

Subject: Geography
Year: GCSE **Term:** 1a
Topic: The UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Lesson Sequence

1. Human landscape key elements
2. UK migration
3. UK economy
4. Globalisation effects
5. Birmingham: site
6. Birmingham: structure
7. Birmingham: migration
8. Birmingham: inequality
9. Birmingham: challenges
10. Birmingham: changes
11. Birmingham: regeneration
12. Birmingham: sustainability
13. Birmingham: interdependence

Key Assessments

1. Exam paper 1
2. Past Exam paper.

Core Texts

Edexcel Geography B (9-1)
John Hopkin (ed.); Pearson

Key Words

Comprehensive Development Areas (CDAs)	Areas, usually in the inner city, where the whole urban landscape was demolished before being rebuilt on a planned basis	interdependence	
decentralisation	Moving away from the centre of the city / town	marginal	Minimal or barely sufficient to support something, e.g. poor quality land that makes farming harder
de-industrialisation	The decline of industrial activity in a region or in an economy	privatisation	The sale of state-owned assets to the private sector
eco-housing	Homes built to a high standard in terms of design, space and energy efficiency	site	The actual location of the settlement on the Earth, composed of the physical characteristics of the landscape specific to the area
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Overseas investment in physical capital by transnational corporations	situation	The location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places
free trade	Trade without tariffs or import duties	studentification	The gradual change (social and environmental) in an area of a city by the arrival of increasing numbers of students and the conversion of older, often 19 th century, houses into student flats by subdividing large properties
gentrification	The process by which older (often run down) parts of the city, often close to the city centre, become culturally desirable, so wealthier people move in and change the area	sustainability	Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising (limiting) the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
globalisation	The increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of the world economically, culturally and politically	transnational corporations (TNCs)	A firm that owns or controls productive operation in more than one country through foreign direct investment
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	Measures 38 items grouped under seven main headings: income, employment, health, education, crime, access to services and living environment		

BIRMINGHAM CASE STUDY

- Site and situation
- Connectivity and global importance
- Structure
- Migration: causes and impacts
- Deprivation and inequality
- **Challenges:**
 - Slum clearance and redevelopment
 - Economic decline and decentralisation
- **Changes:**
 - Rural-urban fringe and economic growth
 - Gentrification and studentification
- **Regeneration**
- **Sustainability**
 - Recycling and eco-housing
 - Green transport and green spaces
- **Interdependence with rural areas**

Key Inquiry Questions

1. Why are population, economic activity and settlements key elements of the human landscape?
2. How is the UK economy and society linked to and shaped by the wider world?
3. What is the impact of globalisation, trade and investment, and migration?

Case Study: Birmingham

4. How is Birmingham, a major UK city, changing?
5. What are the causes and impacts of changes in its structure, economy and population in different parts of the city?
6. How can life in the city be improved?
7. How is the city interdependent with its surrounding rural areas?
8. What are the challenges and opportunities of change in rural areas?