**GCSE Geography Case Studies**

**\*\*You should have studied at least one of the following in each category \*\***

**Unit 1 - Physical environment**

**1.The changing UK landscape -**

**A.Coastal landscapes and processes –**

-Dorset coast (Bays & headlands)

-Norfolk coast (Blakeney Point spit / Sheringham management)

**B.River landscapes and processes –**

-River Tees & River Tillingbourne (River stages and features)

-Boscastle (Cornwall)

-Shrewsbury (River Severn) / Peterborough (River Nene)

**2.Weather hazards & Climate change -**

**A.Tropical storm impacts:** Haiti/Cuba (LICs) v USA (HIC) (Social, economic & environmental impacts)

**B.Tropical storm management:** Haiti/Cuba (LICs) v USA (HIC) (Individual, organisation & government responses)

**C.Drought impacts:** Namibia (LIC) v USA (HIC) (On people & ecosystems)

**D.Drought management:** Namibia (LICs) v USA (HIC) (Individual, organisation & government responses)

**3.Ecosystems & Biodiversity -**

**A.Tropical rainforest sustainable management**: Costa Rica (Commodities, ecotourism, governance, etc)

**B.Deciduous woodland sustainable management:** Wyre Forest (West Midlands, UK)

**Unit 2 - The Human environment**

**1.Changing Cities -**

**A.a major HIC city (Bristol, UK) –** site, location & connectivity; urban structure & main functions;urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanistion & reurbanisation history;impacts of international migration;population characteristics and reasons;causes of deindustrialisation;inequalities & quality of life variations;retail change impacts (CBD / out-of-town shopping centres / on-line shopping);urban sustainability strategies & quality of life improvements.

**B.a major LIC city (Sao Paulo, Brazil) –** site, location & connectivity;urban structure & main functions;reasons for population changes;reasons for inequalities & quality of life differences;impacts of rapid urbanisation;bottom up & top down approaches to reducing inequalities;government policies to improve quality of life;

**2.Global development –**

**-a developing country (Ghana):** global location; economic, social, etc processes affecting development; geopolitics and technology impacts; the good and bad aspects of rapid development; etc.

**3.Resource management –**

-water management in an HIC (UK) v a LIC (China, Zambia, Mozambique, etc).

**Unit 3 – Geographical investigations**

**-Physical fieldwork:** river Tillingbourne (Surrey).

**-Human fieldwork:** Kings X, north London.

**-UK challenges:** resource consumption & environmental stability; population, settlement & economic challenges;landscape challenges; climate change challenges.