



PiXL Gateway: Progression – Geography

Year 12-13 Geography



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I. Geography Vocabulary

GEOGRAPHY:

Currently, within the Geography section of the app, we have the following unit:

- Changing Places
- Coasts
- Tectonics
- Water and Carbon
- Globalisation

Changing Places Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
change	Change can refer to how an area adapts or industry changes, as shown in the Clark-Fisher model.
contrasting	Contrasting is another word for differing. For example, the richer south of the UK has contrasting features to the poorer north.
socio-economic	Socio-economic refers to factors that involve both people and money.
approach	Approach is the term used to describe a way of dealing with a situation or problem. For example, a top-down approach may be the way the government deals with certain initiatives.
factor	A factor is something that affects something else. For example, a factor responsible for rebranding is lack of investment from government sources.
culture	Culture is linked to ideas, social customs and ethnicity. It can play a part in people's perception of an area.
diversity	Diversity refers to how wide-ranging something is. One way of measuring a factor of diversity is by using urban land use surveys.
equality	Equality relates to whether something is equal/the same in an area. For example, we could measure the equality of gender within an area.
derelict	Derelict is a word used to describe run-down areas. Derelict areas are often found in deindustrialised locations.
location	Location refers to where you would find something.
qualitative data	Qualitative data is a form of information that is often descriptive, rather than numerical. It can be difficult to measure for this reason.
perception	Perception is the view someone has of something. It can be linked to personal experiences and social media.
population density	Population density is the amount of people in one area.
quantitative data	Quantitative data is a form of information gathered using clear numerical data.
sampling	Sampling techniques include random and systematic.
historical	Historical is a word used to describe age-old factors or reasons.
industry	Industry is linked to the processing of materials and manufacturing of goods.
statistical bias	Statistical bias is an inclination or bias towards one factor or opinion. Small samples can be said to have statistical bias.

well-being	Well-being is the state of being comfortable, healthy or happy. It is linked to quality of life.
identity	Identity is what or who something is, based on factors such as characteristics, personality etc.
characteristics	The characteristics of place are key elements linked to social, economic and environmental factors that make a place distinctive.
conflict	The word conflict can be categorised as a disagreement or incompatibility.
relationship	A relationship is a link between two factors, for example between government investment and universities.
significance	Significance is how closely something is linked or how important it is. The significance between de-industrialisation and social deprivation is clear.
religion	Religion is linked to faith. It is a factor that can affect people's perception of an area.
ethnicity	Ethnicity is the state of belonging to a group with a specific national or cultural tradition. In urban areas, there are often several different groups of ethnicity.
inextricably	The word inextricably refers to an obvious link between factors.
distinctive	Distinctive is a word used to describe somewhere with clear and characteristic features.
external	External factors are also called exogenous and refer to outside factors.
internal	Internal factors are also called endogenous and refer to internal factors.
place	Place is defined as location with meaning.
space	Space is defined as location without meaning.
endogenous	Endogenous factors are those that originate internally.
exogenous	Exogenous are factors that originate externally.
deprivation	Deprivation is a term used to describe those people who are living at a standard of living below that of the majority of a particular place.
globalisation	Globalisation is the process by which people, their cultures, money, goods and information have become more integrated through a range of global networks and flows.
demographic	Demographic refers to the structure of populations.
locale	Locale means a place where something happens or is set.
gentrification	Gentrification refers to the regeneration of existing land, usually within the city centre or inner city.
index of multiple deprivation	The index of multiple deprivation refers to a government qualitative survey looking at deprivation.
media	The media is the main means of mass communication using forms such as broadcasting, publishing and the internet.
lived experience	Lived experience refers to the types of experiences different groups of people have gone through.
sense of place	A sense of place refers to an attachment or identity to somewhere.

clone town	A clone town mirrors another area with similar characteristics.
placelessness	Placelessness refers to a lack of place.
place-making	Place-making is the deliberate shaping of an environment to improve a community.
de-industrialisation	De-industrialisation refers to the decline of a country's traditional manufacturing industry, due to exhaustion of raw materials, loss of markets and competition from NICs.
localisation	Localisation refers to the immediate area.
re-branding	Re-branding refers to a marketing strategy designed to increase the attractiveness of a place.
re-imaging	Re-imaging refers to the changing image of an area.

