



Lesson 1: What is Interconnectedness

Interconnectedness	Interconnectedness means places and the people and organisations are interconnected with other places in a variety of ways.
Example of my interconnectedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The foods I eat are from different countries around the world. For example, rice is a staple of most peoples diet in the UK, yet it is not grown in the UK. The music we listen to is influenced from different countries and people, listening to this means I am interconnected with others The clothing that I wear is made in countries outside of the UK, for example in Asian countries such as Pakistan.
Example of interconnectedness that I have studied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Y7) Natural hazards – when the 2010 Haiti earthquake happened, they received aid and assistance from countries across the globe such as the USA and the UK. (Y8) Climate Change – the impacts of climate change affect not just the countries that produce the most greenhouse gas emissions but many other countries around the world. The actions of one country can impact another showing how interconnected they are.

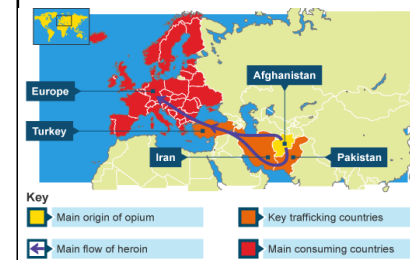
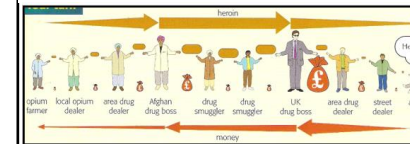
Lesson 2 : Afghanistan Introduction

Afghanistan key facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan is located in Southern Asia. It is a landlocked country, surrounded by 6 other countries. Its capital city is Kabul, which is located in the east central part of the country It has a population of 38 million people, and the more densely populated areas are in the east of the country Afghanistan has a mountainous landscape with some flatter land in the north and south west Whist it does have regional variations: Afghanistan's climate sees hot summers and extremely cold winters which are typical in a semiarid climate 	 
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Why is Afghanistan under-developed?


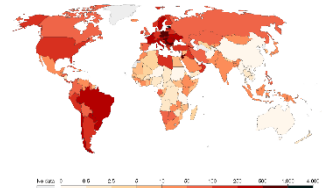

Afghanistan's Development	Development Indicator	Afghanistan	<p>There are a number of factors that have contributed to Afghanistan's poor level of development.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan is a landlocked country which means it does not have a coastline which makes it harder to trade with other countries and make more money. The land in Afghanistan is very mountainous and therefore hard to develop on. It has poor infrastructure such as roads, railways etc. It also has poor irrigation infrastructure. Afghanistan has also had a long history of conflict which had a huge impact on development.. More specifically, conflicts are costly, so there is less money going towards making improvements in healthcare and education. Conflict has impacted on trade between Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries and has also left Afghanistan to be seen as a country that is not stable, there are less opportunities for foreign investment, therefore less job opportunities and income. Finally, Afghanistan is prone to a number of natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, landslides. Money goes towards responding to these instead of developing different aspects of the country.
	GDP per capita	\$2,065	
	Life expectancy	53.25 (52M / 55F)	
	Infant mortality	106.75 deaths	
	Literacy Rate	43%	
	HDI	0.511 Rank: 169	

Lesson 3: Afghanistan Opium Poppy Flow

Opium Poppy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An opium poppy is a flowering plant where the sap is used to make heroin. Heroin is a drug that devastates many people. Around 80-90% of the world's heroin comes from Afghanistan. Many Afghan farmers have very few options to earn a living so grow opium poppies approx. 3 million farmers There is little to no irrigation infrastructure so it is very difficult to grow anything. There is a very limited amount of factories in the country as a result there are less well paying jobs The climatic conditions mean they can often face drought and but the opium poppy flower can withstand these conditions.
Poppy Flow to the UK	  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to globalisation trade across the world has increased and become easier. Even the trading of goods such as drugs. Europe is an important market for Afghanistan's opium poppy production and especially countries such as the UK, France and Germany. Look at the countries in red on the map opposite. But to get there it must travel through many other countries first. The 'Balkan route' is the route that is predominantly taken for the trading of heroin. Firstly heroin is trafficked through Iran, then it is trafficked through Turkey. Once it is here it is trafficked through the remainder of Europe. There are many people involved in the drug trade along this route. This includes farmers, dealers, smugglers, and addicts, all interconnected to each other as a result of Afghanistan.

