

Week 7- 7th Grade Social Studies May 4-8

Standard: SS7CG2 Analyze how government instability in Africa impacts standard of living.

Instructions: Choose 4 activities to complete this week. Make sure you utilize resources located in Google Classroom and take the weekly assessment.

Activity 1: How does government instability impact the people of Africa?

Go to: "Mapping the Crisis"
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/shared/spl/hi/africa/05/crisis_map/html/1.stm

Complete the chart below. (You can copy and paste to a doc or create on paper.)

	# People impacted by Hunger	Main reasons for food shortage
Dem. Rep. Congo		
Sudan		
Nigeria		
Kenya		
Ethiopia		
South Africa		
Egypt		

Activity 2: How does government instability contribute to the spread of disease?

You have been given a task or researching two common diseases in Africa. Your job is to find information and present (2 paragraphs min) the following for ONE of the following diseases:

AIDS or EBOLA

Make sure you answer the following questions within your paragraphs. Make sure it is in YOUR OWN Words.

1. Describe the disease and its side effects on the people of Africa.
2. What has the government done to try to help stop the spread of this disease?

Activity 3: How does government instability affect citizens of a country?

Watch the following Video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eI4D08ZLxuw>

After you watch the video, record ten facts you learned about the percentage of girls in Africa that are able to get an education and the reasoning why so many go without. Include other facts you learned from the video about education in Africa. Make sure you write in complete sentences.

Activity 4: How does government instability impact the people of Africa?

Watch the video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gOp5O5fape0>

Write a first person personal narrative about the struggles of a child growing up in Africa amidst the Aids epidemic. Your narrative must be at least a page.

Activity 5. How does government instability contribute to famine?

Visit the following website:
<https://www.worldvision.org/hunger-news-stories/africa-hunger-famine-facts>

After reading through the website, write a letter to the leaders of Africa explaining the causes and the effects of famine in Africa. List at least one solution to this problem.

Activity 6. How does government instability impact the people of Africa?

Write a 5 paragraph essay that answers the following questions:

"What do you feel is the biggest issue taking place in Africa? What are some possible solutions to this problem? What can the United States do about this? What can YOU do about this?"

Week 7 Assessment - Impact of Government Stability

As described earlier in detail, is the destabilizing legacy of colonialism on modern day Africa. In short, the governments of many African countries face civil unrest due to colonial actions. This makes governing modern countries difficult to say the least. This instability causes problems in accessing education and ensuring all African have the medicine and food they need. In African countries with more stability, educational opportunities are more accessible and of higher quality. The government has the resources to invest in the education system resulting in higher literacy rates and therefore higher societal and economic contributions from individuals. This is the situation in Kenya and the country can boast of many universities and an educated workforce. On the other hand, countries without stability will very often neglect educational systems in their countries. If a country is experiencing civil war, going to school becomes a dangerous act as the journey or school itself may be unsafe. This is the situation in Sudan and South Sudan who only recently ended their civil war. Countries with governmental instability are also less likely to address the control and treatment of diseases. Unstable governments can't properly fund treatments or create campaigns to educate citizens about treatment and prevention. Underfunded healthcare systems have led to the rampant spread of HIV/AIDS across the continent. Two-thirds of all new HIV/AIDS cases globally come from Sub-Saharan Africa and Zimbabwe, which has experienced little stability, has one of the highest rates for the disease in the world. Botswana, which has been stable since independence, was able to respond to this academic quickly ensuring the country has one of the lowest infection rates. Government instability can also lead to food shortages resulting in famine. Famines in Africa can have a variety of natural causes from climate change. However, very often government instability can create problems with the food supply. An unstable government may often have military conflict that disrupts or destroys farming. In Uganda, civil unrest between ethnic groups has led to many military and political conflicts which have interrupted trade and agricultural practices. An attempted coup makes it even harder for the government to ensure stability and provide the necessary resources to grow crops. This led to a lack of food that forced many Ugandans to depend on international aid. What students Should Know No matter what the topic, government instability has negative effects. When a government does not have the money, time, or focus to invest in its people, there can only be disaster that follows. Some of these disasters such as HIV/AIDS and famine may have occurred anyways but would have been dealt with faster and more effectively if resources were available. Instability even creates new problems as military conflicts create unsafe areas where citizens cannot continue with daily life.

By World Health Organisation (WHO) figures, the Ebola epidemic in West Africa [claimed 8,037 lives](#) between the start of the outbreak in 2014 and the end of that year. Though the virulence and rapid spread of the Ebola virus are major causes of concern, it is important to understand the mortality figures in the broader sub-Saharan African context.

