

KS3 2A Where in the world?

Planning/adapting

This lesson involves:

- locating the top cocoa-producing countries on maps of the world and Africa and discussing key facts about Ghana
- locating chocolate producing countries
- understand the impact and economic significance of the geographical separation of raw materials and manufacturing.

Print/copy:

- *Printout 2A1 – Ghana key facts* (one per student)
- *Printout 2A2 – World map and Africa map* (one per student)

Starter (10 mins)

Ask students where they think cocoa comes from. Does it grow in hot places or cold places? They should remember from earlier activities that cocoa is grown in Ghana and may recall some information about the climate from the photos they have seen.

Explain that cocoa likes constantly high temperatures and a lot of rain. Do they know what kind of climate this is?

Forty-seven countries produce cocoa and most is grown in a narrow belt 10 degrees either side of the Equator, where temperatures are between 21°C and 32°C and rainfall between 1,500mm and 2,500mm a year – the perfect humid, tropical climate for cocoa trees.

By contrast, London's temperature range is between 4°C and 28°C, with an annual rainfall of 600mm.

Main activity (40 mins)

Look at globes or atlases to find countries within this tropical belt (10 degrees either side of the equator). Help your students to find the top 7 cocoa producing nations, listed below.

Countries with an output of at least 100,000 tonnes a year are shown below.

Figures represent thousands of tonnes of cocoa beans produced per year.

Cameroon	125
Côte d'Ivoire	1150
Ghana	370
Nigeria	155
Brazil	160
Indonesia	310
Malaysia	100

Distribute *Printout 2A2 – World map and Africa map* and ask students to mark and label these cocoa-producing countries.

Ask students to mark the following chocolate-producing countries on their maps.

They will then notice the different geographical spreads of cocoa producers and chocolate makers.

See **Teacher Info: A brief history of cocoa** for background.

Chocolate production by country* (in thousands of tonnes of cocoa ground)

1.	Netherlands	410
2.	USA	410
3.	Germany	250
4.	Côte d'Ivoire	200
5.	Brazil	180
6.	United Kingdom	175
7.	France	105

*Source: Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa statistics, 24(1), 1997/98.

Distribute *Printout 2A1 – Ghana key facts*. Give students a few minutes to read and absorb the information or read around the class. Then explain that they are going to play a game of *True or False* based on the information on Printout 2A1.

You could label one wall of the classroom True and the other False and ask students to move (quietly) to the wall of their choice after each question is read out, or you could ask them to note their answers on paper and mark afterwards.

Here are some suggested questions to start you off:

- Ghana is in W. Africa. (True)
- UK is in the USA. (False)
- There are more people in Ghana than in the UK. (False. There are about 60 million here.)
- Ghana is much bigger than the UK. (False. It's about the same size.)
- The capital of Ghana is Accra. (True)
- Ghana is famous for its diamonds. (False. Ghana is famous for gold and cocoa.)
- There are very few cocoa farmers in Ghana. (False. There are about 2 million.)
- Ghana is a very rich country. (False. It's one of the poorest in the world.)
- Many people don't have clean water to drink in Ghana. (True)
- One in ten children in Ghana die before they are five. (True)

Plenary (20 mins)

Talk through the key facts about Ghana and give students time to record any comparative information on the UK.

Alternatively show the DVD (sections on cocoa farming).

Extension

Ask students to research more key information about Ghana. They can try to find out about:

- other products and industries
- government
- life in cities
- traditions
- tourism