

Natural Resources Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

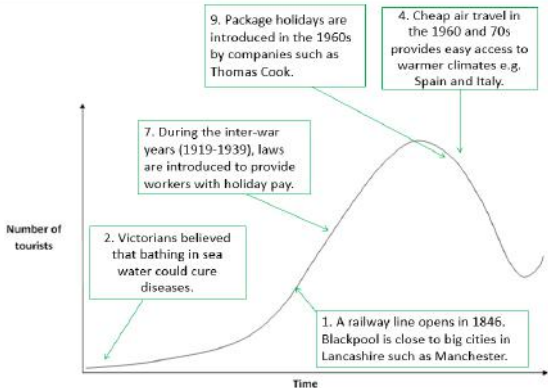
Resource	Something we use from the planet.
Fossil Fuel	Coal, oil and gas which are burnt to provide energy.
Energy	The ability to do work/ power
Conventional Extraction	The commonly used method of drilling for large oil deposits vertically.
Unconventional Extraction	Less commonly used methods of drilling for smaller oil deposits e.g. horizontal fracturing (fracking) of the rock to remove oil.
Conflict	A fight/ active disagreement.
Renewable Energy	Energy from a source that can be used over and over again e.g. solar, wind etc.
Non-Renewable Energy	Energy from a source that will run out e.g. Oil, coal, gas.

<u>Fossil Fuel Formation</u>	Water 1 Dead organisms, plant and animals Sedimentary Rocks 2 Impermeable Rocks 3 trapped fossils coal oil natural gas -Coal was made on the land when lots of the Earth was covered in swamps. -It is made from the compressed (squashed) remains of dead trees and plants such as ferns. -Oil and gas were made under the sea. They are made from the compressed remains of dead fish and other sea creatures such as phytoplankton. -Over millions of years, vast quantities of carbon has been stored in the fossil fuels, in the lithosphere. -Fossil fuel combustion has released much of this stored carbon into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide, upsetting the carbon cycle.		
<u>Fossil Fuel Reserves</u>	Countries with large reserves of fossil fuels include Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Qatar, Iraq, Iran, Canada and Russia. The region with the largest reserves is the middle east.		
<u>Middle East Location</u>	 The Middle East region is part of Asia. The region was named by Europeans to separate the ‘far east’ from the ‘middle east’. It includes countries such as Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Oman, Saudi Arabia. The area is mostly Desert with the exception of Turkey (Mediterranean). People live near water sources as the climate is desert. Many people live near the Nile, Tigris and Euphrates. Not many people live in the uplands.		
<u>Middle East Issues</u>	OPEC The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are an intergovernmental organisation (IGO) who control the global supply of oil. Countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iraq are members and try to control the price of oil.	Geography Over 99% of the oil produced in the Middle East is transported abroad by ships through chokepoints. This causes issues with traffic. There are also issues with piracy in the Arabian sea leading to hijacking of tankers.	History of Conflict Many locations in the middle east are former colonies of the UK including Iraq, Yemen, Oman, UAE. War is common in the region with two ‘gulf’ wars between the USA and Iraq.
<u>Other Reserves</u>	Arctic: The USGS estimate that the Arctic contains 25% of the world’s unexploited oil and gas reserves. The potential for conflict between the eight Arctic nations is high.	Tar Sands: The Taiga forest is being destroyed in Alberta Canada to reach the ‘tar sands’ below. This has created wealth but destroyed tribal culture/ environment.	
<u>Alternative Energies</u>	Renewables (solar, wind, tidal, HEP) +Can be used over and over. + Do not emit CO2. -Often every expensive -NIMBY attitude of many people -Difficult to install in developing countries. -Can be intermittent (irregular).	Biofuels (bio-diesel from soya or palm oil) + Absorbs CO2 as crops are grown. +Grow in most biomes. +Can be used in cars and planes. -Deforestation occurs to plant crops. -Amount of land needed is very large. -CO2 is released when using them.	Nuclear + Generates large amounts of electricity (over 70% in France). +Uranium used can be used many times. -Safety fears especially in locations like Japan. - Very expensive form of energy.

Y7 A Tourist's World Organiser

Tourist	A tourist is a person who travels away from their home for pleasure.
Tourist Attraction	A tourist attraction is a place that people visit for pleasure and interest. Attractions often encourage tourists to visit a place.
Human	Manmade e.g. Taj Mahal, India
Physical	Natural e.g. Mount Everest, Nepal
Ecotourism	Ecotourism is travelling to destinations where there are active steps taken to look after the environment and improve the economic and social well being of the local people. There are 3 main principles: Involve local communities, reduce negative impact on environment, respect the rights of local people
Ec lodge	Ec lodges are becoming more and more popular with tourists as they are often in beautiful locations such as Bali, Indonesia. They follow the principles of Ecotourism by looking after the natural environment, using local resources and conserving energy.

