

Revision for Humanities



What should they be doing?

- Learning the facts – using the knowledge organisers and revision guides.
- Creating revision cards and self testing.
- Creating mind maps to test knowledge and link together information.
- Learning the writing frames
 - Both:
 - Firstly.....
 - More specifically...
 - As a result.....
 - For geography:
 - One the one hand.....
 - On the other hand.....
 - As seen in the figure.....

How can I help?

- Help them plan/keep to a revision schedule.
- Plan realistically, ensure time to set aside on weekends etc.
- Time revision sessions.
- Plan for breaks.
- Establish a specific location to revise.
- Test their knowledge using the knowledge organisers.

1. What are Natural Hazards?

Natural hazards are physical events such as earthquakes and volcanoes that have the potential to do damage humans and property. Hazards include tectonic hazards, tropical storms and forest fires.

What affects hazard risk?

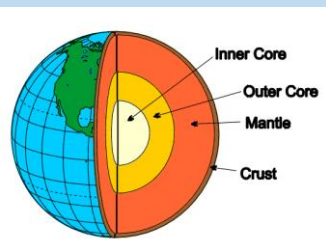
Population growth
Global climate change
Deforestation
Wealth - LICs are particularly at risk as they do not have the money to protect themselves



2. Structure of the Earth

The earth has 4 layers

The inner core
The outer core
The mantle
The crust



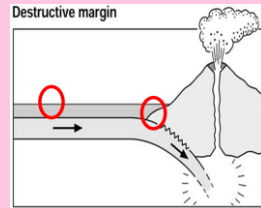
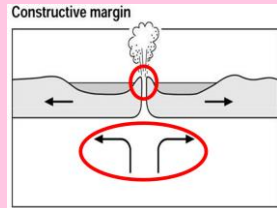
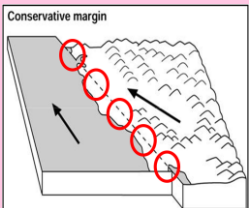
The crust is split into major fragments called tectonic plates. There are 2 types: Oceanic (thin and younger but dense) and Continental (old and thicker but less dense)

There are 2 theories of why plates move: convection currents and ridge push, slab pull.

Plates either move toward each other (destructive margin) away from each other (constructive) or next to each other (conservative)

These plates move and where they meet you get tectonic activity (volcanoes and earthquakes).

3. Plate Margins



Plates slide past each other. As the plates move at different speeds they get stuck. The pressure builds up and the sudden release of pressure causes an earthquake.

When plates pull away from each other cracks and fractures form. Magma forces its way into the cracks and makes its way to surface to form volcanoes.

When two plates move towards, if one is made from oceanic crust and the other is continental crust the denser oceanic crust sinks under the continental. This is known as subduction. The crust is destroyed and melts to form magma.

4. Effects of Tectonic Hazards

Primary effects happen immediately. Secondary effects happen as a result of the primary effects and are therefore often slightly later.

Primary - Earthquakes

- Property and buildings destroyed
- People injured or killed
- Ports, roads, railways damaged
- Pipes (water and gas) and electricity cables broken

Secondary - Earthquakes

- Business reduced as money spent repairing property
- Blocked transport hinders emergency services
- Broken gas pipes cause fire
- Broken water pipes lead to a lack of fresh water

Primary - Volcanoes

- Property and farm land destroyed
- People and animals killed or injured
- Air travel halted due to volcanic ash
- Water supplies contaminated

Secondary - Volcanoes

- Economy slows down. Emergency services struggle to arrive
- Possible flooding if ice melts
- Tourism can increase as people come to watch
- Ash breaks down leading to fertile farm land

Unit 1

The challenge of Natural Hazards



5. Responses to Tectonic Hazards

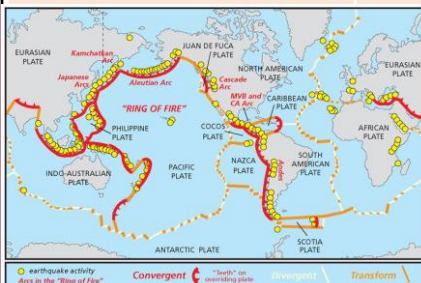
Immediate (short term)



