

Sycamore Class Knowledge Organiser Spring 1: Enterprise and Activism

Vocabulary Dozen

Enterprise: A business that is set up to gain profit to sell products or services.

Activism: action to make a change, or stop a change, in society

Activists: people who support a cause or issue that they are passionate about and who take steps to make change happen

Protest: A protest is when a lot of people come together to show others that they strongly like or are against an idea or event

Climate change: a change in the typical weather for a region – such as high and low temperatures and amount of rainfall – over a long period of time

Renewable resource: natural resources that cannot be used up or it is one that can be replaced

Non-renewable resource: resources that we use faster than they form. This means that they'll run out before any more can be made or formed

Fossil fuels: Coal, oil and gas formed over millions of years from fossils

Consumption: How much of something is used.

Renewable energy: made from resources which nature can replace

Surplus: Having more than is needed

Deficit: There is not enough of something

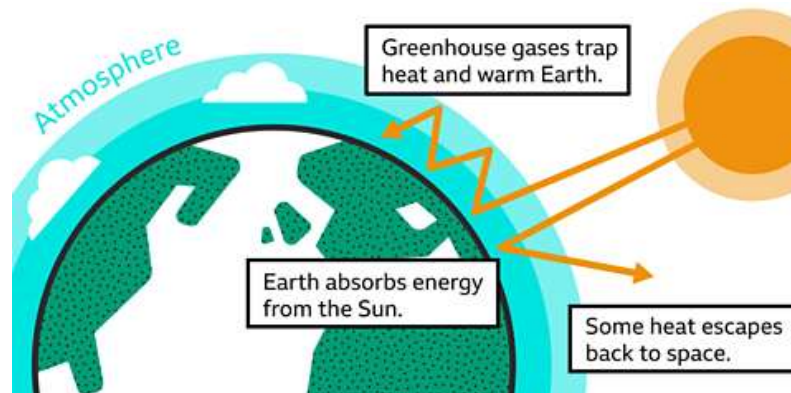
Trade: Buying and selling goods and services.

What is activism?

Activism is the process of trying to bring about a positive change in society. An activist is someone who takes steps to make the change happen. There are many forms of activism but some examples are:

- demonstrations - marches or gatherings of people
- *strikes* - refusing to attend work or school
- *petitions* - written requests for change, signed by many people
- *boycotts* - refusing to buy, use or attend something
- *social media campaigns* - promoting awareness of an issue using the internet

People may become activists to support a cause or issue they are passionate about changing such as human rights, discrimination, pollution or climate change.



What is climate and climate change?

Climate describes the weather conditions that are expected in a region at a particular time of year.

Climate change describes a change in the average conditions – such as temperature and rainfall – in a region over a long period of time.

What is happening to our global climate?









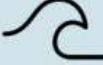

The ozone layer is a layer of gas surrounding the Earth's atmosphere that insulates Earth from the power of the Sun.

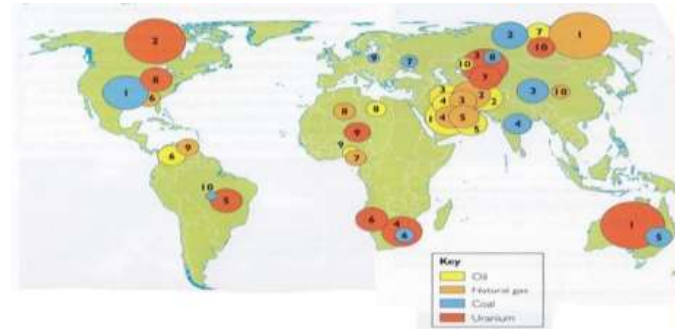
Co2 emissions are eroding the ozone layer therefore allowing more of the Sun's rays to reach Earth and increase our global temperature.

Co2 can be emitted from cattle, humans, machinery, production of energy, burning of fossil fuels and vehicles.

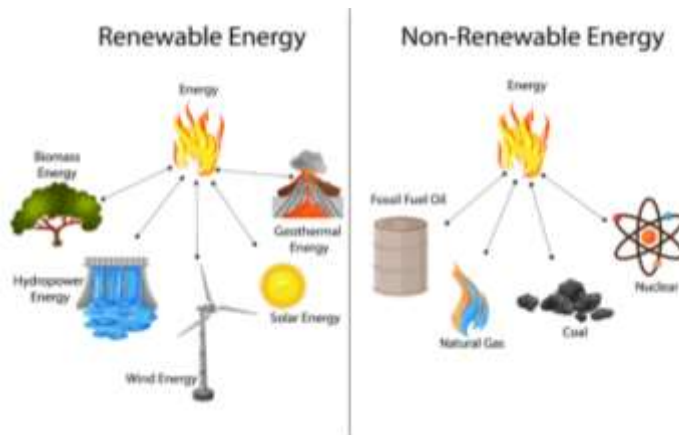
Over time our global climate is changing and the global temperature has increased.

Energy can be classified as renewable or non renewable

Renewable	Non Renewable
Biofuel (wood) 	Fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas)   
Wind 	Nuclear 
Hydroelectric 	
Geothermal 	
Tidal 	
Solar 	



The distribution of energy resources is uneven. This can lead to countries having an energy **surplus** or **deficit**, being secure or insecure. The energy supply is effected by physical, political, climate, economic and technology factors.



What is trade?

Trade happens because people need or want goods that they do not have. People also trade for services when they do not have the time or the skills to do things. Trade between countries happens for similar reasons. For example, some countries have resources, such as oil, or skills, such as car manufacturing, that other countries will buy.

People in the UK can sell goods to other countries who want to buy them.

Sending goods to sell in other countries is called **export**.

Importing is when one country buys things from another country. For example, in the UK it is hard to grow fruit such as bananas and oranges, so these are imported from other countries.

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