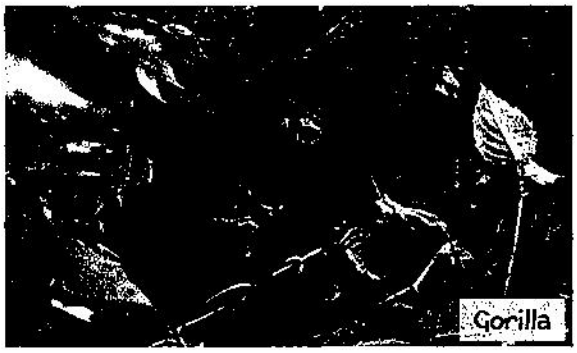
The Nile, the Congo, and the Niger are the main rivers in Africa. The Nile River is the longest river in the world. It originates in Lake Victoria, flowing northward into the Mediterranean Sea. Lake Victoria is the second largest freshwater lake in the world. Only Lake Superior in the United States is bigger.

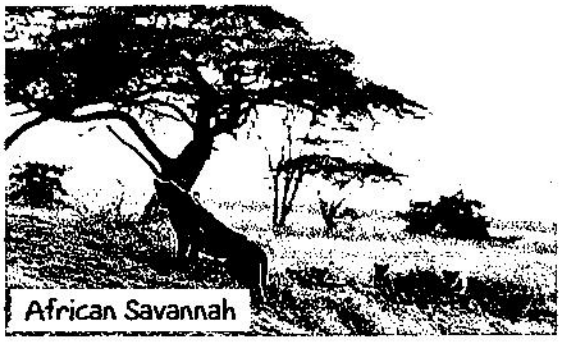



Sahara Desert

The Sahara is the world's largest desert. It covers northern Africa and makes up around one-fourth of the continent. The Kalahari Desert is in the southern part of Africa. The desert receives some rainfall and is able to support more plants and animals than the Sahara.

Africa's rainforests are located in the central part of Africa. Unfortunately, nearly 80% of these forests have been destroyed as a result of growing cities and farming. Lots of animals find their homes in the rainforests, including gorillas, monkeys, and many other animals.


Gorilla


African Savannah

The Savannah is a region of grasslands with some scattered bushes and trees that cover nearly half of the continent. This area is home to large mammal species, such as giraffes, lions, rhinos, and elephants.

Exercise 2: Are the statements below true or false?

1) The Horn of Africa is located in the eastern part of the continent. ( )

2) Lake Victoria is the largest lake in the world. ( )

3) Mount Kilimanjaro is located in the Sahara Desert. ( )

4) The Kalahari Desert covers northern Africa. ( )

5) The Nile River flows into the Mediterranean Sea. ( )

6) The Sahara Desert makes up around 50% of the African continent. ( )

7) The Sahara Desert is drier than the Kalahari Desert. ( )

8) Most African rainforests have been cut because of urbanization and farming. ( )

9) The African Savanna is home to various animal species, such as lions, rhinos, and elephants. ( )

10) A Savanna is a landform that consists of grasslands, bushes, and trees. ( )

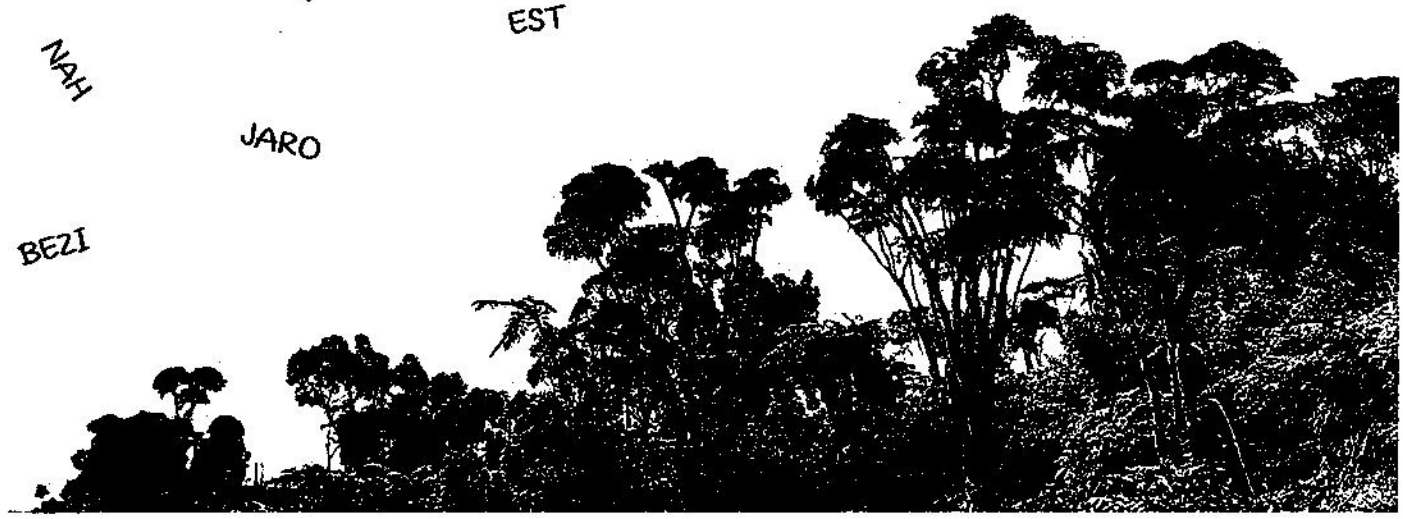
11) Most rainforests can be found between the Sahara Desert and the African Savannah. ( )

Exercise 3: The words below are chopped into pieces. Find the pieces that fit together and write them down below.

1) _____ 3) _____ 5) _____

2) _____ 4) _____ 6) _____

FOR ARA VAN SA MAN HARI KILI ZAM RAIN SAH KALA EST NAH JARO BEZI



Countries

Africa is the second largest continent in the world, and it also has the second largest population, with around one billion people. This is 15% of the world's population. The continent is home to 54 countries, including the newest nation: South Sudan.

Algeria is the largest country in Africa, while Nigeria has the largest population, with more than 185 million people. Seychelles is the smallest country. It is a group of islands in the Indian Ocean. The smallest country on the African mainland is Gambia.

Madagascar is a country in the Indian Ocean. It is the fourth largest island in the world (after Greenland, New Guinea, and Borneo).

Sixteen countries are landlocked. This means that they do not border a sea or ocean. Two of these countries are located within South Africa: Swaziland and Lesotho.

Exercise 4: Answer the questions below.

1) How many people live in Africa?

_____

2) Africa is the second largest continent in the world. What do you think is the largest continent?

_____

3) How many countries does Africa have?

_____

4) Name six landlocked countries in Africa.

_____

_____

_____

5) Name four African countries that border the Mediterranean Sea.

_____

_____

6) Which of the following is the southernmost country?

a. South Africa b. Ghana
c. Namibia d. Tunisia

7) Which of the following is the easternmost country?

a. Morocco b. Egypt
c. Somalia d. Senegal

8) Which of the following countries has the largest population?

