# Topic 5: The UK's Evolving Human Landscape

## EQ: why are people and places changing

The UK's evolving human landscape - an overview of the changing and varied human landscape of the UK, including the socio-economic and political processes that influence it. Plus a case study of a major UK city: **London**.
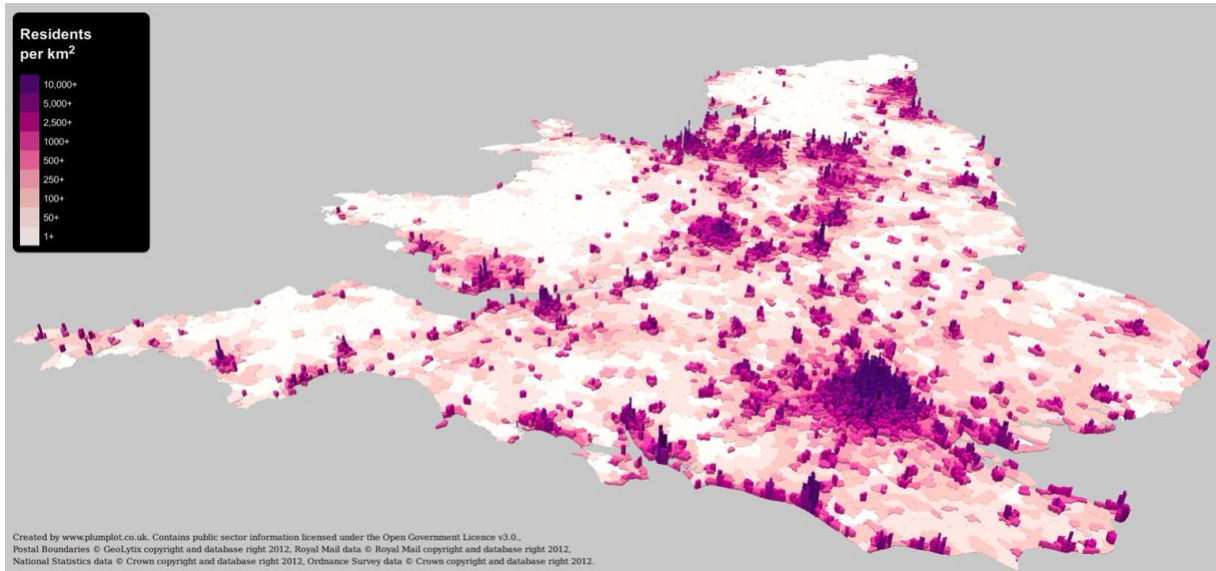
**Contents** (click the lesson below to jump to that page)

# Lesson 1 - Where does everyone live in the UK and why?

**Population density map of England and Wales**.  Source: h<sub>ttps://vividmaps.com/england-</sub>



Please use p160-161 in OUP textbook.

**Task 1:** Watch this clip about urbanisation

Write down 3 reasons that urbanisation happened in the UK:

1.
2.
3.

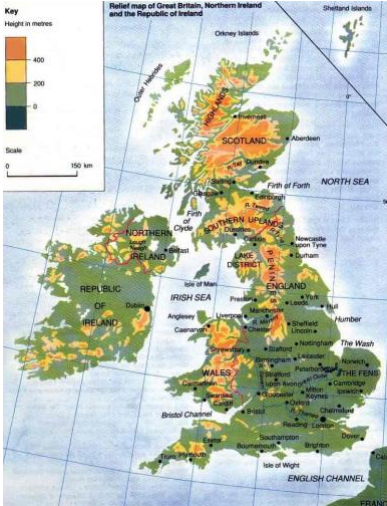Write down 3 urban areas that grew up as a result:

1.
2.
3.

