

1. What is a Geographer?

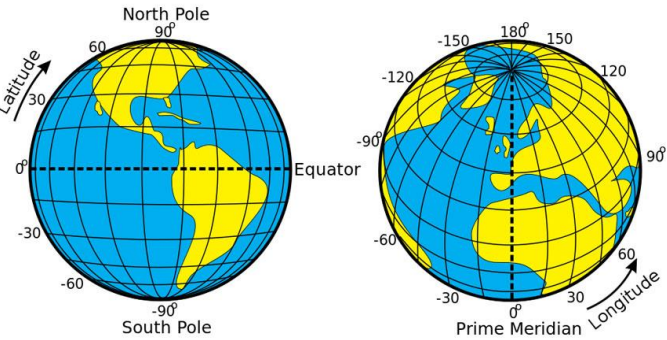
Geography is the study of Earth's landscapes, peoples, places and environments. It is, quite simply, about the world in which we live.

<u>Physical Geography</u> The study of landscapes and the environment for example rivers, forests and oceans.	<u>Human Geography</u> The study of societies, cultures and economies, where people live and how people earn a living.	<u>Environmental Geography</u> The study of how humans interact and effect the environment, for example climate change and deforestation.
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2. Where are the continents and Oceans?



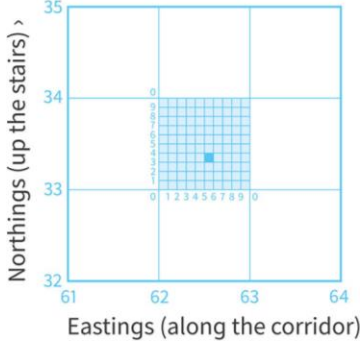
3. What is longitude and latitude?



4. How do we use OS maps?

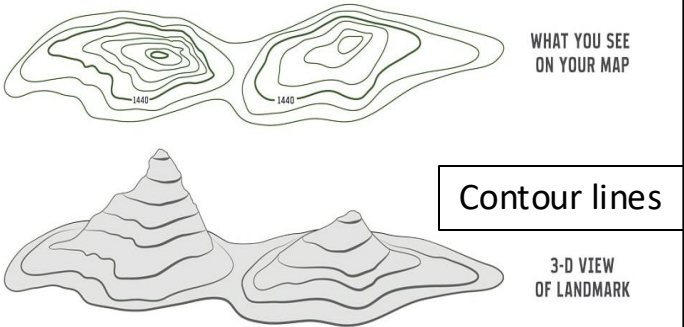
Camp site/caravan site	Viewpoint	Picnic site	Access information point	Building of historic interest	Recreation/leisure/sports centre	Museum
Site of battle	Castle/fort	Cadw/Welsh Historic Monument	Historic Scotland	English Heritage	National Park boundary	Nature reserve
Access land in woodland area	Access land boundary and foot	Cycle trail	Information centre	Telephone	Parking	Garden/arboretum
Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome	Place of worship with tower	Place of worship	Youth hostel	School	Post office	Public convenience

5. How do we use Grid references?



Look for the Letter L
.. To find the lines you need
Then go along the corridor and up the stairs.

6. How do we show height on a map?



7. How do we show distance on a map?



Large scale - shows a small area in detail.
Small scale - shows a large area in less detail
Scale Line - a line on a map showing real distance.
Scale - link between distance on a map and distance on the ground

9. What countries make up the British Isles?



10. What is the North East like?



11. What's special about our local area?

- Fantastic coastline
- Dolphins
- Water sports
- Football culture
- St Peters Church (AD674)
- Great transport links
- Entertainment industry
- And much more!