Coasts Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
distribution	The word distribution refers to the spread or pattern of something, e.g. sediment cells.
social	A social factor is one which is associated with people.
economic	An economic factor is one associated with money. In this topic, it might relate to the cost of the sea defences.
environmental	An environmental factor is one involving the surroundings, normally natural surroundings.
management	In this unit, management means a way of protecting and looking after the environment.
feature	A feature is a distinctive characteristic or factor.
landform	A landform is a natural feature of the earth, for example bays, headlands and spits.
process	A process is a series of actions or steps that something goes through. In this unit, examples of processes would include hydraulic action, corrosion and deposition.
cost-benefit analysis	Cost-benefit analysis is something that is carried out by planners, council workers and environmental groups when deciding how to protect the coast.
advantage	An advantage is a positive reason to do something.
disadvantage	A disadvantage is a negative reason to do something.
sediment	Sediment refers to material that has been broken down into fine particles.
erosion	Erosion is the wearing away of land.
deposition	Deposition, in this unit, is the dropping of sediment due to a lack of energy.
relief	In this unit of geography, the word relief refers to the shape of the land.
topography	Topography refers to the relief and physical appearance of the land.

geology	Geology refers to the metamorphic structure of the rocks.
systems approach	A systems approach can be either open or closed at the coast.
inputs	The word inputs refers to things that enter a system.
outputs	The word outputs refers to things that leave a system.
tides	The term tides refers to the rising and falling of the sea, which usually happens twice a day.
structure	Structure is the arrangement of, and relations between, different elements of something complex. In this unit, it refers to the bedding planes of the rock, either vertically or horizontally.
appearance	Appearance refers to the look, or perception, of something. In this unit, the word appearance refers to how the coastal area may look.
human activity	Human activity refers to actions taken by humans which can affect environments negatively, such as litter causing pollution.
characteristics	Characteristics are key features which can also be called factors.
landscape	The word landscape, in this unit, refers to the physical appearance of an area.
development	Development refers to how something changes over time.
environments	The word environments refers to the surroundings.
climate change	Climate change refers to changes in climate patterns. This is either human-induced or naturally changing.
marine	The word marine refers to an ocean environment.
constructive waves	Constructive waves help to build coastal features.
destructive waves	Destructive waves are strong and usually destroy things.
wave refraction	Wave refraction refers to the repelling or rebounding of waves.
sub-aerial process	The term sub-aerial process refers to weathering that takes place from above.
low-energy coasts	Low-energy coasts are environments which usually involve little amounts of force and less frequent waves.
high-energy coasts	High-energy coasts are environments which usually involve large amounts of force and frequent waves.
coastal sediment budget	The term coastal sediment budget refers to the balance between sediment being added and removed from the coastal system.
eustatic change	Eustatic change is an alteration in the coastline which involves a change in the volume of water available in the oceans.
isostatic change	Isostatic change is the vertical movement of the land, relative to the sea.
discordant coastline	Discordant coastline refers to bands of differing rock type that run perpendicular to the coast.

abrasion	Abrasion is the scraping away of sediment by rocks.
attrition	Attrition is when beach material is knocked together, therefore reducing in size.
solution	In this unit, solution is when the ocean acts like an acid, causing particles to dissolve.
hydraulic action	Hydraulic action refers to the sheer force of the water causing particles to become smaller.
weathering	Weathering is the breaking down, or decay, of rocks in situ.
fetch	In this unit, the word fetch refers to the distance of open water a wave has to travel.
hard engineering	Hard engineering is an expensive type of management at the coast, but it is long-lasting.
soft engineering	Soft engineering is when natural systems are used for coastal defences.
longshore drift	Longshore drift is when material is transported along a coast by swash and backwash.
concordant coastline	The term concordant coastline refers to bands of rock that run parallel to the coast.

Tectonics Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
location	Location is another word for place, or where something is.
relationship	In this unit, the word relationship refers to the link between one feature and another.
significant	The word significant, in this unit, means strongly linked. It may be statistical.
management	Management is defined as an ability to control, and prepare for, a situation.
vulnerability	Vulnerability refers to how likely you are to have something happen to you, for example a volcanic event increases your level of risk.
frequency	Frequency means how often something happens.
prediction	Prediction means knowing an event will occur.
protection	Protection means to look after something. In this unit, protection may mean to build a sea wall to protect against tsunamis.
resilience	In this unit, resilience refers to a determination to use resources to respond to a hazard and reduce the impact.
primary effects	Primary effects are impacts that happen immediately.
secondary effects	Secondary effects are impacts that happen with time.
magnitude	Magnitude, in this unit, refers to the strength of an event that can be measured.
individual	Individual refers to one person or one event.