In 2012 – [the most recent complete WHO figures](#) for the World Bank sub-Saharan African region – about 9.6-million people died in the region.

Many top killers preventable

Deaths in Africa in 2012 fell largely in the WHO Group 1 category (death through communicable diseases, and perinatal, maternal and nutritional causes): 5.9-million deaths amounting to 61.7% of all deaths in sub-Saharan Africa.

Group 2, death as a result of non-communicable diseases, accounted for 2.7-million deaths or 28.6% of all deaths. This category includes heart disease (293,000 deaths), various forms of cancer (426,000) and diabetes (175,000).

Group 3, deaths through injury, amounted to 939,000 deaths, or 9.8% of the total. Group 3 causes of death include unintentional injuries, such as road accidents (207,000), and intentional injuries, such as interpersonal violence (132,000) and collective violence (14,000).

Non-communicable and lifestyle diseases are the top killers in high-income countries, accounting for 67.8% of deaths in 2012.

In contrast, many of the top killers in sub-Saharan Africa – lower respiratory tract infections, tuberculosis, diarrhoeal disease and malaria – are preventable and treatable, given adequate healthcare systems and resources.

According to the WHO's figures, the five top killers in Africa in 2012 were:

**HIV/AIDS, lower respiratory tract infections, diarrhoeal diseases, malaria, and strokes.

Week 7 Assessment - Impact of Government Stability

FAMINE AND CHRONIC HUNGER

Famines are acute food crises, usually after drought or due to armed conflict. Famine is the worst form of food shortage. In addition to old people, babies and small children are especially threatened by starvation. According to the United Nations definition (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification), there is a famine if at least:

- 20% of households suffer from extreme food shortages,
- 30% of the population is acutely malnourished; and
- Two out of every 10,000 people, or four children, die daily from food shortages.

One of the worst hunger crises of the past 25 years was the famine in East Africa in 2011/12. In war-torn Somalia, 260,000 people starved to death, including 133,000 children under the age of five.

Sub-Saharan Africa is also a hotbed of chronic hunger due to extreme poverty. According to the FAO definition, people suffer from chronic hunger if their daily energy intake for an extended period of time is below what they would need for a healthy and active life. The lower limit is an average of 1,800 calories per day.

According to this measure, 226.7 million people are starving in Africa. The countries most affected by extreme [poverty](#) and hunger in Africa are mainly those located south of the Sahara. One in four people suffers from hunger there – which means that the share of the world's hungry is highest in sub-Saharan Africa.

In the sub-Saharan region, 40% to 50% of people live below the poverty line, meaning they have a daily income that is on average below \$1.25. This means that sub-Saharan Africa, along with southern Asia, is one of the poorest regions in the world.

MALNUTRITION AND HIGH INFANT MORTALITY

Children are particularly affected by the hunger crisis in Africa. There are far too many starving kids in Africa, every single affected kid is one too much. Malnutrition leads to physical and mental development delays and disorders and is a major cause of high infant mortality rates in sub-Saharan Africa.

- According to UN data, 165 million children worldwide are too small for their age, or stunted, due to chronic malnutrition. Three quarters of these children live in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In sub-Saharan Africa, 40% of children are affected; in South Asia, 39%.
- 3.2 million children under the age of 5 die each year in sub-Saharan Africa - that's about half of the world's deaths in this age group.
- Worldwide, nearly every second death in children under the age of five is due to malnutrition. As this weakens the immune system, diseases such as pneumonia, malaria or diarrhea often lead to death.
- The sub-Saharan child mortality rate is one of the highest in the world, with one in nine children dying before the age of 5. In Sierra Leone, one in every six children dies before the age of 5. Young children die in Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

HUNGER AND FOOD SCARCENESS IN AFRICA HAS MANY CAUSES

The reasons for the widespread hunger and food scarceness in Africa are complex and are not, as often assumed, a lack of agricultural productivity or difficult climatic conditions. Sub-Saharan Africa has millions of hectares of fertile soil. The African continent could feed itself. However, several factors prevent self-sufficiency and a victory in the fight against hunger in Africa:

Week 7 Assessment - Impact of Government Stability

- Population growth: In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of people is growing rapidly, but food production is not keeping up.
- Unfair trading structures: EU and US subsidize domestic agriculture, African farmers are not competitive with cheap food imports.
- Debt trap and mismanagement: The high level of indebtedness of many African countries as well as poor governance and corruption is blocking economic development. Mass [poverty](#) and hunger are the consequences.
- Diseases: The AIDS epidemic, as well as diseases like malaria, inhibits agricultural production in Africa and takes breadwinners from their families.
- Armed conflicts: Africa has more than its share of trouble spots. Most wars in the world rage south of the Sahara. Refugee misery and hunger are the companions.

