We have learnt about… disasters in Japan

How is this different to…   disasters in Burma?

Cyclone Nargis struck Burma on 3 May 2008. The area it struck was a low-lying delta to the south. With it came strong winds of up to 210 kilometres per hour. It was classified as a Category 4 (Katrina was a 5) cyclone on the Saffir-Simpson scale.

Much of the devastation was a result of the storm surges (similar to Katrina) which swept up the river channels from the delta.

Case Study – Cyclone Nargis

Location: _____

Date: _____   Wind speed: _____   Number of people affected: _____

Colour code grid to show primary effects, secondary effects and immediate and long term responses. Don't forget a key.

$10 billion worth of damage.	Rice fields were flooded on the Irrawaddy Delta.	Around 65% of the country's rice paddies were destroyed.	Storm surge of 7.6 meters.
Flood waters penetrated 40-50km inland destroying farmland and fisheries.	50, 000 people were left missing.	Structural damage was widespread causing 1 million to be homeless.	A death toll of 138, 000 people is estimated.
75% of buildings collapsed but on the delta 95% collapsed.	Diseases such as typhoid spread with many survivors dying from disease.	Initially aid was refused as the military Junta did not want foreign people coming in.	6 days after the storm the government asked the UN for help.
A week after the storm the military allowed aid into the country to give food and water.	Italian flights brought food supplies into the country.	Thailand sent 30 tonnes of medial supplies into the country and $100, 000 worth of supplies.	The Indian government sent medial teams and set up 2 hospitals.

Geog your memory…

Using C8 of your knowledge organiser, what were the causes of the Japanese Tsunami?

List 3 effects of the disaster:

How did Japan respond?

We have learnt about… the earthquake in Japan in 2011

How is this different to…   Haiti?

Haiti is part of a large Caribbean island called Hispaniola. The Dominican Republic is located to the east of Haiti and covers over half of the island.

Cause of the earthquake

Haiti lies right on the boundary of the Caribbean and North American plates. There was slippage along a conservative plate boundary that runs through Haiti.

On 12 January 2010, a magnitude 7 earthquake hit Haiti at 16:53 local time. The earthquake's epicentre was 25 km west of Port-au-Prince, the capital. Most people, businesses and services were located in the capital.

TASK: RESEARCH THE HAITI 2010 EARTHQUAKE AND COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW

Case Study – Haiti Earthquake

Location: _____

Date: _____   Number of deaths: _____   Richter scale: _____

Primary effects	Secondary effects	Immediate responses	Long term responses

Geog your memory...

Draw a labelled diagram of the 3 major plate margins. (use C3 of your knowledge organiser)

We have learnt about... how the Maasai live and move in Kenya

How is this different to… migration in London?

London has also been greatly affected by migration. The large number of financial and knowledge-based job opportunities has attracted people from elsewhere in the UK and the rest of the world. In 2011, 191,000 people from elsewhere in the UK moved into London seeking employment.

It is estimated that up to a third of all international migration into the UK is into London. As a result, London has the most culturally-diverse population in the UK. It also has a different population structure to the rest of the UK, as it has many more young people and fewer older people. **TASK:**

Impact of migration on a major UK city: London
Identify the opportunities and challenges created by migration to London.

Teaching children whose first language is not English. (more than 300 languages are spoken in London)	London has the largest number of migrants of all the UK's regions (3.2 million foreign born people in 2015)	Migrants bring character and culture. The Notting hill Carnival is a good example of this.
A hard working workforce. It is estimated that the capitals migrant workers contribute £83 billion a year towards the capitals economy- generating economic growth and further jobs.	Overall 1 in 3 Londoners were born overseas (37%) and increase from 31%- this puts pressure on housing especially in migrant heavy boroughs such as Harrow (50% migrant population)	Many migrants recently have come from counties like Poland due to the opportunities to work in construction or the NHS, putting pressure on jobs.
Enriching the cities cultural life through the bringing in of specialist cultural food stores.	It is often difficult for the migrant population of London to integrate into the wider community and conflict can often arise.	Immigrants from particular countries tend to live in areas close to each other creating suburbs like Southall in west London.