Write down 1 reason the type of work most people do in the UK changed since the 1750:


**Task 2:** Read page 160 - 161. Write down the answer to each of these questions in the table below - the first one is done for you:

|  | Question | Your answer: |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | How much more **densely populated** is England than France? | England is four times more densely populated than France. |
| 2. | What does **population density** mean? | |
| 3. | Rank these countries in order of greatest population density (I've mixed them up!) | 1. Wales<br>2. Scotland<br>3. England<br>4. Northern Ireland |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | London is a **core region** of the UK. Can you name another **core region**/ city in an emerging country we have studied before? | |
| 6. | Name four of the UK's major cities (which are also **core regions**). | |
| 7. | What is the multiplier effect, how does it work? | |
| 8. | Define what a **conurbation** is. | |
| 9. | Why did cities such as Birmingham and Newcastle become conurbations? | |
| 10 | What has happened to many of the UK's manufacturing industries since the 1970s? | |
| 11 | Exam Question<br>Using figure 2 (and the **relief map** below showing height of land), explain 2 reasons why population density varies across the UK (4 marks).<br><br> | For 4 mark 'explain' Qs make 2 points (2 marks) and explain them both (2 marks). Sentence starters:<br>There is a greater number of people living in urban areas than rural areas.<br>This is because…<br>Secondly, there is less population in mountainous / low-lying areas such as….because… |
| Challenge questions (grades 6-9) | | |
| 12 | Explain how the multiplier effect can make a city develop into a core region. | |

**Task 3**: Complete the map tasks A, B and C below by <u>double clicking the map below </u>then following the instructions.
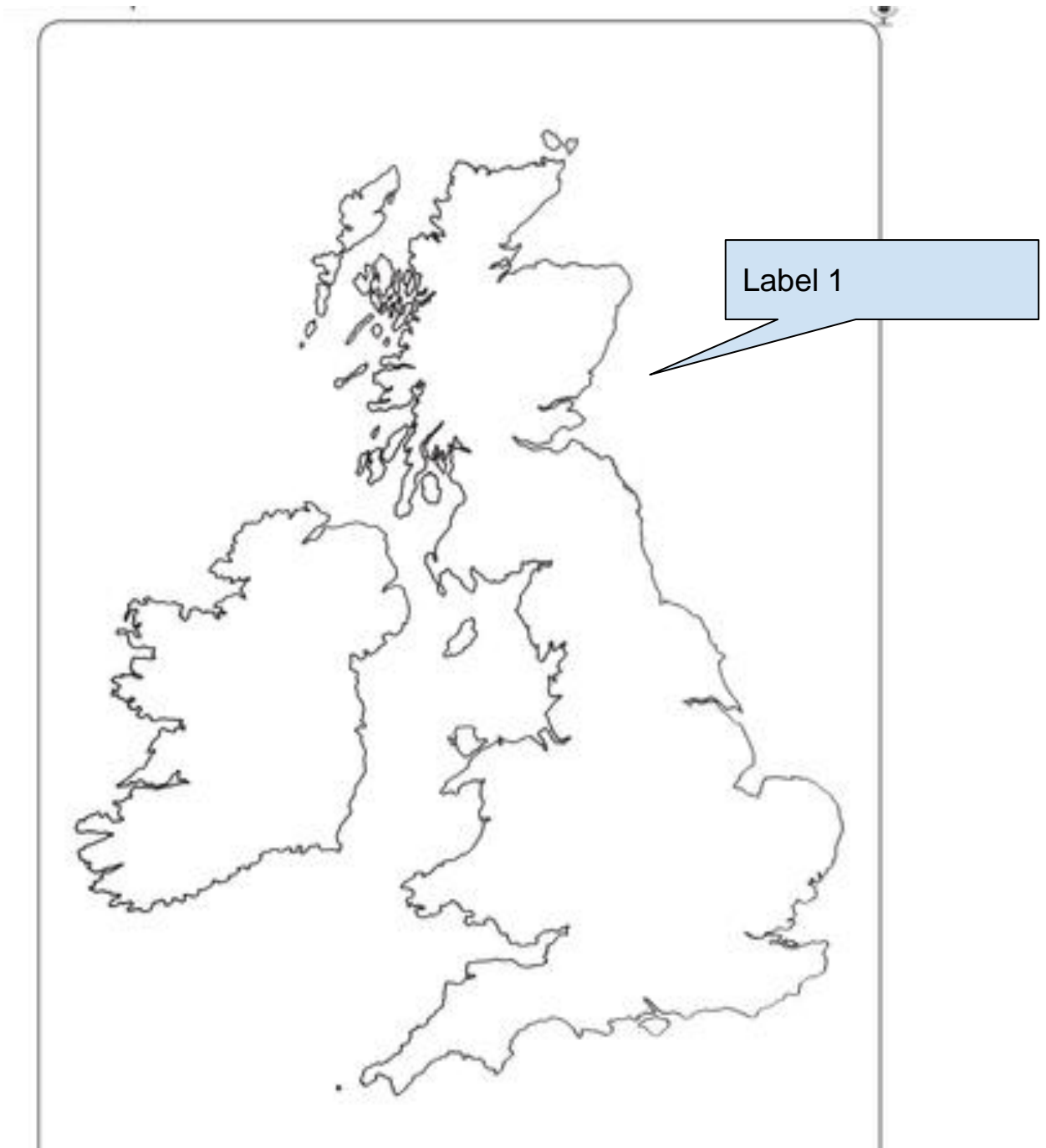
Draw lines onto the map [select the **line** icon above] to show the <u>borders </u>between Northern Ireland and Ireland; Scotland and England, Wales and England.

