

Africa—Geography

Year 3

Core Knowledge

- Africa is a continent which is made up of 54 countries: Nigeria, Ethiopia, Egypt, DR Congo, Tanzania, South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Algeria, Sudan, Morocco, Angola, Mozambique, Ghana, Madagascar, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, Malawi, Zambia, Senegal, Chad, Somalia, Zimbabwe, Guinea, Rwanda, Benin, Burundi, Tunisia, South Sudan, Togo, Sierra Leone, Libya, Congo, Liberia, Central African Republic, Mauritania, Eritrea, Namibia, Gambia, Botswana, Gabon, Lesotho, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Eswatini, Djibouti, Comoros, Cabo Verde, Sao Tome & Principe and Seychelles.
- If you took the land of the United States and added it to the lands of China, Japan and Europe, Africa would still be bigger.
- Africa has large areas of desert and grassland, small areas of rainforest and a few mountain ranges. There are some large cities in many of the countries.
- Nigeria is one of the highest populated countries in Africa with over 203 million people living in the country. The capital city of Nigeria is Abuja. Lagos is the biggest city.
- The two biggest religions in Nigeria are Christianity and Islam. About a tenth of Nigerians follow traditional African religions.
- Nigeria is in West Africa and shares borders with Benin, Cameroon, Chad and Niger.
- Nigeria has mountains and rich tropical rainforests in the south. In the north, there are vast grasslands and in between them, there is savannah. Because Nigeria is coastal, it has sandy beaches.
- The river Niger runs across Nigeria, and gives the country its name.



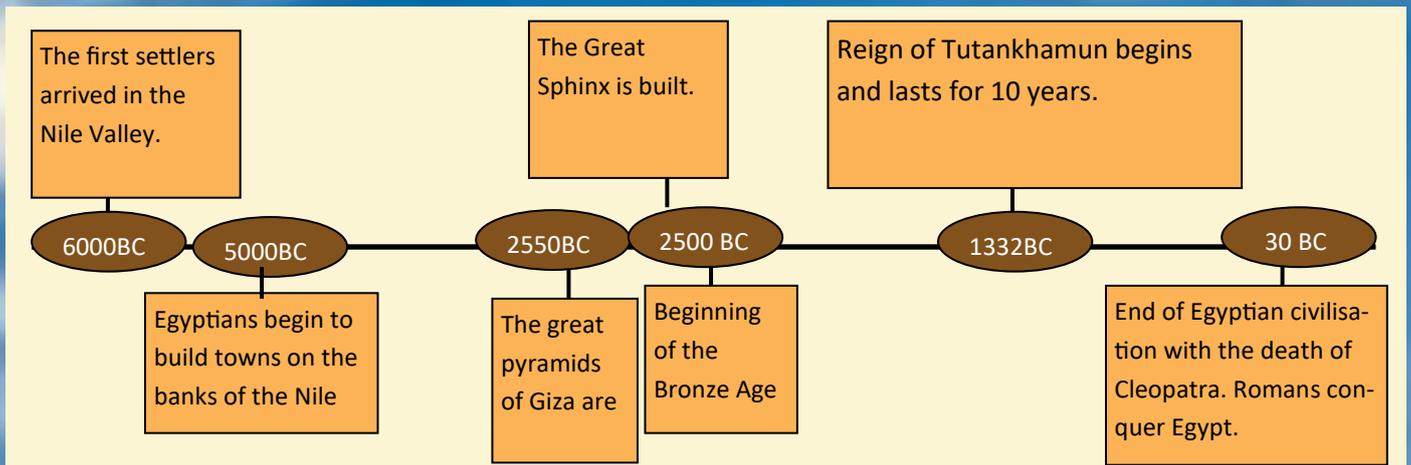
Nigeria is in the West of Africa.

Key Vocabulary

continent—a continuous expanses of land. There are seven continents in the world: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.	
country—a nation with its own government, occupying a piece of land	
desert—a dry area of land with little or no vegetation	
grassland—a large open area of country covered with grass	
rainforest—a dense forest with a wide variety of animal and plant life, found in tropical areas with heavy rainfall	
mountain range—a series of connected mountains	
borders—the line that divides two countries or areas.	
savannah- a wide flat open area of land, especially in Africa, that is covered with grass but has few trees.	

Ancient Egypt—History

Year 3

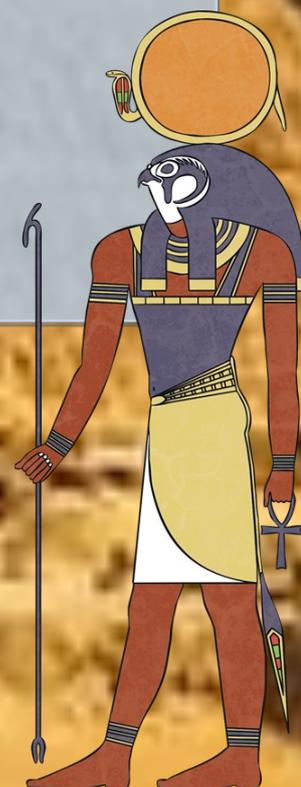


Core Knowledge

- The Ancient Egyptian civilisation lasted from 7500BC until 30 BC with the death of Cleopatra. This was at the same time as Ancient Greece and the Mayans.
- The pyramids were built as a special place to put a pharaoh's body once they had died. Each pyramid took many years to build.
- The river Nile was a vital resource for the Egyptians, providing them with water for crops, fertile soil, fishing, papyrus reeds, mud for bricks and pots and transport.
- The Nile would flood every year between June and September during the season the Egyptians called Akhet and this would provide the rich, fertile soil that was best for growing crops.
- Howard Carter discovered and opened the tomb of Tutankhamun in 1922. The tomb was full with over 3000 artefacts and treasures that have taught us more about the Ancient Egyptians.
- Hieroglyphics were the formal writing system used in Ancient Egypt. They were symbols that represented letters and words.
- Children started learning from 5 years old. Wealthy children studied mathematics, reading and writing and poor children learned the family trade.
- Pharaohs were Egyptian rulers who were the most powerful people in Egypt. They were considered to be gods and goddesses. (E.g. Tutankhamun, Ramses II and Cleopatra).
- Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death and used mummification to preserve the bodies for the after life.
- The Ancient Egyptians had strong, religious beliefs with many gods and goddesses and believed their lives were controlled by their deities.

Key Vocabulary

civilisation— a group of people with their own languages and way of life.	
deities— gods and goddesses who were considered divine or sacred.	
pyramid—a large stone structure that has triangular outer surfaces. They were built for religious purposes.	
mummification— a process to preserve (protect) a body once it was buried. It took around 70 days to complete and the body was wrapped up and buried in a stone coffin.	
tomb— a place where someone is buried, usually underground, with a monument to remember the person, over the top.	



Ra is the Ancient Egyptian god of the Sun.