

	Why is planet earth becoming so restless?	How are we globally connected?	What Geographical issues are facing our world?	What makes Africa so diverse?	How can we journey from north to south across the Americas?
Overview of Scheme of Learning	The students will study plate tectonics and a range of hazards associated.	The students will study global connections, including migration, aid, food and fashion.	The students will study a wide range of geographical issues, including water stress and population pressure.	The students will study the diverse continent of Africa, with a focus on the Horn of Africa.	The students will explore a range of places and geographical topics on their journey from north to south. This will include issues in locations including Alaska, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, the Galapagos and Chile.
Cultural capital	<p>Visit The Natural History Museum</p> <p>Read “Disaster by Choice” by Ilan Kelman.</p> <p>Watch A Perfect Planet Series 1:1. Volcano</p> <p>Watch “The Impossible”</p> <p>Watch “Into the Inferno”</p>	<p>Discover where your food is from by reading the labels in the supermarket. Can you lower your carbon footprint by reducing the food miles?</p> <p>Find out where your clothes are from by checking the labels.</p> <p>Read “Prisoners of Geography – Ten maps that tell you everything you need to know about global politics” by Tim Marshall.</p> <p>Read “The mighty dollar” by Dharshini David.</p>	<p>Research geographical issues in the news e.g. search water shortage on the BBC News website.</p> <p>Read “Journey to the River sea” by Eva Ibbotson</p> <p>Read “How we are f***ing up our planet.” By DK Tony Juniper.</p> <p>Read “Factfulness” by Hans Rosling.</p> <p>Read “Turning the tide on plastic; How humanity (and you) can make our globe clean again” by Lucy Siegle.</p> <p>Read “No one is too small to make a difference” by Greta Thunberg.</p>	<p>Research current affairs on this large continent: https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world/africa</p> <p>Read “Dead Aid: Why aid is not working and how there is another way for Africa” by Dambisa Moyo.</p>	<p>Research current affairs on this large continent: https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world/us_and_canada</p> <p>Read “Shoeless Joe” by W. P. P. Kinsella</p> <p>Watch “Field of Dreams”</p> <p>Simon Reeve – “the Americas”</p>

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<p>Prior learning</p>	<p>In Year 7, students will have learned that some places experience weather and tectonic hazards.</p>	<p>In Year 7, students will have built some solid locational knowledge.</p>	<p>In Year 7, students will have learnt the water cycle and how it contributes to global water supplies. They also will have learnt some challenges faced by Fantastic Places. Students will also have some understanding of the key terms associated with population. Students will use their prior learning on climate zones.</p>	<p>Students will know that Africa is a continent and is made up of many countries.</p> <p>Students will be able to identify human and physical features and will have an understanding that not all places are the same. Prior learning on plate tectonics will be recalled in understanding the formation of the Great Rift Valley, Mount Kilimanjaro, and Mount Kenya.</p> <p>Students will also have an understanding of some Geographical Issues that Africa faces.</p> <p>Students will use their prior leaning on atlases and climate zones.</p>	<p>Students will already have locational knowledge and know that North America and South America are continents including a number of countries. They will already have studied relevant topics including climate change (Why is Chile a pioneer in environmental protection?; Why is #StopWillow viral on Tik Tok?) and species' adaptation (Why are the Galapagos Islands so unique?)</p>
<p>Number of lessons</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>Assessment Overview</p>	<p>Pre-assessment – Students will write an article on the Haiti earthquake. This will help assess their communication of issues, longer writing, and understanding of the causes of earthquakes.</p>	<p>Assessment – Includes a range of short and long answers with some skills questions.</p>	<p>Assessment – Includes a range of short and long answers, and the use of graphs to interpret and figures to support answers. The use of resources like this is an important skill to develop in Geography.</p>	<p>Pre-assessment – Includes some recall, and students will practise discussing environmental, economic and social issues affecting Africa.</p> <p>Assessment – Includes a range of short and long</p>	<p>End of Year assessment – a range of short and longer answers.</p>

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	<p>Assessment – Includes a range of short and long answers, with key terms and foundation knowledge (convection currents & plate boundaries) assessed.</p>			<p>answers, the use of a figure to support answers, and some skills questions.</p>	
<p>Link to detailed content (Knowledge Organiser/Unit Overview/Scheme of Learning)</p>	<p><i>Knowledge organiser</i></p>	<p><i>Knowledge organiser</i> <i>02. Global connections</i></p>	<p><i>Knowledge organiser</i></p>	<p><i>Knowledge organiser</i> <i>04. Africa</i></p>	

Local, national or international?

