


Geography – Sustainable world: does it matter how we live? – Summer 1

Core Knowledge

<u>Locational Knowledge</u>	<u>Place Knowledge</u>	<u>Human and Physical Geography</u>	<u>Geographical Skills</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Understanding that sustainability is a global concern, affecting various regions differently due to disparities in resource distribution and consumption patterns. ✓ Recognizing that urbanization trends are global, with projections indicating that by 2050, over two-thirds of the world's population will reside in urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identifying how cities can implement sustainable practices in energy use, transportation, building, and waste disposal. ✓ Exploring the role of biodiversity in various ecosystems and how human activities impact these natural environments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Defining sustainability. ✓ Understanding carbon footprints and the environmental impact of individual and collective choices. ✓ Recognizing the importance of biodiversity and the consequences of its decline on ecosystems and agriculture. ✓ Examining how urban areas can adapt to become more sustainable, addressing challenges like pollution and resource management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Analysing data related to carbon footprints and energy consumption to make informed decisions about sustainable practices. ✓ Conducting research on how cities worldwide are implementing sustainable initiatives. ✓ Engaging in discussions and reflections on personal choices and their environmental impacts, fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
			

Prior Knowledge: - Knowledge of continents and major countries

- The difference between rural and urban settings
- Natural resources and renewable vs non-renewable
- Human impact on the environment (pollution, deforestation and waste)

Key Vocabulary

Consumption	the process of using up resources
Inequality	when something is not shared evenly between everyone
Natural resources	those that come from Earth without human influence and can be used for human needs
Climate change	a large-scale and long-term change in the planet's climate, including weather patterns and average temperatures
Greenhouse gas	gases in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat
Global warming	the increase in Earth's average temperature over a long period of time
Fossil fuels	natural substances that were formed over millions of years; they include coal, oil and gas
Renewable	Renewable means that something can be re-used and will not be used up or run out
Carbon footprint	a measure of the total amount of greenhouse gases that are released due to us
Food miles	measure the distance between where a food is grown or made to where it is eaten
Rewilding	allows an area to restore itself to a natural state
Sustainable	able to continue over a long time.