Geog your memory...

Q1) Where do the Maasia live?

Q2) What are the Maasai jumping in this image?

Q3) What colour do the Maasai wear and why?

Q4) Research why the Kenyan flag is black, red, white and green?

Use A3 of your knowledge organiser

How is this different to…   the wildfires in Australia

Record-breaking temperatures and months of severe drought have fuelled a series of massive bushfires across Australia. At least 33 people have been killed - including four firefighters - and more than 11 million hectares (110,000 sq km or 27.2 million acres) of bush, forest and parks across Australia has burned.

Identify CAUSES / EFFECTS / MANAGEMENT of the 2019 Australian Wildfires

Creeks and rivers dried up causing the organisms relying on them to die or migrate.	Increased soil erosion destroyed vegetation and the creatures which relied on it to survive.	Each year there is a fire season during the Australian summer, with hot, dry weather making it easy for blazes to start and spread. Global warming is making these worse
Australia has drafted in 3,000 army personal to assist	3,800 firefighters have been tackling the blaze	Record-breaking temperatures and draught have helped causes the wildfires
Significant loss of livestock and crops. Some farmers had to sell machinery, land or even move elsewhere and lose their livelihood.	Using aircraft to "firebomb" water onto fires or drop retardant from the sky above	With fewer crops and livestock, Australia had to import more food. This increased the price of food for the whole country.
Destructive farming practices enable a vicious cycle of warming and wildfires	Droughts degrade the quality of the soil, affecting farming for years to come.	Using bulldozers to create "firebreaks" - gaps in vegetation that help slow the advance of flames.

Geog your memory...

Antarctica

Climate change / Global warming, resulting in a warming of the sea and loss of sea ice and land-based ice, this is greatest long-term threat to the region. Already some ice shelves have collapsed and ice slopes and glaciers have retreated.

Q1) What happened in 2002 in Antarctica?

Q2) What would happen if the ice melts?

Q3) What does the Ozone Layer do?

Use B7 of your knowledge organiser

Q4) What is happening to this layer above the Antarctic?

We have learnt about… Tokyo's importance to Japan

How is this different to…   Birmingham's importance?

The city of Birmingham, in England, is an important manufacturing and engineering centre, employing over 100,000 people in the industry and contributing billions of pounds to the national economy.

Task: using colours – categorise into National (Birmingham's importance to the UK) or international (worldwide importance)

Case Study – Birmingham's Importance			
Location: _____			
Categorise into National or International importance.			
Direct rail links to many UK cities. Used by over 34 million people per year	Over 300 companies from outside of the UK are based in Birmingham.	Birmingham has over 9 million users in 2014.	Rated in the top 15 best cities in Europe in 2009
New Street Station is the busiest station outside of London	Birmingham airport connects the city to Africa, South America as well as US and China.	Excellent job opportunities including 200 UK law firms	Damage of the flood estimated to be over £100 million.
£13 billion invested in infrastructure over the next decade to make it a city of global importance	Birmingham is one of the greenest UK cities with over 8,000 acres of parks	Birmingham's hippodrome is the busiest theatre in the UK with over 500K visitors per year	Major companies such as Cadbury and Jaguar are located in Birmingham

Geog your memory...

Case Study – Tokyo		
Location: _____ _____		
Local, National or International importance?		
15 hospitals in Tokyo	TripAdvisor ranked number one city for overall travel experience – making it a great place for tourists	The university of Tokyo is considered to be one of Japan's most prestigious universities
5.9 million people are employed in Tokyo (9.5% of the total workforce of Japan)	Over 2000 international companies are located in Tokyo	Japan's government is based in Tokyo in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building.
7.5% of green space in Tokyo for locals to complete outdoor activities	Tokyo has the busiest metro system in the world. It is at the centre of Japans transport system.	Tokyo is Japan's major cultural centre. Displays depicting the art and history of Japan and Asia are featured at the Tokyo National Museum

Use C7 of your knowledge organiser, using three colours, sort the boxes into local, national or international importance

We have learnt about... the destruction of the rainforest in Africa, killing gorillas

How is this different to… deforestation in Malaysia

Malaysia has the world's highest **deforestation** rate. **Malaysia's** total forest loss since the year 2000 is 47,278 square kilometers (18,244 square miles), an area larger than Denmark.

