



Harper Bell

Seventh-day Adventist Primary School

Curriculum Planning



Knowledge Organisers

Faith - Cultural Heritage - Aspirations

Our Children, Our Curriculum.



Knowledge Organiser:

Africa is not a Country

Overview

- There are 54 states on the continent of Africa that are diverse culturally and geographically. .
- A lot of misconceptions surround Africa, partly because we most often hear about its struggles.
- It is approximately as big as the combined landmasses of China, the United States, India, Japan and much of Europe.
- The African continent has the highest level of genetic diversity in the world. According to the researchers, this makes sense since it's the starting point for the human race.
- Arabic is the most widely spoken language in Africa, but it's also home to about 2,000 other languages.
- Islam is the dominant religion in Africa; Christianity is second. By 2050, some project that nearly 40 per cent of all Christians will live in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- About 37 percent of Africans live in urban areas — but in the next 30 years, Africa is expected to be the world's fastest urbanizing region.
- African countries account for five or six spots on most "top 10 fastest growing economies" lists, with Ethiopia, Ghana and Ivory Coast leading the way for the continent.

African Countries

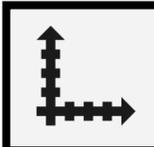
It contains the countries of; Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic, Congo, Republic of , Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. That's 54 countries!



Imperialism = extending a country's power through colonization, use of military force, or other means.



Economy = what a country makes and trades with other countries; goods (physical things) and services (things done by people)

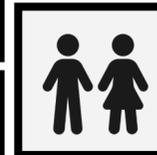


Latitude and Longitude = coordinate system used to locate a place on Earth



Climate Zones = areas of the Earth (from east to west) that share distinct climates e.g. hot or cold

Year	Event
15th Century	First European explorers arrive in Africa
1619	Official start of slave trade
1807	End of slave trade
1874	British declare coastal area of the Gold Coast as a colony as British Gold coast (modern-day Ghana)
1885	Berlin Conference
1899	Sudan colonised by Britain
1924	Britain starts to rule Sudan as if it were two separate countries based on faith
1954	Sudan given independence
1957	Ghana gains independence
1960	Ghana becomes a republic
2011	South Sudan given independence from Sudan



Human Geography = the impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world.



Physical Geography = natural processes of the Earth, such as climate, rivers, mountains etc



Knowledge Organiser:

Windrush Generation

Year	Event
1492 - 1810	Britain transports 1,665,000 slaves to the Caribbean
1623	British colonisation of Caribbean region begins with Saint Kitts
1939	Start of World War Two
1945	End of World War Two
1948	British Nationality Act
1948	Empire Windrush arrives at Tilbury Docks
1956	London Transport Executive agreed with the Barbadian Immigrants Liaison Service to loan Barbadians their fares to Britain
1958	Notting Hill riots
1961	130,000 Caribbean's entered Britain to 'Beat the Ban' with the 1962 Commonwealth Immigration Act on the horizon
1962	Commonwealth Immigration Act
1968	Enoch Powell delivers his 'rivers of blood' speech
1968	Race Relations Act
2018	Start of the Windrush Scandal

Overview
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In June 1948, the merchant vessel Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury Docks carrying 492 workers from the Caribbean. They had come to Britain to assist with post-war reconstruction. After 1948 Caribbean arrivals numbered between 500 and 700 a year, and by 1956 there were just over 40,000 such immigrants in Britain. Under the auspices of the British Nationality Act of 1948, Commonwealth citizens were granted British citizenship, entry, and rights to settle into Britain. The majority of the Empire Windrush passengers were men from Jamaica. Ex-Royal Air Foremen (RAF) who fought in World War II was also on board the ship. Entire families from Trinidad, Barbados and other Caribbean islanders of various class and professional backgrounds also took the opportunity to immigrate to Britain for economic opportunities. In the aftermath of World War Two, definitions of British nationality were re-defined, often to encourage colonial residents to come to Britain to help with post-war reconstruction. Commonwealth Immigration Act 1962 - legislation was passed to restrict the number of Commonwealth immigrants to Britain. Applicants now had to have work permits, which were given mostly to skilled migrants, such as doctors.

Name	Significance
Enoch Powell	Conservative MP; inflammatory 1968 "rivers of blood" speech
Sir Oswald Mosley	Fascist political leader; anti-immigration views; supporter of repatriation of Caribbean immigrants ("send them back home")

Vocabulary	Definition
Brexit	Britain's exit from the EU
Caribbean	The region consisting of the Caribbean Sea and its islands
Colony	A country or area controlled by another country
Commonwealth	An international association consisting of the UK together with states that were previously part of the British Empire
Discrimination	The unjust treatment of different categories of people e.g. race
Empire	A group of nations or peoples ruled over
Empire Windrush	Passenger ship used to transport migrants to Britain from the Caribbean
Immigrant	A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country
Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization
Migrant	A person who moves from one country to another
Mother Country	The country who controls other countries
Post-war	After the end of World War Two in 1945
Racism	To discriminate against someone because of their race
Reconstruction	To rebuild something after it's been damaged
Tilbury Docks	A London dock for ships
Xenophobia	Dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries



Knowledge Organiser:

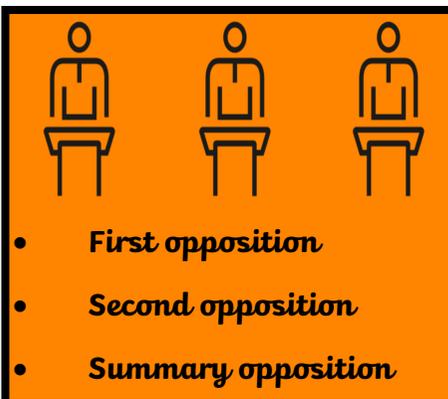
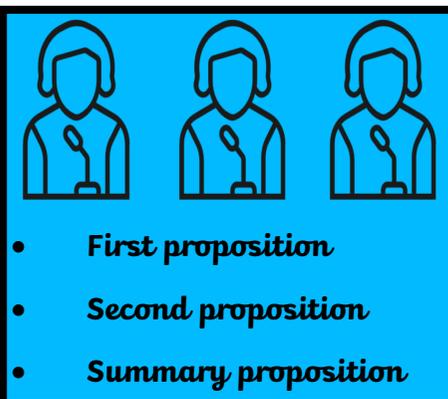
Oracy: The Art of Debate

Vocabulary	Definition
argument	series of statements intended to determine the degree of truth of another statement
chair	The person who controls a debate and manages the adjudication and feedback to teams afterwards.
judge	A person who assists the chair judge in adjudicating the debate.
motion	The statement of the debate.
opposition	The side against the motion.
point of information	A short, quick point of rebuttal made during a speech by a speaker on the opposing side. Also known as a POI.
proposition	The side in favour of the motion. Also known as the government.
rebuttal	The explanation of why the arguments made by the other side is wrong.
summation	The concluding speech on each side, providing a biased summary of the debate.



1st	person 1 from the proposition (for) team starts
2nd	person 1 from the opposition speaks
3rd	person 2 from the proposition team speaks
4th	person 2 from the opposition speaks
5th	the debate is opened to the audience
6th	person 3 of the opposition gives their summary speech - including rebuttals and answers to the audience
7th	person 3 of the proposition gives their summary speech - including rebuttals

Extended Mace Format of Debate



POIs can be offered by the other team while person 1 and 2 are talking, as long as it is not during the 'protected time'.

A people without the knowledge of their past history,
origin or culture is like a tree without roots.

Marcus Garvey



For all children to fulfil their God-given talents and to aspire to
achieve a university education.

Love - Learning - Laughter