Label these countries onto the map [select **shape** icon above, then **callouts**, then type into the label box.  You can change the position of the arrow by clicking the label, then click, hold and drag the yellow dot].

Using figure 3 on p161, label on this map the 10 largest cities and conurbations.

*Challenge - use proportional symbols to show the size of each city*

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7jbmfr/revision/5

Label 1

# Lesson 2 - Where we live (2)

Please use p162-163 in OUP textbook.

**Task 1:** Read page 162-163, then answer the questions below.

| | Question | Your answer: |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Name 5 characteristics of the rur**al periphery**. | |
| 2. | How much more expensive are London average house prices compared to the North East of England? | |
| 3. | Name 1 problem faced by peripheral areas. | |
| 4. | Describe the differences between the population pyramids for London and the South West (Devon and Cornwall) | |

London
8,759,000 people in 2016
4,353,000 males 49.7%
4,406,000 females 50.3%
age male female
percentage of population in age band

South West
5,483,200 people in 2016
2,698,200 males 49.2%
2,785,000 females 50.8%
age male female
percentage of population in age band

- Differences in **size** of the population:............
- Differences in **size** of the population in different age groups (which area has a larger working age and child population?  WHich population has a larger share of older people?
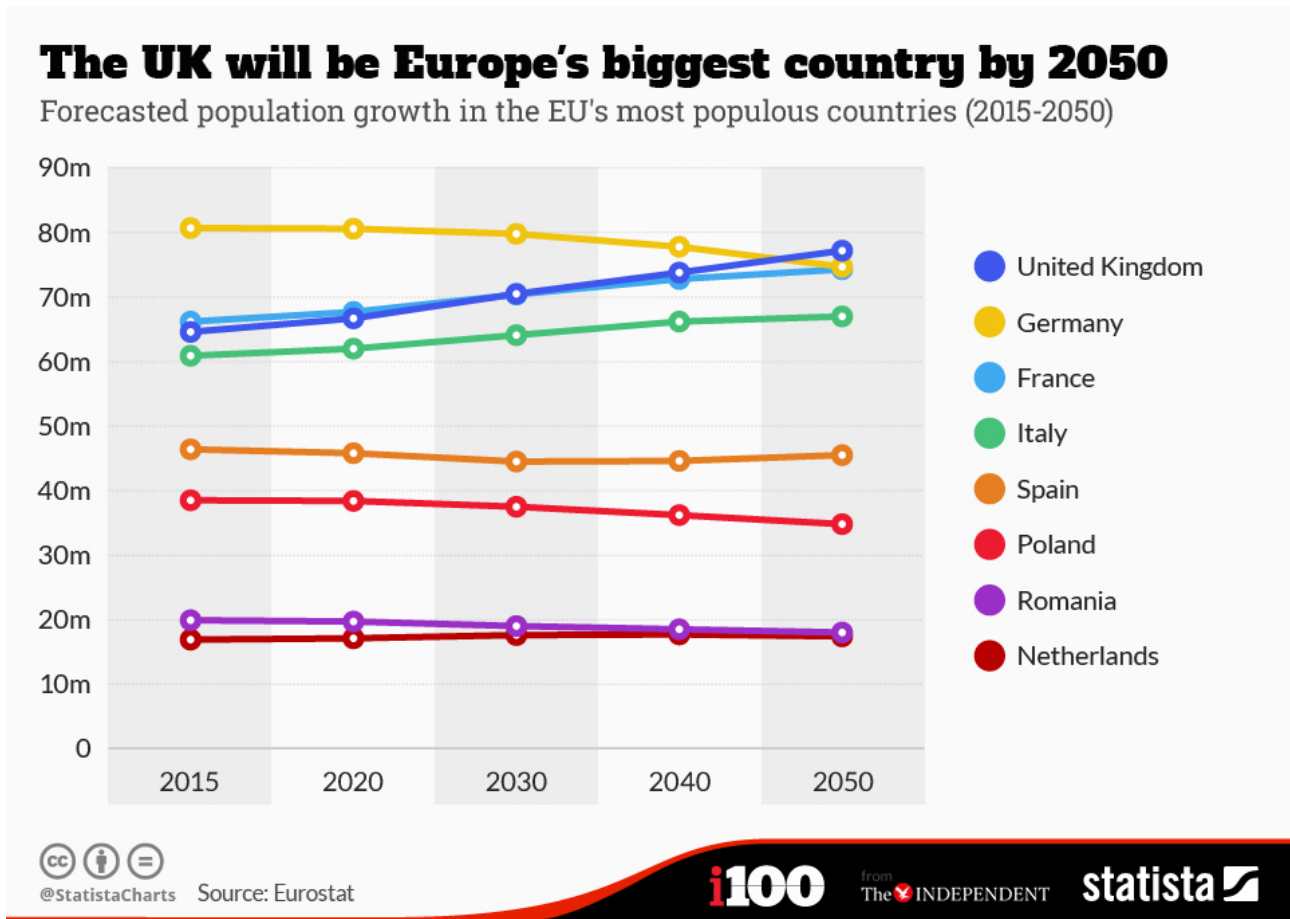- Challenge - can you explain why any of the these differences is happening?

