



## Africa with a focus on Kenya



### Pupils will learn

- To locate Africa on a world map and identify the country of Kenya
- To explore the climate and weather of Kenya.
- To explore the animals of Kenya.
- To be able to use compass points to navigate around a map.
- To explore the landscapes of Kenya.
- To find out about the people and culture of Kenya.
- To identify similarities and differences between Kenya and the UK.

### Important facts

- Africa is home to many different peoples.
- There are 54 countries in Africa with a total of more than 1.1 billion people living on the continent.
- 49.7 million people live in Kenya. Its capital city is Nairobi and this is its flag.



- The Maasai Mara live in small villages close to the Maasai Nature National Reserve in Kenya and are also found in Tanzania.
- The Maasai Mara National Reserve is an area of savannah wilderness in southwestern Kenya, along the Tanzanian border. At the reserve visitors can see many different animals including lions, cheetahs, elephants, zebras, hippos and wildebeest.
- The landscape of the reserve is one of grassy plains and rolling hills.
- Many people visit Kenya for a safari holiday.

### Home Learning Ideas

- Find out when going to the shop which foods come from Africa.
- Find out about safaris in Kenya - create a leaflet to tell people about the safari.
- Look at traditional homes in Kenya - make one using craft materials.

**Please bring in anything you do at home to receive dojo points and to be displayed in school.**

### Inquiry Questions

What is the effect of tourism on on Kenya?

### Books to read at home

- **Lila and the Secret of Rain** by David Conway & Jude Daly
- **Africa Is Not a Country** by Mark Melnicove & Margy Burns Knight
- **Letters to Africa** by UCLan
- **Handa's Surprise** by Eileen Browne
- **One Day on our Blue Planet: In the Savannah** by Ella Bailey

### Further Information



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## Key Vocabulary

<b>tourists</b> (noun)	A person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure.	<b>endangered</b> (adjective)	(of a species) seriously at risk of extinction.
<b>Swahili</b> (noun)	One of the official languages spoken in Kenya	<b>species</b> (noun)	A class of plants or animals whose members have the same main characteristics and are able to breed with each other
<b>agriculture</b> (noun)	The science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.	<b>migration</b> (noun)	Seasonal movement of animals from one region to another.
<b>climate</b> (noun)	Climate is the average weather (temperature, cloudiness, rainfall) in a place over many years.	<b>vegetation</b> (noun)	Plants considered collectively, especially those found in a particular area or habitat.
<b>savannah</b> (noun)	A <b>savannah</b> is a large area of flat, grassy land, usually in Africa.	<b>safari</b> (noun)	A trip to hunt or observe animals in their natural habitat, especially in East Africa.
<b>reserve</b> (noun)	A protected area for wildlife	<b>continent</b> (noun)	A very large landmass of the world which may include many countries.
<b>habitats</b> (noun)	The <b>habitat</b> of an animal or plant is the natural environment in which it normally lives or grows.	<b>Human Geography</b>	This looks at the impact of human behaviour on the environment (e.g. buildings, amount of people in an area and what they do there.)
<b>food chain</b> (noun)	<b>The food chain</b> is a series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it.	<b>Physical Geography</b>	This looks at the natural things in the world such as climate, land and plants