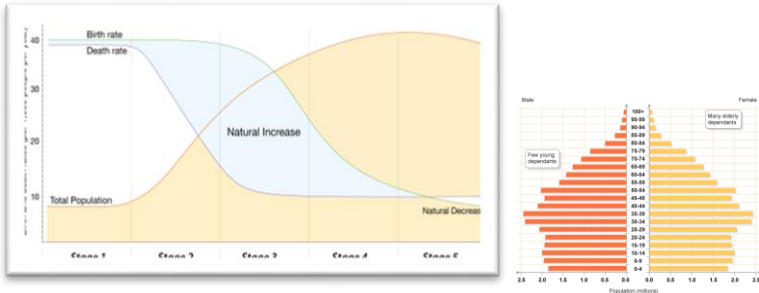
fulwell 73 PRODUCTIONS

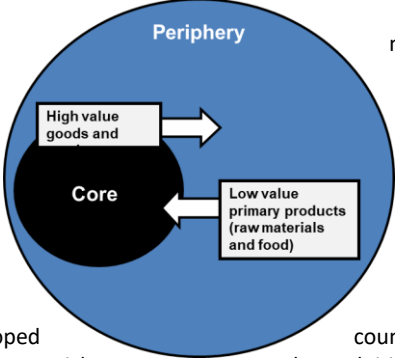
Y7 – HT2 – Settlements – Key words

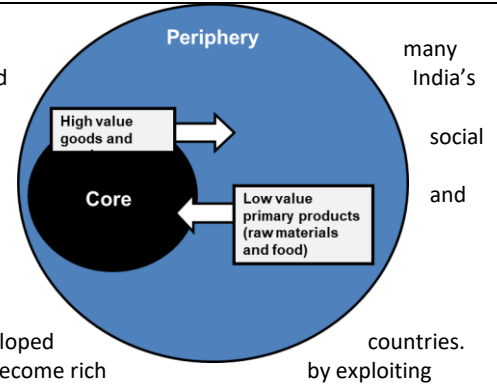
Keyword	Simple definition
Settlement	A place where people live.
Site	The physical characteristics of the place where a settlement is built.
Situation	The location of a settlement in relation to its surroundings.
Urban	An area that is mainly built up, such as a town or city.
Rural	The countryside, away from large built-up areas.
Hamlet	A very small settlement with only a few buildings.
Village	A small settlement, usually larger than a hamlet.
Town	A built-up settlement that is larger than a village but smaller than a city.
City	A large and densely populated urban settlement.
CBD	The Central Business District; the main commercial area of a town or city.
Land use	The way land is used, such as for housing, shops or industry.
Residential	An area mainly used for housing.
Commercial	An area mainly used for businesses, shops and services.
Industrial	An area mainly used for manufacturing and industry.
Settlement hierarchy	A way of ranking settlements by size and function.
Sphere of influence	The area surrounding a settlement that uses its services.
Threshold population	The minimum number of people needed to support a service.
Range	The maximum distance people are willing to travel to use a service.
Function	The main purpose or role of a settlement.
Urbanisation	The growth in the proportion of people living in urban areas.
Urban sprawl	The outward spread of a city into surrounding countryside.
Suburb	A residential area on the edge of a town or city.
Commuter settlement	A settlement where many residents travel elsewhere for work.
Greenfield site	Undeveloped land, often on the edge of a settlement.

Keyword	Simple definition
Brownfield site	Land that has previously been developed.
Regeneration	The improvement and redevelopment of an area.
Infrastructure	The basic systems and facilities needed for a settlement to function.
Transport links	Roads, railways and other routes connecting places.
Burgess Model	A model showing urban land-use zones arranged in rings around the CBD.
Hoyt Model	A model showing urban land use developing in sectors along transport routes.