community	A community is a group of people living in the same place. It can also refer to a group of people who have a particular characteristic in common.
integrated	Integrated means when different factors are coordinated.
stakeholders	Stakeholders are people, or organisations, with an interest or concern in something.
observation	Observation means to wait and watch how an event unfolds.
alternative	An alternative is something that is different.
socio-economic	A socio-economic impact is one that affects both people and money.
experience	Experience is when an event or place leaves an impression on someone.
theory	A theory is a proposal or hypothesis proposed by experts, often scientific.
distribution	The word distribution refers to the spread or pattern of something, e.g. volcanoes.
pattern	A pattern, in this unit, is a trend or cluster of events which can often produce a sequence.
distinctive	Distinctive is the word used to describe a clear idea with noticeable characteristics.
scale	Using a scale allows you to calculate size, shape and distance.
temporal	Temporal, in this unit, refers to a change over time.
spatial	Spatial means occupying a space, or pattern over a space.
social	A social impact is one which only affects people.
economic	An economic impact is one linked to the effect on money and profit.
globalisation	Globalisation is the process by which people, their cultures, money, goods and information have become more integrated through a range of global networks and flows.
hazard	A hazard is an event that has the potential to cause loss of life or damage to property.
disaster	A disaster is an accident or catastrophe which causes great damage to lives and/or the environment.
risk	A risk involves exposure to a danger or threat.
fatalism	In this unit, fatalism is the idea that hazardous events are inevitable and there is nothing that can be done to prepare.
subduction	Subduction is the sinking of heavier, denser plates.
seismic	The word seismic refers to earthquakes or other vibrations of the earth's surface.
volcanic	The word volcanic refers to events that are linked to an eruption of either ash or lava.
integrated risk management	Integrated risk management involves four conditions being met during a hazard in order to manage the issues.
asthenosphere	Asthenosphere is a highly viscous layer of the earth.

lithosphere	Lithosphere is a rigid outer section of the earth that consists of plates.
multi-hazardous	Multi-hazardous describes somewhere that suffers from more than one hazard.
gravitational sliding	Gravitational sliding is the theory behind why plates move and subduct.
slab pull	The term slab pull refers to the subduction of plates.
continental drift	Continental drift is where the plates move in different directions, as a result of convection currents.
lahar	A lahar is a violent mudflow.
tephra	The term tephra refers to rock fragments that become part of the material ejected from a volcano.
retrofitting	Retrofitting is the improvement and redesign of existing buildings to reduce the impact of earthquakes.
mitigation	Mitigation is the act of trying to reduce the consequences of something.
tsunami	A tsunami is a high, long wave which is caused by an earthquake or some other kind of disturbance.
sea-floor spreading	Sea-floor spreading is the pulling apart of oceanic plates at a constructive plate boundary.

Water and Carbon Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
components	Components are parts of something. For example, there are four major components of the carbon cycle.
stores	The word stores, in this unit, refers to where matter or energy is stored.
factor	A factor is a reason for something to change, a contributor.
anthropogenic	The word anthropogenic describes things which originate from human activity.
human	The word human means related to things that are man-made, or characteristic of humankind.
physical	The word physical relates to things that are natural.
climate	Climate refers to the average weather in a particular location over time.
pollution	Pollution refers to the introduction of something that has a harmful effect on the environment.
flows	The word flows, in this unit, describes how something moves, often in different pathways.
systems approach	A systems approach can be either open or closed at the coast.
inputs	Inputs are things that enter a system.
outputs	Outputs are things that leave a system.

