

Subject	Geog	Year Group	8	Sequence No.	1	Topic	Incredible industry
---------	------	------------	---	--------------	---	-------	---------------------

Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need <b>retrieve</b> from students before they start teaching <b>new content</b> ?	What <b>specific ambitious knowledge</b> do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to <b>development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them</b> and 'do something about them!'
<p>L2 link back to L1-definitions of the key terms; primary, secondary and tertiary</p> <p>L3 link back to L1 what is primary industry</p> <p>L5 link back to L1 of the topic to list the type of job you would have if you were in the secondary industry</p> <p>L5 link back to Y7 T3 to explain why manufacturing takes place abroad these days rather than in the UK</p> <p>L7 link back to earlier in the topic about the 3 types of industry</p> <p>L8 link back to Y7 T3 about sweatshops</p>	<p><b><u>How can we categorize jobs?</u></b></p> <p><b>Primary industry</b>-jobs that involve gathering and collecting. Miners, farmers, fishermen</p> <p><b>Secondary industry</b>-jobs that involve making/manufacturing. Factory worker, Carpenter and seamstress</p> <p><b>Tertiary industry</b> –jobs that involve providing a service to help people. Teacher, bus driver, sales assistant</p> <p><b><u>Employment structure</u></b>-the number of people working in primary, secondary or tertiary industry in a place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HICs are more likely to have tertiary jobs because many of the tertiary jobs involve a higher level of skill and or education. Also many of the tertiary jobs provide services that people have to pay to use.</li> <li>LICs are more likely to have primary jobs as they are lower paid and less skills/qualifications are needed for the roles.</li> <li>In Britain overtime our employment structure has changed, a big rise in the 1800s within the secondary sector was linked to the industrial revolution</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Why is primary industry important?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We need farmers to grow food/drinks for us to survive</li> <li>We need miners to collect resources we use</li> <li>We need fisherman to collect food for us</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Coffee and chocolate trade</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary industry workers such as coffee and cocoa bean farmers often get paid very low wages for their work.</li> <li>These low wages stop them and the places where they are from developing</li> <li>The low wages mean that their families go without-no school or healthcare</li> <li>Most of the money from the raw materials they produce go to big brands such as Nestle</li> </ul>	<p>With the knowledge gained from this topic students will develop their understanding of human geography and the world of work. They will understand the issues linked to different types of work/industry and they will explore ways to solve problems linked to them. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research into what the most popular type of industry is in the local areas</li> <li>Discuss to what extent primary industry is important</li> <li>Students debate about how coffee production is unfair and suggest what can be done to help improve the situation for farmers.</li> <li>Students write about why people would not want to wear diamonds once they know about the trade and discuss ways to reduce the negative linked to the trade.</li> <li>They listen to a rap by Kanye West which highlights the negatives of the diamond trade.</li> <li>Students get the opportunity to debate whether shops like Primark should stay on our high streets</li> <li>Students decide which country is best to set up a new factory in</li> </ul>

- The price of goods has to take into account all other people involved eg retailers, shippers, exporters etc.
- Fairtrade-can be used to help improve pay and conditions for farmers

#### **How has secondary industry changed in the UK?**

- Largest manufacturing sector in the UK is food and confectionary
- Car manufacturing has declined in the UK and many of the current car manufacturers are foreign companies that have factories here.
- Steel manufacturing has declined massively and led to a reduction of jobs.
- Manufacturing happens abroad as labour costs are low, operating factories is cheaper, rules and regulations aren't as strict and sometimes the other products needed are closer

#### **How has tourism industry changed?**

- Tourism is travelling for recreational and leisure purposes.
- Tourism would be classed as the tertiary industry as the workers are normally providing a service to holiday makers
- The number of tourists has increased over the last few decades- due to paid annual leave, package holidays, cheaper flights and improved infrastructure

#### **The diamond trade**

- The diamond trade involves all 3 types of industry. Primary for the mining, secondary transforming diamonds into jewelry and tertiary for selling the jewelry
- Blood diamonds are bad because they have caused civil wars in places such as Sierra Leone. People want to control the flow of diamonds and fight over this.
- Its bad because miners are paid very little or nothing if they don't find diamonds.
- Children are forced to mine or be soldiers for rebel groups who want to take over mines
- The people of Sierra Leone should be rich if diamonds are a natural resource however there are high levels of corruption
- There are some positives in that people in other countries get luxury products and its does generate jobs and incomes for people
- The Kimberley Process (KP) is an international, multi-stakeholder initiative created to increase transparency and oversight in the diamond industry in order to eliminate trade in conflict diamonds, or rough diamonds sold by rebel groups or their allies to fund conflict against legitimate governments. The

	<p>KP, which became operational in 2003, controls trade in rough diamonds between participating countries through domestic implementation of a certification scheme that makes the trade more transparent and secure; and prohibits trade with non-participants. Fifty-four participants representing 82 countries participate in the KP, with industry and civil society participating as observers. Rough diamonds must be shipped in sealed containers and exported with a Kimberley Process Certificate that certifies that the rough diamonds have not benefited rebel movements.</p> <p><b><u>Positives and negatives of high street fashion</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cheap and affordable clothes 😊</li><li>• Current on and on trend 😊</li><li>• Poor working conditions for workers in far away factories 😞</li><li>• Copies of expensive brands 😊</li><li>• Fast fashion is bad for the environment 😞</li><li>• Companies are trying to be more sustainable by offering recycling and reused clothing 😊</li></ul> <p><b><u>Where to place a new factory?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A place with good rail, road and international links</li><li>• Flat land so its cheaper and easier to build on</li><li>• Tax incentives from the government</li><li>• Skilled workers in the nearby area</li><li>• Political stable country</li><li>• Cheap resources nearby</li><li>• Low wages</li><li>• Good healthcare for workers</li><li>• Good trade deal opportunities</li></ul>	
--	--	--