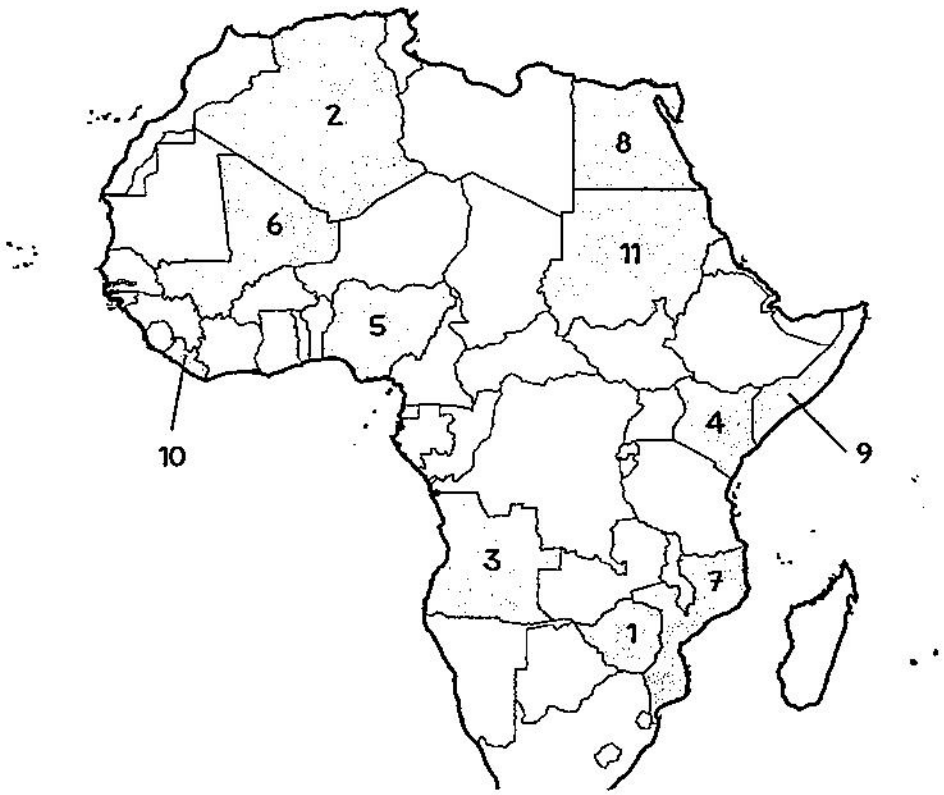
a. Egypt b. Dem. Rep. Congo
c. Algeria d. Nigeria

9) Which of the following countries are islands?

a. Tanzania b. Chad
c. Comoros d. Botswana
e. Seychelles f. Madagascar
g. Mauritius h. Libya

Exercise 5: Locate the countries on the map.

( ) Egypt
( ) Mozambique
( ) Mali
( ) Angola
( ) Zimbabwe
( ) Kenya
( ) Algeria
( ) Sudan
( ) Nigeria
( ) Liberia
( ) Somalia



People

It is believed that the first people lived in Africa around seven million years ago. These people didn't live in towns or villages, but they moved from place to place to gather food and hunt animals. Currently, Africa has a population of around one billion people. It is expected that its population will grow to two billion by 2045.

Africa's population is very diverse. The majority of the population consists of black people. Northern Africa is mostly inhibited by Arabs. In the southern part of Africa, there are small groups of white people. They descended from European settlers from Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany.

Tribes

There are many different social and ethnic groups within Africa. Some of these groups are very large and consist of millions of people. Other groups, however, consist of only several thousand people. Most of these groups have their own culture and language. A tribe is a group of people who live together and share the same culture, interests and ancestors. Many African countries have many different tribes that live within their borders. There are around 500 tribes in Africa, and each of them has their own social values, traditions and religion. Some tribes have been around for thousands of years and have a rich cultural heritage. For that reason, their lifestyles are based on their traditions rather than on western influences.

Himba

The Himba tribe is from Namibia in south Africa. They are also called "the red people of Africa" because they paint their bodies with a red clay mixed with butter. The Himba people have a fire in their village that they always keep alive. They believe that the fire allows their ancestors to meditate for them with their god, Mukuru.
The tribe primarily depends on their cattle and goats for survival. They move with their herds to places with water and grass. In each location, the Himba people build temporary huts from a wooden frame with a mixture of mud and cow dung.

San

The San people live in the Kalahari Desert in southern Africa. They are also called the Bushmen. The San people have lived in the area for more than 20,000 years! There are around 95,000 Bushmen, but only 3,000 of them still follow the traditional lifestyle of hunting and gathering. The women usually gather food, while the men hunt animals with small bows and arrows. A typical Bushmen group consists of 15 people

Tuareg

The Tuareg people live in the Sahara Desert in northern Africa. They used to be a nomadic tribe. Nowadays, most Tuareg people live in permanent settlements. The Tuaregs used to have their own religion, but in the 8th century, they converted to Islam. Nonetheless, they do not strictly follow the Muslim rituals.

The Tuaregs live in small tribes with around 40 to 100 members. They keep camels, goats, and cattle which graze the land. The women are responsible for preparing things such as animal skins, clothes, milk, and butter. The men take camels to sell their goods in town. They often trade the goods for other products, such as flour, sugar, and tea.

Mursi

The Mursi people live in a remote region in Ethiopia called the Omo Valley. The tribe has around 8,000 members and has their own language: Mursi. Most Mursi people are nomadic; they move twice a year as they follow their cattle along the banks of the Omo River.

The women of the tribe wear clay plates in their lower lips and earlobes. They start wearing them when they are 15 or 16 years old. The Mursi people can easily be recognized by their ornaments. They rub their body with clay and paint patterns with ash. Since most Mursi people are bald, they wear headgear made from bones, wood, and cow horns.

Zulu

The Zulu tribe is one of the most famous tribes in Africa. They are the largest ethnic group in South Africa. There are around 10 million Zulu people, and most of them live in the Kwazulu-Natal province. The Zulu people have different kinds of clothing for different occasions. They are best known for their beadwork. For everyday use, however, they wear westernized clothes. There are many tribes within the Zulu community, but they all share the same beliefs and traditions. The Zulu people believe in ancestral spirits. They make offerings and sacrifices to their ancestors for protection and good health. They believe that their ancestors come back to earth in the form of dreams, sickness, and snakes.

Maasai

The Maasai is a tribe from Kenya and Tanzania. They are nomads who follow their cattle, who are in constant search of sources of food and water. Since they are nomadic, the Maasai do not cultivate land. Instead, they live off the blood, milk, and meat that is provided by their cattle.

The Maasai have a warrior culture. The men are trained from a young age to protect their cattle from humans and predators. They are also responsible for building homes, called kraals.

Exercise 6: Choose the best answers for the questions below.

1) How many people live in Africa?
a. one million
b. one billion
c. two billion
d. seven billion

2) Where do most Arab people live in Africa?
a. Throughout the continent.
b. South Africa.
c. Northern Africa.
d. None of the above.

3) Which of the following tribes are nomadic?
a. Mursi
b. Himba
c. San
d. Tuareg

4) Which tribe is famous for wearing lip plates?
a. Himba
b. Maasai
c. Zulu
d. Mursi

5) Why does the Himba tribe keep running fires in their villages?
a. Because they will not be able to make a new fire once it stops.
b. Because it keeps them warm at night.
c. Because they believe that fire brings them good luck.
d. None of the above.

6) The San people are also known as . . . .
a. Tuaregs
b. Bushmen
c. Himbas
d. Zulus

7) Which of the following tribes has a complex language clicking sounds?
a. San
b. Tuareg
c. Mursi
d. Zulu

8) Which of the following tribes practice Islam?
a. San
b. Tuareg
c. Mursi
d. Zulu

9) Which of the following tribes are known for their beadwork?
a. Zulu
b. Mursi
c. Tuareg
d. Maasai

10) What is a kraal?
a. The chief of the Mursi tribe.
b. The god of the Himba religion.
c. A house built by the Maasai.
d. A bow and arrow used by the bushmen.