In geography we say that things are local, global or international.

Local – This means events or activities that belong in a particular place. **National** – this means belonging to a particular nation.

International – this means belonging to more than one nation, or between nations.

Where do our clothes come from?

Only 10% of the clothes sold in the UK are made here. The largest clothing exporter in the world is the Chinese Mainland, with US\$175 billion of clothes exported annually. The EU countries together export US\$112 per year. Other major clothing exporters include Bangladesh, Vietnam, and the U.S.

The clothing industry can bring both positives and negatives to these countries.

In **Bangladesh**, the textile industry is responsible for 78% of the country's economy, and 85% of the workers in the textile industry are female. Workers are low paid, earning around £1 per day. However, small-scale aid projects help women earn a fair wage and improve their work conditions.

However, in **Jinjiang, China**, since China's economy opened up to international trade in the 1970s, factories formerly used to produce trainers for foreign-owned international companies have very successful in producing Chinese brands.



In the 1960s, water from the Aral Sea was first used to irrigate cotton plantations for clothing manufacture. The Aral Sea has since shrunk from 68,000 km² to a tenth of its former size.

Where does the UK's food come from?

Although the UK grows about 50% of its own food, it **imports** much of its fruit and vegetables

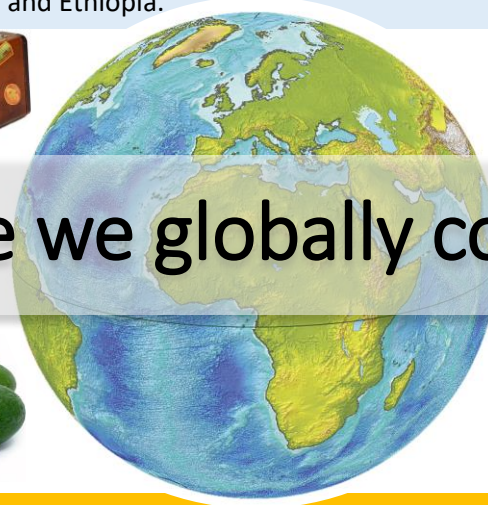
The UK's import of food results in significant **food miles**. This is the distance food is transported from the time of its production until it reaches the consumer.

However, the UK is fortunate in enjoying **food security**, which is the ability of a population or community to reliably access enough nutrition for a healthy life.

Countries that have a low level of food security, averaging at less than 2,000 calories per person, per day, include Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Ethiopia.



How are we globally connected?



Are our holidays a positive global connection?

Holidays abroad taken by UK residents have increased from 7 million in 1970, due to people having more disposable income, longer paid holidays, and growing global connections. Today the British take over 40 million holidays abroad per year.

Tourism can provide money for healthcare and education, and encourage the development of infrastructure. Tourism also provides jobs, leading to the **multiplier effect**.

However, the jobs may be low paid and seasonal, and tourism may cause environmental damage, or traditional peoples to be forced out of their lands.

Ecotourism is an approach to tourism that includes sustainable accommodation for tourists, which won't damage the environment. Waste is minimised and recycled, and visitors are educated about the environment or a new area by their trip. The Masai Mara hosts ecotourism holidays, which provide jobs for the indigenous people.



How does football change lives?

Football is played by 250 million people globally, making it the world's most popular sport.

