

# KBH Classroom Framework for KS2 National Curriculum

## Overview

KBH Classroom offers a series of video-based lessons that seamlessly integrate with the Key Stage 2 (KS2) National Curriculum in England. By using engaging video content, led by a young, relatable teacher, the platform covers a variety of historical and social topics with a particular focus on black history. The lessons offer opportunities for cross-curricular learning, engaging pupils in history, literacy, geography, science, and PSHE, while promoting inclusivity and diverse representation.

Each lesson aligns with multiple statutory requirements outlined in the KS2 National Curriculum, helping teachers meet learning objectives while making history accessible, fun, and relevant.

Below is a detailed breakdown of how each of our introductory KBH Classroom lessons fit into specific areas of the KS2 curriculum.

## Lesson 4

### Learn About Africa

#### History:

Pupils can study Africa's geography, including ecosystems, climates, and the variety of landscapes across the continent.

##### YEAR GROUPS: 3 - 5

- Locate Africa on maps, identify different countries and key geographical features, and explore biomes and ecosystems.

##### Further Suggestions:

**Locating Africa on Maps:** At this stage, pupils can be introduced to Africa's location on the world map, identifying its size relative to other continents and recognising its position within the Eastern Hemisphere. Pupils can identify the 54 countries within the continent, labeling them on individual maps.

**Exploring Biomes and Ecosystems:** Teachers can use this lesson to introduce students to the vast variety of ecosystems found across Africa, from the Sahara Desert to the savannas of East Africa, the rainforests of Central Africa, and the Mediterranean climate of the north. By comparing these different biomes, students gain an understanding of how geography shapes the ways people live and interact with the environment.

**Climate Zones:** Teachers can emphasise Africa's diverse climate zones—equatorial, tropical, and arid. Students can explore how climate affects human activities, from agriculture and settlement patterns to clothing and food.

**Physical Geography:** The lesson can also focus on the major geographical features of Africa, such as the Nile River, Mount Kilimanjaro, the Great Rift Valley, and the Congo Basin. Pupils can research the role these features have played in shaping the continent's history and development.

#### PSHE:

Foster an understanding of cultural diversity and the contributions of various African nations to world history.

##### YEAR GROUPS: 3 - 5

- Promote cultural understanding and respect for different traditions, languages, and customs across the African continent.

##### Future Suggestions:

**Cultural Diversity Across Africa:** Africa is a continent with immense cultural diversity, including a multitude of languages, customs, and traditions. Teachers can introduce students to the idea of cultural diversity by focusing

on various regions within Africa, such as West, East, and Southern Africa. Pupils can explore different languages (e.g., Swahili, Zulu, Arabic) and customs (e.g., traditional clothing, music, and food).

**Respect for Traditions:** By examining how different African societies have contributed to world history, such as through art, music, and inventions, students can learn to appreciate the richness and variety of African cultures. Lessons can focus on contemporary African contributions, like literature (e.g., Chinua Achebe, Nelson Mandela), science, and technology.

**Global Citizenship and African Contributions:** Teachers can use the lesson to emphasize the idea of global citizenship, showing how Africa has contributed to global knowledge and culture, from ancient civilisations like Egypt to modern technological and scientific achievements in countries like Kenya and South Africa. By promoting respect for diverse cultures, students can develop an understanding of the importance of cultural exchange and cooperation.

## History:

Introduce students to the historical achievements of African civilisations.

### YEAR GROUPS: 4 - 5

- Study Africa's role in world history and its contribution to global trade and culture.

### Further Suggestions:

**Africa's Role in World History:** Teachers can introduce key African civilisations that made significant contributions to global trade, culture, and history. These could include the ancient Egyptian civilisation, the Kingdom of Kush, the Mali Empire, and Great Zimbabwe. This helps pupils understand that Africa has a rich and diverse history, much of which predates European colonisation.

**Historical Achievements of African Civilisations:** Students can learn about notable historical figures such as Mansa Musa (Mali), who was one of the richest individuals in history, and Queen Amanirenas (Kush), a warrior queen who resisted Roman rule. These figures provide insight into Africa's significant role in shaping world history and how African rulers and empires influenced trade, culture, and diplomacy.

**Global Trade Networks:** Teachers can link this lesson to wider world history by discussing Africa's involvement in global trade routes such as the trans-Saharan trade routes and the Indian Ocean trade. Through this, students will see how African civilisations contributed to the global exchange of goods, knowledge, and culture.

