Year 7: Unit 1
Fantastic Places & Map Skills

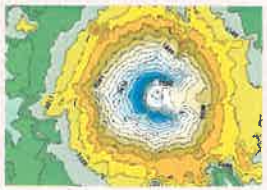
Key Words

Physical Geography	The study of the natural parts of our planet.
Human Geography	The study of the man-made parts of our planet.
Grid References	The co-ordinates we use on maps to locate parts. This can be done in 4 or 6 figure.
Scale	When a distance on a map can be used to calculate a distance in real life.
Compass directions	The directions on a map – north, east, south and west are the main 4.
Symbols	The simplified pictures we use on maps to represent places.
Relief	This refers to the shape of the land. EG. Hilly or flat.

Relief on maps

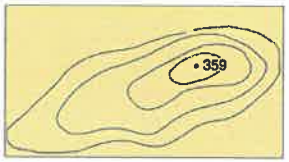
Density / colour shading

Land is shaded in in different colours to represent a change in height.



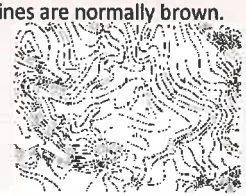
Spot Heights

A black dot with a number next to it represents the height of a single point.



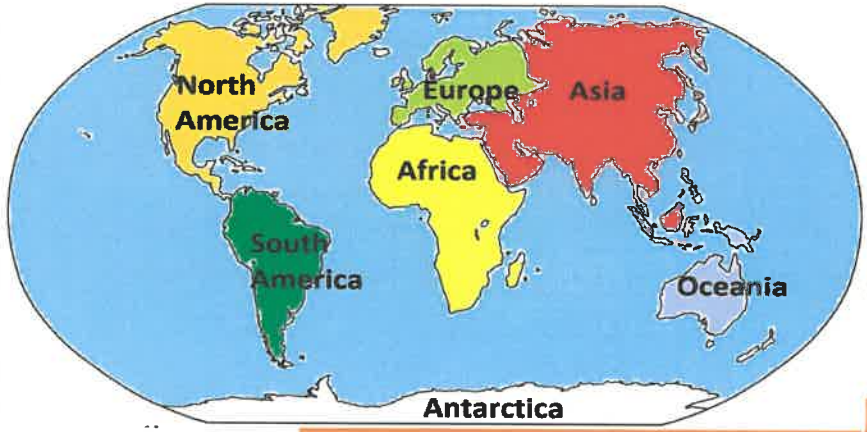
Contour Lines

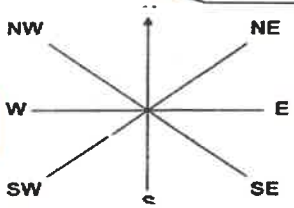
Areas of the same height are joined up with a line. On OS maps these lines are normally brown.



The Continents

The land is split up into 7 main pieces. These are the continents. They are made up of several smaller countries.





Compass Directions

There are 4 prime compass directions. A compass can go up to 18 points.
In Geography we most commonly use the 8 point compass.

Symbols

When using a map, there is always a key to show you what symbols mean, however, it is useful to learn a few basic symbols to save time.



Scale

All OS maps are drawn to scale. There are 2 types of OS map:

- 1:25 000 where 1cm on the map is equal to 25 000cm in real life. To simplify this, it equates to **4cm=1km.**
- 1:50 000 where 1 cm on the map is equal to 50 000cm in real life. To simplify this, it equates to **2cm=1km.**

Therefore in in order to calculate the real life distance, you would measure in cm and divide by 4 for the 1:25 000 map and divide by 2 for the 1:50 000 map.
The scale can be easily found by measuring the scale bar that looks like this:



The UK

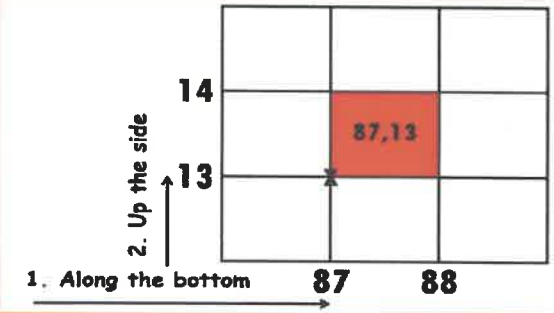
The UK is made up of 4 main countries – England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Some of the main cities are shown below.