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. | Describe how the UK government (and EU used to) use **Enterprise Zones** to reduce inequalities between regions. | |
| 6. | Describe how the UK government uses **Regional development grants** to reduce inequalities between regions. | |
| 7. | Research (for the lesson and for homework) how the current government plans to invest in **transport infrastructure** project **HS2** to reduce the inequalities between regions.<br><br>Use this webpage:<br>http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/gcsen/EW_UK_Infrastructure_developments.php<br><br>Latest news on HS2:<br>https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-52293055 | HS2 route (where does it go from and to?)<br><br>By how much time will it reduce rail journeys?<br><br>How much will it cost?<br><br>What are the advantages for reducing inequalities in the UK?<br><br>What are the disadvantages? |
| 8. | <u>Exam Question</u><br>Explain how government policies have attempted to reduce inequalities between core and peripheral regions of the UK (4 marks) | For 4 mark 'explain' Qs make 2 points (2 marks) and explain them both (2 marks).<br><br>"Enterprise zones reduce disparities by……...however….<br>The HS2 project aims to reduce disparities between the North and South of England by ….. |

# Lesson 3 - Who we are

You will need p164-165 from the OUP textbook.

**Task 1:** What's the most interesting/ surprising/ confusing thing about the graph below?

Your answer here:

## The UK will be Europe's biggest country by 2050

Forecasted population growth in the EU's most populous countries (2015-2050)



Legend:
- United Kingdom
- Germany
- France
- Italy
- Spain
- Poland
- Romania
- Netherlands

@StatistaCharts   Source: Eurostat

i100   from The INDEPENDENT   statista

**Task 2.** Produce a graph of population growth in the UK using the data in Figure 1 on page 164, and excel sheets. Add a trend line of best fit. Paste the graph into this document below.

**Task 3: Challenge:**

Read page p 164-165, then use the information to complete the table below:

| | Question | Your answer: |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Give 2 reasons for population growth in the UK. | |
| 2. | Define net immigration. | |
| 3. | Give 2 reasons net immigration has risen in the UK since 2005. | |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | Define Birth rate. | |
| 5. | Give 3 reasons for the rising birth rate in the UK. | |
| 6. | Why do many migrants choose to live in capital cities like London and New York (answer is not in the textbook: use your geographical learning and your logic, e.g. RUM and …? | |
| 7. | Why is the UK's ageing population potentially an economic problem? | |
| 8. | Why can immigration help to offset (reduce) the economic costs of an ageing population? | |
| 9. | Name 3 social benefits of a multicultural population. | |
| 10 | The population in different regions of the UK is growing at different rates. Using figure 4 on p 165 rank these regions in order of the largest population growth (they're muddled up at the moment)! | 1. The SOuth West (e.g. Devon & COrnwall)<br>2. London<br>3. Wales<br>4. SOuth East England |
| | | |