Y7 – Development - Knowledge Organiser

How can a country's development be classified?	Development is the measure of wealth and social and political progress of a country. Developed: Country with very high human development (very rich country) Emerging: Country with high/ medium human development (recently emerging country). Developing: Country with low human development (poor country).		
Levels of Development	There are 4 levels of development: Low Income Countries (LIC) E.g. Ethiopia, Lower Middle Income Countries (LMIC) E.g. Afghanistan, Upper Middle Income Countries (UMIC) E.g. South Africa and High Income Countries (HIC) E.g. USA.		
What is the best measure of development?	GNI- The World Bank uses Gross National Income (GNI) per capita to measure a country's development. GNI per capita is the value of a country's income in a year, divided by its population. It is measured in dollars. Life expectancy- how long a person can expect to live for at birth. Calorie Intake- the average number of calories consumed within a day Literacy rate- the percentage of people that can read and write who are over the age of 15 Birth rate- the number of live births per 1000 people per year Infant mortality rate- the number of live births per 1000 people per year.		
What can a country's population tell us about its development?	 As countries develop birth rate and death rate decreases and life expectancy increases. Developing countries tend to have youthful populations whilst developed countries are more likely to have ageing populations. This can be seen in the Demographic transition model (DTM). Population pyramids show the number or percentage of each sex in each age category for a country. A wider base means a higher birth rate, sloping sides show a high death rate and a tall pyramid suggests a high life expectancy.		
What is life like in each stage of development?	Developing: Large families live together in small houses. They may have access to clean water but this source is likely to be shared, there may be some electricity supply but not to all houses, wood is there cooking fuel. They are more likely to work in farming. Emerging: Families are more likely to live in their own accommodation. Many people live in urban areas to be near to the better jobs found in the city. There is access to clean water within the house and there is an electricity supply, although this may occasionally be disrupted. Families will aim to have a car. Developed: Families live in their own homes. There is good access to sanitation, electricity and the internet. Families will own a car. They are likely to work in the services industry for a reasonable wage. Families will be able to go on holiday.		
Why is development uneven?	Physical factors eg Chad	Climate	Climate change will increase drought and food shortages in some countries, affecting people's health and their social development. Extreme weather events may cause flooding which will ruin crops and reduce income earned by a country limiting economic development. Natural hazards eg cyclones can destroy a lot of infrastructure so money needs to be spent repairing and replacing it instead of being used to help the country develop.
		Location	Being landlocked makes trade more difficult as goods need to travel through other countries which becomes difficult and expensive so countries find it more difficult to develop economically.
		Relief	Steep relief is difficult to build on which makes it difficult to have infrastructure. This makes a country less attractive for investment from other countries or companies and limits their development.
	Political factors eg India	Corruption	Governments take money for their own gain, instead of using it to provide services for the country limiting social development. Countries with corrupt governments are less attractive to investment which limits economic development.
		War	Wars are expensive so money is not available to be spent on services, reducing social development. Many lives are lost, mainly of people of working age which reduces the labour force and limits economic development.