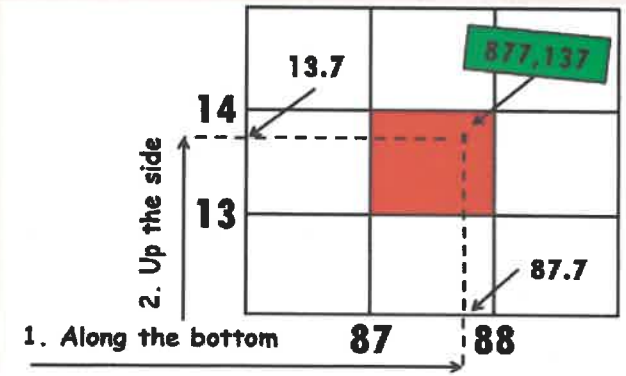
4-figure Grid References

Each line is allocated a number. In order to find out the grid reference of a particular square, we must always look in **the bottom left hand corner** of that square.



6-figure Grid References

A 6 figure grid reference adds an extra number after each reference to tell you exactly where in 87,13 the place you are searching for is. (ie. 87_,13_).



Year 7: Unit 1

Fantastic Places & Map Skills



RIO DE JANEIRO

CONTINENT	SOUTH AMERICA
COUNTRY	BRAZIL
KEY FACTS	▪ It is home to one of the 7 wonders of the world – Christ the Redeemer. ▪ It has a large favela called Rochina where the poorest people live – it is run by drug gangs. ▪ It is a unique city with mountains placed throughout the city. ▪ It has a large rich poor divide with some parts of Rio being very wealthy.



ANTARCTICA

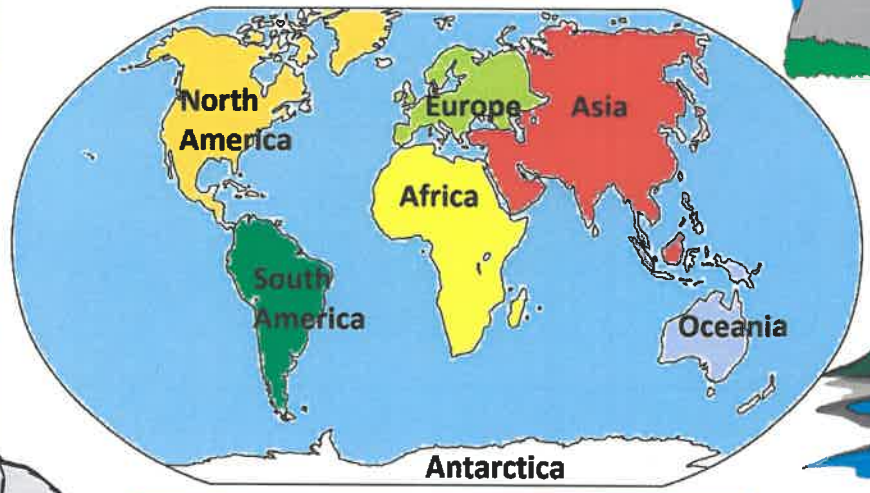
CONTINENT	ANTARCTICA
COUNTRY	N/A
KEY FACTS	▪ No one owns Antarctica or lives on Antarctica. ▪ It is a very hostile environment and spends 6 months of the year in total darkness. ▪ Animals such as penguins have adapted to live in Antarctica and live there all year round. ▪ Temperatures can drop as low as -89°C.



MOUNT ST HELENS

CONTINENT	NORTH AMERICA
COUNTRY	USA
KEY FACTS	▪ Erupted laterally decreasing its height by over 500m. ▪ 57 people died in the eruption in 1980. ▪ It is now a tourist destination attracting thousands of people. ▪ Although at the time everything was destroyed it is recovering now.





VICTORIA FALLS

CONTINENT	AFRICA
COUNTRY	ZAMBIA / ZIMBABWE
KEY FACTS	▪ The waterfall forms the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe. ▪ It has formed where a layer of hard rock is sat on a layer of soft rock which has caused differential erosion. ▪ It has Devil's Pool at the top of it where brave tourists can swim at certain times of the year. ▪ There is also a massive bungee swing in the gorge of the waterfall.



