

AFRICA

Development

- The HDI was introduced to combine three measures – **life expectancy** (a social measure), education (average number of years of schooling and expected years of schooling – a social measure) and **gross national income per capita** (an economic measure).



Colonialism occurs when a country or a nation takes control of other lands, regions, or territories outside of its borders (boundaries of the country) by turning those other lands, regions, or territories into a colony that they have control over.

Why did it happen?

The Berlin conference in 1884-85 was held between 14 European nations that discussed what they were going to do with the continent of Africa. No African leaders were involved in this conference. European nations wanted to bring civilisation to the continent as well as exploiting the national resources available.

Causes of a Development Gap

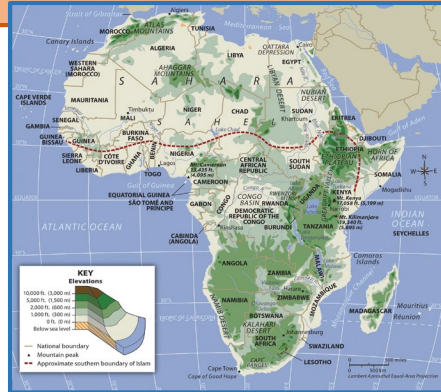
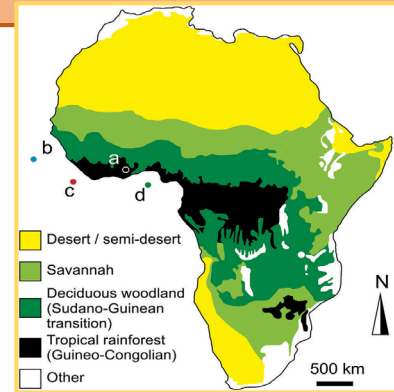
Cause	Explanation	This means...
Location	If a country has no coastline (landlocked), or access is limited, it can be difficult to trade with other countries.	If a country is unable to sell its goods this means that they can't make any money to improve services or infrastructure.
Natural Hazards	Many poor countries have no defenses for floods, storms or earthquakes. When a natural hazard hits, people will struggle even more than usual.	If a country has to keep repairing the damages it won't be able to afford to develop its infrastructure.
Climate	Many LICs experience climatic extremes in deserts, tundra or tropical rainforest areas. It is difficult to grow food in these environments.	Many people will suffer from malnutrition and starvation. Scientists are increasingly concerned that climate change will impact people who live in LICs more than NEEs.
War	If a country is at war it can cause damage to their infrastructure, people will evacuate their homes, people may die.	That a country will have to pay for repairs in that country, have to pay more for healthcare and getting people back working.
Gender Inequality	This is where men and women are treated unfairly. If a country doesn't allow women to work, they are only having half of their workforce in employment.	This means there will be less people paying taxes and having less money in that countries economy.
Education & Healthcare	If a country has poor education less people will be able to get good paying jobs. If a country has poor healthcare less people will be getting treatment and may die at an earlier age.	This means that there will be less money in the economy and less skilled workers. If there is poor healthcare many people may die as they are not being cared for, resulting in less people working.
Politics	If a country has an unstable government it means they won't have a leader who is developing their country. A lot of people maybe in poverty and the leaders maybe mega rich.	This means less money is put into infrastructure, education and healthcare.



DECIDUOUS WOODLAND

Temperate deciduous woodlands are found between 40° and 60° north and south of the equator. The rainfall is high, between 500-1,500 mm a year. The Temperate Deciduous Forest biome has four seasons of winter, spring, summer and autumn. Plants have special adaptations to deal with these seasonal changes. Deciduous trees shed their leaves at the approach of a cool or dry season and later grow new leaves. As temperatures drop, the tree cuts off the supply of water to the leaves and seals off the area between the leaf stem and the tree trunk.

- Africa is the world's second largest continent and currently contains 54 countries.
- Africa is in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. It is spread across three of the major lines of latitude: the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn. The north of Africa shares a boundary with Asia.
- Africa is surrounded by the Indian Ocean in the east, the South Atlantic Ocean in the south-west and the North Atlantic Ocean in the north-west.



Africa's Biomes – Tropical Rainforest, Desert, Savannah and Deciduous Woodland

TROPICAL RAINFOREST

The Congo rainforest is known for its high levels of biodiversity, including more than 600 tree species and 10,000 animal species. **Tropical rainforests** are lush and warm all year long! Temperatures don't change much between night and day. The average temperature in tropical rainforests ranges 21 to 30°C. The environment is pretty wet. The yearly rainfall ranges from 200 to 1000 cm, and it can rain hard. It can downpour as much 5 cm in an hour!



DESERT:

Deserts are dry or **arid** areas that receive less than 250 mm of rain each year. Deserts can be hot or cold. They contain plants and animals that are specially adapted to these extremely dry conditions. Plants in deserts have adaptations to conserve water. For example, cacti have enlarged stems to store water, as well as spines to protect these water reserves from thirsty animals. In hot and dry deserts, also known as arid deserts, the temperatures are warm and dry year-round. (The Sahara Desert).



SAVANNAH:

The savannah have two distinct wet and dry seasons. Savannah includes grasses with scattered acacia trees. Plants and animals have to adapt to the long, dry periods. Animals may migrate great distances in search of food and water. The hottest temperatures come just before the heavy rainfall, and the coolest time of year comes just after the rains. Further away from the equator, the grassland becomes drier and drier, and gradually the climate and biomes change.