		Colonialism	Colonisers often took resources and people from their colonies leaving them with little to make money from, hindering economic development. Former colonies are often left with unstable governments.
	Economic Factors	Terms of trade	For a country to make more money their exports need to be higher value than their imports. If a country exports (sells) manufactured goods and imports (buys) raw materials they will make more money and develop economically.
		Cash Crops	Countries are moving from growing crops to feed their people to growing crops for sale (commodities). The value of commodities fluctuates so farmers do not know how much money they will make from their crops. This make planning very difficult for families and for the government who do not know how much money they will get in a year so they don't know how much to spend on services and their social development slows down.
What was Britain's role in the development gap?	Britain created a vast empire and colonised many countries and regions. India was colonised in some form from the 1600s until 1947. The East India company took natural resources and changed trading rules with India to benefit them, this reduced own trades and replaced them with goods from the UK, limiting their economic development. The UK also reinforced the caste system within India, hindering their development. Despite formal colonisation having ended the remnants of the relationships of power remain. However colonisation did bring democracy to India the English language, both of which have enabled India to access the global market more easily. Andre Frank believed that some countries were trapped in poverty by wealthy developed countries. Andre Frank believed that some countries were trapped in poverty by wealthy developed countries. He argued that colonialism was a major cause of poverty. The economic core had become rich resources in the economic periphery. 		
What is Asia Like?	Physical	The largest country in Asia is Russia . Northern Asia is fairly flat and includes the Western Siberian plain. A large mountain range called the Himalayas is found in eastern Asia and to the North East of India. A series of islands can be found in the South East of Asia called Indonesia .	
	Climate	India has a monsoon climate : part of the year is much wetter than the rest of the year. This is because winds blow from the southwest from June until September, bringing moisture from the Indian Ocean onto the land. In October these winds reverse and blow from the northeast. These winds are much drier. Some areas are a long way from the ocean, so receive less rain than others. The areas around the coast receive more rainfall and therefore are more likely to be rainforest environments.	
Why has Bangladesh been left behind?	About	Bangladesh is in southern Asia. It is bordered by India to West, North and East and has a short border with Myanmar in the South East. Bangladesh's coastline is on the Bay of Bengal. It is the confluence of many rivers including the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas can be found to the North of Bangladesh.	
	Flooding	Nearly a million homes were inundated, this means that a lot of people have been left homeless with little shelter. This will increase ill-health and disease which will prevent Bangladesh from developing socially.	
	Gender inequality	Girls taken out of school at a young age to get married to men they do not know. Young girls responsible for the household and taking care o their husband and their family. They then are expected to have a family while still very young.	
Why is India emerging?	Fewer people are working in primary industry and more have moved into secondary and tertiary. People earn more money in secondary and tertiary employment, they then spend this money in the country which provides more income for the government who can then invest in services such as infrastructure, healthcare and education. A characteristics of an emerging country is that there are inequalities across the population as some get richer much more quickly than others and wealth and services are not evenly distributed. This leads to rural-urban migration and in turn urbanisation , another key characteristic of an emerging country.		
Why has Japan developed	Japan achieved sustained growth in per capita income between the 1880s and 1970 through industrialisation. In Japan, as in many developed nations, decades of improving life expectancy and falling birth rates have produced a rapidly ageing and shrinking population. In the next 50 years the population is expected to shrink by about 1/3 and the proportion of over 64 year olds is expected to reach 38%.		
How did the global shift affect China	The Global shift is the relocating of the global economic centre of gravity to Asia from Europe and North America, over the last 30 years. The shift of manufacturing jobs from Europe, Japan and North America to China and South East Asia. Mao wanted China to focus on making steel instead of farming, he bought seeds that were meant to grow more grain but they didn't work in Chinese soils. At the same time people were told to move to cities to make the steel, so there were fewer farmers and the granaries shut down leaving little food. Mao did not know all the impacts immediately as people were scared of him. The available food was sent to the cities leaving people in the countryside to starve.		
China's One	It was a government policy that restricted most Chinese families to only having one child. China's population was growing rapidly and by the late 1970s it was almost 1 billion. The government thought this would slow down		



Child Policy	development as more money would need to be spent on services instead of industry. Family planning had been tried and the population growth was not slowing so stricter measures were decided upon.
Will China be the next superpower?	A superpower is a country that can project its power and ideas globally, using its strengths to influence other countries. Sources of power include great military strength, large population, large economy, great political influence, large amounts of natural resources and great cultural influence. Economically China is likely to become the most powerful country in the world. This is because it already has the second highest GDP and is currently growing at a faster rate than the USA who has the largest economy, this means that it should overtake the USA within the next decade. Having the largest economy will make China powerful as they will be able to control global trade.

Y7 – Weather and Climate

Lesson 1 – What is weather and climate?



Weather - the day-to-day conditions in an area involving, for example, temperature, cloud cover, rainfall, wind direction etc.



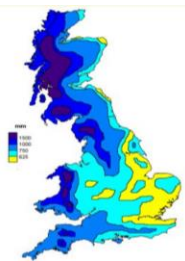
Climate - the average weather conditions recorded over a 30 year period.

A Stevenson Screen is a small weather station that is used to measure local weather conditions.

- **Temperature** - Thermometer - Degrees Celsius
- **Precipitation** - Rain Gauge - mm
- **Cloud cover** - oktas - 0 = clear skies 9 = overcast
- **Windspeed** - anemometer - m/s - Beaufort Scale
- **Air Pressure** - barometer - millibars

Lesson 2 – What is the UK climate like?

- More rainfall in the west: Glasgow = 97mm, Norwich = 52mm
- Maritime winds from the west bring moisture from the Atlantic.
- Warm tropical winds bring moisture from France and Spain.
- Dry continental winds blow from Europe.
- Dry, cold arctic air blows in from the Arctic Circle.
- Higher altitude = cooler climate



Lesson 3 – What causes rainfall?

There are 3 types of rainfall.