Long-term

- Issue warnings if possible
- Rescue teams search for survivors
- Treat injured
- Provide food and shelter, food and drink
- Recover bodies
- Extinguish fires

- Repair and re-build properties and infrastructure
- Improve building regulations
- Restore utilities
- Resettle locals elsewhere
- Develop opportunities for recovery of economy
- Install monitoring technology



6. Comparing Earthquakes – Christchurch New Zealand (HIC) and Haiti (LIC)

Christchurch – Feb 2011

Haiti - Jan 2010

Primary Effects

181 deaths
2000 injured
50% of city centre buildings damaged.
80% of the city without electricity.

316,000 deaths
1 million people homeless
Water and electricity cut off

Secondary Effects

Businesses were out of action causing loss of income and jobs.
Damage to roads through liquefaction made it difficult for people and emergency services.

Landslides buried people and buildings
Cholera and other diseases spread due to little clean water and large number of dead bodies
1 in 5 people lost their jobs as so many buildings were destroyed.

Immediate Responses

Chemical toilets provided for 30,000 residents.
Areas were zoned to classify damage/ cost of repairs.
International aid was provided in the form of money (around \$6-7 million) and aid workers.

International aid and equipment sent but this didn't reach many areas for weeks
810,000 people placed in aid camps.
Tents, blankets and medical supplies sent but took a month to reach most areas
4.3 million people were provided with food rations.

Long term responses

Paid \$898 million in building claims.
Provided temporary housing.
Water and sanitation was restored for all residents by August.
80% of roads cleared by August.

6 months later 98% of rubble still on the roads restricting access.
1 million people still without homes after 1 year.
Support for people without jobs (70% of the population) with cash/food for work projects.
Water and sanitation eventually supplied to 1.7 million people.

LICs suffer more than HICs from natural disasters because they are not as prepared and struggle to react effectively

7. Monitoring

Seismometers measure earth movement.
Volcanoes give off gases

Prediction

By observing monitoring data, this can allow evacuation before event

Protection

Reinforced buildings and making building foundations that absorb movement
Automatic shut offs for gas and electricity

Planning

Avoid building in at risk areas
Training for emergency services and planned evacuation routes and drills.

- 1.1 Define what natural hazard means.
- 1.2 Give two examples of natural hazards.
- 1.3 Give two factors that affect hazard risk.
- 1.4 Why are LICs more at risk?

- 3.1 Volcanoes are found at which margin?
- 3.2 Earthquakes are the only hazard found at which margin?
- 3.3 Describe how volcanoes form at destructive margins.
- 3.4 Describe how earthquakes are caused at conservative margins.
- 3.5 True or false: violent earthquakes occur at constructive margins.

- 5.1 Describe three examples of immediate responses to tectonic hazards.
- 5.2 Describe three examples of longer term responses to tectonic hazards.

- 7.1 How are earthquakes and volcanoes monitored?
- 7.2 What is the advantage to being able to monitor and predict tectonic hazards?
- 7.3 How are buildings protected against hazards?
- 7.4 Describe two ways countries can plan for tectonic hazards.

- 2.1 Name the four layers of the earth.
- 2.2 What are the two theories behind why plates move?
- 2.3 Plates that move toward each other are what type of margin?
- 2.4 What direction do the plates move at constructive margins?
- 2.5 Plates move side by side at which margin?

- 4.1 What does the term secondary effects mean?
- 4.2 Give 2 examples of possible primary effects of an earthquake.
- 4.3 Give 2 examples of possible primary effects of a volcanic eruption.
- 4.4 Give 2 examples of possible secondary effects of an earthquake.
- 4.5 Give 2 examples of possible secondary effects of a volcanic eruption.

- 6.1 What is the name and date of the LIC earthquake case study.
- 6.2 Name the HIC earthquake case study and year.
- 6.3 How many people died in both case studies?
- 6.4 Name a secondary effect of both case studies.
- 6.5 How many people were placed in aid camps in Haiti and how many people were given food rations?
- 6.6 What % of the roads were cleared by Aug in Christchurch?