Case Study – Deforestation in Malyasian Rainforest
Colour code the boxes to show causes, impacts and management.

Location: _____

_____

Malaysia's forests are increasingly being converted for industrial oil palm plantations. Between 2000-2012 Malaysia's oil palm estate grew by roughly 50 percent	Intensive logging of Penan areas began in the 1960s. Now there are rivers are filled with silt not fish. Tribal people have moved to the cities where they get sick from drinking polluted water and have trouble growing rice.	Deforestation has already left thousands homeless. Without trees and plants to absorb heavy rainfalls, deforestation has caused erosion and faster runoff, which has led to larger and more frequent flood in Sarawak and Sabah
Deforestation will release some of the carbon stored in the rainforest into the atmosphere contributing to global warming.	Selective logging – where only some trees are cut down, these trees are also taken out of the rainforest via helicopter.	Landless farmers cut down the trees so they have land in order to farm, some farmers need more land as their current land is unusable.
Ecotourism is encouraged, only a small number of visitors are allowed at a time.	Malaysia had the world's highest rate of forest loss between 2000 and 2012.	Local people in Sarawak cut and burn patches of forest and grow crops such as hill rice, cassava and fruit crops in the ash-enriched soil.
The Malaysian government has promised that 50 percent of Malaysia will remain covered by forests and has urged other developing countries to make similar commitments	The Malaysian government sponsored migration programs to open up rainforest for cash crop production. Between 1956 and the 1980s, Malaysia converted more than 15,000 square kilometres of forest for population resettlement programs.	International hardwood agreement has reduced illegal logging and promoted sustainable management.

Exam Question: For a tropical rainforest you have studied, assess the extent to which deforestation benefits the people who live there. (9 marks)

Geog your memory...

1. Read A4 of your knowledge organiser. Use this to help you rank the causes in order of the worse (1) to the least worse (4).

War

Poaching

Habitat loss

Disease

2. Explain why you identified the problem you ranked as no. 1, as the most urgent or important.

We have learnt about... water pollution in Kibera, Kenya

How is this different to… pollution in the UK?

40% OF RIVERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES POLLUTED BY SEWAGE. River health is one of the UK's most urgent environmental crises. … But far too many of our rivers are polluted with sewage, and water companies and government are not doing enough to prevent it. According to the World Health Association the UK's water pollution is moderate –

Water pollution in the UK
Identify whether each statement is either a cause of effect of water pollution.

Chemical pesticides and fertilisers running from farm land.	Pesticides kills aquatic life.	Oil from boats and ships.	Inappropriate items (e.g. engine oil) put down drains.
Hot water cooling processes in rivers pumped from industry into rivers.	Toxic waste poisons wildlife, which can be transferred to humans if they eat contaminated shellfish or fish. This can lead to birth defects or even cancer.	Fishermen and the tourist industry, depending on clean water suffer economic losses.	Fertilisers can speed up the growth of algae and lead to eutrophication. This means wildlife dies as there is insufficient oxygen in the water.
Drinking water can be poisoned.	Untreated waste (containing metals and chemicals) from industries.	Oil, heavy metals from vehicle exhausts and road gritting salt run off from roads.	Micro bacteria in sewage spreads infectious diseases in aquatic life and humans.

Geog your memory...

Use A5 of your knowledge organiser to help

Complete the description of Kibera by filling in the missing words.

Over _____ people live in Kibera, in an area of only _____, so it is very over-crowded. It is the biggest _____ in Africa.
Most people don't have access to _____, clean _____ or toilets. Their houses are very _____ and are built of mud-bricks with tin roofs.
50% of people don't have _____ and less than half of the children go to _____. The number of people with AIDs or _____ is very high, which causes many children to be orphaned.
Despite this, Kibera is a thriving _____ of creative and enterprising people who want opportunities to _____ their quality of life.

