



WHO AM I?—AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA Country Cards

Learning Objectives: The students will...

1. Compare the characteristics and review the record of human rights abuses of limited and unlimited governments.

TEKS: 6.11A, B, D; 6.12A; 6.13A, B, C

Materials Needed: Africa South of the Sahara Country Cards, Who Am I? Cards, Country Name Placards, Critical Thinking Questions.

Vocabulary: Country Card vocabulary

Teaching Strategy:

1. Divide the class into six groups and hand out a set of Africa Country Cards to each group.
2. Give the students time to read and study the Country Cards.
3. Pass out the Who Am I? Cards. Students should match the descriptions with the correct country name using context clues from the Country Cards.
4. Once the students have matched all seven countries in their small groups, the teacher should check each group or check as a whole class to make sure students have correct matches.
5. When all students have correctly matched the cards to the country, have students complete the Critical Thinking Questions independently (or students can work in groups). Make sure students explain answers.

Extension:

Using Country Cards and summary sentences have each student or group of students write their own Who Am I? Card.

Who Am I?—Africa South of the Sahara

Teacher Key

Kenya

My government was once part of the British Empire. It has a new constitution that was adopted in 2010 which changes our legislature from a unicameral to a bicameral Parliament. The new constitution will bring more changes to our current troubled government, and may fear its implementation will delay new elections.

Tribal and ethnic clashes have caused serious human rights issues and our current court system has been accused of bias. Hopefully our new constitution can help address their injustice.

Nigeria

My government was once part of the British Empire. We have a bicameral legislature, a Supreme Court and our President is elected for a four-year term. We are one of the most highly populated countries in Africa with more than 250 ethnic groups, and one of the largest cities on the African continent.

Although our constitution protects our citizen's rights and liberties, we have had difficulties with political corruption (dishonesty). My country also has issues with religion violence between Christians and Muslims. Our government is working to end these problems.

South Africa

Although we started as a Dutch Colony, our eventual independence was from the British Empire. In the past Apartheid was the law of the land, but our current constitution protected the basic rights of all citizens such as freedom of speech, religion and the right to vote for all citizens. A fair and impartial judiciary is also part of our constitution. We also have a President and a bi-cameral parliament. We have come a long way from apartheid, but still have problems with high criminal activity.

South Sudan

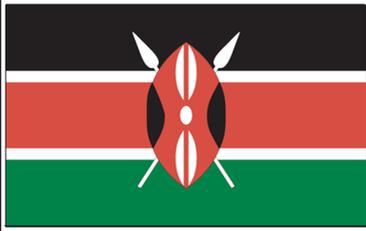
We are a brand new country, having gained our freedom from our former country through a referendum in 2011. We are still in the process of forming our government due to the recovery from our long and bloody civil war based on deep cultural and religious differences. Our recovery is also hampered by the massive displacement of many of our non-Muslim population. We have a new constitution and hope to begin suffrage soon.

Sudan

My government is unlimited and mostly Sunni Muslim. Our judicial system follows Sharia law, which consists of strict Islamic laws. Like many Islamic countries, females are not as educated as males. We have been involved in a civil war for most of our existence that is rooted in deep cultural and religious differences among our citizens because the people in the southern part of the country have recently separated from us and established their own country because they did not want to live under Sharia law.

Tanzania

My government is a Republic, but we have had our share of problems. Our constitution protects all citizens, but our government does not always infuse these rights. There is corruption within our government, reports of child labor, human trafficking, a poor education system, and excessive force by our police. All citizens 18 years of age and older can vote and there have been many voting irregularities. Life expectancy and the literacy rate is low so our voting problems will continue. Although we are one of the poorest countries in the world, we are beginning to gather investors in business in order to improve our standard of living.



KENYA

Republic of Kenya



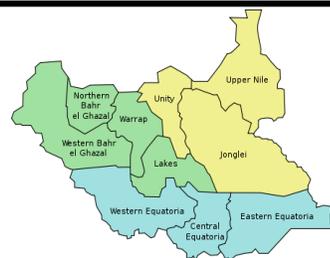
NIGERIA

Federal Republic of Nigeria



SOUTH AFRICA

Republic of South Africa



SOUTH SUDAN

Republic of South Sudan



SUDAN

Republic of the Sudan



TANZANIA

United Republic of Tanzania

Who Am I? Cards



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