History Paper 2 – American West - 1. Indian Way of Life and Early Migration West

Indian Way of Life			15	Banking Crisis	In Eastern cities people lost all their savings. Wages were cut by 40%. Many decided to start a new life in the West
1	Warfare was important for four reasons	Counting Coup, stealing horses, displaying strong medicine, scalping serious enemies so they not go to heaven. All were important for getting married and becoming a chief.	16	Mormons	A type of Christian. Believed in a third book of the bible called the 'Book of Mormon'. They were attacked because of this. In 1845 the Mormon leader Brigham Young decided to move all Mormons west. The Mormons moved to Utah and built Salt Lake City.
2	The buffalo was important for four reasons	Food (meat), hides (for tips and clothes), bones (for weapons), skull for (religious ceremonies)	17	Manifest Destiny	Manifest Destiny is the idea that it was God's will for the white people of the USA to control the whole continent of North America. In 1845 a newspaper, The Morning Post published a story about Manifest Destiny and the idea spread
3	Nomadic lifestyle was important for four reasons	The Sioux had to move around to follow the buffalo, fight other tribes and steal horses. They did not believe in owning land.	18	Donner Party	Took a short cut off the Oregon Trail. Were caught in the mountains by early snow fall for 5 months. Those who survived, had to eat the flesh of their dead companions.
4	Religion was important for four reasons	Sioux got their name from visions in the sweat lodge. Dances helped bring strong medicine from the spirits e.g war dance and buffalo dance. Circles were powerful and were painted on shields and horses. The Black Hills are sacred and a burial ground.	Key Events 1830-60		

Early Migration west 1830-60 Timeline		
5	1835	Mountain Men create the Oregon Trail
6	1837	Banking Crisis
7	1840	Permanent Indian Frontier
8	1842	Pre-emption Bill
9	1845	Manifest Destiny
10	1845	Mormons go west
11	1849	California Gold Rush
12	1851	Fort Laramie Treaty and Indian Appropriations Act

Early Migration west 1830-60 Key Words		
13	Mountain Men	Fur Trappers went west. Hunted bear and beaver which could be sold for fur hats. These were fashionable in New York in the 1840s.
14	Oregon Trail	The path set up by Mountain Men. 2000 miles from Missouri to Oregon. Across the Great Plains. Many migrants used this trail

19	Two consequences of the Permanent Indian Frontier	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Created a boundary between whites in the east and Indians on the Great Plains in the west which forced tribes like the Cherokee off their land. This led to increased competition for resources on the Great Plains and increased conflict between Indians and whites.
20	Two consequences of the pre-emption Bill	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allowed people to buy land very cheaply in Oregon, which encouraged many migrants to travel there to settle. This increased the white American population of this area, securing it from Canada
21	Two consequences of the California Gold Rush	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gold discovered in the Sierra Nevada, 100,000 '49ers' went west to seek their fortune. Sudden arrival of people meant crime increased especially racism towards Chinese immigrants, murder, theft and rape.
21	Two consequences of Fort Laramie 1851	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indians promised to stay on reservations and not attack white settlers on the Oregon Trail, as a result migration west increased, migrants felt safer US government promised to pay Sioux \$50,000 a year (an annuity) and stop whites going on the reservations. They broke both these promises leading to later conflicts.

History Paper 2— American West - 3. Conflict and Destruction of Indian Way of Life