atmospheric	The word atmospheric, in this unit, refers to the air.
oceans	Oceans are large expanses of sea.
accessible	Accessible describes something that is easy to get to.
terrestrial	Terrestrial refers to being on, or of, the earth.
soil	Soil is the upper-most layer of the earth in which plants grow.
deficit	A deficit is a loss of something. For example, there may be a deficit of carbon in a system.
surplus	A surplus is an excess of something. For example, there may be a surplus of carbon in the system.
carbon	Carbon is a chemical element which occurs in many forms.
land use	Land use refers to how land is used. Human-induced action can affect this.
latitude	Latitude is the angular distance of a place which is located north or south of the Earth's equator.
climate change	Climate change refers to changes in climate patterns. The cause can be either human-induced or naturally changing.
change	Change refers to alterations or developments. For example, the climate can change.
range	Range refers to the highest minus the lowest.
velocity	Velocity is the speed of flow.
human activity	Human activity refers to actions taken by humans which can affect environments negatively, such as litter causing pollution.
emissions	Emissions are by-products of energy products.
hydrological system	The hydrological system is the cycle of water movement.
carbon sequestration	Carbon sequestration is the capturing of waste products.
dynamic equilibrium	Dynamic equilibrium means to remain in balance.
carbon cycle	The carbon cycle is a series of processes by which compounds are interlinked.
hydrosphere	The hydrosphere includes water that is on the surface of the planet, underground and in the air.
combustion	Combustion means the burning of a product.
enhanced greenhouse effect	The enhanced greenhouse effect is the impact on climate, caused by the actions of humans, that results in more greenhouse gases being trapped in the atmosphere.
insolation	Insolation refers to solar radiation that reaches the earth's surface.
photosynthesis	Photosynthesis is the process which involves the taking in of carbon dioxide produced by all breathing organisms and the reintroducing of oxygen into the atmosphere.

open system	An open system can receive matter of energy and matter of energy can leave the system.
closed system	A closed system is one in which matter can't enter or leave, but energy can enter or leave.
water balance	Water balance is the balance between inputs and outputs in a drainage basin.
positive feedback	Positive feedback is where the effects are amplified.
negative feedback	Negative feedback is a type of loop which results in dynamic equilibrium.
isolated system	An isolated system is one that cannot exchange either energy or matter outside of its boundaries.
cryosphere water	Cryosphere water is the frozen section of the world's ecosystems.
hydrosphere	The hydrosphere includes water that is on the surface of the planet, underground and in the air.
groundwater	Groundwater is water which is held underground in the soil or in pores and crevices in rock.
drainage basins	Drainage basins are areas of land where precipitation collects and drains off into a common outlet, such as into a river or bay.
hydrograph	A hydrograph shows the rate of flow (discharge) versus time past a specific point in a river.