**Challenge:**

If you have time, read this article on population and immigration in the UK and summarise in 1 paragraph: https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-33266792

Please note: Population growth and immigration are a controversial topic in the UK and there is lots of conflict and heated debate about population and immigration policy. BREXIT is a clear example of this. You should be aware of this when reading about population and immigration in the UK, and bear in mind that many websites and newspapers have different political views about population and immigration (which reflect their owners' political views), and their coverage and the way they use data will reflect this bias. E.g. Guardian and Economist newspapers generally present a positive view of immigration; whereas Daily Mail, Daily Mirror and Daily Telegraph generally present negative views on immigation. BBC is considered a trusted and balanced source of information, as it is funded and regulated to be a balanced public service.

## Lesson 4 - The decline of the 'old economy' (or 'Why the UK doesn't manufacture much stuff any more'...



Former shipyards (now gone) in Tyneside, NE England and London Docklands (now the



**Task 1:** Watch this video [click here] about how the UK's manufacturing industry has changed. Write below the 3 most interesting numbers which tell this story.
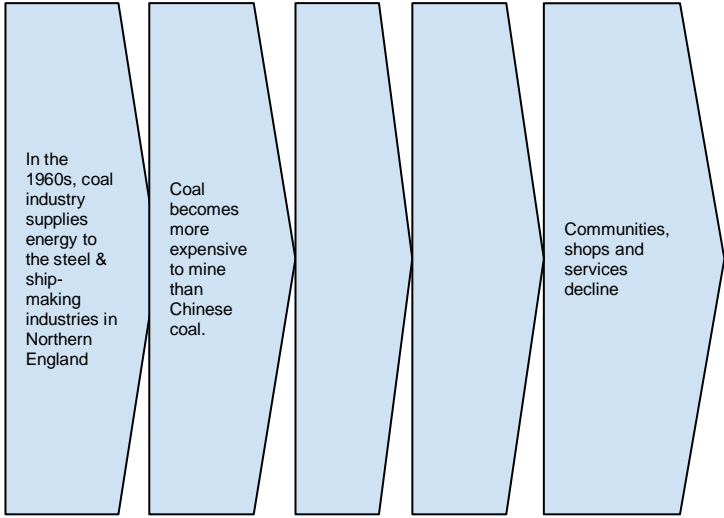1:
2:
3:

**Task 2**: Please read textbook p 166-167 and complete the following questions:

|  | Question | Your answer: |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Recap: define the different sectors of employment and give an example of a job in each. | <ul><li>Primary is, … e.g. ...</li><li>Secondary is</li><li>Tertiary is:</li><li>Quaternary is</li></ul> |
| 2. | Read p166 'working in Dinnington now' and use the info to BOLD the correct answer to these statements → (first one is done for you) | <ul><li>Jobs in Dinnington have increased / **declined**.</li><li>Most jobs are permanent / temporary.</li><li>Most jobs are full time / part time.</li><li>Many jobs are high wage / low wage.</li><li>Salaries for skilled workers in the North of England are well above UK average / not significantly above average.</li></ul> |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Using figure 2, describe changes to UK employment between 1980 and 2015. Challenge: also create a graph using google sheets, paste here and describe the changes. | Changes to: Primary industry: Secondary industry Tertiary & Quaternary industry: | |
| 4. a | These are the reasons employment has changed since the 1980s. For each reason, can you copy and paste in an image from the internet to illustrate it? The first one is done for you. **Primary employment numbers UK (agriculture + mining) down 45%** 1980: 890,000 2015: 480,000 Reason: More machinery (**mechanisation**) used so less need for lots of farm workers or miners. Its cheaper and easier to import coal from other countries where labour is cheaper + coal is nearer the surface. | This one is done for you:  | |
| b | **Secondary—e.g. iron and steel manufacture - down 43%** 1980: 8,900,000 2015: 5,100,000 Reason: Cheaper to import (buy) steel from countries like China, and South Korea where labour is cheaper. | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C | **Tertiary and quaternary e.g. law and finance - up by 59%**<br><br>1980: 17,600,000<br><br>2015: 28,100,0001<br>Reason: More university graduates and specialised training means the UK is better than other countries at highly skilled services like banking, legal services and creative industries (film, media, advertising) | |
| 5. | Complete this diagram using the '**domino effect**' blue box on p167 to show how the domino effect caused **deindustrialization** in northern England. Double click the diagram on the right to fill in the boxes --><br>Challenge: add more boxes to the diagram to explain the process in more detail (its a negative multiplier effect…) | How the domino effect caused the de-industrialisation Northern England<br><br>In the 1960s, coal industry supplies energy to the steel & ship-making industries in Northern England → Coal becomes more expensive to mine than Chinese coal. → Communities, shops and services decline |
| 6. | <u>Exam Question</u><br>Explain the trends in <u>primary</u> and <u>secondary</u> employment in the UK since 1980. (4 marks) | For 4 mark 'explain' Qs make 2 points (2 marks) and explain them both (2 marks).<br><br>"Since 1980 primary employment in the Uk has [describe the trend]........<br>This has happened because….<br>Secondary employment has ……..due to……. |