Exercise 7: Match the tribes with the countries or regions they live.

( ) Mursi

( ) Zulu

( ) Tuareg

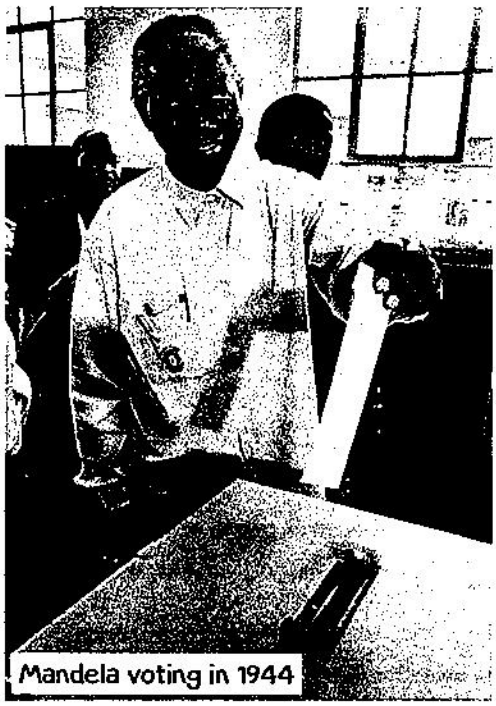
( ) Himba

( ) Maasai

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was probably the most well-recognized figure from Africa and he is among one of the most widely respected people in the world. He was loved by millions of people for many reasons. Nelson Mandela had a turbulent life and he visited many countries all across the globe during his lifetime.

Mandela was born in South Africa in 1918, a time when the country was divided along black and white racial lines. During that time, South Africa had the apartheid system, which was a system that basically treated people with different ethnicities in different ways. When Mandela became a lawyer, he studied this system and decided to fight against it. He became part of the African National Congress, which he was later the director of.


Mandela voting in 1944

The government of South Africa was intimidated by Mandela's popularity and tried hard to prevent him from spreading his message of equality for all races. Eventually, the government put him in prison, where he was locked up for 27 years. Mandela became a symbol of freedom for the people of South Africa. Many famous and ordinary people from all over the world campaigned to get Mandela out of prison and end apartheid.

In 1990, Mandela was released from prison and he continued with his message of equality. Three years later, he won the Nobel Peace Prize for his peaceful fight against apartheid. In 1994, he became the first-ever black President of South Africa. In 2013, Mandela passed away in Johannesburg at the age of 95, but he will always remain an icon and a worldwide symbol for equality and peace.

Exercise 8: Are the following statements true or false?

1) Nelson Mandela was born in Africa. ( )

2) Apartheid was a system of equality. ( )

3) During the apartheid system in South Africa, black people had more rights than white people. ( )

4) Mandela was a lawyer before he became a politician. ( )

5) South Africa is a country. ( )

7) Mandela spent most of his life in prison. ( )

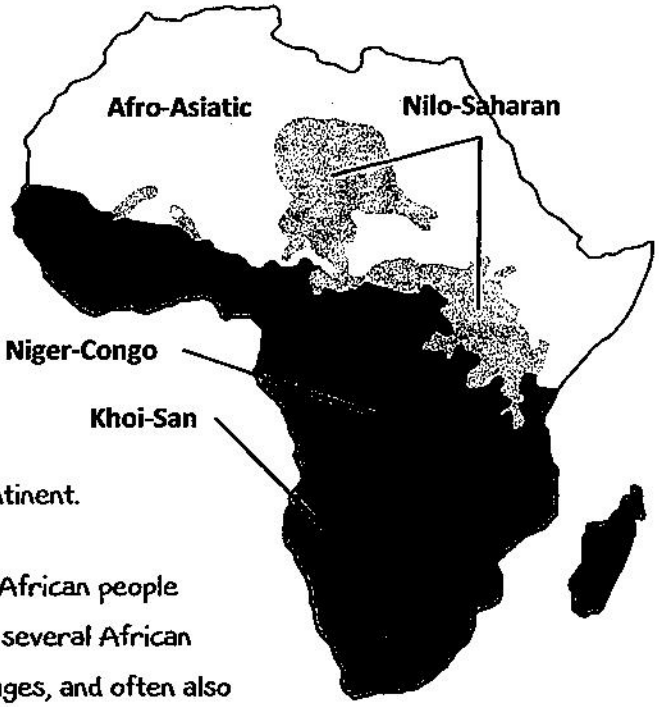
8) Many people around the world wanted Mandela to be released from prison. ( )

9) Mandela escaped from prison in 1990. ( )

10) In 1994, Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize. ( )

Languages

More than 2,000 languages are spoken on the African continent. Most of these belong to the four main language groups. These groups include: Afro-Asiatic, Nilo-Saharan, Niger-Congo, and the Khoisan languages. In the northern part of Africa, Arabic is the most common language. In the southeast of Africa, Swahili is spoken by 10% of the people. In Nigeria alone, 250 different languages are spoken! Apart from these main language groups, many other languages are spoken on the continent.



Number of Speakers

Language	Group	Speakers
Arabic	Afro-Asiatic	150 million
Berber	Afro-Asiatic	56 million
Hausa	Afro-Asiatic	34 million
Yoruba	Niger-Congo	28 million
Oromo	Afro-Asiatic	26 million

Many African people speak several African languages, and often also speak another European language. Many countries that were colonized in the past speak the languages of their former colonizers, which include English, French, and Portuguese.

Economy

Africa has an underdeveloped economy. However, it is very rich in natural resources, including oil, copper, gold, and diamonds. Farming is an important part of the continent's economy. There is also a lot of agricultural produce, such as wheat, corn, coffee, and fruits. Nearly 65% of the African population are employed in the agricultural industry. Despite its large agricultural sector, not enough food is produced to feed all of the African people. For that reason, Africa imports a lot of food.

Tea pickers in Kenya

Eight African countries export oil, accounting for around 7% of the world's total oil reserves. South Africa is the largest exporter of gold, while the Democratic Republic of Congo produces 22% of the world's diamonds every year. Other countries, such as Sierra Leone, Botswana, and South Africa also have economies that export diamonds.

Diamond

Exercise 9: Are the statements below true or false?

1) More than 2,000 languages are spoken in Africa. ( )

2) Arabic is the most spoken language. ( )

3) Koi-San and Niger-Congo are spoken in southern Africa. ( )

4) 20% of the entire African population speaks Arabic. ( )

5) Many African people can speak the language of their former colonizers. ( )

6) Nigeria has more than a hundred languages. ( )

7) The majority of the African population works in the agricultural sector. ( )

8) The African economy is not developed. ( )

9) Africa grows more food than it consumes. ( )

10) South Africa is the main exporter of gold in Africa. ( )

11) Sierra Leone and Botswana sell diamonds to other countries. ( )

Exercise 10: Africa has a lot of natural resources, but its economy is undeveloped, and many Africans are poor. Why do you think this is so?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Exercise 11: Unscramble the words, hints are given below.

1) nosakih _____
One of the four main African language groups.

2) uoeuetgrsp _____
A European language that is spoken in Africa.

3) aoddsmni _____
A natural resource that some African countries export.

4) ofauarchist _____
Africa's largest exporter of gold.

