

Text: The Garbage King
Author: Elizabeth Laird
Context focus areas: - Africa - Civil war
 - Ethiopia - Rural/Urban
 - Climate - Ethiopian food

Suggested Home Learning

Home learning project:
 Design and make a traditional Ethiopian musical instrument.

Suggested reading by Elizabeth Laird	- Red Sky in the Morning - The Fastest Boy in the World
Suggested reading for context	- Ethiopia—Culture Smart! (Sarah Howard) - When the World Began: Stories Collected in Ethiopia (by Elizabeth Laird)

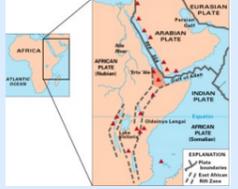
Authorial Focus

Author	Elizabeth Laird
Date of birth	21/10/1943
Place of Birth	New Zealand
Early life	- She moved to London when she was two years old. - Her mother gave birth to a boy in 1945 who sadly died two years later.
Published	- Red Sky in the Morning (1988) - Crusade (2007)
Later Life	- She lived and travelled in many countries all over the world including Ethiopia, India and Malaysia. - She taught and met street children, researched wildlife conservation issues and wrote many stories inspired by her experiences.

Cultural Focus

Addis Ababa አዲስ አበባ	- Addis Ababa is often referred to as 'the political capital of Africa'. Top sights in Addis Ababa include St George's Cathedral, the National Museum and the Merkato (market).
Art and Music	- Traditional Ethiopian art has two groups: Christian art such as paintings, crosses and icons, and crafts such as textiles and basketry. - There are many traditional Ethiopian instruments such as the masenqo, washint and kebero.
Food	- Ethiopian food consists of vegetables and meat in a <i>wat</i> (spicy stew), served on top of <i>injera</i> (sourdough flatbread). The <i>injera</i> is used to pick up and eat the stew with people's right hands.

Geographical Focus

Africa	 
Continent	- Africa is made up of 54 countries: the largest is Algeria and the most populous is Nigeria. - It is the hottest continent on Earth. - Major rivers: the Nile, the Congo, the Niger and the Zambezi - Major deserts: the Kalahari, the Sahara, the Namib - Major mountain ranges: the Atlas Mountains, the Simiens and Kilimanjaro
Country	- Ethiopia is located on the continent of Africa. - Population: 105 million (2018) - Land area: 1 104 300 km ² - Official language: Amharic - Form of government: Federal parliamentary republic - It shares borders with 6 countries: Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan and Kenya. - It is the place of origin of the first <i>Homo Sapiens</i> (human beings).
Capital city	- Addis Ababa (አዲስ አበባ) is Ethiopia's capital. - It is located on a plateau surrounded by hills and mountains. - Population: 3.385 million (2008) - Amhara is the largest ethnic group (67%). The second and third largest are the Oromo (19%) and the Gurage (16%). - 82% of the population is Ethiopian Orthodox. 13% is Muslim.
Plate Tectonics	- The cooler hard layers of the Earth's surface are divided into pieces called tectonic plates. Over time, these move and this helps to explain where most earthquakes and volcanoes occur.  - The East African rift is located in Ethiopia where the African Plate is in the process of splitting into two plates called the Somali Plate and the Nubian Plate.

Social/Historical Focus

Education	- Education is free at the primary level and it is compulsory for children aged 7 to 12 to go to school. However, 32% of children of official primary school age are out of school. - Not all parents can afford to send their children to school. Parents may need to pay for clothes, books, transport and school fees. Other costs include loss of children's wages or unpaid labour for agriculture, tending livestock or housework. - Education is harder to access in rural areas, as families are often poorer and facilities such as schools are thinly spread. Children have to travel long distances to school, which can be both dangerous and expensive. - In 1974, less than 10% of Ethiopians were literate (could read and write). After the Civil War, access to education was improved and by 2015 the literacy rate had increased to 49%, though this is still poor compared other African countries.
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Social/Historical Focus