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|

## Lesson 5 - The rise of the 'new economy' (how tertiary and quaternary jobs in IT and finance took over, and how this is

Canary wharf - London's Financial Centre - built over London Docklands, which used to be used for building and unloading ships.

## increasing the 'North-South gap').

**Task 1**: read p 168-169 and complete the questions below

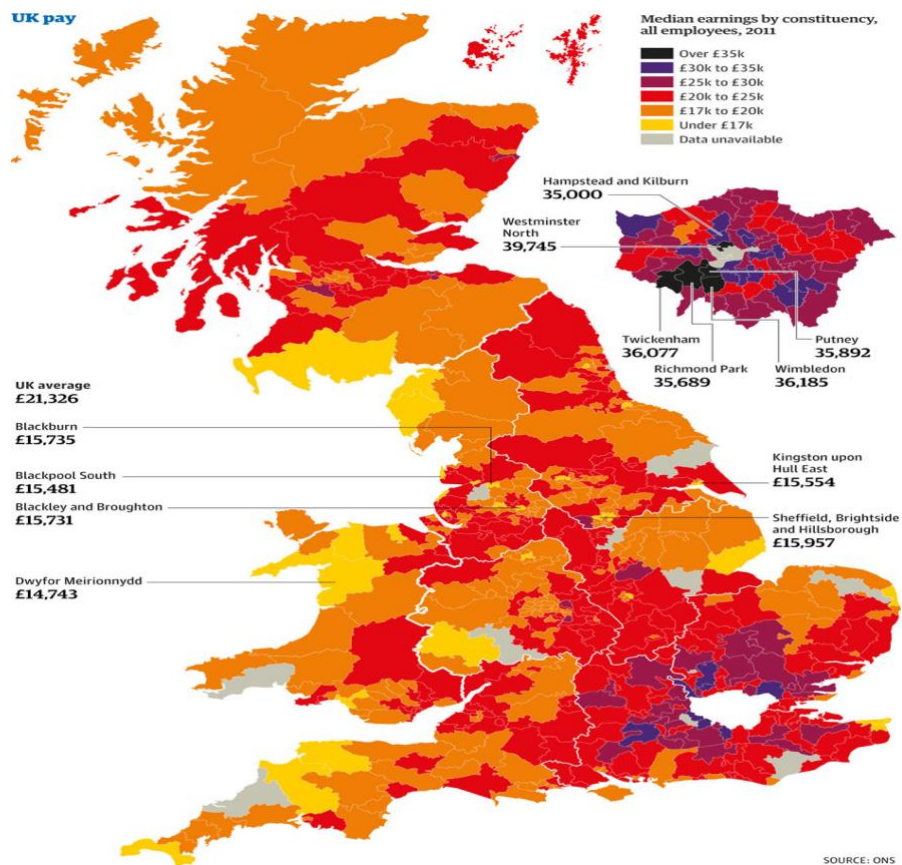|  | Question | Your answer: |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | How many people work in Canary Wharf (London's financial sector), and how much do they earn each? How much higher than the national average salary is this? |  |
| 2. | What is the 'knowledge economy' and what kinds of companies work in it? |  |
| 3. | How do IT and computers also help rural workers (and all of us now, since lockdown?!). |  |
| 4. | What is the 'flexible working' (clue: I'm doing it right now!) |  |
| 5. | Read the yellow 'understanding the new economy' box on p169 and use it to give 3 characteristics each of the new economy in the North and South of England | 3 characteristics of 'new economy' in low salary sectors:<br>1. E.g. delivery firms & shop jobs<br>2.<br>3.<br>3 characteristics of 'new economy' in high salary 'knowledge economy sectors: |