Top 10 Education in Africa Facts

Africa has the [highest rates of educational exclusion](#) in the world. Over one-fifth of children between the ages of 6 and 11 and one-third between the ages of 12 and 14 are out of school.

Almost 60 percent of children in sub-Saharan Africa between the ages of 15 and 17 are not in school.

Girls are much more likely to stay out of school than boys. Nine million girls between the ages of about 6 and 11 in Africa will never go to school at all, compared to six million boys.

A UNESCO study in 2012 showed that the number of primary-aged children not attending school in Africa accounted for [more than half of the global total](#).

Mom-connect, an SMS texting program based in South Africa, [provides educational information](#) regarding health care and health insurance coverage. The platform connects female health workers with other women who may have health questions or concerns about their families. Apps such as this one provide knowledge where gaps exist in the educational system.

In sub-Saharan Africa, only about [one-quarter of pre-primary teachers](#) are trained. Upper secondary school teachers have a slightly better ratio: about 50 percent have training.

UNICEF partnered with the LEGO Foundation to establish an online training platform that reached 150,000 teachers in South Africa in 2016 alone.

The rate of gross enrollment in tertiary education in sub-Saharan Africa is the lowest in the world, sitting at only eight percent as of 2014. This is far lower than the gross enrollment of the second lowest country, Southern Asia, which is at 23 percent, where the global average is 34 percent.

Sub-Saharan Africa opposes Eastern Europe and Central Asia when it comes to gender disparity in education among urban areas. The latter tends to see a higher level of both educational attainment and literacy among females, while sub-Saharan Africa sees the opposite. In a study by UNESCO, men in Ghana had over two more years of education than women.

If every girl in sub-Saharan Africa completed even just a primary education, the maternal mortality rate would [likely decrease by 70 percent](#).

Week 7 Assessment - Impact of Government Stability

1. Sub-Saharan Africa is experiencing an urgent medical crisis in the early 21st Century. Which of these is that crisis?
 - a. Spread of AIDS
 - b. Spread of Flu
 - c. Spread of Cancer
 - d. Spread of Plague
2. Why are literacy rates for girls lower than those for boys in both Kenya and Sudan?
 - a. Very few schools have been opened for girls in either country
 - b. Most girls in these countries have no interest in going to school
 - c. Girls have shown they cannot do schoolwork as easily as boys
 - d. Traditional views say that girls should be married rather than educated
3. Women have a higher literacy rate in Kenya than in Sudan because
 - a. Kenya invests more in education for girls.
 - b. Sudan does not offer any education.
 - c. Kenyan women are taught at home rather than in schools.
 - d. Kenya has smarter people than Sudan.
4. What problem in Africa makes it difficult to get these contributions of help for famine to the citizens of African countries?
 - a. The people don't want the help.
 - b. Government Instability.
 - c. Roads in Africa are poor.
 - d. No wifi in Africa to wire funds.
5. The lack of ____ in African governments is one reason why AIDS has spread.
 - a. Jobs
 - b. Government stability
 - c. Citizens
 - d. Technology
6. If a country has experienced government instability they most likely:
 - a. will have greater access to education
 - b. will have a low unemployment rate and increased investment in human capital.
 - c. will experience wealth and prosperity as a result.
 - d. will suffer from famine and disease.
7. How have government policies worsened the food crisis in Africa?
 - a. policies make the crisis better
 - b. they spend a lot of money on food
 - c. Civil war disrupts way of life for everyone
 - d. There is enough food for leftovers.
8. Why is HIV/AIDS a major problem in Africa?
 - a. Education is available, but most Africans choose not to listen and make risky choices.
 - b. Drugs to treat the virus are very expensive and unstable African governments can't help their citizens obtain them.
 - c. There are many cures available that cure the virus.
 - d. It is not a problem in Africa because most people have been cured.
9. What is famine?
 - a. A long period of time with little to no rain and more food than normal.
 - b. When a flood happens.
 - c. When there is a drought and more food grows because of the extra water.
 - d. When a region has little to no food for a long period of time.
10. How do unstable governments impact education in Africa?
 - a. Teachers won't work in countries with unstable governments
 - b. Unstable governments want to keep their literacy rates low
 - c. They don't invest because they may be fighting wars or wasting their money

Week 7 Assessment - Impact of Government Stability

- d. Tradition says that children should not go to school, but should work at home.