5) iaiergn _____

Poverty

Poverty can be defined and measured in many different ways. Most of the time, it is measured based on income. People are considered to be poor when they do not have sufficient funds to afford the most basic needs. The minimum level that is needed is called the "poverty line". The basic needs of people vary across time and place. For that reason, different countries maintain different poverty lines.

Africa is very rich in terms of natural resources, but its inhabitants are among the world's poorest. More than 230 million people who live in sub-Saharan Africa live in extreme poverty. This means that they do not have money to buy enough basic things such as food, clean water, clothing, and housing. Around 30% of the people in this area live on less than $2 per day. Nearly 25% of the children are so undernourished that they are too short for their age. People who live in the rural areas are most affected.

This widespread poverty is caused by several factors:

- Colonization had a devastating effect on Africa. When the European colonizers left Africa, these countries did not have stable governments. Violent **conflicts** broke out between different ethnic groups over the control of countries and their natural resources. These conflicts led to the destruction of roads, communication networks, and economic activities.
- The abundance of natural resources often leads to **corruption**. The enormous wealth that is derived from these resources mostly benefits a few local and foreign elites. These people often move their funds abroad to evade paying taxes on them. This way, ordinary African people do not benefit from its natural resources.
- Many African people cannot afford basic **education** for their children. There is a lack of skilled labor that is needed to develop a healthy economy. In southern Africa, nearly half of the population is unemployed.
- Sub-Saharan Africa is prone to **diseases** because there is no access to basic healthcare facilities or the people cannot afford healthcare. Diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria are common and contribute to the level of poverty.

Exercise 12: Choose the best answers for the questions below.

1) What is the poverty line?
a. The minimum amount of money that is needed to buy the most basic necessities.
b. The border of an area with poor people.
c. A border between the country above and below the Sahara.
d. None of the above.

2) Which of the following statements about poverty is true?
a. The poverty line is a fixed number that is the same for all countries.
b. People are considered poor when they cannot afford to buy luxury items.
c. A poverty line can change over time.
d. All of the above.

3) How many people in sub-Saharan Africa live below the poverty line?
a. 1 billion people
b. 500 million people
c. 230 million people
d. 25 million people

4) Which people are most affected by poverty?
a. People in cities.
b. Children.
c. Local elites.
d. People in the countryside.

5) What happened after the European colonizers left Africa?
a. Violent conflicts between different ethnic groups broke out.
b. Many countries did not succeed in establishing stable governments.
c. Many African countries became very rich.
d. A and B are correct.

6) Who benefits most from Africa's natural resources?
a. Ordinary people.
b. Local elites.
c. Foreign elites
d. B and C are correct.

7) Which of the following are reasons for Africa's poverty?
a. Conflicts
b. Diseases
c. A lack of educated people
d. All of the above

Exercise 13: Do you think that governments from western countries should help African countries? Explain.

History

Experts believe that the first humans originally came from Africa. The first written scripts were also found in Africa. Throughout its early history, Africa had lots of kingdoms and empires. The ancient Egyptians developed one of the world's oldest civilizations. They built their civilization along the Nile River around 5,000 years ago.

Ancient Egyptian gods and goddesses.

Africa has a long history of contact with empires and civilizations from other places. Around 100 BC, the Roman Empire invaded the northern part of Africa along the Mediterranean Sea. In the 7th century AD, Arabs from the Middle East took control of northern Africa.

The Portuguese were the first European explorers to arrive in Africa in the late 15th century. Soon after, other European countries followed, such as Britain, the Netherlands, and France. The Europeans established trading centers but also took land by force to create colonies. Natural resources, such as gold, copper, and timber were taken from the colonies and shipped back to Europe. The colonizers also traded slaves from Africa to the Americas. The Europeans ruled by force and oppressed the African people. Many African people resisted European control throughout the colonial period.

South African Zulus fighting British settlers.

Most African colonies gained their independence in the 1900s. In some cases, this process was peaceful, but in other cases it led to great unrest. After the European colonizers handed over control, many countries were not able to establish stable governments. Instead, the independence often led to ethnic violence and civil wars, as different groups struggled to get control. There were over 70 coups (pronounced "koos," which means forcibly overthrowing a government) between the 1960s and 1970s. Economic problems, diseases, and a lack of education also added to the problems.

In 2002, the African countries founded the African Union. This organization was established to solve these problems. Other

Exercise 14: Answer the questions below.

1) When did the Egyptian civilization arise?

2) Give two examples of peoples or empires from other places that had control over parts of Africa.

3) Name four European countries that had colonies in Africa.

4) Why did European countries establish colonies in Africa?

5) When did most African countries gain their independence?

6) Why did many African countries struggle after their independence?

7) What is a coup?

8) What is the African Union?

Exercise 15: Complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

3) After the independence of many African countries, several ... broke out.

5) ... was the first European country that explored Africa.

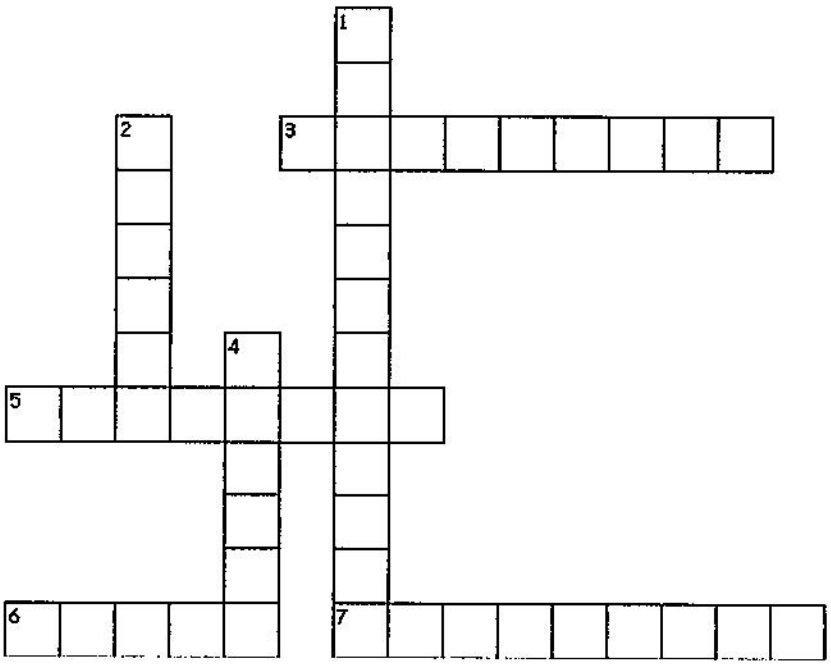
6) Northern Africa was invaded by ... in the 7th century.

7) The Ancient Egyptians built their empire along the ... .

Down

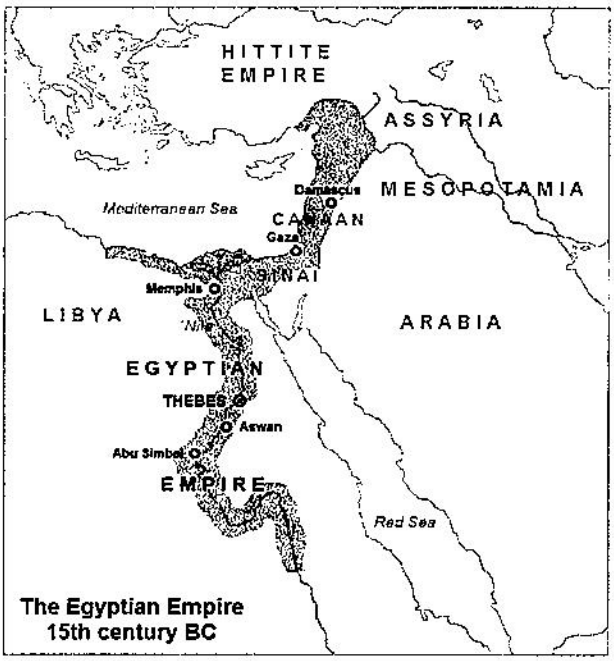
1) An organization that works for international peace and security.

