

YEAR 7 GEOGRAPHY CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE



Our Place in the World

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

Latitude shows the North-South position of a place. Longitude shows the West-East position of place.

Europe is a geographical area, whereas the European Union is an economic and political union of 27 member states.

The United Kingdom is made up of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Great Britain is different as it does not include Northern Ireland.



Contour lines are lines on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level. These show relief. Relief is the differences in height on the land's surface.



Population density is how many people live in a defined area - usually per km². We describe population density with the words 'dense' and 'sparse'. An area which is densely populated has lots of people, compared to an area which is sparsely populated which has few people.

Migration is the movement of people from one permanent home to another. This movement changes the population of a place.



The UK faces challenges such as climate change, racism, Brexit, poverty and inequality, housing, ageing population, COVID-19, flooding, waste and pollution.

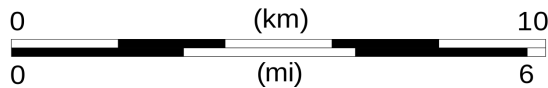


To find a grid reference use the golden rule: 'along the corridor, and up the stairs'.



The scale of a map allows a reader to calculate the size, height and dimensions of the features shown on the map, as well as distances between different points.

'Place' means a location which has meaning for a person.



YEAR 7 GEOGRAPHY CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE



Tropical Rainforests

Tropical rainforests are found in between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn with a hot (over 20°C) and wet (over 2000 mm) equatorial climate.



Tropical rainforests have 4 layers: emergent, canopy, under canopy and shrub level. Tropical rainforests have high biodiversity, where all plants and animals are interdependent.



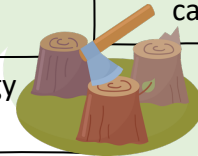
Animals adapt through their physical appearance, internal systems and their behaviour. For example, sloths have adapted by having green algae on their fur and move very slowly to help them camouflage.

Indigenous people are original people of the region that lead traditional lifestyles and use the area to survive, for example the Yanomami and Kayapo tribes.



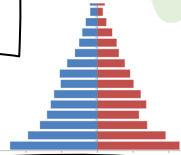
Buttress Roots are an adaptation of a tree where the roots come over the ground to provide extra support and nutrients. Epiphytes have adapted by attaching to trees for physical support so they can access air and water.

The Tropical Rainforest is under threat due to logging, energy development, mining, farming and population pressure.



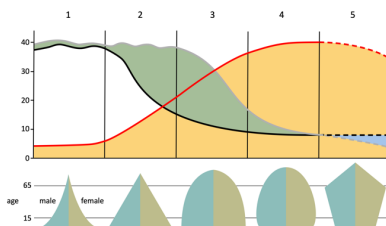
Loggers, cattle ranchers and the local government are for deforestation, whereas Brazilian residents and indigenous people are against deforestation.

We can sustainably manage the rainforest through selective logging and replanting, conservation and education, ecotourism and international agreements.



Development

Development refers to the long-term improvement of a country's people, economy and environment (social, economic and environmental).



Development is measured using the Human Development Index and Gross National Income.



A population pyramid is a graph that shows the age-sex distribution of a given population.

The demographic transition model (DTM) shows shifts in the demographics of a population during economic and social development.

We reduce the development gap through debt relief, fair trade, investment, microfinance loans, tourism, industrial development, aid, intermediate technology.

Uneven development in countries is caused by landlocked countries, extreme weather, inadequate water supplies, climate, trade and colonialism.

YEAR 7 GEOGRAPHY CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE



Global Issues

Absolute Poverty is used to describe a condition where an individual does not have the financial means to obtain commodities to sustain life. Relative Poverty refers to the standard of living compared to economic standards of living within the same surroundings.



Global water supplies are not evenly distributed. Some places have a water surplus, whereas others have a water deficit. This is caused by factors such as climate, geology, pollution, over-abstraction, infrastructure and poverty.



Malnutrition refers to an unbalanced diet - including excessive eating - whereas the term undernutrition refers more specifically to a deficiency of nutrients. Obesity refers to people with a large fat content, caused by an imbalance of calories consumed to energy expenditure.

Thermal power generation consists of using steam power created by burning oil, liquid natural gas or coal to rotate generators and create electricity. Renewable Energy is a resource which is not diminished when it is used; it recurs and cannot be exhausted.



Climate Change is a long-term change in the Earth's climate, especially a change due to an increase in the average atmospheric temperature. The greenhouse effect is a process that occurs when gases in Earth's atmosphere trap the Sun's heat.

Africa

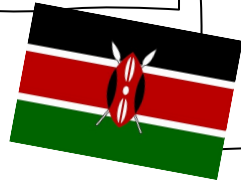
Africa is a continent with 54 different countries. It is the only continent which goes over all 4 hemispheres (North, South, East and West).



Africa has a diverse climate and different biomes (large-scale ecosystems). These include Mediterranean, Semi-desert, Desert, Savanna and Tropical Rainforest.



Kenya is located in West Africa; it has a tropical climate and is home to tribes such as the Maasai.



Tourism in Kenya has advantages such as bringing money to the economy, increasing income for locals and infrastructure development. However, it also has disadvantages, such as increasing petty crime, offensive behaviour from tourists and damage to local environments.

Misconceptions have led people to think that all Africans are the same and are without a unique history and culture.



A desert is a Biome that receives less than 250mm a year of precipitation. Deserts can be hot or cold.



YEAR 7 GEOGRAPHY CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Coasts

Waves are caused by energy transfer from the wind to the sea, the greater the fetch the bigger the wave. Constructive waves build beaches, whereas destructive waves destroy beaches.

Managing the coastline can be split into hard and soft engineering.

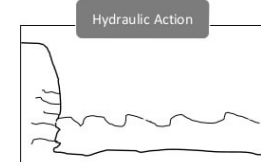
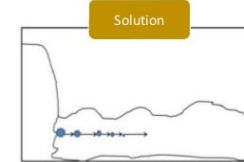
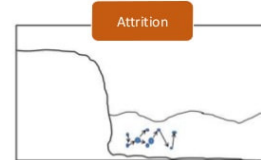
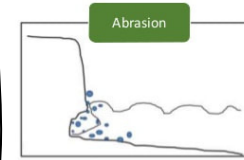
Hard engineering is when expensive, man-made solutions to coastal erosion are constructed, whereas soft engineering involves working with nature.



Erosional processes such as hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution produce erosional landforms at the coast, these are caves, arches, stacks and stumps.

Deposition creates landforms at the coast, through the process of longshore drift (the movement of material along the shore by wave action). These depositional landforms include spits, bars and tombolos.

Lyme Regis is a honeypot site on the south coast of England, it has a destructive coastline and had a coastal management plan which cost around £20 million in total.



A stakeholder is someone or a group of people who have an interest in something. It could be a financial interest, or a social interest as the outcome may impact them.

Middle East

The Middle East is a region of Asia that is bordered by Asia to the east, Europe to the northwest, Africa to the southwest, and the Mediterranean Sea to the west.

Dubai is a city in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the Middle East. Dubai has developed very quickly due to the discovery of oil and is now considered one of the leading cities in the world.

The biggest city in the Middle East is Cairo, Egypt which is based on the largest river in the world, the river Nile.

The Bedouin are a nomadic Arab tribe who live and survive in the desert regions of the Middle East, in comparison the people of Dubai live a wealthy life in a developed city.



DUBAI