Brazil hosted the World Cup in 2014. The cup cost \$11.6 billion to host, 5 new stadiums were needed, and security cost \$900 million! Favelas (informal housing, built on land the residents do not own) were cleared to make way. This led to major protests, and many people argued that the money should be used to help the poor.

However, major sporting events such as the World Cup, often bring prestige and visitors to a country that increase tourism for years to come.

In Brazil, football is seen as a way of life, and social projects, such as Favela Street, go into the favelas to try to improve the lives of the residents and keep young people out of drugs and gangs.



Why does this innocent flower have such negative impacts in the UK?



Afghanistan is the world's no. 1 illegal heroin producer, producing 90%+ of the world's heroin.

Afghanistan was once a powerful cultural centre. But in 1973 a coup led to decades of unrest. The Taliban took control in 1996, and actually brought some peace; but very poor rights for women who were not to be educated. The Taliban also clamped down on heroin production.

But, on 9 September 2001, the 9/11 attacks, masterminded by Bin Laden, killed about 3,000 people in the US. The US-led coalition (including the UK) invaded Afghanistan. Most ordinary people in Afghanistan did not want to be part of a war; and there was a drought at the same time, which meant that farmers had no work, and poverty spread. The Taliban started protecting heroin farmers – heroin was one of the few crops that would grow in the arid climate – in return for their support in the war.

By 2008, the war, although not completely won by either side, had become a fragile peace. However, Afghanistan had become the world's main supplier of heroin. No other crop is as valuable, and few alternative crops grow well in the arid climate, so heroin continues to be grown in and smuggled out of Afghanistan.

Why is it important that the UK gives aid?

International aid is money given by a high income country (HIC) to a low income country (LIC) to help with development.

The UK gives **bilateral** aid to Afghanistan. **Multilateral aid** is where more than one country gives aid. This is managed through an international organisation, like the World Bank.

Aid can also be given through charities, by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). NGOs usually manage local aid projects, but their work is hard and even dangerous.



The **development gap** is the difference in standards of living between the world's richest and poorest countries.

When is trade not fair?

Sometimes poorer countries are disadvantaged by international trade.

Free trade means that countries don't charge taxes or have quotas that restrict trade.

Fair trade requires consumers to pay a sustainable price for the products they buy. This means that the price gives the workers a living wage, and they can invest in their farms and businesses for the future. Environmental damage must also be minimised during production. This also means that farms and organisations should be successful into the future.



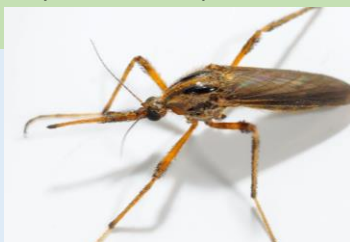
How does this insect show us the problems of inequality?

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites transmitted to people by infected mosquitoes. Malaria is concentrated in the tropics, where the climate suits the mosquito. Both HICs and Low Income Countries LICs are affected.

Malaria is both preventable and curable, but 40% of the world's population in 107 countries is at risk today. It kills 400,000 people per year.

It is estimated that 20% of people who die from malaria died because they took poor, cheap drugs. A simple mosquito net costs only £3, but this solution is not easily available in poor rural (countryside) areas.

We haven't yet found a way to completely get rid of malaria, but there are several different ways to manage it and reduce infections.



How is our health globally connected?

Every country in the world can now be reached within 14 hours' flight-time of New York.

Coronavirus spread to six continents, and thousands of deaths were attributed to it. Countries around the world imposed lockdowns on their people to try to slow the spread of the illness. Social impacts of the virus include that an estimated 60% of the world's students were affected by school closures. Economic impacts included the loss of jobs and businesses.

However, there were environmental benefits, as air pollution was reduced due to fewer flight and traffic movements, and less industrial activity.

Why is our climate a global problem?

Our climate is globally determined, being controlled by Earth's movement around the sun, the sun's activity levels, and by global atmospheric circulation.

The **greenhouse effect** is when greenhouse gases are released into the atmosphere by human activities such as burning fossil fuels. They add to the Earth's atmosphere and trap more heat, which is making Earth warmer than it should be.