2) European colonizers wanted natural resources such as ... .



Ancient Egypt

Ancient Egypt was a powerful civilization that lasted between 3150 BC and 30 BC. This civilization was located along the Nile River in northeast Africa. The civilization was formed when two kingdoms were united (Upper and Lower Egypt). The Nile was very important to the ancient Egyptians. The people built irrigation systems along the river and were able to grow lots of crops in the area. The river gave the people food, soil, and water.



The Egyptian Empire
15th century BC

The Ancient Egyptians had a rich culture in terms of government, religion, and arts. The leader of the government was a pharaoh. He ruled over the empire as a political and religious leader. Many ancient Egyptians believed that pharaohs were half human and half god. After they died, they were often buried with all kinds of treasures in massive pyramids. The people believed that this was needed to succeed in the afterlife. The most famous pharaohs are Tutankhamun, Ramses II, and Cleopatra.

Tutankhamun

The quality of life of the ancient Egyptians depended on the social class to which they belonged. The pharaohs made up the highest class. The class below the pharaoh consisted of the pharaoh's family, high priests, government officials and rich landowners. Farmers and unskilled workers made up the lowest class.

The ancient Egyptian empire began to decline around 700 BC when they were attacked by several other empires from the Middle East, such as the Assyrian and the Persian Empire. The ancient Romans finally defeated the Egyptians in 30 BC and made the Egyptian Empire a part of the Roman Empire.

interesting Facts

Egyptian men and women often wore makeup. They believed that it had healing powers and protected their skin from the Sun.

The ancient Egyptians were one of the first civilizations to invent writing. Their writing system is known as hieroglyphics.

The ancient Egyptians invented many things, such as medicine, the calendar, musical instruments, and toothpaste.

Cats were considered to be sacred in ancient Egypt.

The bandages of an ancient Egyptian mummy could stretch up to one mile when unwrapped!

The ancient Egyptians believed in more than 2,000 different gods!

Exercise 16: Choose the best answers for the questions below.

1) When did the ancient Egyptian civilization start?
a. When two ancient kingdoms in Egypt became one.
b. When the Nile was formed.
c. Around the year 30 BC.
d. All of the above.

2) What is a pharaoh?
a. An ancient Egyptian king
b. An ancient Egyptian god
c. A mummy
d. A writing system

3) Why did the ancient Egyptians build pyramids?
a. To worship their gods.
b. To provide residences for the pharaohs.
c. To provide tombs for the pharaohs.
d. To provide a place to hide during invasions.

4) Why did many Egyptians wear makeup?
a. To scare away the ghosts
b. To please the pharaohs
c. To look more beautiful
d. None of the above

5) Who was not a Pharaoh?
a. Tutankhamun
b. Ramses II
c. Julius Caesar
d. Cleopatra

6) Which of the following empires was not an enemy of ancient Egypt?
a. The Persian Empire
b. The Assyrians
c. The Roman Empire
d. The Mayans

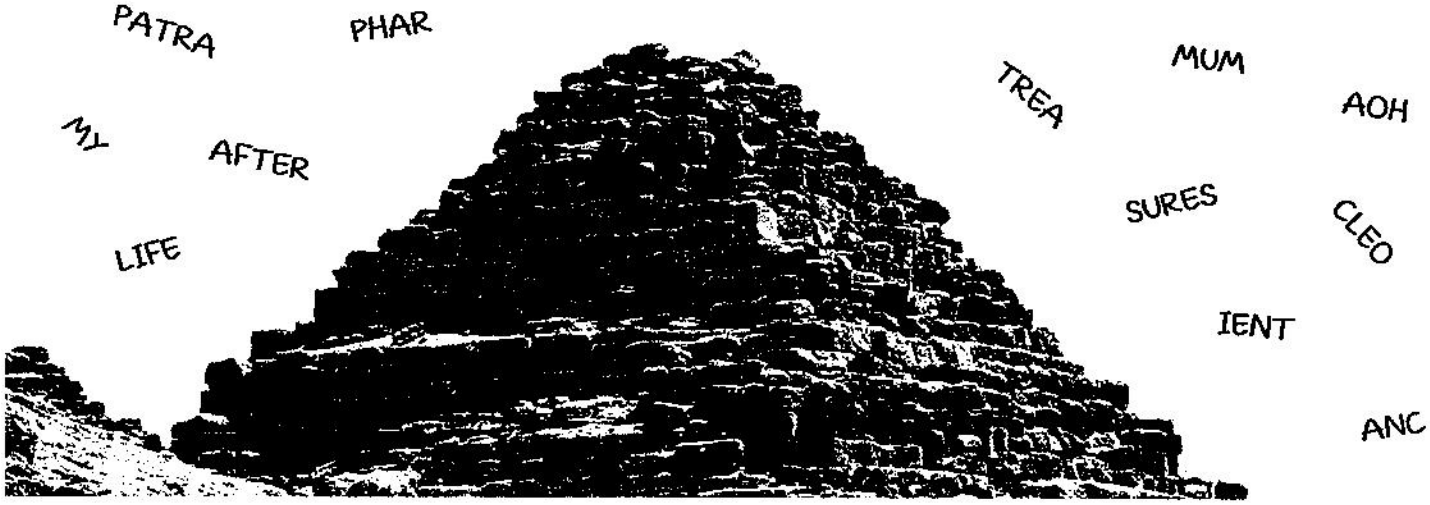
7) Ancient Egyptian civilization had a system of different social classes.
a. True
b. False

8) Why was the Nile very important to the ancient Egyptians?
a. Because it enabled them to grow crops.
b. Because it separated their territory from invaders.
c. Because they believed the Nile was sacred.
d. None of the above.

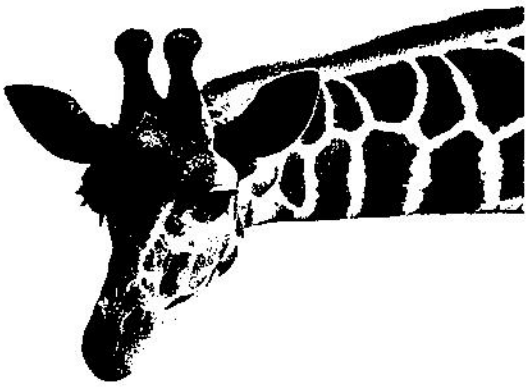
Exercise 17: The words below are chopped in half. Find the pieces that fit together and write them down below.

1) _____ **3)** _____ **5)** _____

2) _____ **4)** _____ **6)** _____

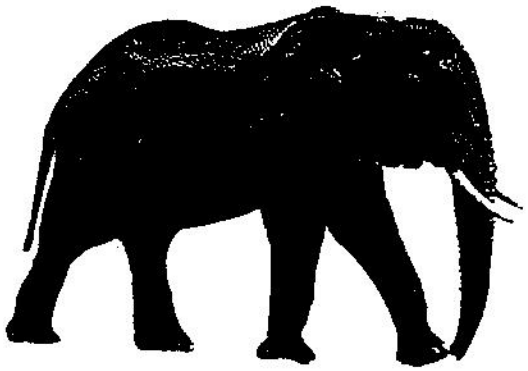


Wildlife



The continent has a wide range of habitats including rainforests, deserts, and grasslands. These habitats are home to an incredible variety of animal species. There are over 1,100 species of mammals, and around 2,500 species of birds.