SNOWDONIA

CONTINENT	EUROPE
COUNTRY	WALES, UK
KEY FACTS	▪ It is a National Park therefore it is protected due to its natural beauty. ▪ It was the third place to be made a National Park. ▪ It has Europe's largest zip line. Tourism brings in lots of money to the area ▪ It has the highest mountain in Wales – Mount Snowdon.



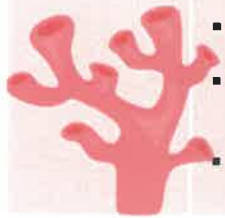
RIVER GANGES

CONTINENT	ASIA
COUNTRY	INDIA
KEY FACTS	▪ In the Hindu faith it is considered sacred and to have healing powers. ▪ People take Pilgrimage to the River Ganges every year to celebrate this. ▪ However, the River Ganges is also very polluted due to faeces and toxic waste from factories being washed into the river daily. ▪ Millions of people depend on the Ganges for survival.



THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

CONTINENT	OCEANIA
COUNTRY	AUSTRALIA
KEY FACTS	▪ It is an important ecosystem due to the huge diversity of plants and animals that live there. ▪ It is at risk of coral bleaching as the ocean temperatures warm up. ▪ It is very popular for tourism and attracts millions each year for snorkelling. ▪ However, it is important for tourism as it brings it lots of money.

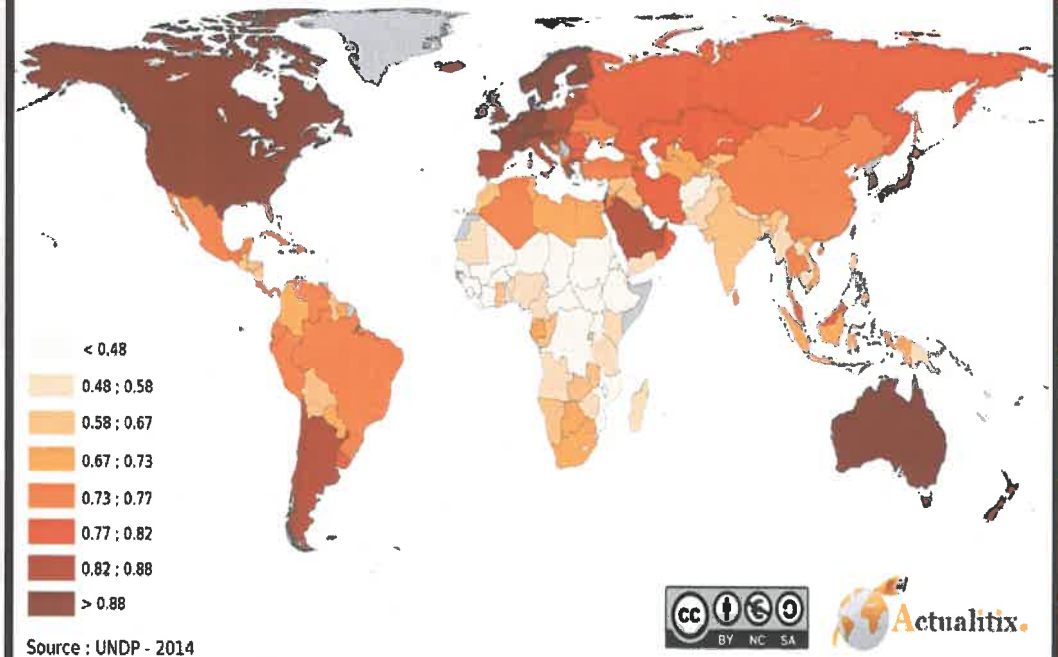


Year 7: Unit 2

What is Development?

Key Words	
Development	How good the quality of life of a group of people is.
Quality of Life	The extent to which a person receives the things that they need; food, shelter, education and healthcare.
HIC	High Income Country
LIC	Low Income Country
Development Gap	The difference between the more developed HIC countries and the less developed LIC countries.
Development Indicator	Something which can be measured to indicate how developed a place is, e.g. Life Expectancy

Human development index (1 = perfect / 0 = bad)



Source : UNDP - 2014

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Development indicators	
Birth Rate	The number of babies born, per 1000 people, each year.
Death Rate	The number of deaths, per 1000 people, each year.
Life Expectancy	How long a person is expected to live.
Gross Domestic Product	The total money made by a country each year ($). Also called GDP.
Gross Domestic Product per Capita	The GDP of a country divided by the number of people in the population.
Adult Literacy Rate	The percentage of people, over 15 years, who can read and write.