Lesson 4 and 5: Iceland Introduction and Impacts

Iceland key facts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iceland is located in the North Atlantic Ocean, between Europe and North America, specifically Northern Europe. Capital city = Reykjavik, located in southwestern Iceland. Iceland is the 2nd largest island in Europe. The terrain in Iceland is mainly plateau but has some mountain peaks. Population = 350,000 people Located on a constructive plate boundary. North American plate and the Eurasian plate are moving away from each other on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge = new land is created Eyjafjallajökull is a volcano located in the south of the island – Eyja (island) Fjalla (mountain) Jokull (glacier) 					
Eyjafjallajökull Eruption 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the 14th of April 2010, an eruption occurred 250m below a glacier (ice sheet) This melted the ice on top of the volcano causing a glacial flood (a Jökulhlaup) Ash was ejected high into the atmosphere (ash plume) , almost 10km high The volcano continued to erupt and spew ash into the atmosphere. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Local Impacts</th> <th>Global Impacts</th> </tr> <tr> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The local population of 800 people were evacuated due to the threats of the ash Agricultural land was damaged due to falling ash Local flooding due to the glacier melting. Fish exports from Iceland were disrupted - a major local industry. </td> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> European air space was closed = air space was at a standstill costing billions of Euro's Sporting events = cancelled or postponed e.g. 2010 Japanese motorcycle grand prix. Many Farmers in Kenya were affected as flowers and vegetables were left to rot losing up to \$1.3m per day. Barack Obama and other world leaders could not get to Poland to a state funeral The prime Minister of Norway had to run Norway from NYC as he could not return. More media attention for Iceland = mor tourists </td> </tr> </table>	Local Impacts	Global Impacts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The local population of 800 people were evacuated due to the threats of the ash Agricultural land was damaged due to falling ash Local flooding due to the glacier melting. Fish exports from Iceland were disrupted - a major local industry. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> European air space was closed = air space was at a standstill costing billions of Euro's Sporting events = cancelled or postponed e.g. 2010 Japanese motorcycle grand prix. Many Farmers in Kenya were affected as flowers and vegetables were left to rot losing up to \$1.3m per day. Barack Obama and other world leaders could not get to Poland to a state funeral The prime Minister of Norway had to run Norway from NYC as he could not return. More media attention for Iceland = mor tourists
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Lesson 6: International Migration		Lesson 8 & 9: Covid-19 Spread and Impacts		
Migration Key Terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration – movement of people Migrant – someone who moves Internal (domestic) migration – within a country International migration – between countries Emigrant – someone moving out of an area Immigrant – someone moving into an area Voluntary migrants choose to move, eg. to start a new career Forced migrants (refugees) have no choice, move due to war or natural disasters, eg. Syrian war refugees. <p>The largest migrant population live in the United States (>40 million).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main international migration routes: South America → Mexico → USA West Africa → Spain → France → UK East Africa → Italy → UK Middle East → Europe The largest migrant proportion of the total population: in UEA, Saudi Arabia and Australia. 	<p>Push factors - reasons that people want to leave a place eg. <i>political fears, lack of jobs, natural disasters, wars, shortage of food.</i></p> <p>Pull factors - reasons that attract people to a new place, eg. <i>job opportunities, education opportunities, better housing, medical care, family links.</i></p> <p>All push and pull factors can be categorised into: social, economic, environmental and political.</p> <p>Barriers or obstacles to migration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physical distance and cost of journey - physical barriers (oceans, mountain ranges) - political obstacles (international borders, immigration restriction) - cultural barriers (different language and way of life). 	<p>Types of employment: The four different job sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary – People work with raw materials, for example, fishing, mining, farming Secondary – Manufacturing, turning raw materials into something else (factories) Tertiary – Providing service and skills – for example, teachers, construction, lawyers Quaternary – Jobs in research and development, for example, pharmaceuticals and IT 	