The African Savannah is probably the most famous habitat, these grasslands are home to many large mammals. The largest mammals include the African elephant, rhino, giraffe, and hippo. There are also large predators that roam the grasslands, such as lions, leopards, and cheetahs. The Savannah is also home to large herds of herbivores that mostly feed on grass, including wildebeest, buffalo, zebra, and antelopes.



The tropical regions have the largest diversity of mammal, insect and bird species. Most apes and monkeys live in the rainforests in these tropical areas. There are large primates, such as gorillas, baboons, and chimpanzees, but also small primates, such as squirrel monkeys, and the vervet monkey.

Exercise 18: Fill in the gaps below.

1) _____, _____, and _____ are types of habitats were most African animals live.

2) The largest mammals living in Africa include _____, _____, _____, and _____.

3) The largest variety of animal species can be found in the _____ of Africa.

4) The _____ is the fastest African mammal.

5) The ostrich only has two _____, this helps them to _____.

6) The _____ is the most dangerous

interesting Facts

Four of the five fastest mammals live in Africa. The cheetah is the fastest animal at 70 mph. The Thompson's Gazelle can reach speeds of 50 mph. The other two are lions and wildebeests.

Hippos are the most dangerous animal to humans. The males are very territorial and attack anything that comes into their area. The females are very protective of their babies and will attack when anyone comes near.

Most birds have four toes, but the ostrich only has two. This enables them to run faster (45 mph).

Lions sleep an average of 20 hours per day. They mostly hunt at night and spend most of the daytime sleeping. Giraffes, on the other hand, only sleep about 30 minutes per day. They can

Exercise 19: Unscramble the words, match them with the pictures and complete the cross word.

( ) hhcatee

( ) eleibtdsew

( ) onbboa

( ) leaezgl

( ) hiorn

( ) aerpdlo

( ) niol

( ) malce

( ) hltneape

( ) uablfof

( ) zreab

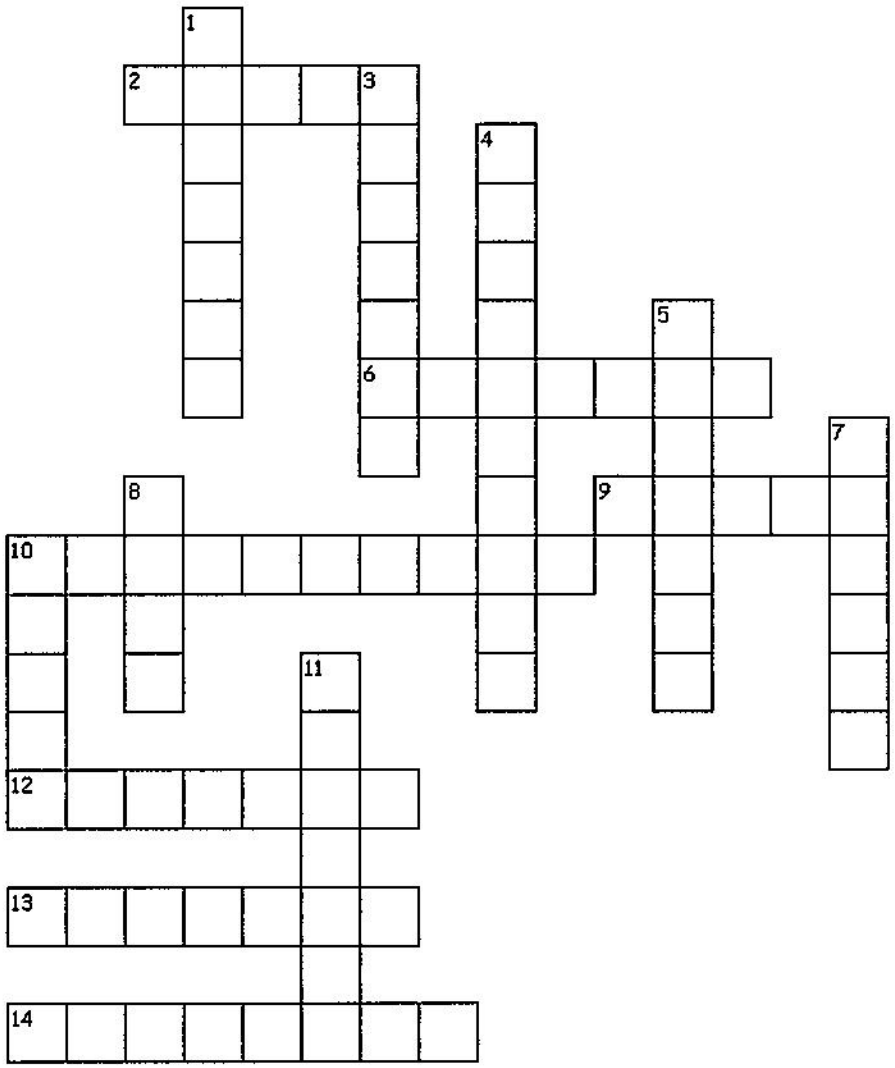
( ) eimnechazp

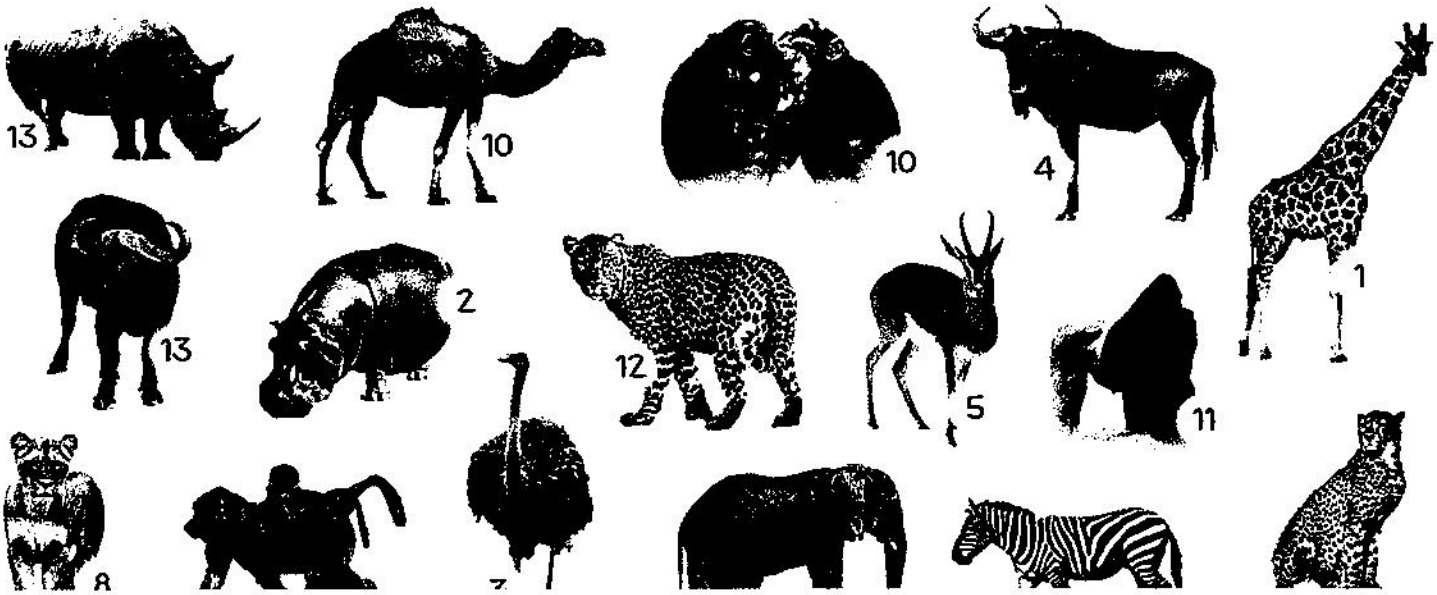
( ) ihopp

( ) corsiht

( ) arefigf

( ) roilalg





Poaching

Poaching is the illegal hunting of animals. There is a difference between poaching and hunting. Hunting is legal in certain places, as long as the hunter has permission from the government and holds a hunting license.