Factors that reduce development

War	Wars stop people being able to access food, healthcare and education. They also kill and injure many people.
Disease	Diseases, such as Malaria in Africa, prevent people from working. As a result, they cannot earn money.
Natural Disasters	Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, destroy buildings, roads and communications. This reduces peoples' quality of life.
Drought and famine	During drought (when there is little rain), food cannot be grown. As a result many people may starve.
Bad governments	Not all governments have the wellbeing of their people at heart. Corrupt governments keep all of the money for themselves.

All of these things make peoples' lives worse. They reduce **quality of life**. As a result, the level of development in the place goes down.

Factors that reduce the development gap.

Tourism	Tourists from rich countries bring money to poor countries. They also provide jobs in the tourist industry. When people can work, their lives are better.
Appropriate technology	Appropriate technology is simple and environmentally friendly technology that poor people in poor countries can use to improve their lives.

Both of these things improve peoples' lives. As a result the development level of their place increases.

Different kinds of jobs

Primary	People with primary jobs create **raw** products. These are things that are grown, like wheat, or mined from the ground, like iron.
Secondary	People with secondary jobs work in factories. They turn the primary products into secondary products, for example, metal into a car door.
Tertiary	People with tertiary jobs provide a service for someone else. Examples include teachers, gas repair people, police and shop workers.

In less developed countries most people will have primary jobs. Only a few will have tertiary jobs.

In more developed countries most people will have tertiary jobs. Only a few will have primary jobs.

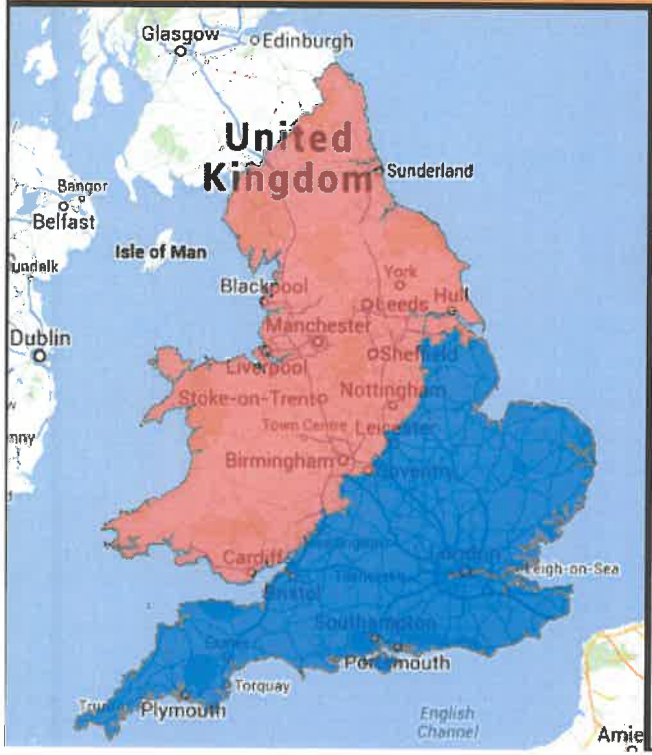
Sustainable development

If something is sustainable, it can go on and on without harming people or the environment.

Sustainable development is all about helping people to have a better life today, without causing harm to people in the future.

Country	UK	Afghanistan	China	France	Pakistan
Life expectancy	80.9	52.1	75.8	82	68.4
GDP per capita	44,300	2,000	16,700	44,100	5,400
Adult literacy rate	99	38.2	96.4	99	57.9
Birth rate (per 1000 people)	12	37.5	12.1	12.1	21.6
Infant mortality rate.	4.2	108.5	11.8	3.2	50.4
Death rate (per 1000 people)	9.4	13.2	8	9.4	6.3

The North South Divide of the UK.



The north south divide is an imaginary line across the UK. Some people think that people living north of the line live less developed lives than those living south of the line.