Improve	**electricity**	**250,000**	**water**	**school**	**small**
HIV	**2.5 km²**	**community**	**jobs**	**slum**	

We have learnt about... the environment in Antarctica

How is this different to…   the Western Desert in the USA

Case study: Western Desert

Location: _____

Climate and background:_____
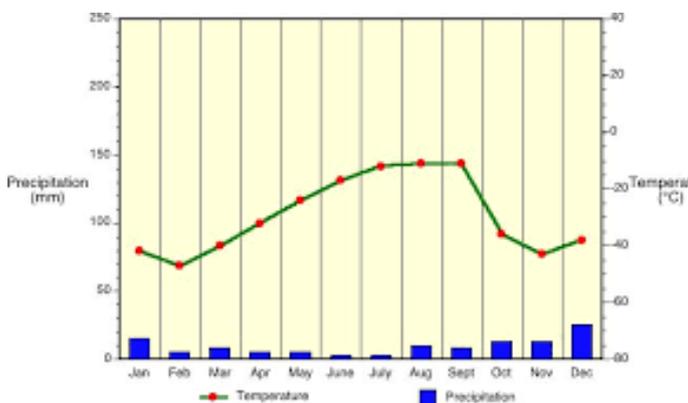_____
_____
_____
_____

Categorise the statements into challenges, opportunities and adaptations to the desert.

The Hoover Dam has supplied water for drinking and irrigation.	Water could be a major problem as populations in cities increase.	Rich reserves of copper, uranium and coal.	Traditional houses have tick earth walls to keep homes cool.
Work outside is very hard especially for farmers who have to work during the day.	The average temperature is 27 degrees Celsius.	High temperatures lead to high rates of evaporation and water shortages.	Many people visit the National Parks (Grand Canyon) and wilderness areas.
Irrigation allows commercial farming to thrive in the Coachella Valley.	Solar energy is being developed. E.g. Sonoran Solar Project.	The low population density means there is a lack of surfaced roads.	Some major highways have been constructed such as Route 66 and 70.

Using the picture and table to help; what tourism opportunities do you think there are in the Western Desert?

Geog your memory...

Using B2 of your knowledge organiser
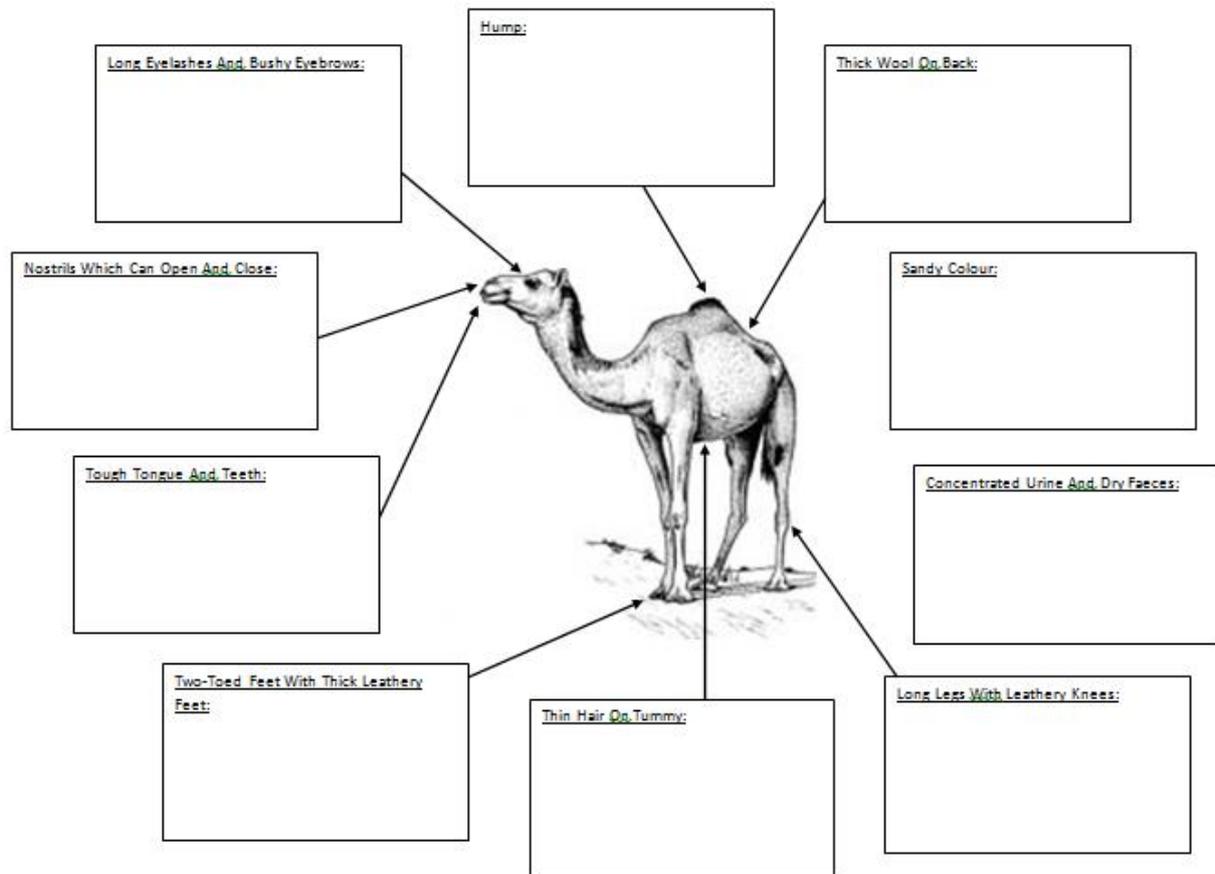
Q1) Describe the climate in Antarctica