Evidence for anthropogenic (human-caused) climate change include tree cores, ice cores, sea level change and historic climate records. Ice cores, in particular, can tell us the chemical make-up of the atmosphere 100,000s of years ago.

Impacts of climate change include sea level rise, habitat changes, and human health impacts. Forecasts show that people in poorer countries will suffer most from climate change.

What is globalisation?

Globalisation is the growth and spread of ideas across the world. This can involve the movement or spread of cultures, people, money, goods and information.

Globalisation includes: increased international trade, companies operating in several countries, freer movement of people and goods, and all countries being part of a global economy.



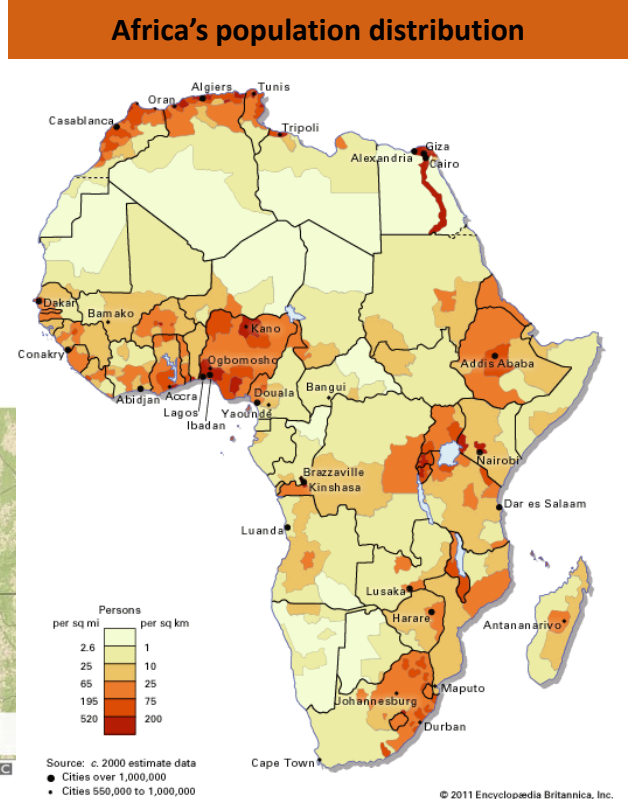
Africa's past. Humans originated from Africa. Over thousands of years there have been great kingdoms in Africa. The Berlin Conference of 1913 changed Africa's political borders. This has had a lasting impact on the stability and development of the continent.

Africa is the second largest continent in the world, with an area of 30.3 million km². This is 20% of the Earth's area. To the west, Africa is bound by the Atlantic Ocean, and to the east, by the Indian Ocean. Africa is also the second most populated continent in the world, with a population of 1.2 billion people and growing (17% of the World's population).

Human Geography of Africa
 The population is growing so fast that it will double in 35 years!
 Half of people in Africa today are under 20. and 85% are under 45.
 54 different countries make up Africa.
 There are hundreds of ethnic groups across the 54 countries. Each has its own language or dialect.
 Many of Africa's people live very comfortable lives, but nearly half of the people live in great poverty, with less than £1 a day to live on.
 Over 60% of Africa's workforce are in farming.
 Some countries have very valuable industries, like oil and mining.
 There are some big variations in quality of life and life expectancy in different countries across Africa. For example, Sierra Leone has a life expectancy of 50 years and Algeria has a life expectancy of 76 years. By contrast, the UK's life expectancy is 81 years.

Gorillas in Rwanda
Mountain Gorillas live mainly in south-west Uganda and parts of DR Congo and Rwanda. Their numbers have been in decline due to lots of threats. These include deforestation, conflict, disease, hunting and poach, growing population and a low natural reproduction rate.
Conservation efforts are trying to increase number. **Virunga National Park**, established in 1925, is home to more than 50% of the world's mountain gorilla population. The **WWF** has worked to help educate people as to alternative food sources instead of bushmeat. **WWF** had campaigns that emphasise how ecotourism (and saving the rainforest and the mountain gorillas creates income.

