

Topic: GCSE 7.1: UK in the 21st Century- How is the UK Changing (Population) A & B?		Duration: 4 lessons	Composite: Unit test
Key vocabulary:	Core knowledge Components	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous and future topics
<p>Mountainous, relief, weather, climate, lowland, upland, precipitation, predominant, Atlantic, flat land, water transfer, water stress, demand, supply, exceeds, water secure, population, demographic, population density, urban space, rural space, expensive, increasing population, natural increase, birth rate, death rate, migration, immigration, outmigration, ethnicity, culture, multicultural, health, diversity, cosmopolitan.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mountainous areas of the UK can be found in the West e.g. Snowdonia and the Brecon Beacons and the North e.g. the Cairngorms and Northern Highlands. There is more lowland in the south and the east. The shape of the land (relief) has a bearing on the weather and climate of the UK with rain usually occurring next to upland regions. 2. The predominant (prevailing) direction of the wind to the UK is from the SW coming from the Atlantic Ocean. People tend to live in areas of flat land so this is one of the reasons why SE UK is more populated than other regions. These areas get less rainfall so may need water transferring to them (by pipeline) from the N & W. 3. Areas where water demand exceeds supply are said to be water stressed. Areas where supply exceeds demand are water secure 4. Most of the UK's population are located in towns and cities, which cover 12% of the land. Only 6% of this UK built on. A growing population means that we must build at least 240,000 houses per year in order to keep up with demand – as a result many of the houses are too expensive to buy particularly in the South East. 5. The UK's population has grown- currently 67 million and expected to grow 70+ million by 2030. Until 2000 the most common reason for population growth was natural increase (when BR>DR); however, so far in the 21st century it is as a result of net migration (immigration>outmigration) 6. Ageing population means that people are generally living longer – their life expectancy is increasing – 79 for male and 83 for female. Reasons (In the UK) healthier lifestyles & better diets. There are now over 3 million people in the UK over the age of 80. 7. The term ethnic diversity means the % and range of people from different cultures. London's population is currently 8.6 million but 38% of those were born overseas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Mountainous (Upland) areas of the UK can be found in the north and in the west. Eg Scotland and North Wales. *The main wind direction comes from the SW off the Atlantic Ocean. * People commonly live on flat land and the SE is the flattest area of the UK. * The most populated area of the UK is the SE around the capital of England, London. * There is a population of around 67 million people who live in the UK. The cities tend to have the highest population density and the rural areas have the smallest. * Net migration is the main reason why the population of the UK is growing. * We need to build more and homes to keep up with the demand for housing. *We have an ageing population in the UK meaning more people are living longer. * Getting resources to areas that most need them can be a challenge for example the greatest demand for water is in the SE of England. As a result water is transferred there from the N and W. This demand has caused water stress. * Urban areas of the UK are becoming increasingly diverse in terms of ethnicity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unit 5 Urban Futures megacities and ethnic diversity in Bham *Unit 3 Dist Landscapes - upland/lowland & glaciated areas *Unit 6 Dynam devpt - colonisation & commonwealth; MNCs/TNCs; sec inds - ABF Sugar Co * Unit 8 SAGCOT - growth corridors and ec hubs

Impressive reading	Impressive speaking	Impressive writing	Resilience	Employability via:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying/Summarising key information from text Text: TBC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speaking audibly, clearly and using geographical terminology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed responses Use of terminology 	Brain, Book, Buddy, Boss	Verbal communication, teamwork, commercial awareness, analysing and investigating, initiative, motivation, drive, written communication, planning and organising, flexibility, time management Named Careers –Housing Officer, Water Resource Manager Sectors –Tertiary Useful knowledge that relates to these: 3-4

SEND

Key new terminology reviewed with precision teaching at start of unit.
 Emphasis as to where we are in the UK
 Discussion around our surroundings
 Link to students own personal Geography -experience of the UK
 Supply and demand modelled.