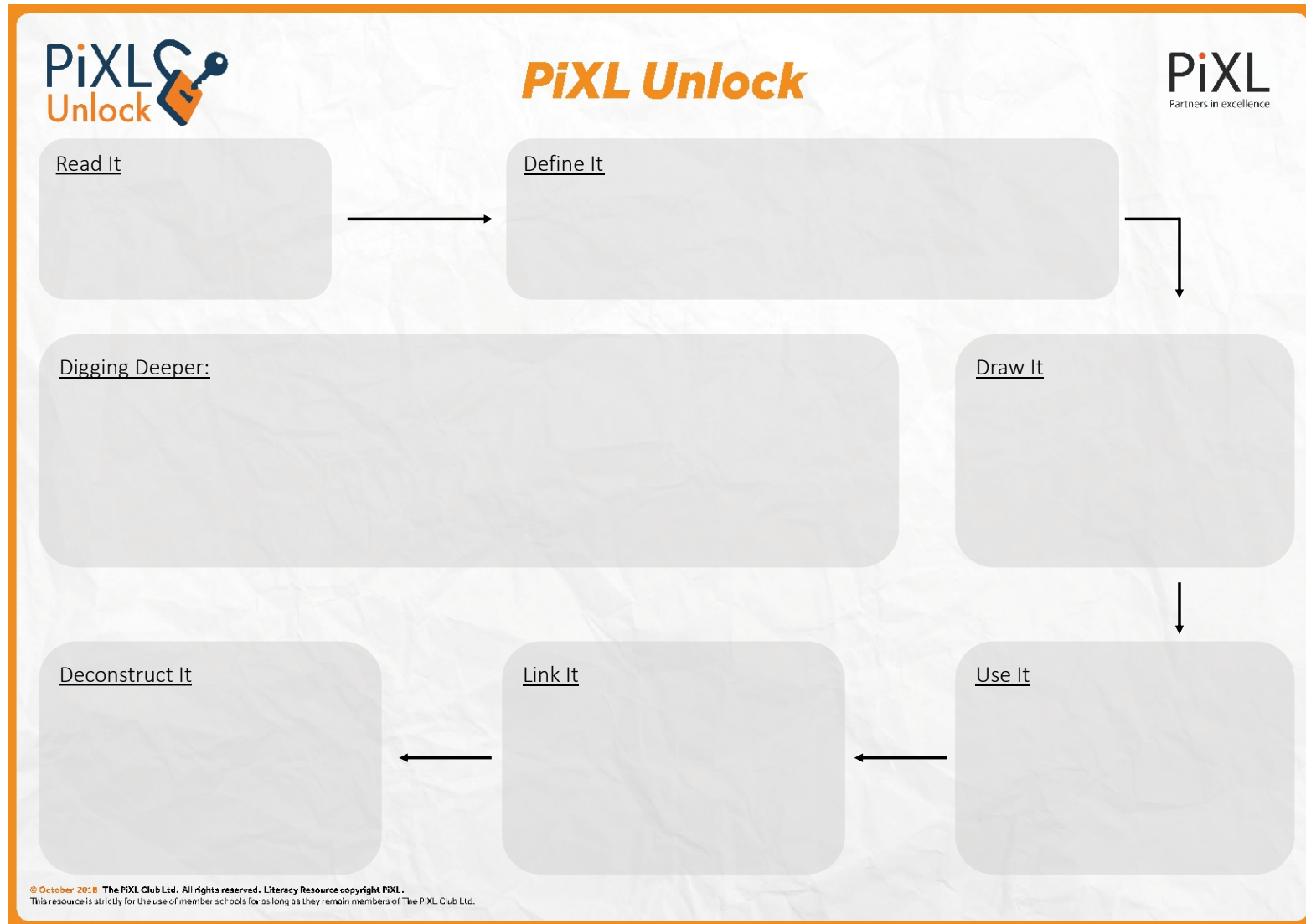
Globalisation Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
trend	A trend is a general direction in which something is developing or changing.
pattern	A pattern is a repeated trend in something.
trade	Trade refers to the conducting of business between countries.
well-being	Well-being is the state of being comfortable, healthy or happy. It is linked to quality of life.
accessible	The word accessible describes something that is easy to get to, or use.
labour	In this unit, labour refers to the workforce.
flows	In this unit, flows refers to the passage of goods from country to country.
investment	Investment is the process of spending money to make a profit and/or develop a business.
aid	Aid means the support offered to those who need it, often financial or practical. NGOs provide this.
national	National means characteristic of a nation.
international	International means across countries or between nations.
government	Government is the system by which a state or community is led.

agriculture	Agriculture is the process of farming, which is a primary industry.
capital	Capital is the amount of money or backing placed in a country.
per capita	Per capita refers to each person and income.
production	Production is the process of making something.
consumption	Consumption, in this unit, refers to the use of a product.
barriers	Barriers are hurdles, or obstacles, to achieving something.
conflict	In this unit, conflict refers to a disagreement between countries.
contrast	Contrast means the differences between things.
supply	The word supply refers to when companies have a requirement to meet the needs of their customers and what they want.
demand	Demand, in this unit, refers to when there is a real requirement for a product.
economy	The word economy refers to the production and consumption of goods and services, as well as the supply of money.
global	Global is a term referring to the world.
local	The word local means the area relating to a particular area or one's neighbourhood. It is the opposite of regional or international.
regional	Regional means an area, or part of a country.
stakeholders	Stakeholders are people, or organisations, with an interest or concern in something.
raw materials	Raw materials are basic materials, which are usually turned into a product.
political	Political refers to the government or public affairs in a country.
cultural	Cultural refers to ideas, customs and behaviours in a particular society.
globalisation	Globalisation is the process by which people, their cultures, money, goods and information have become more integrated through a range of global networks and flows.
markets	The term markets refers to where trade takes place, whether physically or online.
capital flows	Capital flows refers to the movement of money for the purpose of investment, trade or business production.
migration	Migration is the movement of people from place to place.
geopolitical	Geopolitical refers to governmental and non-governmental organisations' territorial disputes or agreements.
World Bank	The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to countries of the world for capital projects.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the the central institution embodying the international monetary system and promotes balanced expansion of world trade.

multilateral agreement	The term multilateral agreement is used when multiple countries work together.
economies of scale	Economies of scale refers to the cost advantages that result from larger size production.
non-government organisations (NGOs)	Non-government organisations (NGOs) are non-profit groups that serve to help and protect.
out-sourcing	Out-sourcing, in this unit, refers to sending work abroad to save on costs.
refugee	A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave their country to escape war or persecution.
sustainable development	Sustainable development refers to actions that meet the needs of the present, without preventing future generations from meeting their needs.
tariffs	Tariffs are taxes which are placed on imported goods.
United Nations (UN)	The United Nations (UN) is a global body that gathers other nations together.
transnational companies (TNCs)	Transnational companies (TNCs) are large companies that do business in several countries.
global village	The global village is the result of a rapid development of information technology.
agglomeration	Agglomeration is when firms locate near to one another.
conglomerates	Conglomerates are combinations of two or more companies operating in entirely different industries under one main firm.
commodity	A commodity is a valuable product.