Poachers hunt animals, such as elephants, rhinos, and leopards, to sell their body parts. Some of these body parts can be sold for huge amounts of money. Rhino horns and the tusks of elephants (ivory) are examples of these. Poaching happens in many African countries and has brought the population of certain animal species to critical levels.

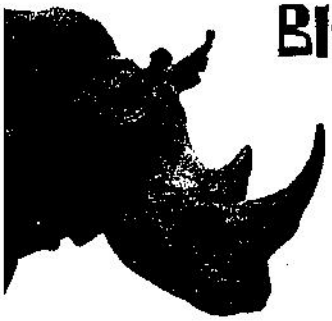
The poached animal parts are mostly sold in certain Asian countries, including Vietnam and China. The skins of animals, such as leopards and zebras are used as rugs or decoration. The tusks of elephants are primarily used to make ornaments and jewelry. The horns of rhinos are used in medicines. Some Asian cultures believe that these animal parts have magical healing powers. The demand for rhino horns is very high, and people are willing to pay a lot for it. One kilogram of rhino horn costs more than $65,000! In fact, a rhino's horn is more valuable by weight than gold and diamonds!

Organizations and governments from around the world are trying to stop poaching. African countries are trying to stop poachers, while other countries try to stop illegal body parts from coming into the country. Despite these efforts, poachers are still active. Guards of national parks are trained to track and arrest poachers. Some of these parks are cutting off the horns of rhinos themselves, in order to prevent poachers from killing them.

African Elephant

Despite a ban in the trade in ivory, African elephants are still being hunted for their tusks. Every year, around 30,000 elephants are poached. There are around 700,000 African elephants left in the wild.

Black Rhino



The black rhino is almost extinct in Africa. There are around 5,000 left in the wild. Thanks to anti-poaching efforts, the population of black rhinos is increasing in some parts of Africa.

Grevy's Zebra

There are approximately 2,500 Grevy's zebra left in the world. Poachers kill these animals for their skin and meat. Some cultures believe that its

Exercise 20: Are the statements below true or false?

1) Poaching is the same thing as hunting. ( )

2) Poachers hunt specific animals to restore balance to the ecosystem. ( )

3) Ivory is a hard white material that is found in the tusks of elephants. ( )

4) Some cultures believe that the horns of rhinos can help to cure diseases. ( )

5) One kilogram of a rhino's horn is more expensive than one kilogram of gold. ( )

6) Some African national parks cut off rhino horns to prevent poaching. ( )

7) Poachers are still killing animals, despite efforts to stop them. ( )

8) There are around 30,000 African elephants left in the wild. ( )

9) In some parts of Africa, the number of black rhinos is increasing. ( )

10) Poachers kill the Grevy's zebra for their ivory. ( )

Exercise 21: What do governments and wildlife organizations do to stop poaching? Can you think of other ways to stop this problem? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Exercise 22: Unscramble the words. Hint are given below.

1) opicgnha _____
The illegal hunting of animals.

2) drlpoea _____
An animal that is poached for its skin.

3) cirosuebstlu _____
Some people believe that the meat of the Grevy's zebra can cure … .

4) mtronsean _____
Ivory is used to make …

5) lihange _____
Some people believe that a rhino's horn has … powers.

Attractions

Great Sphinx (Egypt)

The Great Sphinx is a statue that is located near the Pyramids of Giza. The sculpture has the body of a lion, and the head of a human, representing the god of the Sun, Ra. It is the largest monumental statue in the world and is carved out of one single ridge of limestone. It is 240 feet long and 66 feet high. Over time, the Sphinx has been damaged badly by natural erosion; it is believed by experts that the sphinx originally had a beard.

Djenne (Mali)

Djenne is a town in Mali and is one of the oldest villages in Africa. The town has many buildings that are made from mud-bricks and are decorated with paint. The village was established around 800 B.C. and was an important place for traders. The Grande Mosque, which can be seen in the picture, is the largest mud-house in the world. The Grande Marche is the town's marketplace and is one of West Africa's most colorful markets.

Omo River (Ethiopia)

The Omo River region is an area in the Southwest of Ethiopia and is home to over 50 different tribes. The area is a very popular destination for tourists because of its tremendous cultural heritage. The tribes' customs and beliefs are the same as they were

Mountain Gorillas (Eastern Africa)

Mountain gorillas live deep in the jungles of east Africa and there are around 900 left. More than half of the gorillas live in the volcanic region of the Virunga Mountain in Uganda, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Virunga National Park is a place where tourists can go to see gorillas in the wild. The park is 46 square miles and has six volcanoes. Since 1979, it has been recognized as a World Heritage Site.

Serengeti National Park (Tanzania)

Serengeti National Park is a wildlife refuge on the Serengeti Plain in Tanzania. It covers an area of 5,700 square miles and is home to numerous animal species, such as lions, cheetahs, rhinos, and giraffes.

The park is famous for the annual migration of more than 1.5 million wildebeests, and around 250,000 zebras. The migration begins in May or June, when large herds move to the north where there is food and water. The herds return in November, when the dry season is over.

Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe & Zambia)

The Victoria Falls are located between Zimbabwe and Zambia. These waterfalls are part of the Zambezi River that falls over a cliff that is more than 5,604 feet wide. The Victoria Falls have the highest flow rate of 452,027 cubic feet per second and makes a 354 feet drop.

Exercise 23: Answer the questions below.

1) In which African country can wild gorillas be found?
a. South Africa b. Kenya
c. Uganda d. Egypt

2) How many mountain gorillas live in the wild?
a. 46 b. 450
c. 900 d. 1000

3) Why was the Great Sphinx built?
a. To represent an Egyptian God.
b. As a touristic attraction.
c. As the entrance of a pyramid
d. None of the above.

4) What is the Serengeti National Park known for?
a. The largest waterfall in the world.
b. Its tribal peoples.
c. The yearly migration of hundreds of thousands of animals.
d. For its population of mountain gorillas.

5) The Grande Mosque in Djenne is ..
a. A place of worship.
b. A marketplace.
c. Made from mud-bricks.
d. A and C are correct.

6) The Victoria Falls are located in ..
a. South Africa b. Egypt
c. Somalia d. Zambia

7) Djenne is ..
a. A village in Mali.
b. An old town in Morocco.
c. A national reserve in Kenya.
d. A waterfall in Zimbabwe.

8) The Victoria Falls ..
a. Have a 354-mile drop.
b. Is the name of a river.
c. Is a national park.
d. None of the above.

Exercise 24: Where are the attractions below located? Highlight the countries on the map.