Region	Life Expectancy	GDP per Capita
North East	77.5	22,886
North West	77.4	25,396
Yorkshire and the Humber	78.1	25,300
East Midlands	78.7	26,683
West Midlands	78.4	25,931
East	79.9	27,778
London	79.3	44,401
South East	80.0	31,300
South West	79.8	27,348



Dubai

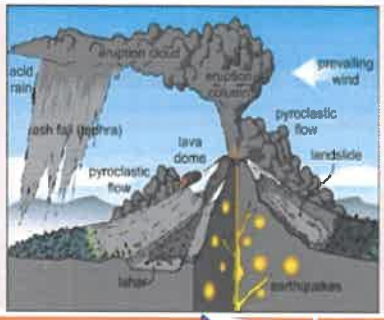
Location	Dubai is located in the UAE (United Arab Emirates) in the Middle East.
HDI Score	0.890
Life expectancy	78
Birth rate	10.2
Why did Dubai develop?	Dubai developed due to discovering oil in 1966. This meant it was able to sell oil to the rest of the world and make money. It has also developed in a really unique way that is attracts lots of tourists. With attractions like the Burj Khalifa and The Palm Islands, lots of people come to visit and spend money.
How is Dubai being sustainable?	Buffer zones – 10m tall trees on the edge of the city. Solar car parks – shaded by solar panels. Farms – 11 biodome greenhouses to grow fruit and vegetables. Metro trains – run the length of the city that run faster than card. Giant solar power plant. Fair Green School – teaches students about how to be sustainable.

The Structure of the Earth

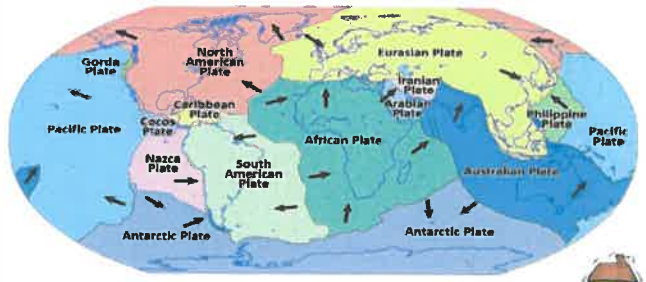
The Crust	Varies in thickness (5-10km) beneath the ocean. Made up of several large plates.
The Mantle	Widest layer (2900km thick). The heat and pressure means the rock is in a liquid state that is in a state of convection.
The Inner and outer Core	Hottest section (5000 degrees). Mostly made of iron and nickel and is 4x denser than the crust. Inner section is solid whereas outer layer is liquid.

Volcanic Hazards

Ash cloud	Small pieces of pulverised rock and glass which are thrown into the atmosphere.
Gas	Sulphur dioxide, water vapour and carbon dioxide come out of the volcano.
Lahar	A volcanic mudflow which usually runs down a valley side on the volcano.
Pyroclastic flow	A fast moving current of super-heated gas and ash (1000°C). They travel at 450mph.
Volcanic bomb	A thick (viscous) lava fragment that is ejected from the volcano.



Tectonic Plates and their Directions



Where do Earthquakes and Volcanoes occur?



Plate boundaries are the areas where plates are meeting each other or separating – the friction and movement causes earthquakes and pressure from magma causes volcanoes.

Case Study – Nepal 2015

Causes

The Indian-Australian plate and the Eurasian plate had been moving together for a long time. A pressure release and friction resulted in a 7.8 magnitude earthquake.

Effects

9000 people died and **20,000** were injured in some way
3 million people were left homeless
Electricity was shut off as well as **water supplies** leaving people desperate
Avalanche on Mt. Everest killed 19

Responses

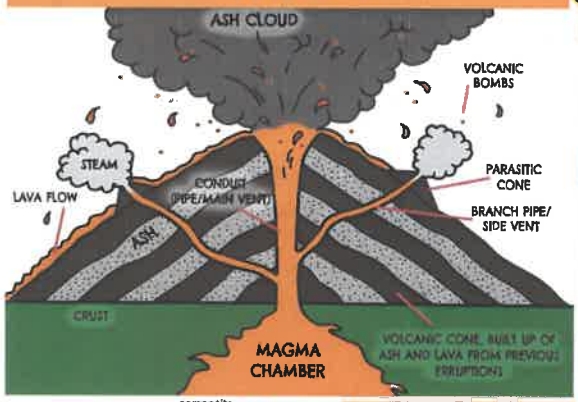
UK provided **£33million** to help
Climbers searched for the injured and dead on Mt. Everest
Nepals army and police force worked very hard to settle the situation in Kathmandu