II. The PiXL Unlock Template



III. Summer Reading list

- Earth, An Intimate History (Fortey)
- Globalism and Regionalism and Capitalism as if the Earth mattered (Porritt)
- Future Shock (Tofler)
- A Blueprint for Survival (The Ecologist and Penguin books)
- Population Geography (Jones)
- The Skeptical Environmentalist (Lomberg – indeed anything by him)
- Jungle: A Harrowing True Story of Survival (Ghinsberg)
- Surviving Extremes (Middleton – he teaches Geog. at Oxford)
- Earth From Space (Johnston)
- Belching Out the Devil: Global Adventures with Coca-Cola (Thomas)
- Anything by James Lovelock on Gaia and for the human and cultural side Tribe
(Bruce Parry) Anything by the Prof. of Geog. at UCLA Jared Diamond
- Caesar's Last Breath – the epic story of the air around us (Kean)
- Reading Rocks (Maddox)

IV. Links to TED Talks/Articles/Documentaries/Books/Journals

***Which country does the most good for the world? Simon Anholt. TED Talk.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1X7fZoDs9KU> *this has been converted into Cornell notes as an example for how to use a resource and how to write Cornell notes.

***Haiti's disaster of engineering. Peter Haas. TED Talk.**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b98lw_AeGQg *the information from this has been converted into Thinking Hard notes.

"Place" and how places change

What does landscape tell us about culture? TED Talk

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5onjyWsWa78>

What are the current debates about 'place'?

Cresswell, T (2004) *Place, An Introduction*, Wiley-Blackwell, Sussex.

What is a 'global sense of place'? Why is this important to the understanding of 'place' as a concept?

Massey, D (1991) http://banmarchive.org.uk/collections/mt/pdf/91_06_24.pdf

What is 'topophilia' and how does it create spaces of fear and safety?

Tuan, Y-F (2001) *Space and Place, the perspective of experience*, University of Minnesota Press, Minnesota.

What are the connections between 'space' and 'place'?

Thrift, N (2009)

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.464.1778&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

How can I understand the wider issues and examples of 'place'?

<http://www.rgs.org/OurWork/Schools/School+Members+Area/Changing+places/Changing+places.htm>

How can some places and spaces be understood as 'placeless'?

Relph, E (2008) *Place and Placelessness*, Sage, London

What is 'supermodernity' and how does it lead to the construction of 'non-places'?

Auge, M (2009) Non-Places: an introduction to an anthology of Supermodernity, Verso, London.

People and the environment

Factfulness: Ten Reasons We're Wrong About the World – and Why Things Are Better Than You Think. By Hans Rosling, Ola Rosling, Anna Rosling Rönnlund

DON'T PANIC — Hans Rosling showing the facts about population

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FAck2knC08E&t=1583s>

TED Talk - The best stats you've ever seen, Hans Rosling

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hVimVzgtD6w>

A 2020 vision for the global food system, from WWF

http://assets.wwf.org.uk/downloads/2020vision_food_report_summary_feb2013.pdf

Coasts

Flood and coastal risk management strategy for England

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/flood-and-coastal-risk-management-strategy-for-england>

Details of current schemes and strategies for coastal erosion risk management

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/flood-risk-management-current-schemes-and-strategies>

Coastal management due to sea level rise in Eurobodalla Australia.

