




Key Vocabulary...

Climate	Climate means the usual condition of the temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, rainfall, and other meteorological elements in an area of the Earth's surface for a long time. In simple terms climate is the average condition for about thirty years.
Natural causes	These are natural occurring, NOT influenced by humans. For example, Orbital changes, Volcanic activity and Solar output
Human causes	These are causes influenced by human activity for example, Burning fossil fuels, deforestation, dumping waste in landfill and agriculture.
Impacts	Impacts can be social (people), economic (money or environmental). It is how climate change effects us and our surroundings
Sustainable management	Sustainable management means ensuring that it is a sustained in a way for future generations to use. Sustainable management also involves making sure local people are not disadvantaged, and ensuring that management is environmentally friendly.

Key summits...

Kyoto Protocol		The Kyoto Protocol was adopted on 11 December 1997. It is an international treaty among industrialized nations that sets mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions.
Doha Amendment		The Doha Amendment refers to the changes made to the Kyoto Protocol in 2012. The Amendment adds new emission reduction targets for Second Commitment Period (2012-2020) for participating countries.
Paris Agreement		The Paris Agreement is a pact within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) between 197 countries that focuses widely on reducing greenhouse gases emissions, adapting to the impacts of climate change, and to provide financial assistance to developing countries affected by a changing climate.

Picture this...



Agriculture



Deforestation



The BIG questions..

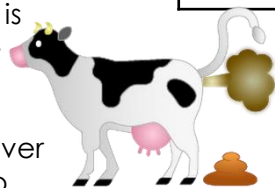
1. Explain the social, economic and environmental impacts of climate change.
2. Do you think climate change is a more natural or human cause? Discuss your answer

Deeper Learning...

Everywhere on Earth ice is changing. The famed snows of Kilimanjaro have melted more than 80 percent since 1912. Glaciers in the Garhwal Himalaya in India are retreating so fast that researchers believe that most central and eastern Himalayan glaciers could virtually disappear by 2035. Arctic sea ice has thinned significantly over the past half century, and its extent has declined by about 10 percent in the past 30 years. NASA's repeated laser altimeter readings show the edges of Greenland's ice sheet shrinking. Spring freshwater ice breakup in the Northern Hemisphere now occurs nine days earlier than it did 150 years ago, and autumn freeze-up ten days later. Thawing permafrost has caused the ground to subside more than 15 feet (4.6 meters) in parts of Alaska. From the Arctic to Peru, from Switzerland to the equatorial glaciers of Man Jaya in Indonesia, massive ice fields, monstrous glaciers, and sea ice are disappearing, fast.

Did you know..?

Methane is a greenhouse gas and it is produced by cows. In fact methane enters our atmosphere when a cow passes wind! Due to our growing population and more people than ever eating meat, we need more cows to feed everyone; therefore more methane in our atmosphere. Scientists believe by eating just one meat free meal a week can help reduce the effects of climate change on our planet!



Sea levels will rise...

According to an IPCC report, parts of London could be submerged if the sea levels rise by more than two metres. Coastal and low-lying areas will be the affected the most, meaning large areas of the North East could also disappear if ice caps melt.



COP 26

For nearly three decades the UN has been bringing together almost every country on earth for global climate summits. In that time climate change has gone from being a fringe issue to a global priority.

2021 was the 26th annual summit - giving it the name COP26.

With the UK as President, COP26 took place in Glasgow.

In the run up to COP26 the UK worked with every nation to reach agreement on how to tackle climate change. World leaders arrived in Scotland, alongside tens of thousands of negotiators, government representatives, businesses and citizens for twelve days of talks. Not only was it a huge task, but it was also not just yet another international summit, with most experts believing that COP26 had a unique urgency.



Climate Activism

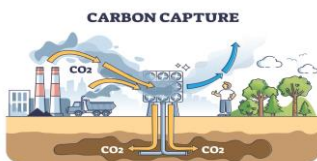
The climate movement is a global social movement focused on pressuring governments and industry to take action (also called "climate action") addressing the causes and impacts of climate change.

Mitigating Climate Change

Mitigating climate change means reducing the flow of heat-trapping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This involves cutting greenhouse gases from main sources such as power plants, factories, cars, and farms. Forests, oceans, and soil also absorb and store these gases, and are an important part of the solution.

Strategies

- Afforestation - planting trees to absorb more carbon dioxide.
- Carbon capture - absorbs carbon dioxide produced by factories.
- Renewable energy - reduces the amount of fossil fuels being used and therefore, reduces carbon dioxide emissions.



Task...

Define the sustainable.

Name the physical causes of climate change.

Explain the effects climate change is having on the UK.

Discuss the ways in which people could make their ways of living more sustainable.

Task...

1. What evidence is there to support the idea that climate change is caused by humans? How reliable is this?
2. Using the diagram below identify and state the advantages of using this as evidence for climate change?



Question: Choose *either* the risk of reduced water supply or rising sea level. For the issue chosen, evaluate examples of strategies used to manage them.

1. **BUG** the question by boxing the command word and underlining the content you need to write about.
2. List the key vocabulary you will use.
3. Create a plan of what you would write in each paragraph.
4. Practice writing your answer from memory.