1) Serengeti National Park
2) Omo River Valley
3) Mountain Gorillas
4) Great Sphinx
5) Djenne
6) Victoria Falls

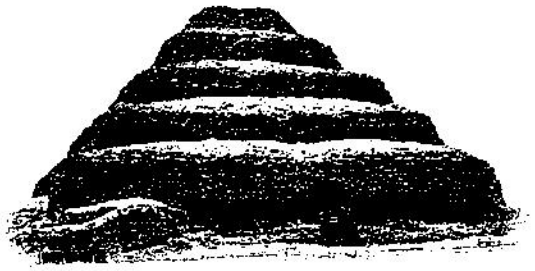
Pyramids

Why were the pyramids built?

The pyramids in Egypt were built around 4,500 years ago and served as monuments and burial places for the pharaohs. The ancient Egyptians believed that their kings needed these burial tombs to succeed in the afterlife. The pharaohs were buried deep inside the pyramid together, along with all kinds of treasures that the pharaoh might need in his afterlife.

Types of pyramids

Not all pyramids look the same. The oldest pyramids have large ledges that look like giant steps. Experts believe that these steps were built as some kind of stairway for the pharaohs to climb to the god of the sun. On the other hand, most other pyramids do not have these massive steps and instead have flat sides. It is believed that these flat sides are a symbol of the beginning of time.



Pyramid of Djoser

How were the pyramids built?

Until today, it remains a mystery as to how these pyramids were actually built. Some archeologists believe that more than a thousand slaves were used to cut up the blocks and move them up the pyramid by using ramps. It is believed that it took around 25 years and more than 20,000 workers to build the Great Pyramid of Giza. In many cases, the pharaohs would already start building the pyramid while they were in power because it took such a long time to complete.

How big are the pyramids?

There are 138 pyramids in Egypt, the largest of which is the Pyramid of Khufu, which is also referred to as the Great Pyramid of Giza. When the ancient Egyptians finished building the tomb, it was over 480 feet tall. Experts estimate that the Great Pyramid of Giza consists of more than 2.3 million blocks of rock and weighs 5.9 million tons!

interesting Facts

The Great Pyramid of Giza points very precisely to the north.

The pyramids of Egypt were all built to the west of the Nile River. This is because the western side was associated with the land of the dead.

The base of a pyramid is always a perfect square.

The Pyramid of Menkaure, the Pyramid of Khafre, and the Great Pyramid of Giza are precisely aligned with the Constellation of Orion.

For more than 3,800 years, the Great Pyramid of Giza was the

What is inside the Pyramids?

There are several rooms and hallways inside the pyramids. The burial rooms are located deep inside the pyramids and were usually decorated with paintings and carvings. Near the pharaoh's room, there are other rooms that served as the burial rooms for his family and servants.

Most pyramids have fake burial rooms. They were built to trick robbers who were after all of the treasures hidden inside the pyramids. Despite all of these efforts, most of the pyramids were eventually robbed and all

Exercise 25: Answer the questions about pyramids.

1) What was the main purpose of the Egyptian pyramids?
a. Monuments to the glory of Egypt.
b. Temples for their gods.
c. Meeting places for the leaders of the country.
d. Burial sites for the pharaohs.

2) When were the pyramids built?
a. 5,000 B.C. b. 3,000 B.C.
c. 2,000 B.C. d. 2,000 A.D.

3) What do archeologists think the ledges in the step pyramids were for?
a. Steps for the dead Pharaoh to use to climb to the gods.
b. Places for the slaves to rest while building the pyramid.
c. Each step or level represented a different cycle of life.
d. The architect just thought they looked nice.

4) What is the largest pyramid built by the Egyptians?
a. The Pyramid of Djoser
b. The Pyramid of Khafre
c. The Great Pyramid of Giza
d. The Red Pyramid of Snofru

5) What do the pyramids have in common?
a. They are all built just outside of Cairo.
b. They are all built on the west side of the Nile River.
c. They are all built next to the Mediterranean Sea.
d. They are all built on the coast of the Red Sea.

6) How long did it take the Egyptians to build a pyramid?
a. Less than a year b. 5 years
c. 15 years d. 25 years

7) Why did many pyramids have fake passages and traps?
a. To keep the Pharaoh`s spirit from leaving the pyramid.
b. To keep evil spirits from haunting the Pharaoh.
c. To trick robbers from stealing the treasures.
d. All of the above.

8) Why is it that archeologists have not found the original treasures in many of the pyramids?
a. Because grave robbers stole them thousands of years ago.
b. Because they are digging slowly so as not to destroy the pyramid.
c. Because of all the traps and hidden passages.
d. Because the treasures are a myth and never really existed.

9) Which people had burial rooms inside a pyramid?
a. Servants of a pharaoh
b. The pharaoh's wives
c. Only the pharaohs
d. All of the above

10) About how tall is the pyramid of Khufu at Giza?
a. 80 feet b. 120 feet
c. 250 feet d. 480 feet

Exercise 26: Write the names of the things related to pyramids below and find the hidden word.

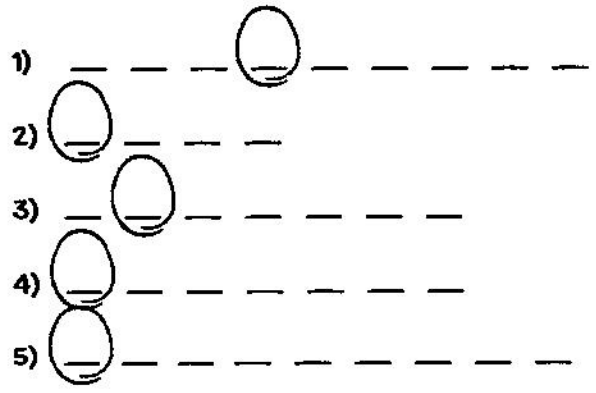
1) Pyramids were built for Pharaohs to succeed in the . . . .

2) The biggest pyramid is the Great Pyramid of . . . .

3) The stone tombs of pharaohs.

4) An Egyptian king from the past.

5) These things were buried together with the pharaohs.



Reflection

Exercise 27: Write the names of the things related to Africa below and find the hidden word.

1) _ _ _ O _ _

2) _ _ _ _ O _ _

3) _ _ _ _ _ _ O _ _ _ _ _ _

4) _ O _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

5) _ _ _ _ _ O _ _ _ _

6) O _ _ _ _

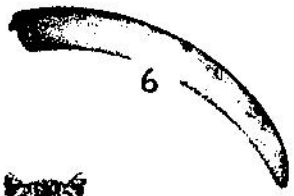
7) _ _ _ O _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Answer: _ _ _ _ _ _ _

7

1

5


6

4

2

3

Exercise 28: Unscramble the words. Hints are given below.

1) eehthac _____
The fastest land mammal in Africa.

2) hophara _____
An Egyptian ruler.

3) rocivtaislalf _____
A famous waterfall in the south of Africa.

4) nolyco _____
A country under control of another country.

5) olmnjrkaiai _____
Mount ... is the highest mountain of Africa.

6) nasanhva _____
A region in Africa with grasslands and some scattered trees.

7) breti _____
A small group of people with a traditional lifestyle.

8) fsuhcatorai _____
A country in southern Africa.

9) thardipae _____
A system of discrimination on race.

10) acrbia _____
A common language in northern Africa.

11) negatnytciep _____
An ancient civilization from Africa.

12) gcaipohn _____
The illegal hunting of animals.