Relief Rainfall: Warm moist air from the south-west is forced to rise in high areas e.g. mountains. It cools, condenses forming clouds and rain.

Frontal rain: Warm tropical air meets cold polar air. They don't mix, and the warm air rises, cools, and condenses into clouds.

Convective Rain: Sun heats up the land and heats up the air above it too. The air expands and rises. It cools, condenses and forms huge cumulonimbus clouds causing heavy rain.

Lesson 4 – What is high pressure?

High pressure prevents air rising to form clouds as it pushes rising air back down. This leads to **clear skies**.

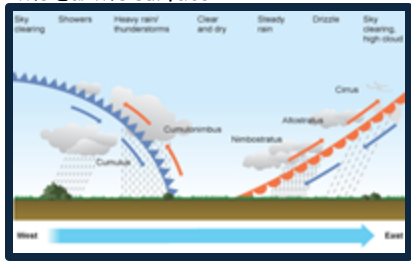
Winter = cold weather as there are no clouds to keep the heat in.

Summer = hot weather as the lack of clouds leads to full sunshine.

Pollution is a problem during areas of high pressure as the weight of the air prevents pollution from rising into the atmosphere and dissipating.

Lesson 5 – What is low pressure?

Warm air rises, "lifting" pressure off the Earth's surface



Depressions = areas of low atmospheric pressure which produce cloudy, rainy and windy weather. Low-pressure systems often begin in the Atlantic, moving eastwards towards the UK.

Lesson 6 – What is a Hurricane?

Intense low-pressure system, picks up warm moist air from warm oceans. The air mass begins to spin causing a tropical storm. When it reaches the land, it can cause very strong winds and flooding, destroying buildings, causing death and homelessness.



Lesson 7 – What are the world climates like?

There are 9 different biomes:

- Tropical rainforest
- Temperate Forest
- Taiga Forest
- Desert
- Savanna
- Grassland
- Marine
- Freshwater
- Tundra

They all have different climates due to the different amount of energy they receive from the sun. Each one has its own unique populations of plants and animals.

Lesson 8 – What is climate change?

Climate has fluctuated over time for natural reasons:

Sunspot theory: Heat output from the sun varies.

Orbital Theory: Earth's orbit changes, so sometimes it's closer to the sun and sometimes it's further away.

Eruption Theory: Massive eruptions can block out some of the sun's energy, causing cooling.

However, in recent years humans have been causing rapid climate change due to increased use of fossil fuels and production of greenhouse gases.



Lesson 9 – What are the impacts of climate change? Drought

Heatwaves are becoming more common in the UK cause 3 different types of drought:

- **Meteorological drought** - precipitation is less than the average.
- **Hydrological drought** - impacts on **water supply**, eg Less water in reservoirs and lakes.
- **Agricultural drought** - when the above two types of drought impact on agricultural activities, eg reduced soil moisture or reservoir levels required for **irrigation**.

Lesson 10 – What are the impacts of climate change? Storms

Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of UK storms and tropical storms. Higher temperatures are causing more areas of low pressure (air rising, then cooling, condensing) forming more clouds and rainfall.

5 - 6 December 2015 - Storm Desmond brought strong winds and heavy rainfall with the worst impacts in Cumbria. 5200 homes were flooded, and 61,000 homes were left without power.

Travel and Tourism



Key Terms

- **Economic** refers to anything related to money, jobs, businesses, and how people and countries use resources to produce and trade goods and services. It includes things like industries, employment, and how wealth is shared in a society.
- **Leakage**: The process of removing money from the economy.
- **Foreign currency** is the money used in a different country. For example, the British pound (£) is used in the UK, but in the USA, people use the US dollar (\$). When travelling to another country, people often need to exchange their money for the local currency.



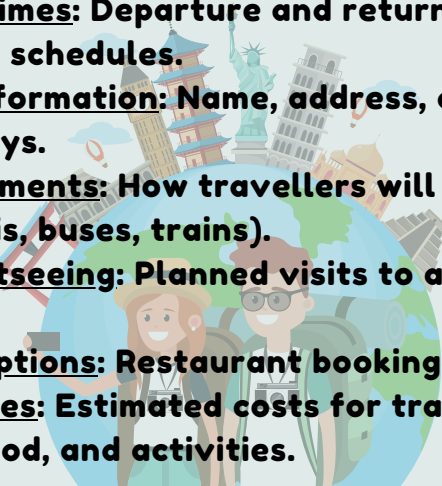
What is Tourism?