Year 7: Unit 3
Earthquakes & Volcanoes

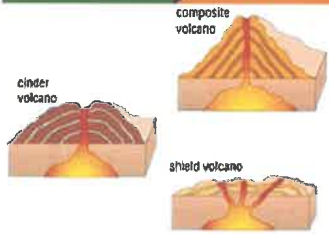
Earthquake Proof Building Solutions

Made of wood	Wooden buildings are more flexible and withstand shaking better.
Shock absorbers	Absorb the energy of the shaking in the walks of buildings, like a suspension in a car takes shocks.
Rubber Foundations	Rubber is great for absorbing shock. Rubber blocks are put at the base of the building and the building sits on top of them.
Square buildings	Square buildings have a more rigid, stronger structure. No sections of the building will fall off.
Emergency exits	Increase the amount of exits so that people can leave falling buildings very quickly.
Use fire proof materials	Gas leaks and appliances could cause fires. Stop the fires or restrict them to less rooms with these.

Parts of a volcano



Types of volcano



Cone	Tall and narrow. Thick lava.
Shield	Wide and flat. Runny lava.

The 3 P's! Managing Earthquakes and Volcanoes

PREPERATION

Creating an exclusion zone around the volcano.	Being ready and able to evacuate residents.
Having an emergency supply of basic provisions, such as food	Trained emergency services and a good communication system.

PREDICTING

Methods include:

- Satellite surveying (tracks changes in the earth's surface)
- Laser reflector (surveys movement across fault lines)
- Gas Box (measures sulphur dioxide and other harmful gases)
- Seismometer (measures ground shaking)

PROTECTION

- **You can't stop earthquakes**, so earthquake-prone regions follow these three methods to reduce potential damage:
- Building earthquake-resistant buildings
- Raising public awareness
- Improving earthquake prediction





Case Study – Japan Tsunami 2011

Causes

9.1 magnitude earthquake, March 11th 2011 at 2:46pm

Effects

15,899 deaths, **6157** injured
Fukushima **power plant explosion**
Tsunami swept inland (up to 39 metres in some areas

Responses

Cost **$360billion** in total
Doctors and nurses flown in from elsewhere due to **damaged hospitals**
Tsunami barriers raised from 12m to 18m

Case Study – Eyjafjallajokull (E15) 2010

Causes

North-American plate and Eurasion plate spreading – 2 large bodies of magma meeting underground.

Effects

150,000 Britons stranded abroad for over 6 days.
Large amounts of **ice melting** leading to flooding in Iceland
Homes, roads and crops damaged

Why was this so significant?

Cost $4.7billion overall
The total lost by all airlines together everyday was £130million



Yellowstone Supervolcano

A Yellowstone eruption would...

- Eject at least 1000km³ of ash into the atmosphere
- Have global effects, changing the average global temperature too
- Cost billions across many industries, especially the transport and farming industries

Key Words

Urbanisation	The increasing proportion of people living in towns and cities.
Rural to urban migration	The movement of people from the countryside to the city.
Push factors	Things that make you want to leave an area. (In this scenario, things that make people want to leave the countryside.)
Pull factors	Things that make you want to come to an area. (In this scenario, the things that make people want to move to the city).
Shanty Towns	An illegal settlement where people have built their own homes out of scraps and rubbish. Also known as **slums.**
Population density	How close people are together – measured in people / km².

INDIA'S PHYSICAL AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

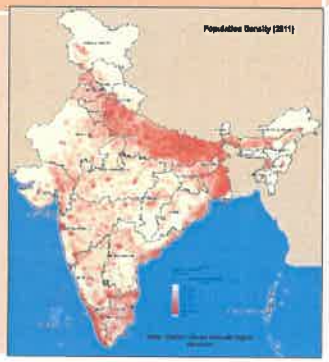
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

The main physical features of India are the:
-Himalayas Mountains
-River Ganges
-Western and Eastern Ghats
-Thar Desert
-Decan Plateau



HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Most people live in the west and the east of India due to the physical landscapes.
Some of the main cities are:
-New Delhi
-Mumbai
-Bangalore
-Calcutta



WHERE IS INDIA?