Challenges of rapid urbanisation
Addis Ababa is the largest city in the Horn of Africa, and is Ethiopia's capital city. It has some very fine buildings, but 75% of the city is **informal housing**, or "slums". Some of the slums are made up of poor quality buildings the government rents out to people, and some are shacks that people have built illegally.
 Life in the slums is hard. The people have to queue for water at a tap in the street. They also have to share toilets, which are smelly holes in the ground, with many other families. There is no waste collection or sewers for waste water. People have to find work in any way they can, e.g. young boys work as shoeshine boys! However, the government is building new flats and people can put their names on a list to be awarded a new flat in a draw.



Africa's population distribution
 Most people live along the coast as this provides access to trade and is a cooler climate. Africa is sparsely populated in desert regions i.e. Sahara Desert. There is high density around water supplies i.e. in Eastern Africa around Lake Victoria and other great lakes. It is also very densely populated along the Nile River. Clean water has allowed settlements to develop and grow.

Africa's major biomes



Africa's Physical Geography

The **River Nile** is Africa's longest river at 4,132 miles. Other major rivers include the Congo River, Niger River, White Nile and Zambezi.

The **Atlas Mountain range** is located in the north-western part of Africa. **Mount Kilimanjaro** and **Mount Kenya** are the two highest mountains of Africa. Both are volcanoes; Kilimanjaro is dormant and Kenya extinct. Mount Kenya National Park became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997.

The **Congo Basin** is the area around the Congo River, largely made up of **tropical rainforest**.

The **Sahara Desert** is the largest hot desert in the world.

Africa has a variety of habitats and therefore has many different animal species. Several are now vulnerable to extinction due to human activities such as poaching and loss of habitat.

Mount Kilimanjaro



Kilimanjaro

A dormant volcano in Tanzania. It is the highest single free-standing mountain above sea level in the world. It has been formed due to volcanic eruptions. Molten rock erupts and piles upon the surface. It is the highest mountain in Africa at 5,895m.



Victoria falls

David Livingston named this landform after Queen Victoria. But this is its European name, It traditionally was named Moisi-oa-Tunya in Sotho. An even older name is Seongo or Chongwe. We discuss whether Victoria Falls should be returned to its original name, as Livingston was a colonist and maintaining the name he used is a legacy of slavery and colonialism. He didn't discover it as it was already known for thousands of years



Table Mountain

It is located in South Africa. It is made of lots of rock types including granite. Formed at a constructive margin the mountain was formed by tectonic activity. It has a flat top because during the ice age the weight of the rock made it flat.

The **physical features of the Horn of Africa** include the **Ethiopian Highlands**. The **Rift Valley** runs through the Highlands, and many of Africa's rivers have their source here. The **Afar Triangle** is a lowland area, which includes the lowest point in Africa, **Lake Assal**. The Afar Triangle also has volcanoes and earthquakes. The **Dallol Volcano** is surrounded by pools of brightly coloured salts, including hydrochloric acid. The **Ogaden** is a plateau (high area of similar elevation) and is where the Nomads live. Somalia has a long coastline with beautiful **beaches**.

Natural resources

Natural resources are substances found in nature that can be used by humans for our benefit, such as water, soil, coal, minerals, wood, animals.

Africa is rich in natural resources! It has 16% of the world's uranium, 58% of the world's cobalt. It produces half of the world's diamonds and 75% of the world's platinum. It has 10% of the world's oil and gas reserves.

However, these are not distributed equally with them concentrated in a few countries i.e. DRC and Botswana have 70% of the world's diamonds. This can lead to conflict with groups from other countries and within those countries fighting to have control. Many of these countries that are rich in resources were exploited lots by colonial countries. Therefore, they still experience lots of conflict and lack the infrastructure to extract and process these resources. They are dependant on foreign companies to fund the extraction of these resources. Therefore, some consider the resources a curse as it has resulted in 100s of years of exploitation and ongoing conflict.