Urban and Rural divide	- Life in rural areas is very hard. Only 65% of rural households in Ethiopia get enough to eat each day and 40% of children sleep on the floor. Rural families live in a cycle of poverty. They do not have enough land which means the soil becomes over-used and less productive; this means there is less food and results in the spread of hunger, malnutrition and disease. - Although conditions are drastically better in cities, all of Ethiopia suffers from poverty and poor sanitation. However, poverty in Ethiopia is falling and in the capital city of Addis Ababa there has been a dramatic improvement in living standards. - Sanitation is the most pressing need in the city, with most of the population lacking access to waste treatment facilities. This contributes to the spread of illness through unhealthy water. - Those who live in cities such as Addis Ababa have many more educational opportunities than those in the countryside. The capital has its own university as well as many secondary schools. Over 80% of people are literate (can read and write) and the majority of children go to primary school.
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Social Focus

Homelessness	- As of autumn 2016, there were an estimated 4,134 people a night sleeping rough on England's streets, more than double the number in 2010 and a 16% increase on the year before. - Although homelessness is often associated with images of people sleeping on the streets, in reality rough sleepers make up a small proportion of the total homeless population.
Slavery	- There are 40 million slaves in the world today. - Modern-day slavery includes forced labour, forced marriage and human trafficking. - 71% of victims are women and 25% are children. - Africa is the region with the highest rate of modern slavery with 7.6 victims per 1000 people. - Slavery has complex causes including poverty, conflict and crisis, cultural perspectives and lack of protective safeguards and legislation.

Social/Historical Focus

Ethiopian Civil War	- Dates: 12 September 1974 – 4 June 1991 (16 years, 8 months, 3 weeks and 2 days) - Main adversaries: Emperor Haile Selassie, The Derg (a communist military dictatorship) and several rebel groups led by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front. - The civil war resulted in the fall of the Ethiopian Empire; the creation, then collapse, of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia by the Derg; and the Independence of Eritrea.
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Geographical Focus Quiz	
What are the seven continents?	
- What continent is Ethiopia part of?	a) Asia b) Africa c) Europe d) South America
- What is the capital city of Ethiopia ?	a) Addis Ababa b) Manaus c) Cairo d) Cape Town
- What is the official language spoken in Ethiopia?	a) Portuguese b) English c) Amharic d) French
- What is the currency of Ethiopia?	a) Real b) Pound c) Birr d) Rand

Physical Geography Focus Quiz	
- How many major plates are there on the surface of the Earth?	a) 8 b) 7 c) 9 d) 6
- What happens to the plates at a zone of convergence?	a) One plate moves under another b) One plate moves over the other c) One plate moves alongside another d) Two plate moves apart from each other
- What happens to the plates at a zone of divergence?	a) One plate moves under another b) One plate moves over the other c) One plate moves alongside another d) Two plate moves apart from each other
- What is another name for the asthenosphere?	a) core b) mantle c) ocean d) crust

Rural and Urban Life Focus Quiz	
- What percentage of Ethiopian families don't get enough to eat each day?	a) 40% b) 80% c) 25% d) 35%
- What are the most pressing problems in urban areas?	a) Homelessness. b) Sanitation c) Famine and disease d) Pollution
- What do people living in cities have better access to than those living in rural areas?	a) Clean air b) Food crops c) Education d) Green spaces
- What percentage of children in rural areas regularly sleep on the floor?	a) 60% b) 40% c) 75% d) 30%

Homelessness Focus Quiz	
- Which of these is not a reason why people end up on the streets in the UK?	A) Financial problems b) Mental health c) Poor Wi-Fi signal d) Substance abuse
- What are 'sofa surfers'?	a) Someone who has a home of their own but chooses to stay with a number of family members or friends b) Someone who has no home of their own so stays with a number of family members or friends c) Someone who takes their settee to the beach to surf on d) Someone who Stands up and balances on their sofa cushions.
- What percentage of homeless people in the UK in Autumn 2017 were in London?	a) 24% b) 84% c) 44% d) 64%
- How many rough sleepers were there in London when Homeless Link carried out their survey in 2016?	a) 4447 b) 3337 c) 5557 d) 6667