Q2) What type of graph is this?

Q3) What month had the highest precipitation?

Q4) What month had the highest temperature?

How is this different to…   the desert?

Long Eyelashes And Bushy Eyebrows:

Hump:

Thick Wool On Back:

Nostrils Which Can Open And Close:

Sandy Colour:

Tough Tongue And Teeth:

Concentrated Urine And Dry Faeces:

Two-Toed Feet With Thick Leathery Feet:

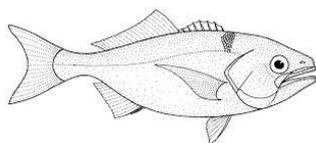Thin Hair On Tummy:

Long Legs With Leathery Knees:

The camel has many adaptations, in each box explain why a camel a camel needs these?

Geog your memory...

Label each animal with their adaptations they have in order to live in Antarctica – use B5 to help

We have learnt about… urban regeneration in Nairobi, Kenya

How is this different to…   London?

London has recently held the Olympic Games. The city regenerated areas (improved them for the games).

Using 3 colours sort the table into

1)   Reasons for the regeneration (improvement) 2) Features of the regeneration 3) Impacts of the regeneration

 2)

Example: Urban regeneration (Olympic Park, London)

Background information:_____
_____
_____

Identify the reasons for the regeneration, features of the regeneration and impacts.

Much of the area was derelict, abandoned or occupied by low value land uses.	The Athletes village has been converted into housing units for local people.	The area now contains excellent modern sports arenas.	There is now a landscaped park with tourist attractions and natural habitats.
It is easily accessible from London and elsewhere in the UK, particularly by train.	Construction of bridges over waterways to improve access.	The deprived nature of the area meant that it was hoped it would benefit greatly from the 2012 Olympics.	Electricity cables were buried under the ground to improve the appearance.
Decontamination of land that was used for industrial purposes.	Landscaping to create natural habitats.	Landscaping to improve the overall attractiveness.	The purchase of the land under a single authority.

Geog your memory...

Read A5 of your knowledge organiser. Use this to help you rank the problems in Kibera in order of the most urgent or important to resolve (1) to the least urgent or important to resolve (7).

    Access to clean water
    Poor sanitation
    Overcrowding
    Unemployment
    Disease
    Access to electricity
    Access to education

2. Explain why you identified the problem you ranked as no. 1, as the most urgent or important.