



Key Terms

Geography	The study of the Earth; the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments.
Physical Geography	All geography that occurs naturally, for example rivers, coasts and earthquakes.
Human Geography	All geography that involves human activity, for example cities and factories.
Environmental Geography	All geography that involves humans interacting with, and changing, the natural world, for example plastic pollution in the sea.
Continent	A very large area of land, that consists of several countries.
Country	A nation with its own government, occupying a particular area.
Border	A line dividing countries.
Politics/ political	Decision making by groups of people, usually about running a country.
Nation	A community of people formed on the basis of a common language, history, ethnicity, a common culture and, in many cases, a shared territory.
Climate	The average weather (temperature and rainfall) conditions in a location over 30 years or more.

Overall: Why is understanding the Earth's geography so important?

Key Questions

- What are the continents and oceans of the world?

How is Europe “blessed” by its geography?

- What are the different types of geography?
- What are the key physical and human characteristics of Europe?
- How did the industrial revolution help Europe become wealthy?
- How did the industrial revolution shape UK cities?

India and Pakistan have more difference than similarities - do you agree?

- What is the Geography of India and Pakistan?
- Why are India and Pakistan divided?
- Why is flooding in Pakistan so bad?

“Conflict in the Middle East is caused by its geography”- do you agree?

- What are the key physical and human characteristics of The Middle East?
- How did map making create conflict in the Middle East?
- Why has oil created wealth and challenges in the Middle East?

Key Terms

Resources	A material that is useful and has value to people.
Culture	The ideas, customs, and behaviour of a group of people.
Geopolitics	Politics, especially international relations, as influenced by geographical factors.
Trade	The exchange of goods for money between producers and consumers.
Landlocked	No access to the sea/coast.
Superpower	A country that has lots of influence globally.
Development	The process of change in a country to make people's lives better.
Urbanisation	When more people live in cities & towns (urban) compared to the countryside (rural)

LINKS:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v_Oq9akA2vk
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zm38q6f>

Book chapters :

[Europe](#)
[Russia](#)
[Arctic](#)
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