

SS7CG2 The student will explain the structures of the modern governments of Africa.

a. Compare the republican systems of government in the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of South Africa to the dictatorship of the Republic of Sudan, distinguishing the form of leadership and role of the citizen in terms of voting and personal freedoms.

Essential Question: How do the republican systems of government in the Republic of Kenya and the Republic of South Africa to the dictatorship of the Republic of Sudan, compare distinguishing the form of leadership and role of the citizen in terms of voting and personal freedoms?

	<b>Leadership</b>	<b>Citizens</b>
Republic of Kenya (Republic)	Three branches of government with an elected president in the executive branch. (Presidential System)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All Kenyans above 18 can vote. Free Election</li> <li>2. Equal Opportunities</li> <li>3. Free press, religion, and speech</li> </ol>
Republic of South Africa (Republic)	The Legislature (National Assembly) elects the president. The Executive and Legislative Branch are together (Parliamentary System)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All above 18 can vote</li> <li>2. freedom of speech, religion, and assembly</li> <li>3. No slavery or forced labor</li> </ol>
Republic of the Sudan	Omar al-Bashir rules as dictator. As the head of the army he took over the country in 1989.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are NO free elections</li> <li>2. No freedom of speech, press, or religion</li> <li>3. children can be executed</li> <li>4. half million people are dead in Dafur region of Sudan</li> </ol>

SS7CG3 The student will analyze how politics in Africa impacts standard of living.

a. Compare how various factors, including gender, affect access to education in Kenya and Sudan.

Essential Question: How do various factors, including gender, affect access to education in Kenya and Sudan?

Country	Education
Kenya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ½ children attend school.</li> <li>2. Shortage of schools, teachers and textbooks</li> <li>3. Girls not usually allowed to go to school if they have brothers (money)</li> <li>4. Girls opt out of school because of safety concerns</li> <li>5. Girls usually have responsibilities at home</li> </ol>
Sudan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Civil war has limited education in the South of Sudan and in Darfur (in the West)</li> <li>2. Limited funding for schools.</li> <li>3. Few trained teachers</li> <li>4. Christian schools closed</li> <li>5. Girls leave school at ten; learning at home deemed more important.</li> </ol>

b. Describe the impact of government stability on the distribution of resources to combat AIDS and famine across Africa.

Essential Question: How does government stability have an impact on the distribution of resources to combat AIDS and famine across Africa?

Problem	Resources
AIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 42 million Africans have HIV/AIDS</li> <li>2. ½ hospitals filled with AIDS patients</li> <li>3. Most countries have no money to fight the spread of the disease</li> <li>4. Botswana is one country that used its resources to fight AIDS</li> </ol>
Famine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Famine is the third great crisis of Africa behind civil wars and AIDS</li> <li>2. 200 million Africans suffer from constant hunger</li> <li>3. Civil war hurts farming and food distribution</li> <li>4. Governments in civil wars starve their enemies</li> <li>5. Corrupt governments care more about money for themselves than feeding the people</li> <li>6. poor soil and erosion hurts farming</li> <li>7. locusts eat crops</li> <li>8. frequent droughts add more misery to a bad situation</li> </ol>