

Topic: Asia- Globalisation and Connections		Duration: Half Term	
Key vocabulary:	Core knowledge Components	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous and future topics
Development, megacity, globalisation, Transnational Corporations, sweatshops, choropleth, employment manufacturing, literacy, GNI, equality/inequality, megacity, AC, LIDC, EDC, density, sustainability, distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia has a population of 4.4 billion • Countries can be categorised in Advanced Countries (AC), Emerging and Developing Country (EDC), and Low Income Developing Country (LIDC). • Megacities- a city with a population of more than 10 million, such as Tokyo, Shanghai and Mumbai are mainly found in Eastern Asia and the number of mega cities will increase in the future • We can show population data as choropleth maps, located bar charts and more. • We use development indicators such as literacy rate, gross national income (GNI) and access to clean water • Globalisation can increase global equality as the items manufactured are often sold in other parts of the world and at a price the workers cannot afford due to low wages. • Globalisation has been made possible through advancements in technology and communication, this develops 'global markets' • Most manufacturing happens in South East Asia, it is known as the workhouse of the world • South East Asia is a hub for technology and companies such as Huawei as well as having lower average wages in taxes on trade. It also has excellent, long established trade links all around the world. • Transnational corporations allow people to get employment they would not have got otherwise and help the country make the most of their resources and help build transport links. However they exploit the people and can leave the country in vast amounts of debt. • Socially many people have to work in very poor conditions, sweatshops. Economically they work for very low pay and have no security in their jobs. Environmentally there are far fewer regulations on pollution and waste disposal leading the degradation of land and obviously climate change. Eg. Nike 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries can be divided into three categories. • A Megacity is a city with a population of more than 10 million. • We can use development indicators to rank countries. • Globalisation is the connections between the whole world. • Most manufacturing in the world happens in SE Asia. • South East Asia is a hub for advanced technology. • Transnational corporations are companies that operate in more than one country. • Socially people work in poor conditions, sometimes called sweatshops. • People in sweatshops are on poor wages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia physical – Location and name of countries Rural to urban migration – South America

Topic: Asia- Journey across Asia		Duration: Half Term	
Key vocabulary:	Core knowledge Components	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous and future topics
<p>Asia, continent, ocean, natural resource, food, energy, water, oil, desalination, deforestation, desert, mountain, Everest, Himalayas, tourism, cyclone, vulnerable, flooding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia is the largest continent in the world by both area and population, Asia is east of Europe. • Asia has a range of physical features – deserts, rainforest, ocean, mountains • Dubai was built in the Arabian Desert • Dubai uses desalination to provide clean drinking water for its 3m population • The Middle East has lots of oil • Oil can get help a country get rich • Oil can cause conflict • Everest is located in the Himalayas • Everest is the tallest mountain in the world (8,848m) • Climbers face a number of hazards when scaling Everest – altitude, extreme cold, crevasses • Mount Everest is becoming increasingly popular with tourists, which leads to humans changing the landscape, increasing litter and dead bodies. • SW China is the country’s most biodiverse region • Deforestation to develop the rubber industry has changed the landscape in SW China, this also contributes the global issue of climate change. • Deforestation has caused pandas to become endangered • Deforestation benefits China’s economy • China has set up nature reserves and other measures to protect pandas and other wildlife, China is rich in wildlife resources these are being exploited. • Ko Phi Phi is located off the west coast of Thailand • The development of the tourism industry has caused environmental damage in fragile Thailand ecosystems in Maya Bay • Closing Maya Bay has had ecological advantages • Bangladesh is located in southern Asia • Bangladesh gets flooded due to its low-lying land at its delta at the Bay of Bengal, number of rivers, monsoon and cyclones • Floating farms are a solution to flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia is east of Europe, and the largest continent. • Dubai is built in a city and converts sea water into drinking water. • Mt Everest is in the Himalayas as it the tallest mountain in the world. • Climbing is extremely dangerous, due to many factors such as, cold. • Mount Everest is a tourist site, which is creating issues such as litter. • South West China has many different plants and animals • Deforestation in SW China is impacting the local ecosystem. • Deforestation endangers pandas, but boosts the economy. • China has set up reserves to protect panda’s. • Bangladesh suffers from vast floods, due to the number of rivers and other factors. • Ko Phi Phi is located in Thailand • Tourism is negatively effecting the environment of Maya Bay, this is why it was closed. • Floating farms and house are a solution to flooding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My Place – continents and oceans • Europe – resource availability, coasts (flooding in Bangladesh) • North America – tectonics (how was Himalayas formed); climatic hazards • Oceania – climate change • South America – flora and fauna of ecosystems, Rio de Janeiro (tourism) • Africa – Globalisation (tourism); and environmental impacts; Sierra Leone (resource conflict); ecosystems <p>Pole to Pole – resource conflict</p>