India is located in the continent of Asia. It is in the South of Asia in the Indian Ocean. It has the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal on either side. The capital of India is New Delhi but the largest city is Mumbai.



INDIA'S CULTURE

Culture is the social norms and customs of people in a particular society.

--India is very diverse in terms of religion. Most people are Hindu or Muslim.
-Arranged marriages have been the norm in India for many years – the average age of marriage is 21.
-India is very famous for it'[s herbs and spices. Curries have spread all over the world.
-Traditional clothes are saris for women and panches for men.
--Cricket is very popular in India and India has won many world cups.
-The national sport of India, however, is hockey.



Year 7: Unit 4
Incredible India





IMPROVING LIFE IN DHARAVI

VISION MUMBAI
Vision Mumbai is the plan to demolish the flats in Dharavi and build high rise flats for the people to live in.
These will take up less space so the land can be sold for other purposes – the land is very valuable as it is on the edge of Mumbai.

SUCCESSES	FAILURES
- Flats were more stable which mean they wouldn't collapse in the monsoon. - Have working toilets which will improve sanitation. - Some people in the slum will be re-homed for free.	- No room to carry out the pottery industry as the flats are too small. - Only people living in Dharavi since 2000 who live on the ground floor will be re-homed. - Nowhere for the people of Dharavi to go while the flats are being built. - Close together – eyesore on the landscape. - Turned into vertical slums as people couldn't afford to look after them.



RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION

Rural to urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside to the city. They do this due to a variety of push and pull factors.

Push Factors (leaving the countryside)	Pull Factors (coming to the city)
• Poverty in the countryside. • Lack of jobs. • Farmers life – hard work for little money. • Natural disasters can destroy crops and lose farmers money. • Lack of services. • Poor quality housing.	• More jobs • Better quality housing. • More healthcare services. • Better education. • More things to do / more entertainment. • Better paying jobs. • Not as affected by natural disasters.



DHARAVI: SLUM OF HOPE?

When we say Dharavi is a **'slum of hope'** we are saying it has opportunities to give people the chance of a better life. There are lots of opportunities in Dharavi.

SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENTAL
-85% of people have a job. -Low crime rate. -Excellent sense of community. -Some children get the opportunity to go to school. -Houses have access to clean water and electricity.	-Slum makes $1.6 billion dollar a year. -15 000 factories in Dharavi that create products. -Pottery and fishing industries. - High streets with lots of shops and cafes.	-Massive recycling industry – 80% of plastic is recycled. -Some homes in the centre of the slum are made of decent materials.



DHARAVI: SLUM OF DESPAIR?

When we say Dharavi is a **'slum of despair'** we are saying it a very negative place that doesn't help people to have a better life. We could say they end up getting trapped in poverty.

SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	ENVIRONMENTAL
-Clean water is only available for 2 hours a day. -People work in very dangerous conditions. -21 people live in 1 house. -500 people share 1 tap for clean water. -4000 cases of sickness a day due to diseases.	-People earn less than £1 a day. -Businesses are illegal which means they don't pay tax – government can't invest in the slum.	-Open sewers cause diseases such as cholera and typhoid to spread. -Air pollution can cause breathing problems. -River Mithi is heavily polluted which causes disease to spread.



Year 7: Unit 4
Incredible India

Key Words

Globalisation	The increasing connectivity between different countries around the world.
TNC	Transnational corporation – a company that operates in more than one country.
Global	When something impacts multiple countries.
Sweatshops	A nickname given to the factories in poor countries that had really poor working conditions for is workers.
Call centres	Businesses build centres where people answer the telephone to customers to help solve their problems.
Infrastructure	The physical layout of a place including roads, power and buildings.

IMPACTS OF GLOBALISATION

The increasing connectivity in the world has had many impacts on rich countries as well as poor.

POSITIVE

HICS
- HICs have outsourced work to poorer countries which has meant products are cheaper for people.
- Import products and foods that can't be grown in their countries due to weather conditions.

LICS
- Helped these countries develop as factories and tourism has provided jobs for people to help them earn money.
- Gain money from big companies locating which they can invest to help people.