Topic: GCSE 7.1: UK in the 21st Century- How is the UK Changing (Economic) C?				Duration: 4 lessons	Composite: Unit test
Key vocabulary:	Core knowledge Components			Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous and future topics
Employment, employment sectors, primary - raw materials, secondary – manufacturing, tertiary – services, quaternary – research and development, labour costs, globalisation, deindustrialisation, employment patterns, lifestyles, changing global economics, flexible working, part time, flexi time, adaptation, zero hours, training, recession, growth corridors, economic hubs, multiplier effect, synergy, hi tech, infrastructure, specialise.	<p>1 – Employment can be broken down into different sectors. Primary – raw materials, Secondary – manufacturing, Tertiary – services and Quaternary – research and development. Over time the % of people who do these has changed. Many of our traditional industries in primary and secondary employment have changed to tertiary and quaternary industries due to lower labour costs abroad and globalisation. Some areas which were once rich in manufacturing have gone through a process of deindustrialisation.</p> <p>2 – There is an increasing trend for work patterns to become more flexible as people try to fit their work around their life styles. More people are working flexible hours, work from home and people may also need to be more flexible in terms of employment in order to meet the needs of the changing economy. People may need to retrain during their careers. For example, following the recession in 2008 some workers may have had to adapt their working patterns due to the reduction of employment in some sectors.</p> <p>3 - An economic hub is an area where a community of people or businesses cluster together with an aim of sharing objectives and usually making money. It can be a part of or a whole urban area. Hubs are linked to one another by growth corridors. Economic hubs are usually located in urban areas – e.g. London, Cambridge and Manchester and most are in southern England. New industries may choose to locate in economic hubs as they may choose to be close to similar businesses or their suppliers.</p> <p>4 – Case study: Cambridge, SE England: Economic Hub – Good location with good supply of highly qualified employees, good transport links, attractive city rich in history offering location as tourism destination due to world renowned Cambridge University. Over 90 quaternary industry businesses around the city specialising in things like hi-tech business and science. Close to Stansted Airport and less than an hour from London.</p>			<p>* Employment can be broken down into different sectors. Primary – raw materials, Secondary – manufacturing, Tertiary – services and Quaternary – research and development.</p> <p>* Supply and demand, transport links and peoples tastes change as a result patterns of employment have changed over time. Tertiary industry is now the most common form of employment in the UK whilst in the past it was secondary. Many of these jobs are now completed in the east in countries like China.</p> <p>* An economic hub is an area where businesses link together and share objectives.</p> <p>*Cambridge is a good example of an economic hub in the UK as there are successful businesses’ located here, it has a growing economy and it is well connected with other areas in terms of economics.</p>	<p>* Unit 5 Urban Futures megacities and ethnic diversity in Bham</p> <p>*Unit 3 Dist Landscapes - upland/lowland & glaciated areas</p> <p>*Unit 6 Dynam devpt - colonisation & commonwealth; MNCs/TNCs; sec inds - ABF Sugar Co</p> <p>* Unit 8 SAGCOT - growth corridors and ec hubs</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text: TBC 	geographical terminology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of terminology 		motivation, drive, written communication, planning and organising, flexibility, time management Named Careers –Town Planner, Research Sectors –Tertiary/Quaternary Useful knowledge that relates to these: 3-4
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Key new terminology reviewed with precision teaching at start of unit.
 A to Z of employment helps convey message of different employment sectors.
 A review of inner city areas of UK urban areas portrays how some jobs have shifted globally.
 In class primary data collection helps convey that tertiary jobs are now the most common.

Topic: GCSE 7.2: UK in the 21st Century- Is the UK losing its Global Significance?				Duration: 4 lessons	Composite: Unit test
Key vocabulary:		Core knowledge Components		Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous and future topics
<p>Global organisation NATOR, EU, Commonwealth, politics, Middle East, conflict, war, government, treaty, occupied area, invasion, invaded, destruction, damage, financial damage, reconstruction, charity, media, creative, exports, employment, viewers, inhabited, migration, terrorism, cuisine, multiculturalism, take away food.</p>		<p>1- -The UK is part of the following global organisations – The United Nations (UN), the North American Treaty Organisation (NATO) and previously the European Union (EU). We are also part of the Commonwealth 2 - The UK has a dominant political role in the Middle East. Our trade connections with the Middle East have grown plus Islamic terrorism which can be connected to this region threatens to the UK. The UK has been involved in the conflicts in the Middle East. Working as part of a NATO operation, UK troops assisted in the invasion of Iraq in 2003 to remove Saddam Hussein’s Government. This was a response to terrorist attacks in New York supported by Iraq in 2001, in which 67 British citizens lost their lives. The UK invaded Iraq because the NATO treaty states that members should defend one another if attacked. UK Troops occupied Iraq to protect the Iraqi citizens. The conflict resulted in extensive damage and destruction and people were forced to flee the country. The World Bank, which the UK contributes to financially, provided over \$1.2 billion dollars of aid for food, water and shelter for the refugees. UK DFID pledged over \$544 million towards the reconstruction of Iraq’s damaged buildings and infrastructure as a result of the invasion and fighting. UK charities such as Oxfam sent aid to the displaced people 3 - The UK media industry is one of the most respected in the world. Creative industries such as film and TV are worth over £70 million per year. There are many UK TV programmes that are exported globally such as Downton Abbey and Top Gear having audiences of hundreds of millions of viewers. We have captured the market of ⅓ inhabited continents. 4 - As a result of migration and globalisation the UK food menu has changed in the 21st Century with our eating habitats now far more globally diverse. Our most popular takeaway is Chinese and Indian is our favourite eat out meal. Traditional British food is becoming less popular today. Areas of the UK are famous for their Asian food e.g. Balti Triangle, Birmingham and these attract visitors who spend £.</p>		<p>* The UK is part of several global organisations such as the United Nations and previously the EU. *In 2003 the UK assisted NATO in the invasion of Iraq in order to remove the government of Saddam Hussein. This element of the plan was successful however, there have been many consequences such as the death and injury of British service people, acts of terror, financial damage and many people losing their homes. *UK media industry is one of the most respected globally. It provides wealth to the country and helps convey British culture globally. This then can attract tourists and also promote British products. * British culture is changing in many ways for example British food has been influenced by migration. People from other countries have moved to the UK and helped new food tastes develop. An example of which is the Balti in Birmingham.</p>	<p>* Unit 5 Urban Futures megacities and ethnic diversity in Bham *Unit 3 Dist Landscapes - upland/lowland & glaciated areas *Unit 6 Dynam devpt - colonisation & commonwealth; MNCs/TNCs; sec inds - ABF Sugar Co * Unit 8 SAGCOT - growth corridors and ec hubs</p>
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Key new terminology reviewed with precision teaching at start of unit.

Case study information supplemented by video.

Importance of the UK Armed Forces emphasised.

Clips from media exports provided.

Visit to the Balti Triangle factored into Birmingham fieldwork visit.