Types of Jobs	Primary: Collecting raw materials e.g. Farmer. Secondary: Manufacturing - making raw materials into other products e.g. Builder. Tertiary: Providing or selling a service e.g. teacher.		
How and why has tourism grown?	International Tourist Arrivals by World Region Our World in Data How? - Overall international tourism has increased between 1950 to 2018 by 1.4 billion people. - Europe has the greatest number of tourists in 2018 at around 700 million people. - Africa and the Middle East has the least number of visitors at around 60 million visitors. Why? - More leisure time (free time) - Development of budget airlines and transport - More money - New products		
Where do British people like to go on holiday?	<u>Spain</u> is the most visited country by UK residents with approximately 18 million visitors in 2019. Out of the top 10 countries, <u>Poland</u> was the least visited, with around 3,000 visitors in 2019. This is 15,000 less visitors than Spain. - Spain is located in the continent of Europe. - Has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean. - Shares a border with Portugal and France. - North of Morocco and Algeria.		
Why do British people choose Benidorm	- Benidorm has 5km of beaches, they have been awarded a Blue Flag for quality and cleanliness. - Spain has over 300 days of sunshine each year, with an average annual temperature between 12 and 25 degrees. - Benidorm has a range of activities and attractions including three water parks, three golf courses and water sports available on the beach. - Benidorm old town maintained its traditional historical past. Tourists can visit the San Jaime church built in the 18th century. - The flight from London to Alicante airport is short and only around two hours. For 2021 flights are available for a small cost from £28.99. - English is a common spoken language in Benidorm. Restaurant menus and signs are translated into English.		
What causes some destinations to have very little tourism?	Least visited countries in the world	The least visited countries in the world are found in the continent of Oceania. Tuvalu has the lowest number of visitors at 2,500. Kiribati has an estimate of 3,300 more visitors than Tuvalu. The African continent also has two countries in the list of least visited places, Comoros (28,000 visitors) and Libya (34,000).	
	Physical Reasons	Location	Being in a remote, isolated location can affect the number of tourists visiting a place.
		Landlocked	A landlocked country is a country that does not have access to the sea.
		Climate	Extreme weather events can reduce the number of tourists because buildings such as hotels and the living environment can be damaged and the location could be considered unsafe.
	Human Reasons (Myanmar)	Myanmar (formerly known as Burma) is a country with internal conflict. Different ethnic groups were fighting Myanmar's armed forces in the north of the country. Some ethnic groups felt they didn't have equal rights or freedom. Safety/dangerous, army either side of the Indian/Myanmar border, current military conflict between ethnic groups, armed troops visible near border, poverty (poor quality housing)	

How have holidays changed over time?	<u>Similarities:</u> Coastal destinations were popular, holidays were a family event, enjoyed similar activities e.g. surfing <u>Differences</u> All UK destinations rather than abroad, train was the main mode of transport rather than car or plane. Blackpool Butler Model → 		
Why do tourists visit Australia?	Facts	- Found in the continent of Oceania. - Australia is west of New Zealand and south of Indonesia. - Australia is surrounded by ocean. To the west of Australia is the Indian ocean and to the east is the Pacific ocean.	
	Attractions	<u>Sydney Harbour</u> - Human – world famous landmarks such as the Opera House and Harbour Bridge. - Tourists can climb the bridge to see the panoramic views. - Physical – natural harbour <u>The Great Ocean Road</u> - The Great Ocean Road is another famous site found in southern Victoria. - Human-The road was originally built by soldiers returning from the war between 1919 and 1932. It is now the world’s largest war memorial. - Physical- Another famous site of the Great Ocean Road are the 12 Apostles, these are unique limestone rock structures.	
	Marine life	- Coral reef is an underwater ecosystem made from polyp. It has over 10,000 species of plants and animals. All life in the reef lives on the coral. - Tourists will be attracted to the Great Barrier Reef because it is the largest reef in the world. It has lots of unique species that can be found only in this location, such as 100 species of jellyfish, 1625 types of fish and 133 varieties of sharks and rays.	
Impacts of tourism on Australia	Social (people)	Positive	Lots of local traditions that might have been lost are saved because tourists find these really interesting e.g. festivals or handicrafts.
		Negative	Uluru is a sacred area for the Anangu tribe. In the past tourists have mistreated the area by climbing Uluru, and leaving litter. The tribe were unhappy and found this disrespectful. Tourists are no longer allowed to climb Uluru.
	Economic (money and jobs)	Positive	In 2019, tourism contributed \$60.8 billion to the Australian economy.
		Negative	Many jobs only last during the summer so people end up without a job in winter. This is called seasonal employment.
Environmental	Coral bleaching can be triggered by a change in sea temperature, or a change in the ocean becoming too acidic. This can kill the coral and cause species to flee. - Environmental damage can be caused from tourists scuba diving in the coral sea. - One way is from standing on the coral and knocking into it, the coral is sensitive and can easily break. - Tourists also add chemicals to the water which will make the water too acidic and can damage the coral. This happens from the chemical in products such as sunscreen.		
Why do tourists visit Nepal?	Nepal is home to the worlds tallest land based mountain, Mount Everest. It is 8,850 metres tall. Nepal is located in central Asia. Nepal is situated north east of India and to the west of China. Climbing Mount Everest is becoming increasingly popular with tourists. The climb is highly dangerous. Over 300 people have died from climbing the mountain. The Sherpa are a traditional nomadic group who live in the region of Everest. Everest is sacred to the Sherpa people. The Sherpa are now guides and help mountaineers with their climb up Everest.		
What are the impacts of tourism in Nepal?	Positive	- As a result of tourism employment and income has increased for people in the area. Tourism increases the economy by 10%. The average annual income in Nepal is \$1,090 US dollars, whereas people working as mountain guides can earn around \$5,000 US dollars in just three months. - Growing tourism has also helped to increase the sales of locally produced goods such as traditional tapestry’s and art work.	
	Negative	- The growing number of tourists, has increased congestion and traffic jams in the city. - Working as a mountain guide can be very dangerous. In 2014, an avalanche (snow slide) occurred and killed 16 Sherpa guides who were currently climbing Everest with tourists. - Everest Base Camp is the most popular destination for tourists which can be found at around 5000 metres altitude. In recent years there has been lots of waste left by tourists.	
Ecotourism	Example- Gorilla Tourism, Uganda Volcanoes Safaris in Uganda provides eco-friendly accommodation and an opportunity to see gorillas and chimpanzees in a sustainable way. - Guests can participate in conservation projects to help protect the native gorillas and chimpanzees. - Money generated from tourism has started off a number of different projects that benefit the local community.		