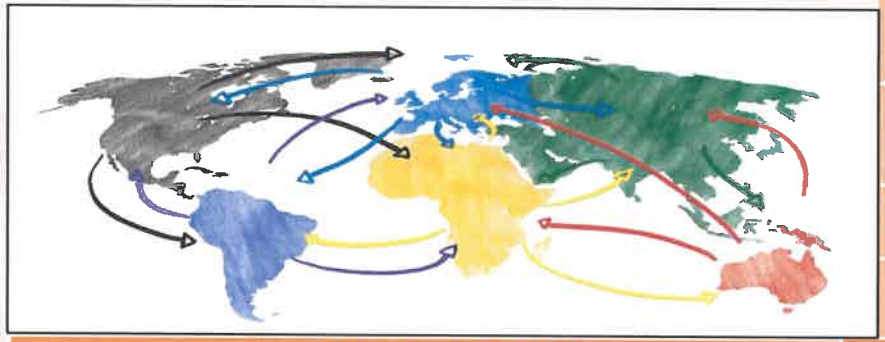
NEGATIVE

HICs
- Loss of lower skilled jobs as many companies sent factories abroad.
- Some areas have become run down and derelict as factories haven't been replaced.

LICs
- Workers can be exploited by rich countries. In the past companies have paid really low wages and people have had to work in dangerous conditions.
- HICs may buy products off LICs for a low price so they can't afford to get out of poverty.

GLOBALISATION

Globalisation is the increasing connection between different countries around the world. We interact with other countries more now than ever before. Big companies have started to operate in more than one country.



HOW DOES GLOBALISATION OCCUR?

Countries connect with each other for a variety of reasons:
- Trade – countries buy and sell products to one another to make money. EG. Food.
- Tourism – people go on holiday to other countries and explore the world.
- Business – businesses operate in more then one country to grow and make more money.



TNCS AND GLOBALISATION

TNCS

TNC stands for Transnational Corporation. This is a large business that operates in more than one country. It could be the headquarters is in one country but it manufactures somewhere else.

WHY DO BUSINESSES COME TO INDIA?

- 350 million people speak English in India which is the world's main trading language.
- India is mid-way between western countries such as the UK and the far east Asian countries.
- India is awake when the USA sleeps therefore companies can operate 24 hours a day.
- India has lots of skilled workers particularly in the IT industry.
- India has a huge population of 1.1 billion which means that people will work for little money as there is much competition for jobs.
- No environmental laws – India doesn't have as strict regulations on things like pollution so they can do whatever is easiest.
- Sell products in places like India.
- Cheaper to get raw materials from.

INDIA'S GLOBAL IMPORTANCE

TRADE	Petrol and jewellery are 2 products that come from India. Toyota and Hyundai also have factories there.
BOLLYWOOD	This is the world's movie capital which is worth $2.28 billion a year. These films are exported to the rest of the world.
TAJ MAHAL	The Taj Mahal is one of the 7 wonders of the world. It has been called the jewel of Muslim art and attracts visitors from all over the world.
SPORT	India have a very successful cricket team and has produced some of the finest cricket players
INVENTIONS	India invented the first flushing toilet, the number 0, shampoo, algebra and were first to mine diamonds.

NIKE AND INDIA

Nike is an American TNC that is engaged in the design, development, manufacturing and worldwide marketing and sales of footwear.
It has factories manufacturing their shoes all over the world with 7 located in India.

POSITIVE IMPACTS

- Jobs are provided for local people and wages are still higher than if they worked as a farmer.
- India gets paid money by Nike – the government can then invest this money in improving life for people.
- Sometimes companies invest in other projects such as schools or health care centres.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

- Employees can earn as low as 20 cents per hour.
- People can work 77-84 hours a week.
- Workers are abused and hit by their supervisors if they don't work fast enough.
- Sleep in poor conditions in the factories.
- Child labour in factories.

VIRGIN MEDIAAND INDIA

Virgin Media is a British TNC that provides television, internet and phone networks for people in the UK.
It has call centres located around the world with some in Bangalore in South India.

POSITIVE IMPACTS

- Jobs are provided for local people and wages are higher than working on a farm or in factories.
- People are highly educated in the IT industry as there is investment in this.
- Companies can operate 24 hours a day helping customers.
- Movement towards tertiary and quaternary industries in India meaning people get better paid.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS

- Jobs are lost in the UK as call centres move abroad.
- Workers are still paid lower wages compared to their UK counterparts.
- Workers may have to work longer hours.
- Customers in the UK are sometimes unhappy that call centres are abroad.