

Four Universities

How is Sheffield different to Cape Town?

Powerful knowledge		Vocab	Vocabulary	
		Tier 2	Tier 3	
Africa has different climates. Some parts are very hot and dry, while other parts are very wet and cold. In some places it snows, like the Atlas mountains in Morocco or on the peak of Kilimanjaro. Most of South Africa has warm, sunny days and cool nights. Sheffield has a warm summer, but winter is damp and chilly. Rain falls year-round.		similarities differences mild	climate population	
Cape Town	Sheffield			
On the coast	Inland city in the centre of the UK			
Mountains near the city High land and hills nearby				
Population- around 3 million	Population- half a million			
Large harbour	Countryside nearby			
Beaches	Some high-rise buildings			
High-rise buildings	Shopping centres			
Shopping centres	No airport in the city			
Airport	Has a tram system			
$\frac{1}{4}$ speak English as their first language	Two Universities			
4	95% of people speak English as their first language			
Has a tram system				



Why is South Africa the rainbow nation?

Powerful knowledge

South Africa is called the Rainbow Nation to represent the coming together of all the different people who live in South Africa, a nation with 11 different language.



Apartheid was a system in place in South Africa that separated people based on their race and skin colour.

Even though there were less white people than black people, apartheid laws allowed white people to rule the country and enforce the laws.

Non-white people had to live in different areas and had fewer rights than white people.



1913	1950	1962	1980	1994
Land Act	Defiance Campaigns	Nelson Mandela Imprisoned	International Support Begins	Nelson Mandela becomes President
Stopped whites and non- whites buying land from each other.	Protests, strikes and boycotts started.	Mandela was put in prison.	Other countrie s started to boycott South Africa.	Mandela became President of South Africa.

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was a very important person in the world. He was from South Africa where he led an anti-apartheid (say: anti-a-part-hite) movement. He also spent twenty-seven years in prison for fighting against the government and was the first black South African President.

Apartheid was the separation of black and white people in South Africa.

Early Life

Nelson Mandela was named Rolihlahla Mandela when he was born in Mvezo (say: m-**vay-zo**), South

Africa in 1918. He was given the name Nelson by his teacher on his first day of school.

He did well at school and went to the University of Fort Hare, however, he was expelled because he joined a student protest. When he returned home, his family told him he would have to marry someone if he did not return to Fort Hare to finish his degree. Mandela ran away to the city of Johannesburg (say: Joe-hanez-burg) where he managed to finish his degree through the University of South Africa and eventually became a lawyer.

Politics and Prison

From 1942, he was more involved with politics and by 1944, he helped start the youth section of the African National Congress (ANC), a political party in South Africa. Later, he was chosen to lead the plan to fight against apartheid.

The next years were full of fighting and arrests because of apartheid and in 1962, he was arrested again and in 1964, was given a long prison sentence. During his time in prison, the rest of the world was also trying to stop apartheid in South Africa.

Freedom and the President

In 1984, Nelson Mandela was the world's most famous prisoner and the song 'Free Nelson Mandela', which was used to tell people to let him out of prison, was a UK number one record. By 1988, things were starting to change in South Africa when black students were allowed to go to white universities. In 1990, South Africa's new President set Nelson Mandela free. The two men agreed that



represent	apartheid
separate	boycott
protest	race

Vocabulary

Tier 2

Tier 3



How do animals survive in their habitat?

				Vocabulary	
Powerful knowledge			Tier 2	Tier 3	
	A habitat is a Camels live in hot, dry deserts.	home environment for pla Most penguins live in Antarctica.	nts and animals. Most Cheetahs live in African grasslands.		
	Animals are adapted to their habitat.				
	 Long, muscular legs for walking Fat-filled humps to supply energy and water Extremely long intestine to conserve water 	Thick skin and blubber to keep warm Black feathers to absorb heat from the sun	 Claws to grip and change direction at high speed A long, flat tail to help to balance Dark spots to camouflage Large nostrils help them to breathe deeply while sprinting Black lines under eyes like sunglasses 	Extreme / extremely conserve padded	habitat adaptation streamlined blubber camouflage absorb