| | | 1. E.g. ? |
| | | 2. |
| | | 3. |

| 6. | Analyse this map of wage differences in the UK (below) - darker the colour = higher wage. Source: https://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/2011/nov/24/wages-britain-ashe-mapped<br>Use it to answer this question:<br>"Explain 2 reasons why the distribution (pattern) of incomes varies across the UK" 4 marks<br>Sentence starters:<br>One way incomes vary across the UK is most higher income jobs are in the North / South.  This is because…<br>Another way incomes vary across the UK is by sector.  Workers in the tertiary sector tend to earn higher/lower salaries than……….because……….<br><br><br><br>Possible keywords:<br>Secondary, deindustrialisation, retail jobs, IT and finance jobs, quaternary, knowledge economy. |

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# Lesson 6 - The impact of globalisation on the UK

**Task 1:** Please read p 170-171 and use it to answer these questions in the table below.

| | Question | Your answer: |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Explain the difference between globalisation, free trade and FDI. | |
| 2. | Using examples from p 170-171, list: | A.  Advantages of British TNCs expanding overseas <br> B.  Disadvantages of overseas TNCs expanding into the UK |
| 3. | Using figure 2 and the links below, write 1 paragraph on Indian TNC Tata including its business activities in the UK and in India. <br><br> https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-51818677 <br> http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/658724.stm <br> https://www.tata.com/brands-showcase | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

## What do I need to know?  Learning Checklist

| | |
|---|---|
| **Enquiry Question 1: Why are places and people changing in the UK?** | |
| How are population, economic activities and settlements key elements of the human landscape? | |
| How is the UK economy and society increasingly linked and shaped by the wider world? | |
| **Enquiry Question 2: How is London changing?** | |
| What are the city functions and structure and how are they influenced by its context? | |
| How is **London** changing in terms of employment, services and the movement of people? | |
| What challenges and opportunities are created in the city over time? | |
| How can the ways of life in the city be improved by different strategies? | |
| Why is the city interdependent with rural areas, which leads to changes in rural areas? | |
| How does the changing rural area create challenges and opportunities for rural areas? | |
| **Map skills**<br>● use and understand gradient, contour, spot height on OS maps and isoline maps<br>● interpret cross sections and transects<br>● use and understand coordinates, scale and distance<br>● describe and interpret geo-spatial data presented in a GIS framework (e.g. online choropleth maps like the Index of Multiple Deprivation<br>Resources: [https://www.bbc.com/education/guides/ztqn4j6/revision/1](https://www.bbc.com/education/guides/ztqn4j6/revision/1) & [https://www.bbc.com/education/guides/zyhgqty/revision/1](https://www.bbc.com/education/guides/zyhgqty/revision/1) | |
| **Maths skills: can you calculate:**<br>● Median, mean, mode, range, quartiles and inter-quartile range<br>● Percentage increase or decrease and understand the use of percentiles<br>● Sketch trend lines through scatter plots; & estimate lines of best fit;<br>● Identify weaknesses in selective statistical presentation of data<br>Resources: [https://www.bbc.com/education/guides/zt93qty/revision/1](https://www.bbc.com/education/guides/zt93qty/revision/1) | |

| EQ1 Keywords | EQ2 Keywords |
|---|---|
| Urban core, Rural, Periphery, Population density, Age structure, Economic activity, Subsidies, Common Agricultural Policy, | Urban function, Urban structure, Site situation, Connectivity, CBD, urban-rural fringe, Quality of life, push/pull factors, Deprivation, de- |

| | |
|---|---|
| Migration, Immigration, Emigration, Ethnicity, Cultural diversity, Population distribution, Employment structure, Economic structure, Primary/Secondary/tertiary/Quaternary industries, Globalisation, Free trade, Privatisation, Foreign direct investment (FDI), Transnational corporation (TNC). | industrialisation, de-centralisation, e-commerce, urban sprawl, gentrification, studentification, Regeneration, Redevelopment, Re-urbanisation, Rebranding, Sustainability, ecological footprint, interdependent, accessible rural areas, Greenfield sites, Urban sprawl, Housing, counter-urbanisation, affordability/availability, Index of Multiple Deprivation, Diversification. |