- **Tourism** is when people travel to places outside their usual environment for leisure, business, or other purposes.
- It involves staying in a destination for at least one night but usually less than a year.
- People travel for different reasons, such as relaxing on holiday, attending a work conference, or visiting family.
- Tourism is one of the largest industries in the world, providing jobs and income to millions of people.
- It includes activities like transportation, accommodation, attractions, and entertainment.

Planning a Travel Itinerary

A **travel itinerary** is a detailed plan for a trip, outlining important information to help travellers stay organised. Here are key things that should be included:

- **Destination details**: Name of the place, country, and key locations.
- **Travel dates and times**: Departure and return dates, including flight, train, or bus schedules.
- **Accommodation information**: Name, address, and contact details of hotels or other stays.
- **Transport arrangements**: How travellers will move between locations (e.g., taxis, buses, trains).
- **Activities and sightseeing**: Planned visits to attractions, landmarks, and activities.
- **Meals and dining options**: Restaurant bookings or places to eat.
- **Budget and expenses**: Estimated costs for transport, accommodation, food, and activities.



Forms of Tourism

Inbound Tourism

- Inbound tourism is when people travel into a country from another country.
- For example, tourists from Germany visiting the UK are inbound tourists for the UK.
- It helps boost the local economy as tourists spend money on hotels, restaurants, and attractions.
- Popular activities for inbound tourists include sightseeing, cultural experiences, and shopping.
- Countries often promote inbound tourism to attract more visitors and support local businesses.



Outbound Tourism

- Outbound tourism is when people travel from their home country to another country.
- For example, someone from the UK going on holiday to Spain is an outbound tourist.
- It involves expenses like flights, accommodation, and activities in the destination country.
- Outbound tourism allows people to experience different cultures, climates, and lifestyles.
- It is often planned through travel agencies or online platforms to ensure a smooth trip.



