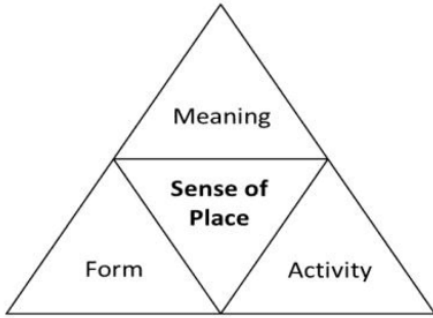


Subject	Geography	Year Group	9	Sequence No.	1	Topic	Changing Places
---------	-----------	------------	---	--------------	---	-------	-----------------

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 – What is place? <i>What does the term 'fragile environment' mean?</i> <i>What are the 4 types of industry?</i></p> <p>L2 – Is everyone welcome, everywhere? <i>What are the name of all 7 continents?</i> <i>What are the conditions like in a sweatshop?</i> <i>What are the golden rules when working out how to calculate a 4 figure grid reference?</i></p> <p>L3 -How are places represented? <i>How might a homeless person feel like an 'outsider' in a city center?</i> <i>How does Alicia Keys create a sense of place of New York?</i> <i>How does piracy impact trade of goods around the world?</i></p> <p>L4 – What factors affect a place? <i>Why is it hard to trust media representations of places?</i> <i>What is the difference between qualitative and quantitative sources?</i> <i>What is meant by the term sustainability?</i> <i>What are contour lines?</i></p> <p>L5 – Who influences a place?</p>	<p>L1 What is place?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note that it is difficult to define the term 'place' as it has many meanings. Some examples are; a particular position, point, or area in space; a location. a portion of space designated or available for or being used by someone The term sense of place is a characteristic that some geographic places have and some do not, while to others it is a feeling or perception held by people. Placelessness is a place that lacks four important ingredients: diversity, authenticity, meaning, and nature.  <p>Sense of place model</p> <p>L2 – Is everyone welcome, everywhere?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Human Geographers are interested in finding out about groups in society that are excluded, not only spatially but also, socially, politically or economically.</i> An 'insider' is someone that feels that they belong in a place, that they 'fit' in socially, economically and politically. Whereas an 'outsider' is someone that feels uncomfortable in a place or feel excluded for social, economical or political reasons. 	<p>With the knowledge gained from this topic students will have a better understanding of places and how we perceive places and why this is important and the impacts that this can have on society. It will address misconceptions about places and they will be given the opportunity to use ICT to see how this can be a tool to develop our understanding of place. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students reflect on examples of place and what makes some places unique and special and why some lack a sense of place. Students can discuss how people feel differently in places due to experience and background. Students can use examples to see how people may be socially excluded from a place, they can see the injustices in this, for example, homeless people being excluded from city centres using anti-homeless spikes and benches. Students use the example of Mumbai and explore how it is portrayed in a variety of different forms. Students will understand that they need to think about the purpose of information and whether it is reliable or not. Students explore the case study of London and investigate the factors that have affected its character Students can assess the impact external forces have on a place. Students learn about the positives and

<p>What is an <i>exogenous factor</i>? What is a common misconception of Africa? How do you calculate distance using scale?</p> <p>L6 – What is GIS? What does the term ‘endogenous’ mean? What is ‘place’? Why do geographers study crime?</p> <p>L7-What is Warsop like? What does the term ‘exogenous’ mean? What is a ‘clone town’? Why is Antarctica considered to be a fragile environment?</p> <p>L8 – What is Mecca like? What does ‘GIS’ stand for? Why do some people think Qatar shouldn’t host the World Cup 2022? Label the 8 points on a compass rose</p>	<p>L3 – How are places represented?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation refers to the description or portrayal of someone or something in a particular way. ... Some representations of place are attempting to communicate something specific about a place or to challenge our view of a place. • Qualitative information is good as it often enables to gain a deeper level of understanding about a place that we would not have without these descriptive sources. However there are also problems with qualitative information. Qualitative information is subjective. This means that it can mean different things to different people. Moreover when places are represented in photographs and paintings they are simply a ‘snapshot’ of a place and may be hiding things outside of the photo – a photographer can choose what they don’t include in a picture! <p>L4 – What factors affect a place?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endogenous = Characteristics which have originated internally. • Exogenous = Characteristics which are external – relationship to other places. • Endogenous: location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics. • Exogenous: relationships with other places. • Sometimes the term ‘character of place’ is used to describe what a place is like and what makes it <i>unique</i> and different to other place. • A factor that affects character of place from within a place is an endogenous factor. These can also be called internal factors. • If it is something from outside a place, then it is external to a place, and it is called an exogenous factor. • Endogenous factors can be physical geographical features as well as human features. • <i>These include what the land is used for (e.g. for shopping, for residential areas, for farming), what sort of jobs people have, whether the land is flat or hilly, or what the people who live there are like (age, ethnicity)</i> • Exogenous factors are generally how one place is linked to other places and the relationships with other places. • <i>Examples include migration (people moving to a place), trading relationships between places (people buying and selling goods), investment (people putting money into an area for profit) and the exchange of ideas and culture, for example music and food.</i> 	<p>negatives of migration with links to current affairs e.g. Brexit, migration policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students use a live GIS to gather information about their local area. Within this they can explore inequalities e.g. differences in income. • Students explore the geography and history of their local area and compare this to a distant place study of Mecca.
--	--	--

L5 – Who influences a place?

