

Geography	Climate Change		Year 9	Term 1
Week 1: Key Term 1	Week 2: Key Term 2	Week 3: Evidence of Climate Change		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human factor: This is something caused by people • Natural factor: This is something which we have no control over • Solar: Relating to or determined by the sun • Hazard: A potential threat to property or person • Climate: Long-term pattern of weather in a particular area • Climate Change: Long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns • Greenhouse gases: Gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy causing the greenhouse effect • Greenhouse effect: A process that occurs when gases in Earth's atmosphere trap the Sun's heat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fossil Fuels: Made from decomposing plants and animals. These fuels are found in the Earth's crust and contain carbon and hydrogen, which can be burned for energy • Coal, oil, and natural gas are examples of fossil fuel • Fluctuation: an irregular rising and falling in number or amount; a variation • Carbon Footprint The amount of carbon used per person in their everyday lives • Food miles: The total number of miles food travels to get from one place to another • Mitigation: To reduce or prevent the effects of something from happening • Adaption: To change how you live in response to an environmental change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quaternary - This is a period of time from 2.6 million years ago to the present day • Climate change has occurred since the Earth was formed 5.6 billion years ago. • For the past 800,000 years climate change has been a natural phenomena. • To prove that climate change was a natural event we looked at the relationship between CO₂, global temperature and sea levels • To see current climate change we use evidence from a range of sources such as, satellite images and photographs • Human causes of climate change are due to our everyday activities., such as burning fossil fuels • Natural causes of climate change are due to changes in the Earth's orbit of the Sun, solar activity and volcanic eruptions. 		
Week 4: The UK and Climate Change	Week 5: Climate Change Across The Globe 1	Week 6: Climate Change Across The Globe 2		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperatures in the UK have risen by about one degree since the 1970s • Given the levels of greenhouse gas already in the atmosphere, further warming is inevitable • The government's latest <u>climate change assessment</u> identifies flood risk, and particularly <u>flooding from heavy downpours</u> • Extremely wet winters could become up to five times more likely • Over the next 100 years, there will be more intense downpours in the winter months • Greater risk of flash floods and river flooding • Risks from sea-level rise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the summer of 2020 there was a heatwave in the Arctic Circle. • Areas of Siberia registered temperatures of over 45°C! • Permafrost is ground that continuously remains below 0 °C (32 °F) for two or more years, located on land • The increased temperatures in Siberia is melting the permafrost • Melting permafrost releases carbon dioxide, causing climate change • Melting permafrost also causes disease to be released 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Himalayan Glaciers will melt which results in an increase in flooding • In addition glaciers are a water source for 1.9 billion people • Parts of the Middle East will become uninhabitable due to rising temperatures • Food and water will become more scarce in the region which will increase conflict between nations. • The Western Sahel Region of Africa is threatened by the encroaching of the Sahara Desert • Farmland is lost by the desert growing • This means people are migrating to the cities 		