Conflict and Destruction of the Indian Way of Life 1850-90			Key Events: Conflict and Destruction of Indian Way of Life 1890-90		
Timeline					
1	1851	For Laramie Treaty 1	18	Two consequences of Fort Laramie 1851	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indians promised to stay on reservations and not attack white settlers on the Oregon Trail, as a result migration west increased, US government promised to pay Sioux \$50,000 a year (an annuity) and stop whites going on the reservations. They broke both these promises leading to later conflicts.
2	1858	Colorado Gold Rush	17	Caused Little Crow's War 1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1861 cattlemen destroyed all their crops. 1862 their annual cash payment (a annuity) did not arrive. This broke the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 The agency owner Andrew Myrick said 'let them eat dung or grass if they are hungry'. The Sioux began to starve.
3	1862	Little Crow's War	18	Consequences Little Crow's War 1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little Crow killed 700 white settlers. Myrick was found with grass stuffed in his mouth The US army was sent to fight the Sioux.
4	1862	Rocky Mountain's Gold Rush (at the end of the Bozeman Trail)	19	Caused Sand Creek Massacre 1864	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold was discovered in Colorado. Thousands of miners travelled west to Pike's Peak. They travelled through a Indian reservation, breaking the fort Laramie Treaty 1851 They were attacked by the Cheyenne Plains Indians led by Black Kettle
5	1864	Sand Creek Massacre	20	Consequences Sand Creek Massacre 1864	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Chivington led a group which attacked Black Kettle's village. They murdered 150 Cheyenne women and children This meant that the Medicine Lodge Treaty was agreed. Forcing the Cheyenne onto a smaller reservation. This led to Black Kettle fighting back. He was eventually killed by General Custer of the 7th Cavalry at the Battle of Winito in 1884
6	1866-68	Red Cloud's War	21	Caused Red Cloud's War 1866-68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1862 gold was discovered in the Rocky Mountains of Montana. Miners rushed along to the new Bozeman Trail The Bozeman Trail left the Oregon trail near Fort Laramie and went north through Sioux lands. This broke the Fort Laramie treaty 1851
7	1868	Fort Laramie Treaty 2	22	Consequences Red Cloud's War 1868	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81 US soldiers were killed, scalped and mutilated by Red Cloud's warriors Led to Fort Laramie Treaty 1868 w.L. US would leave all the forts along the Bozeman Trail 2. Great Sioux Reservation created And it also led to President Grant's Peace Policy 1869. L. spend money training Indians to be farmers 2. Get rid of bad agents like Myrick. 3. Army officers were put in charge of areas to stop whites settling on reservations.
8	1868	President Grant's Peace Policy	23	Caused Battle of Little Bighorn 1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Custer arrived in the Black Hills in 1874 he said the hills were 'filled with gold from the grass down'. Thousands of miners arrived This broke the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 AND President Grant's Peace Policy 1868 The Black Hills are sacred to the Sioux
9	1871	Process discovered to turn buffalo hide into leather cheaply. Increased buffalo hunting.	24	Consequences Battle of Little Bighorn 1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse killed Custer's and all his soldiers. news of Custer's defeat reached the rest of America on the 4th of July – the 100th anniversary of the USA's independence instead of celebrating Americans were shocked, afraid and angry. This meant that 2500 extra soldiers were sent west. The Sioux army ran out of food and ammunition and surrendered. Sitting Bull escaped to Canada, Crazy Horse was a fot.
10	1874	Black Hills Gold Rush	25	Importance of buffalo hunting for destruction of Indian way of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buffalo meat used for food. Without it, tribes became dependers on US government for rations. Or gave up traditional way of life and became farmers. Used buffalo hides for tips and clothes. Without it wore white man's clothes and lived in houses. Performed buffalo dance before hunts. Without it is their religion and culture was damaged.
11	1876	Battle of Little Bighorn; General Custer killed	26	Boarding schools destroyed Indian way of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aimed to assimilate Indians 'kill the Indian, save the man' Long hair cut, traditional clothes banned, English names given, native languages banned, forced to go to church, taught to farm This destroyed Indian Religion, tribal structure and nomadic lifestyle
12	1879	First Indian Boarding School opened	27	Dawes Act 1887 destroyed Indian way of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Sioux to even smaller reservations. This topped their nomadic lifestyle and prevented the hunting buffalo. Each tribe was allotted it's own mini reservation. This stopped nomadic lifestyle, stopped hunting buffalo and broke tribal structure- braves could no longer count coup or steal horses
13	1885	200 buffalo were left on the Great Plains. Soon after they were extinct	28	Massacre at Wounded Knee destroyed Indian way of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghost Dance movement believed the dance would bring spirits of dead back to drive whites away Nervous soldiers massacred Ghost Dancers at Wounded Knee Last Indian Resistance movement was over.
14	1887	Dawes Act			
15	1890	Massacre at Wounded Knee. Big Foot and Sitting Bull killed. Ghost Dance movement destroyed			