

Subject	Geography	Year Group	7	Sequence No.	6	Topic	Getting to know Asia
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>L1 and 2 Maps skills refer back to Y7 topic how we use maps when labelling the Asia map as well as asking students what longitude and latitude is</p> <p>L1 link back to Y7 topic what is geog. Students to recap what human and physical features of geog are.</p> <p>L6 links to the Y7 topic what issues is our world facing ask students to recap what the term sustainability means</p> <p>L9 links back to all the lessons as students assess the challenges and opportunities</p>	<p>In this topic it is key to know the challenges and opportunities that Asia faces and that each Asian country may face different challenges. Also, that some of the challenges Asia faces is similar to what we face</p> <p><u>Population density</u> The number of people living in a square kilometre DENSLEY populated = there are lots of people in one area. SPARSLEY populated = there are a few people in one area. Factors that impact on population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce population-disease, war, poor life expectancy, poor healthcare and lack of education • Increase population-lack of contraception, lack of education, lower status of women in society <p><u>Distribution</u> e.g population is evenly or unevenly spread out, where has more, where has less and is there a pattern</p> <p><u>Choropleth maps</u>-the use of colours to show information on a map</p> <p><u>Population pyramids-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show the structure of a population by comparing relative numbers of people in different age groups. • Population structures differ markedly between Less Economically Developed Countries <u>LICs</u> and More Economically Developed Countries <u>HICs</u>. • The shape of a population pyramid can tell us a lot about an area's population. 	<p>Through this topic students will address misconceptions people have about Asia, widen their understanding of the continent as well as its importance and think about ways to solve issues that they are facing. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the topic students think about whether Asia faces more challenges than it has opportunities • Students discuss how successful government policies are at controlling population • Students decide how sustainable Asia is and how some of the strategies they use are similar and different to what we use. • Students to decide the significance of China on a global scale

- Usually pyramids are drawn with the % of male population on the left and % of female population on the right.
- It gives us information about birth and death rates as well as **life expectancy**.
- A population pyramid tells us how many **dependants** there are. There are two groups of dependants; young dependants (aged below 15) and elderly dependants (aged over 65).
- Dependants rely upon the **economically active** for economic support.
- Many LEDCs have a high number of **young dependants**, this means that the pyramid will have a wide base and the sides of the pyramid will decrease as fewer people will reach old age
- However, many MEDCs have a growing number of **elderly dependants**, this will be shown by the pyramid having straight sides or a barrel shape. The pyramid will also be much taller.
- Students to know that by study a population pyramid you can identify current and future issues that a country may face e.g if there are not enough children there won't be enough workers in the future, this also means less taxpayers therefore less money for the country to develop.
- Students to understand that in Asia different countries are going to face different issues e.g Japan ageing population.

Overpopulation

- Students to know that overpopulation can lead to social, economic and environmental issues. Such as crime, stress on resources and jobs as well as development of green areas.
- Students to know about strategies that have been used to control population in Asian countries such as China. Students to explore the effects of this policy-leading to a gender imbalance within the population.

Food shortages: one billion will go hungry. 18,000 children will die every day from a lack of food

Water shortages: 1 billion lack access to sufficient water for farming and sanitation (toilets and washing)

Air quality: will reduce and become more polluted due to burning fossil fuels – rise in asthma cases

Oil and gas: will run out

	Mass deforestation: huge areas of rainforest cut down for food production and for burning wood	Damage to the ocean: lack of fish to feed the population
	Overcrowding: people living too close together can lead to the easy spread of disease	Conflicts and Wars: conflicts over resources
	Increase in crime: more people more crime between and against people	Housing: Lack of suitable housing for the people already on earth. Many poorer people live in shanty towns without proper housing
	Recreation and green spaces: as cities and towns become more crowded so any open space is covered in concrete	Wild life: less space for wildlife so many species will become extinct. Conflict over grazing for cows
	Limits on water consumption	Limits on driving in cities
<u>Sustainable features of Asia</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thailand-urban farming in cities to use green spaces to help improve food security, reduce food miles, make the most of unused land within cities• India-renewable energy-wind turbines, biogas from cows• Sri Lanka-tourism-recycled water in hotels, grow their own food, hotels are built around the natural environment, composting, recycling rubbish• Japan-waste-produces no waste in a certain town, increased recycling system		
<u>Importance of China</u>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Socially-most populated place in the world, culture is imitated around the world		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Politically- Trade resources, aid to other countries, investments abroad	
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