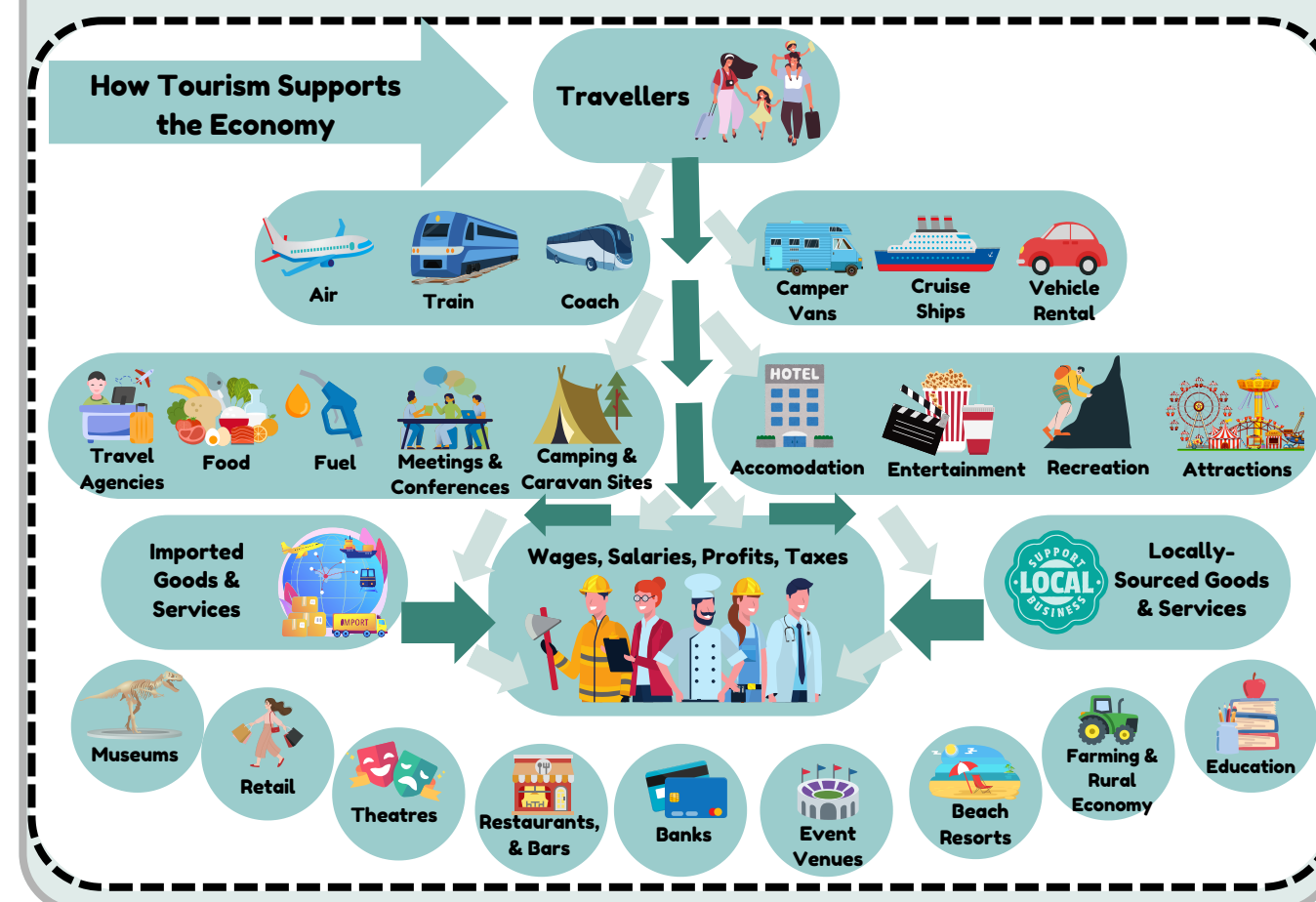
Domestic Tourism

- Domestic tourism is when people travel within their own country.
- For example, a family from London visiting Cornwall for a holiday is domestic tourism.
- It is usually more affordable because it avoids international travel costs.
- Domestic tourism supports local businesses, such as hotels, restaurants, and attractions.
- Events like public holidays and school breaks often lead to an increase in domestic tourism.



Economic Impact of Tourism

- The tourism industry generates substantial economic benefits to both host countries and tourists' home countries.
- Especially in developing countries, one of the primary motivations for a region to promote itself as a tourism destination is the expected economic improvement.



Negative Economic Impacts of Tourism

There are many hidden costs to tourism, which can have unfavourable economic effects on the host community.

- **Leakage**: A large portion of tourist spending leaves the host country, limiting local benefits. For example, for most all-inclusive package tours, about 80% of travellers' expenditures go to the airlines, hotels and other international companies, and not to local businesses or workers.
- **Increased cost of living**: Tourism demand raises prices for goods, services, and housing, making it harder for local people to afford daily essentials.
- **Low-paid jobs**: Many tourism jobs are seasonal and poorly paid, offering little job security, training, or benefits.
- **Economic dependence**: Countries relying heavily on tourism can struggle if visitor numbers drop due to economic downturns or global events.



Travel and Tourism



Positive Economic Impacts of Tourism

There are also many impacts of tourism that have good economic impacts.

- **Foreign currency earnings:** Tourists spend money in the host country, bringing in valuable foreign currency that can support economic growth.
- **Contribution to taxes and GDP:** Tourism generates tax revenue through businesses, jobs, and services, helping fund public services.
- **Employment and training opportunities:** Tourism creates jobs directly (e.g., in hotels and restaurants) and indirectly (e.g., suppliers and transport services).
- **Multiplier effect:** Money spent by tourists spreads through the economy as businesses use their earnings to pay workers and buy goods, creating more jobs and income.

Negative Environmental Impacts of Tourism

Protecting the environment is a very current and heavily debated issue. Tourism is one of the worst industries for damaging the environment.

