

<b>Topic: South America- Ecosystems</b>		<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Composite:</b>
<b>Key vocabulary:</b>	<b>Core knowledge Components</b>	<b>Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory</b>	<b>Links to previous and future topics</b>
Producer, consumer, decomposer, food chain, food web, nutrients, flora, fauna, plants, animals, precipitation, temperature, habitats, interdependent, predator, prey, emergent, canopy, buttress roots, goods and services, deforestation, carbon dioxide, logging, biodiversity, conservation, exploitation, ecotourism, adaptation, afforestation, biome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South America is mostly located in the Southern hemisphere. It is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean to the West and the Atlantic to the East. Rainforests are usually found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</li> <li>• 16 countries make up South America. Brazil is the largest followed by Argentina.</li> <li>• The global climate patterns create the hot and wet conditions which help the plants and animals live in this environment. They have adapted in order to sustain themselves in these conditions.</li> <li>• The tropical rainforest is found in areas with a tropical climate (hot and wet)</li> <li>• The Amazon rainforest is situated in 9 countries in South America, primarily located in Brazil</li> <li>• Abiotic factors are non-living things found in the ecosystem – these are things like soil, light, temperature and oxygen. Biotic organisms are living elements of an ecosystem – these are things such as animals (fauna), plants (flora.)</li> <li>• Emergent trees grow to find sunlight, canopy forms to in the mid layer to provide habitats to different animals, they can block light from reaching the forest floor. AN under canopy grows which is based with younger trees, lianas and vines climb tall trees to reach sunlight at the top of the canopy. Drip tips on leaves allow heavy rain to run off without damaging leaves. Soils is also known to have a low amount of nutrients as they are taken up quickly by the trees.</li> <li>• Rainforests are extremely important as they provide us with very important goods and services. In terms of goods they provide us with important resources such as timber and the raw ingredients for different medicines. In terms of services they provide us with oxygen and water – vital to sustain life on planet Earth.</li> <li>• Rainforests are open to exploitation. This has commonly come in the form of deforestation. Some of the sustainable management strategies have been agroforestry, selective logging, afforestation and monitoring</li> <li>• Ecotourism is another method of sustainable management – it creates employment in the travel industry and does not damage the environment to a great extent.</li> <li>• The Samasati Nature Retreat is in Costa Rica and is an eco-tourism resort. Sustainability consists of fulfilling the needs of current generations without compromising the needs of future generations, while ensuring a balance between economic growth, environmental care and social well-being. The retreat is partially sustainable as it employs local people making it economically sustainable, no heavy machinery was used in its construction making it environmentally sustainable and profits are invested into local communities making it socially sustainable. However, CO2 emissions have increased as a result of tourists visiting the site and it is also expensive making it common for only visitors from ACs to visit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South America is mostly located in the Southern Hemisphere.</li> <li>• Climate patterns create a hot and wet climate.</li> <li>• There are four components of an ecosystem: Atmosphere, plants, animals and soil.</li> <li>• Rainforests are found between the tropics</li> <li>• The Amazon rainforest is mainly located in Brazil.</li> <li>• There are four layers of the rainforest; Emergent, canopy, under story and forest floor.</li> <li>• Plants and animals adapt to live in the rainforest e.g. drip tips.</li> <li>• Rainforests provide goods e.g. food and services e.g. acting as a CO2 sink.</li> <li>• Rainforests are a widely exploited resource; one major issue is deforestation.</li> <li>• Ecotourism is a good way to manage the rainforest as it can provide jobs and boost the economy but also protects the natural environment.</li> <li>• The Samasati Nature retreat is in Costa Rica</li> </ul>	Year 8 Asia- Resources Year 8 Poles- Ecosystems Year 9- Savanna

<b>Topic: South America- Urban Issues</b>		<b>Duration: Half Term</b>	<b>Composite:</b>
<b>Key vocabulary:</b>	<b>Core knowledge Components</b>	<b>Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory</b>	<b>Links to previous and future topics</b>
Urbanisation Megacity Urban Migration Slums Favela Tourism Pacification Sanitation Rural Industrialisation Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rio De Janeiro is located in Brazil, South America, it is along the Atlantic coast, in the southern hemisphere.</li> <li>• People move to a city from a rural area, because of two things push factors reasons why they leave e.g. poor housing, lack of employment, and pull factors reasons they are attracted to an area e.g. education, hospitals.</li> <li>• Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities. An urban area is a built-up area such as a town or city. A rural area is an area of countryside. As a country industrialises, the number of people living in urban areas tends to increase.</li> <li>• On a global scale, urbanisation is taking place rapidly, particularly in LIDCs. Today more than 50% of the world's population live in urban areas.</li> <li>• Rio is a popular place for tourism due to its beautiful beaches e.g. Copacabana, iconic sugar loaf mountain and endless carnivals.</li> <li>• In Rio, there is an issue with poor quality housing which have become slums (Favelas) these houses lack adequate sanitation, tend to be built on poor quality land and are a hot bed for crime. A famous slum is Rochina.</li> <li>• Increased division between the rich and the poor in Rio has led to conflict. Conflict can turn violent and gun battles between the police and the gangs are common.</li> <li>• There are many schemes in place to help the Favela's such as police pacification units, the cable car, and street art.</li> <li>• Rio has seen vast investment from the World Cup and Olympics, most of this money however has not helped the poorest, but instead has increased the divisions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rio De Janeiro is located in Brazil.</li> <li>• People move from a rural area because of push factors e.g. lack of jobs</li> <li>• People move to urban areas because of pull factors e.g. better education.</li> <li>• Urbanisation is increasing rapidly around the world, more than 50% of people now live in urban areas.</li> <li>• Rio has many Favelas, which have issues such as poor quality housing.</li> <li>• In Rio the difference between the rich and poor is huge.</li> <li>• Rio has many schemes in place to help the Favela such as police pacification.</li> </ul>	Year 9- Skills Year 10- Birmingham Year 7- Migration Year 8- Asia