

Name: _____



Geography

Homework Booklet



Year 9

Term 1: Conflict

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Guided Reading Activity	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

Geography Homework Tasks Term 1

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keywords

Civil war - a war between citizens of the same country.

Climate Change - a change in global or regional climate patterns, largely due to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels.

Conflict - a disagreement caused by an actual or perceived difference in needs, values and interests between people and countries. It does not necessarily mean fighting.

Migration - The movement of a person or people from one country, locality, place of residence, to settle in another.

Piracy - attacking, robbing and holding hostage ships, crew and passengers in return for ransom money.

Refugee - a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

Resource depletion - *the consumption of a resource faster than it can be replenished.*

Terrorism - the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, for political aims.

Treaty - a formal legally binding agreement about an issue between countries.

War - armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country.

Homework 2 — Complete the guided reading activity below.

You may wish to write your answers out on paper, so you have more space.

Homework 3 — Use the knowledge organiser at the end of this booklet to revise, for a knowledge test next lesson. You could highlight the key information, create revision cue cards or get somebody to test you.

5 How does temperature affect the likelihood of conflict?

6 What will happen to the number of conflicts in the future?

9 How do they think more could be invested into Africa?

1 When is conflict more likely to occur?

2 What is the main reason for hardship?

3 How many people have died in the Darfur conflict?

4 How many people have been made homeless in Darfur?

CLIMATE IS A MAJOR CAUSE OF CONFLICT IN AFRICA

Climate has been a major driver of armed conflict in Africa, research shows - and future warming is likely to increase the number of deaths from war.

Researchers have found that across the continent of Africa, conflict was about 50% more likely in unusually warm years. Writing in the journal, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*, they suggest hardship arises when the food supply is scarce in warm conditions.

Climatic factors have been named as a reason for several recent conflicts. One is the fighting in Darfur in Sudan that according to UN figures has killed 200,000 people and forced two million more from their homes.

Previous research has shown a link between lack of rain and conflict, but this is thought to be the first clear evidence of a temperature link.

The researchers used databases of temperatures across sub-Saharan Africa for the period between 1981 and 2002, and looked for correlations between above average warmth and civil conflict in the same country that left at least 1,000 people dead.

Warm years increased the likelihood of conflict by about 50% - and food seems to be the reason why.

"If the sub-Saharan climate continues to warm and little is done to help its countries better adapt to high temperatures, the human costs are likely to be staggering."

If temperatures rise across the continent as computer models project, future conflicts are likely to become more common, researchers suggest. Their study shows an increase of about 50% over the next 20 years.

When projections of social trends such as population increase and economic development were included in their model of a future Africa, temperature rise still emerged as a likely major cause of increasing armed conflict.

"We were very surprised to find that when you put things like economic growth and better governance into the mix, the temperature effect remains strong," said Dr Burke.

"Our findings provide strong impetus to ramp up investments in African adaptation to climate change by such steps as developing crop varieties less sensitive to extreme heat and promoting insurance plans to help protect farmers from adverse effects of the hotter climate," said Dr Burke.

Nana Poko, Professor of African Studies at the UK's Bradford University, suggested that it also pointed up the need to improve mechanisms for avoiding and resolving conflict in the continent. "I think it strengthens the argument for ensuring we compensate the developing world for climate change, especially Africa, and to begin looking at how we link environmental issues to governance," he said.

"If the argument is that the trend towards rising temperatures will increase conflict, then yes we need to do something around climate change, but more fundamentally we need to resolve the conflicts in the first place."

10 What does Nana Poko think is also important to do?

11 Why do you think Professor Poko says we should 'compensate' LICs?

12 What are your views on this issue?

7 What other two factors did the researchers consider?

8 Does an improved governance or a better economy reduce conflicts in Africa?

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Y9 Conflict

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Y9 Conflict		
Keywords		Key concept #1 <i>What are some of the causes of conflict in the world?</i>
<p>Civil war - a war between citizens of the same country.</p> <p>Climate Change - a change in global or regional climate patterns, largely due to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels.</p> <p>Conflict - a disagreement caused by an actual or perceived difference in needs, values and interests between people and countries. It does not necessarily mean fighting.</p> <p>Migration - The movement of a person or people from one country, locality, place of residence, to settle in another.</p> <p>Piracy - attacking, robbing and holding hostage ships, crew and passengers in return for ransom money.</p> <p>Refugee - a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.</p> <p>Resource depletion - the consumption of a resource faster than it can be replenished.</p> <p>Terrorism - the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, for political aims.</p> <p>Treaty - a formal legally binding agreement about an issue between countries.</p> <p>War - armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Territorial claims over disputed areas of land or sea between different countries or groups of people such as the South China Sea, the Arctic Ocean, Antarctica, Israel-Palestine, the Falkland Islands. • Competition over and access to resources that may be in short supply such as oil, gas, water, fertile land. • Intolerance and discrimination against people of different ethnicity, religion or political views. • Non-acceptance of the human rights of all groups of people in a region or country. • Disputes over borders that were set by colonial powers in the past but that separate people of the same ethnic group. • Different political beliefs and ideologies (democracy, dictatorship, religious states).
Case Study #1 <i>What are the issues in Sudan?</i>	Key concept #2 <i>Is physical geography to blame for conflict?</i>	8 marker example (WAGOLL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A generation ago, both Arabs and Africans coexisted with Africans allowing Arab herders to graze their livestock on the arid land with the livestock subsequently fertilizing the soil. • However, since a major drought and famine in the 1980s, conflicts between the two groups have been sparked which formed the beginnings of the current conflict. • With the landscape becoming ever more arid and water <u>more scarce</u>, rebels accused the government of ignoring the crisis. • The government responded with their own militia and the conflict escalated. • Since 2003 it is estimated that 300,000 have been killed and over 2.5 million have lost their homes and have fled the fighting. 	<p>The physical Geography in Iraq has had a major impact on conflict in the country. The desert environment, as well as providing challenges can present some advantages. For example, the flat terrain means that the pace of advance is fast and the lack of cover favours coalition forces who possess weapons with a greater range than the insurgents. However, the Zagros Mountains to the north and the Syrian desert to the west both mean that mass migration of refugees as a result of the conflict is unlikely and instead there is likely to be small pockets of refugee movement. Also, the majority (70%) of Iraq's population live between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers where the capital, Baghdad is also located. It is these areas of dense population where the focus of the conflict is likely to remain and also means that the likelihood of civilian casualties is very high.</p>	<p>What do you think are the most likely reasons for conflict in the world? Is Geography to blame?</p> <p>Conflict can be caused because different countries have territorial claims over the same area of land or sea. A large part of the South China Sea is claimed by China using the 'nine-dash' line, but other countries (Vietnam, Philippine and Malaysia) dispute this. The area has rich fishing and undersea reserves of oil and gas, so it is really a dispute over control and access to natural resources. North Korea is seen as a threat by many countries because it is a dictatorship with a very poor record on human rights and has developed nuclear, chemical and biological weapons with an increasing range to reach many surrounding countries. Conflict can also be caused by a lack of stable government and extreme poverty such as in Somalia. Some Somali's turned to piracy in the Indian Ocean as a way of making money and funding their part in the long-running civil war. International treaties like the Antarctic Treaty can prevent conflicts.</p>