The World Around Us: 2.1 ECOSYSTEMS AND THE PLANET

2.1.1	Ecosystems consist of interdependent components.
Ecosystems include abiotic (weather, climate, soil) and biotic (plants, animals, humans) components which are interdependent.	
2.1.1	What is an ecosystem?
2.3.4	The global circulation of the atmosphere controls weather and climate.
Distribution of the main climatic regions of the world.	
2.3.4	Global climatic regions
Outline how the global circulation of the atmosphere is controlled by the movement of air between the poles and the equator.	
2.3.4	The tri-cellular model of atmospheric circulation
2.1.2	Ecosystems have distinct distributions and characteristics.
Overview of the global distribution of polar regions, coral reefs, grasslands, temperate forests, tropical rainforests, and hot deserts.	
2.1.2	Global distribution of named ecosystems.
Overview of the climate, plants and animals within these ecosystems.	
2.1.2	The climate, plants and animals within the polar regions.
2.1.2	The climate, plants and animals within grasslands.
2.1.2	The climate, plants and animals within the temperate forests.
2.1.2	The climate, plants and animals within the hot deserts.
2.1.3 2.1.5	There are major tropical rainforests in the world. Bio-diverse ecosystems are under threat from human activity.
The location of the tropical rainforests including the Amazon, Central American, Congo River Basin, Madagascan, South East Asian and Australasian.	
2.1.3	Location of the tropical rainforests.
2.1.3	The climate within the tropical rainforests.
2.1.3	The plants and animals within the tropical rainforests.
The processes that operate within tropical rainforests, including nutrient and water cycles.	
2.1.5	Water cycles in the rainforest
2.1.5	Nutrient cycles in the rainforest
Case study of a tropical rainforest – Peru or Gunung Leuser	
2.1.5	The interdependence of climate, soil, water, plants, animals and humans.
2.1.5	The value of rainforest to humans and to the planet.
2.1.5	Threats to biodiversity in the rainforest.
2.1.5	Attempts to mitigate threats through sustainable use and management.
2.1.4 2.1.5	There are major coral reefs in the world. Bio-diverse ecosystems are under threat from human activity.
The location of warm water coral reefs including the Great Barrier Reef, Red Sea Coral Reef, New Caledonia Barrier Reef, the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef, Florida Reef and Andros Coral Reef.	
2.1.4	Location of globally significant coral reefs.
2.1.4	The climate and conditions necessary for coral growth.
2.1.4	The food web in coral reefs
Case study of a coral reef – The Great Barrier Reef	
2.1.5	Location of the Great Barrier Reef
2.1.5	The value of coral reefs to humans and to the planet.

2.1.5	Threats to biodiversity in coral areas.
2.1.5	Sustainable use and management of the Great Barrier Reef.

The World Around Us: 2.2 PEOPLE OF THE PLANET

2.2.1	The world is developing unevenly.
Social, economic and environmental definitions of development and the concept of sustainable development.	
2.2.1	What is development?
2.2.1	What is sustainable development?
Different development indicators, including GNI per capita, Human Development Index and Internet Users, and the advantages and disadvantages of these indicators.	
2.2.1	What are development indicators?
2.2.1	The strengths and weaknesses of GNI as an indicator.
2.2.1	Can we use the Internet as a development indicator?
2.2.1	The Human Development Index.
How development indicators illustrate the consequences of uneven development.	
2.2.1	Looking at uneven development using different indicators
Current patterns of advanced countries (ACs), emerging and developing countries (EDCs) and low-income developing countries (LIDCs).	
2.2.1	Mapping development across the world – how the world is divided and defined by the IMF
2.2.2	There are many causes of uneven development
Outline the reasons for uneven development, including the impact of colonialism on trade and the exploitation of natural resources.	
2.2.2	Physical causes of under-development
2.2.2	The impact of colonialism and conflict on under-development
2.2.2	The impact of unequal trade on under-development
Different types of aid and their role in both promoting and hindering development.	
2.2.2	Overview of the different types of aid.
2.2.2	Bilateral and multilateral aid - benefits and drawbacks
2.2.2	Charitable aid – benefits and drawbacks
2.2.2	Small scale aid projects – case study
2.2.3	Many factors contribute to a country's economic development.
Case study of Indonesia.	
2.2.3	Overview of Indonesia
The influence of and interrelationships between: country's geographical location and environmental context.	
2.2.3	The landscape, climate and ecosystems of Indonesia
2.2.3	Availability and type of natural resources in Indonesia
Changing economic development, the country's political development and relationships with other states .	
2.2.3	The changing face of economic development in Indonesia
2.2.3	Regional and global relationships with other states – ASEAN, trade and USA.
Principal imports and exports and the relative importance of trade the role of international investment	
2.2.3	Imports and exports and flows of international investment in Indonesia.
2.2.3	Changing employment structure over time for Indonesia.
Population and employment structure changes over time. Social factors, including access to education and healthcare provision	
2.2.3	Changing population structure over time in Indonesia.

2.2.3	Access to education and healthcare in Indonesia.
Using the case explore Rostow's model to determine the country's path of economic development.	
2.2.3	Rostow's Model of economic development.
How is technology affecting development	
2.2.3	Strengths and weaknesses of Rostow's model related in Indonesia.
Case study of one aid project.	
2.2.3	How has aid helped development? Case study of Bali ReGreen.
2.2.4	The majority of the world's population now live in urban areas.
Definition of city, megacity and world city. The distribution of megacities and how this has changed over time.	
2.2.4	What is, and where are, the mega-cities?
How urban growth rates vary in parts of the world with contrasting levels of development.	
2.2.4	The changing pace of urbanisation
2.2.5	There are causes and consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs.
Overview of the causes of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs including push and pull factors, and natural growth.	
2.2.5	What are the causes of rapid urbanisation
Outline of the social, economic and environmental consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs.	
2.2.5	What are the impacts of rapid urbanisation
2.2.6	Cities have distinct challenges and ways of life, influenced by its people and culture.
Case study of Lagos Nigeria.	
2.2.6	Introduction to the city – location with the region, country and wider world
Migration (national and international) and its impact on the city's growth and character	
2.2.6	The role of migration in growth of Lagos.
The ways of life within the city, such as culture, ethnicity, housing, leisure and consumption	
2.2.6	Living in the modern city – life in Lagos.
Contemporary challenges that affect urban change, including housing availability.	
2.2.6	Living in the slums of Lagos
Transport provision and waste management issues	
2.2.6	Managing transport and waste in the modern city
Sustainable strategies to overcome one of the city's challenges.	
2.2.6	Sustainability – slum clearances and Eko-Atlantic