- All places are dynamic. This means they are ever changing.
- Some places have greater links to the rest of the world. Often this will result in them changing at a more rapid rate than those that are more 'closed off'.
- Two major causes of change in a place are investment and migration. Investment refers to money spent in a particular area. Often this is to increase wealth in an area or to improve an area that has become run down. Investment could be made by the government, a company or even individuals. Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can be hugely beneficial to a place as it increases diversity and enriches culture. Some disagree and argue that migration can result in conflicts.
- Migration is the **movement of people from one place to another to live**.
- National migration is when people move within a country. Some people in the UK move to London from more rural (countryside) areas in search of better paid jobs.
- **University students make up a large amount of internal migration in the UK.** Leeds is a city in the north of England with three universities. 13% of the population in Leeds are students! As such, there are lots of things in the city for young people.
- 37% of London's population were born in a different country. There are areas in London that show it's diverse population such as **Brick Lane, famous for it's curry as a result of a large Bangladeshi community. Brixton's** music and food has been influenced large numbers of migrants from the **Caribbean** moving there, and an area around Stockwell is known as 'Little Portugal' due to it's large Portuguese community.
- Migration can bring many benefits to a place. **Without migration we would not have different types of food, music, art and lifestyles.** It enhances our societies and helps people to be more open-minded.
- As well as this migration can bring **economic benefits** to a place. Migrants sometimes take the jobs that others do not want to do such as the NHS. Not only does this fill important jobs, but also migrants will pay tax which can be used by the government.
- Although there are many benefits to migration, some argue that migration causes problems in areas. **If too many people move to an area it can put extra pressure on services such as healthcare, housing and schools. This can cause conflict with the local people.** Some people think that this was one reason people voted for Brexit.

- **The word investment means putting money towards something with the aim of making a more money.** Often investment happens in a place that the government, businesses or people think will make them money in the future.
- In London there are many places that were previously run down and the government and companies have invested in these areas to make them better. For instance, **Canary Wharf is now home to many banks and 105,000 people work there! But 40 years ago it was very run-down.** A company bought the land and built offices there to encourage businesses to locate there. They also **invested in the Docklands Light Railway to improve transport** to the are. It is now one of the richest places in London.
- People can also invest in an area. An example of this is in Brixton. **Property developers** bought houses in Brixton when it was thought to be a run-down area of London. **These developers spent money on improving the houses** and renting them or selling them for more money. As more people bought houses for redevelopment, **the area changed from being a run-down area** known for crime, **to one of the most popular areas** in South London. This process is called **gentrification**.
- Investment can **increase prices for housing**. This can result in local people being pushed out the area as they **can't afford the increased prices**. It's not only house prices that increase, but also local services such as restaurants and shops. This can also **cause conflicts** between local people who have lived there a long time and newcomers. In Brixton there have been **anti-gentrification protests** against private developers. **When Canary Wharf was redeveloped many people were forced to move.**
- Despite this, many consider investment to be a positive influence on a place. **Investment can often result in a place becoming more desirable.** It can also result in **crime rates falling** and the area being generally more pleasant to be in!

L6 – What is GIS?

GIS is a **system** designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyse, manage, and present all types of **geographical** data

L7 – What is Warsop like?

Use the resources in the folder labelled 'Warsop sources'. The internet can also be used to gather more sources about Warsop.

L8 – What is Mecca like?

- **Mecca**, Arabic **Makkah**, ancient **Bakkah**, city, western [Saudi Arabia](#), located in the Širāt Mountains, inland from the Red Sea coast. It is the holiest of Muslim cities. [Muhammad](#), the founder of [Islam](#), was born in Mecca, and it is toward this religious centre that Muslims turn five times daily in prayer. All devout and able Muslims attempt a [hajj \(pilgrimage\)](#) to Mecca at least once in their lifetime. Because it is sacred, only Muslims are allowed to enter the city.
- In the 20th and 21st centuries the city underwent vast improvements. The area around the religious shrines was cleared, the mosque enlarged, housing and sanitation improved, and [transportation](#) facilities [enhanced](#). As a result, Mecca can accommodate the continually increasing number of pilgrims, or hajjis.
- Mecca's houses are more compacted in the old city than in the modern residential areas. Traditional buildings of two or three stories are built of local rock. The villas in the modern areas are constructed of concrete. Slum conditions can still be found in various parts of the city; the slum inhabitants are mainly poor pilgrims who, unable to finance their return home, remained in Mecca after arriving either for the hajj or for a lesser pilgrimage known as the *'umrah*.
- **Education**
- Free education is provided for both girls and boys from primary to university level. The Umm al-Qura University (founded 1979) is located in Mecca, as are two university colleges—the Madrasat Ahl al-Hadith and the Saudi Arabian Institute for Higher Education.
- **Health**
- Health services and medical care are free and adequate.
- The population density in Mecca is high. Most of the people are concentrated in the old city, while densities in the modern residential areas are the lowest in the city. During the month of pilgrimage the city is swollen with one to two million worshippers from other parts of Saudi Arabia and from other Muslim countries. Entrance into Mecca is permitted only to followers of Islam. Mecca is, however, one of the most [cosmopolitan](#) cities in the world, containing people from various countries throughout the globe. People of the same national origin tend to live together in certain parts of the city.