

Week 1: Introduction to Africa	Week 2: Human and Physical Geography of Africa.	Week 3: African ecosystems
<p>Continent: A large continuous landmass.</p> <p>Location: Where something is.</p> <p>Country: An area of land, ruled by a government, with a population of people.</p> <p>Africa is the second largest continent in the world and contains 54 countries.</p> <p>Perception: The way something is regarded or viewed by a person.</p> <p>Stereotype: A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.</p> <p>Quality of life: This is the measure of somebody's wellbeing and happiness.</p> <p>Standard of living: Refers to the level of wealth, comfort, and necessities available to a certain individual or group.</p>	<p>Human Geography: The study of humans and how they interact with the physical world.</p> <p>Physical Geography: The study of the earth's physical (natural) features.</p> <p>Population density: The number of people per unit of area i.e. per square kilometre.</p> <p>Colonial Period: A period in a country's history where it was subject to management by a colonial power (i.e. Some parts of Africa were ruled by the British government)</p> <p>Precolonial: The time before colonial rule.</p> <p>Sparsely populated: Very few people in an area</p> <p>Densely populated: A lot of people in an area.</p>	<p>Ecosystem: An environment containing living and non-living things.</p> <p>Biome: A large scale ecosystem.</p> <p>Tropical Rainforest: A biome located close to the equator characterised by high humidity and dense vegetation.</p> <p>Desert: A biome characterised by low levels of annual precipitation.</p> <p>Grasslands: A large open area covered by grasses.</p> <p>Vegetation: Plants</p> <p>Interdependence: Where two or more things in an ecosystem depend on each other to help them survive.</p>
Week 4: The Sahel	Week 5: Desertification in the Sahel.	Week 6: Strategies to reduce desertification.
<p>Sahel: A semi-arid region of north-central Africa extending from Senegal eastward to Sudan.</p> <p>Semi-Arid : Dry but having slightly more rain than an arid region or climate.</p> <p>Arid: An area which receives very little annual rainfall.</p> <p>Millet: A cereal like crop grown in warmer countries</p> <p>Cotton: Taken from a cotton plant which can be used for making textiles.</p> <p>Climate: The atmospheric conditions over a long period of time.</p> <p>Weather: The day to day changes in the atmosphere.</p>	<p>Famine: An extreme lack of food.</p> <p>Desertification : The process by which fertile land becomes desert.</p> <p>Drought: Where there are shortages in the water supply for a long period of time.</p> <p>Soil erosion: The removal of the top layer of soil (needed for plant growth).</p> <p>Population growth: Where the number of people living in an area increase.</p> <p>Overgrazing: Where too much grazing by farm animals can lead to damage of the land.</p> <p>Climate change: Where there has been a recent rise in temperatures and extreme weather events due to human activity on earth.</p>	<p>Agriculture: Farming</p> <p>Afforestation: The planting of trees.</p> <p>Irrigation: The supply of water to land or crops to help growth.</p> <p>Sustainable: Sustainability is the practice of using natural resources responsibly, so they can support both present and future generations..</p> <p>Humidity: The amount of water vapour in the air.</p> <p>Drought resistant trees: Trees which can survive with little water.</p> <p>Nutrient cycle: The continuous cycle of nutrients in an ecosystem.</p>