

Sustainability

- **Sustainability** means getting or using the things we need from the earth without ruining it for the future.
- If we are not sustainable then the planet will suffer- the greenhouse effect could become more enhanced and we could run out of resources.

Perceptions of Africa

People's perception of Africa is often wrong.

- Africa is NOT a country; but a continent made of 54 countries
- 'Africa' is not 'poor' Nigeria is ranked 39th in the world and is Africa's wealthiest country.
- Africa has a rich culture- they have many sports teams and hold the Africa cup of Nations
- 23 African people have been awarded the Nobel Prize.

Living Conditions in Africa

- We often consider living spaces in African countries to be poor quality and we see this in images and charity drives such as Red Nose day.
- In reality there are contrasting living spaces

Shanty Towns:

1. Often built of poor materials
2. Lack of running water
3. Houses are close together
4. Poor education and healthcare
5. No rubbish collections

Wealth is not distributed well around countries in Africa so this is why there are contrasting living spaces.

Self-help schemes are being created to support people improve their homes.



Keywords:

SUSTAINABILITY
PERCEPTIONS
GLOBALISATION
CONTAINERISATION
PEATLANDS
STEREOTYPES

FAST FASHION
SHANTY TOWN/ SLUM SETTLEMENT
CLIMATE
OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS
TROPICS
EQUATOR

Peatlands

- Peatlands store twice as much carbon dioxide as ALL the world's forests.
- They only cover 3% of the world because Humans use peat for fuel OR they have drained the land for farming.
- **Peat is partially broken down plant material that gathers together in water logged areas.**
- Peatlands are at risk from Humans wanting to use the land to build on them.



Changing Our Global Perceptions

This unit of geography explores our perceptions of various different Geographies.

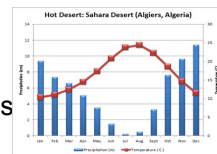
Hot vs Cold Environments

Hot deserts are located along the tropics NOT the equator.

Cold deserts are found at high altitudes or near to the North and South Pole.

Climate

Hot deserts have high temperatures whereas cold deserts have low temperatures. Neither desert has much rainfall.



Animals

Animals have to have special adaptations to be able to survive in these deserts. Camels store FAT in their humps and have special eyelashes to keep the sand out of their eyes. penguins have thick blubber to keep them warm and often huddle.



Opportunities

Hot deserts- energy, tourism, farming and minerals
Cold deserts- fishing, tourism, scientific research and mineral exploration

Threats

Access to water, inaccessibility, tourism

Fast Fashion

Fast fashion is cheap trendy clothing that takes ideas from catwalks and turns them into clothes very quickly.

Fast fashion is bad for the environment because:

- It is often thrown away once worn a few times and goes into landfill
- It takes a lot of water and energy to make the clothes

We can make it more sustainable by:

- Using sustainable materials.
- Buying second hand clothes.
- Encouraging SLOW fashion



Globalisation

-Globalisation is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected as a result of massively increased trade and cultural exchange.

Globalisation has happened because of:

- Better transport
- Better technology and communication i.e. internet and telephones
- More trade between countries
- Containerisation
- Creation of global brands



Globalisation can be economic, cultural or political.



Disney and Globalisation

- Disney has grown because of globalisation.
 - Due to technology films are able to be shown around the world
 - Due to transport products can be sold around the world and people can travel to Disney World.
 - Disney represents many different countries and cultures around the world through its films.
- Disney has been challenged over its stereotypes and its lack of ethnic representation. More recent films have changed this and have female leads from a variety of ethnic backgrounds



Population - Russia

- Russia is the largest country in the world, BUT, it is ranked 9th in terms of population size.
- 144 million people live in Russia, but they are unevenly distributed.
- 77% of the Russian population live on the European part of the country (West to the Ural Mountains) where there is good soils, good communication, good weather conditions.
- Moscow is Russia's capital city with about 12 million people. It is visited by many tourists and also has the Kremlin, which is where the president Vladimir Putin, lives.
- Yakutsk is the coldest city in Russia and on Earth, where temperatures can reach - 45C. Yakutsk is built on permafrost.
- Crimea is a Peninsula south of Ukraine, it belongs to Ukraine, but Russia controls it.



Resources

- The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is the most water-scarce region in the world, containing only 1.4% of the world's renewable fresh water. 55% of the world's oil reserves are in the ME and 40% of the world's gas resources.
- Russia is the third largest oil produce in the world.
- Russia is self-sufficient in all major raw materials (e.g. Iron, Bauxite)

Conflict

-Since the 1980's Iraq and Iran have fought over the oil rich land at the Iranian border region

-Both countries have bombed the other killing an estimated 1 million people. It is claimed chemical weapons have also been used by the Iraqis on Iran.

-Oil supplies were targeted in the bombing which has impacted their economy.



- The Arctic is a region surrounding the North Pole that is made up of a large ocean.
- It is the Northernmost region of Earth.
- There are many natural resources located here such as oil and gas. There is conflict over these resources as many surrounding countries have a claim over the area.
- Taking these resources can have social and environmental impacts.



Population - Middle East

- The Middle East extends from Egypt into Western Asia, it's 17 countries have a population of 500m (2024)
- The population is unevenly distributed, with most people living in an urban area near to water sources such as rivers and the coastline.
- Most people in the Middle East live in Egypt, Turkey, and Iran
- The most populous country is Iran with 81m.

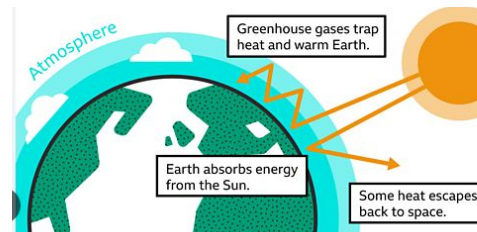


Russia and the Middle East

This unit of geography explores the physical and human features of these two areas of the Eastern World and consider what human rights issues exist.

Climate Change

- Naturally temperatures change globally over time, but most scientists think that human behaviour is increasing the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which is causing these more rapid changes to the climate.
- A lot of people consider climate change the most important crisis facing the world today, and use terms like climate emergency or climate crisis to remind us of the gravity of the situation.



- As temperatures increase areas of the world that already experience high temperatures and low rainfall like the Middle East are more likely to experience desertification and difficulty providing enough food for its population. Areas in Russia that have settlements build on permafrost are more likely to melt and suffer with flooding.

Growth

- In 2023, the population of the Middle East grew by 1.7%
- Russia's population is actually declining - it is expected to go down to 140 million by 2030.
- The Middle East and Russia have grown due to its supply of oil and gas which has provided many jobs and improved people's standard of living.
- Dubai's tourism sector has been growing rapidly in recent years, with the city welcoming record numbers of international visitors in 2023 (17.15 million)

Issues with Human Rights

- Migrant workers in Qatar in the run up to the 2022 World Cup have been subjected to exploitation and abuse such as poor pay, poor workers rights and restrictions on their movement.



- In Russia the gay propaganda law, approved by the government in 2013, punishes with severe fines or with the expulsion from the country those who propagandize "non-traditional sexual relationships".
- In 2022 it extended to banning depictions of same-sex relationships from advertisements, films, video games and books.

Keywords:

DENSELY POPULATED
SPARSELY POPULATED
URBANISATION
TOURISM
CLIMATE CHANGE

ENHANCED GREENHOUSE
EFFECT
DESERTIFICATION
PERMAFROST
PROPAGANDA