



## Year 8 Geography Knowledge Organiser

### Geography – Globalisation: Who Wins, Who Fights Back?

#### ■ Core Knowledge

##### 1. What is Globalisation?

- The process of the world becoming more connected through trade, technology, and culture.
- Globalisation affects people, environments, and economies across the world.

##### 2. What Does It Mean to Be “Developed”?

- Development = a country’s progress in wealth, health, and education.
- Measured using GDP, HDI, life expectancy, literacy rate, etc.

##### 3. What Shapes Development?

- Physical factors (climate, resources)
- Historical factors (colonisation)
- Political stability and corruption

##### 4. Globalisation: Help or Harm?

- Positives: More jobs, trade, access to goods
  - Negatives: Inequality, exploitation, cultural loss
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#### ■ Case Studies

##### Sweatshops & Fast Fashion

- Factories in poorer countries making cheap clothes for global brands
- Often involve low pay, long hours, unsafe working conditions
- Raises ethical questions about consumer responsibility




##### TNCs (Transnational Corporations)

- Large companies operating in multiple countries (e.g. Nike, Apple)
  - Bring investment, but can exploit cheap labour and avoid regulations
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#### ■ Key Concepts and Skills

- Development indicators: GDP, HDI, literacy, life expectancy
- Understanding inequality between countries (Global North/South)
- Evaluating pros and cons of globalisation and corporate responsibility



 Key Vocabulary	 Common Misconceptions	 Key Questions
<b>Globalisation</b> <b>Development</b> <b>GDP (Gross Domestic Product)</b> <b>HDI (Human Development Index)</b> <b>Sweatshop</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All countries benefit equally from globalisation</li><li>• Sweatshops are always better than no jobs at all</li><li>• Global brands ensure fair treatment of all workers</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Who really benefits from globalisation—and who gets left behind?</li><li>2. What is the true cost of cheap fashion and global trade?</li><li>3. Can consumer choices and activism challenge the power of global corporations?</li></ol>



## Geography – Tectonic Hazards: Shaky Ground, Stronger People!

### ■ Core Knowledge

#### 1. Earth's Structure & Plate Tectonics

- Earth is made of four main layers: crust, mantle, outer core, inner core
- Tectonic plates float on the mantle and move due to convection currents
- Plate boundaries (destructive, constructive, conservative) cause earthquakes, volcanoes, mountain ranges

#### 2. What Causes Earthquakes and Volcanoes?

- Plate movement at boundaries builds pressure — released as earthquakes
- Magma rises at constructive or destructive boundaries to form volcanoes

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### ■ Case Study: Sichuan Earthquake (China, 2008)

- Cause: Collision between Indian and Eurasian plates
- Effects: 87,000 deaths, millions homeless, damaged infrastructure
- Responses: Rescue efforts, rebuilding, international aid

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### ■ Tsunamis




- Caused by sudden movement on the ocean floor (usually undersea earthquakes)
- Walls of water travel at high speed — devastating coastlines
- Example: Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004), Japan (2011)

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### ■ Volcanoes

- People live near volcanoes due to fertile soil, tourism, minerals, geothermal energy
- Prediction methods: seismic activity, gas emissions, satellite monitoring
- Example: **Eyjafjallajökull eruption (Iceland, 2010)** – affected air travel across Europe



 Key Vocabulary	 Common Misconceptions	 Key Questions
<b>Tectonic plate</b> <b>Plate boundary</b> <b>Earthquake</b> <b>Magma</b> <b>Lava</b> <b>Epicentre</b> <b>Seismic wave</b> <b>Tsunami</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All earthquakes and volcanoes happen at the same kind of plate boundary</li><li>• People always choose to live in risky areas due to lack of education</li><li>• Tsunamis are just "big waves" caused by storms</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What makes some places more vulnerable to tectonic hazards than others?</li><li>2. Why do people live in areas at risk of earthquakes and volcanoes?</li><li>3. How can we reduce the impacts of tectonic hazards through prediction, planning, and response?</li></ol>



## Geography – Tourism in Southeast Asia: How is it transforming the region—for better or worse?

### ■ Core Knowledge

#### Where is Southeast Asia?

- Identify countries in Southeast Asia using an atlas
- Understand physical geography (rivers, mountains, coastlines) and key capital cities

#### Why is Tourism Growing in Southeast Asia?

- Climate, natural beauty, cultural experiences, affordability
- Government investment and global marketing

#### How Does Tourism Impact People and Places?

- **Positive impacts:** Jobs, income, infrastructure, cultural exchange
  - **Negative impacts:** Overcrowding, environmental damage, loss of cultural identity
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### ■ Geographical Skills in Context

#### Climate Graph of Bangkok

- Interpret temperature and rainfall patterns

#### Planning a Trip to Bangkok

- Research attractions, cultural sites, travel needs
  - Budget for a specific audience (e.g. family, students, eco-travellers)
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### ■ Culture, Diversity, and Assessment

#### 1. The Kayan Tribe: Preserving Culture in a Modern World

- Understand challenges traditional cultures face from tourism
- Ethical tourism and cultural sensitivity

#### 2. Southeast Asia Country Research Project

- Independent research into a chosen Southeast Asian country
  - Create a presentation on geography, culture, tourism, and global connections
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🔑 Key Vocabulary	⚠️ Common Misconceptions	❓ Key Questions
<b>Tourism</b> <b>Sustainable</b> <b>tourism</b> <b>Culture</b> <b>Globalisation</b> <b>Itinerary</b> <b>Climate graph</b> <b>Atlas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism is always good for a country's economy</li> <li>• All tourists are respectful of local customs and culture</li> <li>• Southeast Asia is a single, uniform region — in fact, it is highly diverse</li> <li>• All tourism is sustainable or eco-friendly</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How is tourism shaping Southeast Asia's environment, economy, and cultures?</li> <li>2. Can tourism support both development and cultural preservation?</li> <li>3. How can we plan meaningful, responsible travel in a globalised world?</li> </ol>