	Examples of past migration to the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1800's - Irish people fleeing from famine and poverty and Jews escaping persecution 1930's – Jews fleeing from Nazi's 1948 – Caribbean immigrants 1950-1970's – Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis were looking for work 1972 – African-Asians were removed from Uganda by the government 2004 – Many migrant from the EU came to live and work in the UK 2016 – Since 'Brexit' there are fewer EU citizens travelling to the UK 	<p>Impacts of Covid-19</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pick for Britain (UK government campaign) to encourage people (70,000 workers) to apply to help out in the farming business. Many foreign seasonal workers were unable to travel to the UK during COVID-19 (travel regulations). Globally, maize prices raised by 80% and wheat prices 28% higher in 2021 since January 2020. Shops were closed globally (UK lockdown) and shoppers were encouraged to only leave the house for essential reasons. Lots of unemployment of tertiary workers (hospitality & retail). Amazon gained global record profits in July 2020 and continues to do so through 2021. Amazon's total sales surged 26% to £13.73billion. They also increased the workforce by 34% during 2020/21, which created many economic opportunities in the manufacturing sectors. Governments around the world have pledged billions of dollars for a Covid-19 vaccine and treatment options. By May 2021, the UK had already spent £12 billion on COVID-19 vaccinations. In the UK, car annual sales have slumped by 29% to less than two million, the biggest year-on-year fall since the Second World War. During the first full month of lockdown, car sales fell by 97%. 	
Lesson 10: Interconnectedness and the Future				
Migrants Impacts on Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity in the UK is celebrated with music, food, colourful parades, e.g. annual Notting Hill Carnival in London celebrates Caribbean culture brought to the UK by West Indian immigrants after Second World War. Today it attracts people from all backgrounds who want to join Europe's biggest street party. Migrants may change the places they migrate to. Evidence for this change can be found in our local area. The impacts of migration on our local area may change over time. For example on your high street you may find examples of restaurants from India, China, Turkey or Nigeria, Polish or Romanian delicatessen, Muslim mosques, Hindu temples and Catholic churches. Small businesses are frequently run by immigrants too. 	<p>The future?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throughout this unit we have looked at many examples of how we are interconnected with countries and places around the world. But will that change in the future? There are different things that are happening around the world that mean we are more connected with some places and less connected with others. 		
Afghanistan key facts	<p style="text-align: center;">Lesson 8: Covid Spread</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coronavirus disease is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. COVID-19 = Coronavirus 2019. Globalisation is the interaction and integration among people, companies & governments worldwide. For example, steam ships used to be 36mph and now planes are 500-700mph. COVID-19 has travelled worldwide due to contaminated people using transport. COVID-19 can also travel easily when a country is densely populated. This means that there are more people in an area for the virus to be passed through the air. The percentage of a country isn't always an accurate indication of the severity of COVID-19. This is because some countries are more populated than others. For example, in May 2019 22 million people in India had tested for positive for COVID-19, however this was only 1.59% of the population, whereas the UK had 6.6% positive with only 4 million cases.  		<p>THE UK NO LONGER PART OF THE EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK has left the EU (Brexit) As part of the EU a group of 27 = freedom to live and work in EU countries Free trade with other EU countries Brexit = no longer able freely able to do these. Links within EU may be harder to maintain. 	<p>THE RISE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL MEDIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology has increased our ability to communicate with other countries and places. Covid-19 pandemic saw an increase in how we use technology and extended links. Social media (Instagram, twitter, tiktok) = played a role in making us more interconnected. with people all over the world that otherwise we would not be able to do.
			<p>UK FOOD IMPORTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK imports over 40% of its food = EU, Africa, North America. (fruit, vegetables, meat) UK relies on many other countries to ensure that we can feed our population. The ONS (office for national statistics) estimated = additional 7.5 million people in the UK by 2050 = a larger demand on food. 	<p>FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is a global problem = most of the countries around the world are contributing to. impacts will not be distributed fairly. The lowest contributors to CC (LICs) will feel the largest impacts. Climate change needs countries of the world to work together with the aim of reducing the GHG emissions International agreements E.G. Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and 2015 Paris Agreement.