- **Increased pollution:** Tourism causes air, water, noise, and land pollution, such as CO₂ emissions and litter.
- **Overcrowding:** Too many tourists put pressure on public resources and may frustrate local residents.
- **Destroying the natural environment:** Land is cleared for hotels and attractions, coral reefs are damaged, and paths become worn down.
- **Damage to local wildlife:** Animals may be forced to move, lose their habitats, or change their behaviour due to tourism.

Maya Bay became a major tourist attraction after featuring in 'The Beach', but mass tourism damaged coral reefs, polluted the water, and scared away wildlife. The Thai government closed it in 2018 to allow nature to recover, and by 2022, coral reefs and wildlife had returned. It reopened with strict rules, including visitor limits and a ban on boats entering the bay.

Case Study: Long Neck Karen Tribe

- The **Long Neck Karen tribe** in Thailand is known for women wearing **brass neck rings**.
- **Tourism provides jobs, money, and education**, which supports the community.
- Some tourists treat the tribe as **an attraction, rather than respecting them as people**.
- Younger generations are **rejecting traditions**, raising concerns about tourism's impact on their culture.



Positive Environmental Impacts of Tourism

- **Protecting the environment:** Many destinations protect natural and cultural sites through visitor limits and careful resource management to sustain tourism.
- **Environmental education:** Teaching tourists, businesses, and governments about protecting nature encourages responsible behaviour.
- **Regeneration:** Tourism can help improve areas through urban renewal and repurposing old buildings, making destinations more attractive.

Negative Social Impacts of Tourism

There are a large number of socio-cultural impacts that have negative effects on the host communities.

- **Disruption to everyday life:** Tourists can cause traffic, overcrowding, and increased living costs, making life harder for locals.
- **Exploitation of locals:** Workers, especially in developing countries, may be underpaid and overworked in the tourism industry.
- **Loss of traditional lifestyles:** Exposure to tourists can lead to cultural changes, with locals adopting global trends and losing traditions.
- **Resentment towards tourists:** Locals may feel frustrated if tourists are much wealthier, leading to negative relationships.
- **Increase in crime:** Tourists carrying valuables can attract criminals, leading to higher rates of theft, scams, and drug-related crimes.

Positive Social Impacts of Tourism

- **Improved quality of life:** Tourism creates jobs, boosts income, and provides better services like roads and transport that locals can also use.
- **Access to facilities:** Tourists bring demand for hospitals, leisure centres, and safety services, which locals also benefit from.
- **Improved transport and infrastructure:** Governments invest in better roads, rail, and airports for tourism, improving travel for everyone.
- **Preserving local culture:** Tourism encourages the protection of traditions, heritage, and local crafts, helping to prevent globalisation.

Types of Tourism

Mass tourism is when large numbers of tourists visit the same place at once, often through package holidays. It boosts the economy by creating jobs and supporting businesses but can also cause overcrowding, pollution, and damage to wildlife and natural resources.

Example: Venice, Italy.



Ecotourism is a type of tourism that focuses on protecting the environment and supporting local communities. It encourages responsible travel to natural areas, helps conserve nature by limiting visitor numbers, and provides jobs for locals, such as tour guides and park rangers. Tourists are encouraged to respect wildlife, reduce pollution, and learn about local cultures.

Example: Costa Rica.



Adventure tourism involves travelling to remote locations for exciting activities like skydiving, rock climbing, and scuba diving. Tourists often explore natural landscapes such as mountains, rivers, and jungles. It benefits local economies by creating jobs for guides and equipment providers, but safety measures and experienced guides are essential to protect both tourists and the environment.

Example: New Zealand.



Dark tourism involves visiting places linked to death, tragedy, or historical suffering, such as battlefields and memorials. Some see it as educational, while others argue it can be disrespectful. Tourists should be responsible and respectful when visiting these sites.

Example: Auschwitz in Poland.



Niche tourism focuses on specific interests or activities rather than general sightseeing, attracting smaller groups with specialised travel interests. Examples include wildlife, food, medical, and religious tourism. Unlike mass tourism it can offer unique experiences which can benefit local economies.

Example: Medical tourism in Turkey.

