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| **What will we be learning?****Our Place in the World** | **Why this? Why now?**The focus in Year 9 is **INTERACTIONS**. This topic will connect to prior learning of world Geography from Year 7 before exploring the relationship between the Human and the Physical Geography of the UK. London will be explored as an example of a “global city” in a HIC to contrast with Rio (a city in a NEE) in the next topic. |
| **What will I learn?**

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| **Lesson Question** | **Date** | **Retrieval Practice** |
| 1. Where are our **continents and oceans**?
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| 1. How do I use **longitude and latitude** to describe location?
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| 1. Where are the **physical landscapes** of the UK?
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| 1. Where are the **cities** of the UK?
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| 1. How has the **economy** of the UK changed?
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| 1. How does **tourism** impact London?
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| 1. What makes London a **global city**?
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| 1. How **important** is London as a city?
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| 1. How can cities be **sustainable**?
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| **What opportunities are there for wider study?****Links in School**: Duke of Edinburgh with use of Map Skills, Fantastic Places in Y7 and the GCSE topics of UK Physical Landscapes of the UK and Urban Issues & Challenges.**Careers:** Armed Forces, GIS, Cartographer, Park Ranger, Urban Planning, Sustainability Consultant, Land Surveyor, Architect, Business, Finance & Economics, Tourism, **Brilliant Websites for Revision & Wider Study:** * <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/england/london>
* <https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/physical-geography-of-the-uk-uk-landscapes/>
* <https://www.internetgeography.net/a-city-in-the-uk-london-case-study/>

**How will I be assessed?**You will be assessed by answering questions in your Mid-Year and End of Year exams to help you get “**GCSE Ready**.”To help you prepare for this in class we will be attempting a GCSE style 9-mark exam question that will focus on assessing the importance of London at different scales. |
| **Key Words:****Continent:** A very large area of landmass. There are 7 continents in total.**Ocean:** A huge body of salt water. There are 5 oceans in total.**Longitude:** Imaginary lines that go up and down (north to south) on a map or globe. They help us find places east or west of the world’s middle line (called the Prime Meridian).**Latitude:** Imaginary lines that go across (east to west) on a map or globe. They help us find places north or south of the Equator (the line around the middle of the Earth).**Landscape:** A large area of land regarded as being visually and physically distinct.**Highland/Upland:** Areas of higher and more mountainous land.**Lowland:** Areas of lower and flatter land.**Relief:** Shape and height of the land.**Geology:** Type of rock.**Peninsula:** A piece of land bordered on 3 sides by water but connected to the mainland.**Plateau:**  An area of fairly level, high ground.**Scarp:** A cliff, steep slope or ridge of higher land.**Source:** Name given to where a river starts.**Vale:** A term used to describe a valley.**Watershed:** an area of high land that divides 2 drainage basins.**Population Density:** How many people live in a certain area (how crowded it is).**Population Distribution:** Where people live in a country or the world.**Economy:** How a country makes and uses money, jobs, and goods.**Primary Industry:** Jobs that use natural resources, like farming or mining.**Secondary Industry:** Jobs that make things in factories, like cars or clothes.**Tertiary Industry:** Jobs that help people, like teachers, doctors, or shop workers.**Quaternary Industry:** Jobs that use knowledge, like scientists or computer experts.**Globalisation:** Countries are becoming more connected through trade and technology.**Tourism:** When people travel for fun or holidays.**Global City:**  A large and important city that has influence on the world. These cities are important for business, culture, travel, and communication.**Sustainability:**  Meeting the needs of society in the present, but in a way that protects the environment and resources for the future. |