<http://www.naroomanewsonline.com.au/story/4956562/coastal-hazard-info-sessions-after-new-maps-predict-widespread-inundation/>

Coastal wetlands dramatically reduce property losses during hurricanes

<https://news.ucsc.edu/2017/08/coastal-wetlands.html>

Native trees to mitigate impacts of coastal erosion in Fiji

<http://www.fijitimes.com/story.aspx?id=418148>

TED talk - The Sea Also Rises: Prepare for a Changing Shoreline

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pKyK_YpGdn8

TED talk - Sea level rise - fact & fiction

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TH8Q8Ki9fCA>

TED Talk - Brazil, Coastal Erosion, Sustainable Development

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vj3gCWmJSiE&t=7s>

Tectonics

How can technology improve a country's vulnerability?

https://www.ted.com/talks/paul_conneally_digital_humanitarianism

Infinite monkey cage: Volcanoes

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/b09r47j1>

What is happening to the plates?

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg22329843-000-earths-tectonic-plates-have-doubled-their-speed/>

How can risks be reduced in subduction zones?

<https://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/1428/cir1428.pdf>

How does California prepare for earthquakes?

<https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2014/3083/pdf/fs2014-3083.pdf>

Biodiversity

Why is it so important to conserve the planet's biodiversity?

<http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/31236/title/Conserving-Our-Shared-Heritage/>

How is climate change affecting Global Ecosystems (Biomes)?

http://www.heraldextra.com/news/community/climate-change-forces-biome-changes/article_26b660b7-b04b-5baa-8d76-634a02a6610f.html

How is desertification affecting sub-Saharan Africa?

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-34790661>

Climate Change

The infinite monkey cage: climate change

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/b07142ls>

Climate change: Al Gore

https://www.ted.com/talks/al_gore_on_averting_climate_crisis

This country is not just carbon neutral it is carbon negative

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Lc_dIVrg5M

Can technology save the world?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/b0bv1z5c/click-can-tech-save-the-world>

Economic Geography and Globalisation

Maps that show us who we are (not just where we are) TED Talk.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iWaZEXBbQL0>

Globalisation v nationalism

https://www.ted.com/talks/yuval_noah_harari_nationalism_vs_globalism_the_new_political_divide

A detailed look at post-industrial regions

<https://www.economist.com/news/leaders/21730412-time-fresh-thinking-about-changing-economics-geography-right-way-help-declining>

Scranton, PA is part of the USA's post-industrial area. Read the article on the arrival of a new company and evaluate whether it offers value for money (jobs v incentives)

<http://citizensvoice.com/news/paper-bag-manufacturer-to-establish-facility-in-sugar-notch-1.2140551>

Amazon is looking to expand. This article is good for problems it has caused yet how many cities are desperate to be the home of a new HQ

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/07/technology/amazon-headquarters-north-america.html>

Cities


How good are smart cities?

<http://www.zdnet.com/article/a-bumpy-road-toward-the-smart-city/>

How megacities are changing the map of the world (links to globalisation)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U7y4GlmwPLQ>

V. Knowledge Organiser Template

VI. Thinking Hard Revisit Template

Unit / Topic: _____

Notes:

1.

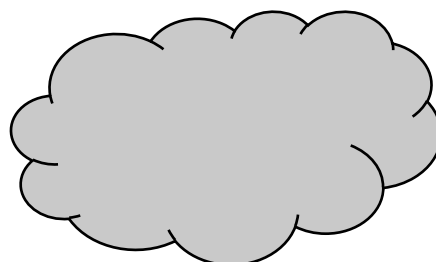
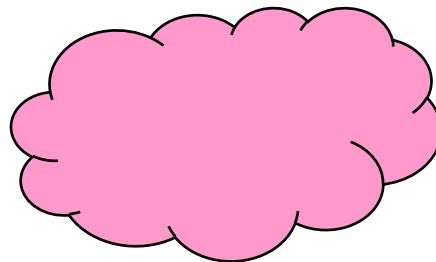
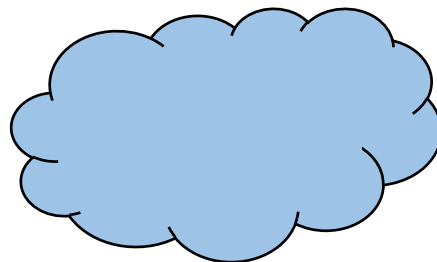
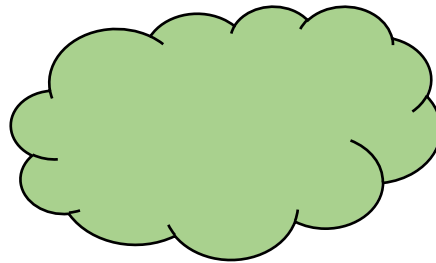
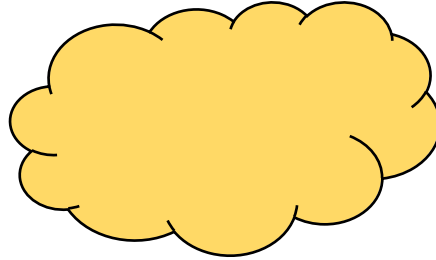
2.

3.

4.

5.

Key Facts, Dates, Words, Vocab:



Number of Priority:

WHY?

WHY?

WHY?

WHY?

WHY?

VII. A Model of the Thinking Hard Revisit document

Unit / Topic: Haiti's disaster of engineering. Peter Haas. TED Talk.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b98lw_AeGQg

Notes:

1. There was an earthquake in Haiti. The capital city of Port-Au-Prince was seriously affected. Buildings collapsed e.g. the National Palace, supermarkets and schools.

2. It was not a natural disaster but an engineering disaster, as it was the collapse of buildings that killed thousands. Walls and roofs were not tied in. Poor building materials. US organisations are trying to reduce building collapse.

3. US organisations working to train masons and builders to build buildings that are more likely to withstand earthquakes. It is a bottom up approach to disaster management.

4. Known success – Chile. Fewer than 1,000 people died. Difference between the two is Chile has invested in better seismic building standards. It uses confined masonry in all buildings; walls and the roof are tied in, meaning it is less likely to collapse, and this in turn saves lives. Next time, in Haiti, it might be a disaster but not a tragedy.

Key Facts, Dates, Words, Vocab:

Year -2010. Magnitude 7.0

220,000 died

330,000 injured

Inspected 1,500 buildings

Organisations = Haiti Rewired, Building for Change, Aid For Haiti (AFH)

30,000 masons could be trained.

Method = **confined masonry.**

Chile 8.8 magnitude
500 times more powerful than the 7.0 magnitude of Haiti.

Number of Priority:

4

WHY?
Background

3

WHY?
Organisations

1

WHY?
Method + Future

2

WHY?
Success

Most important + why. If masons are trained, then fewer buildings will collapse in Haiti the next time there is an earthquake. This is appropriate, intermediate technology with proven success.

VIII. Cornell Notes Template

Name	Date
Topic	Subject

Main Ideas	Notes
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Summary

IX. A Model of the Cornell Notes document

TED talk – “which country does the most good for the world?” Simon Anholt.

Name	Date
Topic: Globalisation	Subject: The Good Country Index.

Main Ideas	Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The impact of globalisation ▪ We need to get our act together to solve these problems of globalisation ▪ 2005 the Nation Brands Index ▪ The Good Country Index ▪ What is the Index there for?	<p>Globalisation can be good and bad. It has connected ideas, learning, people. It has had successes such as the UN development millennium goals.</p> <p>People work together</p> <p>But there have been some downsides – climate change, demographics, pandemics, species loss, human rights, human slavery.</p> <p>We need to come up with solutions, so we do not become victims of globalisation. There are a number of reasons why we have been slow to react to the problems linked to globalization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The world is still organized in an old-fashioned way. Nation states. Governments are inward thinking. They are concerned with their own country not global issues. Every country is an “island”. We should work together. Less microscopic more telescopic.• Cultural psychopaths – countries find it difficult to empathise other countries.• Governments believe that national and international agendas are separate. It would be better if these were looked at together. <p>It polls approx. 70% of the world’s population. It has 200 billion data points. It looks at what people think about other countries. E.g. generally, Germany is thought of in a positive way. “Good” countries are not necessarily the most modern, richest or most successful. But they do contribute in a positive way.</p> <p>“To do well you need to do good.”</p> <p>The Good Country Index shows how much each country contributes to the world. It shows what countries give.</p> <p>Which country is top? – Ireland. Finland and Switzerland do well. Kenya comes 30th so it is not just rich = good. Russia 95th. China 107th. Hoped they will get more “good”.</p> <p>As individuals we can ask of our politicians – is that “good”?</p> <p>We can make doing “good” important when we elect our politicians.</p> <p>We can ask - is that what a good country would do?</p>

Summary <p>Globalisation can be good and bad. To reduce the negative impacts of globalisation we need to look externally rather than just internally, this can be done by looking at the contributions a country makes to the world. Using the Good Country Index. The world will be a better place if countries do more “good”.</p>
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