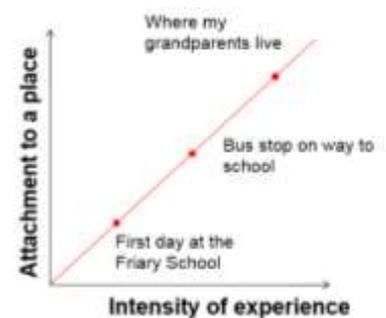


## Year 11 going into 12 – Human Geography Bridging Pack 1: Changing Places

The idea behind this bridging pack is to use the time that you have between now and September to get ahead for your A Level Geography course. You will be studying 3 modules for the Human paper. These three packs cover the Human paper topics.



1. The graph to the right shows the relationship between intensity of experience and depth of attachment to a place.
  - a. Add photos to the graph opposite to show some places that you have an attachment to and to what extent that attachment is strong.
  - b. How does our sense of place change as we grow up?



2. The way we understand different places depends on how attached we are to them. Geographer Edward Relph described these different responses to place as insider and outsider perspectives.

Read this article and explain how it relates to Relph's theory:

<https://www.derbytelegraph.co.uk/burton/travellers-maurice-lea-park-gresley-3293463>

3. Another way in which geographers think about place is in terms of those that are privately owned and those that are open and accessible to the public. Look at the images below. Do you think they are privately or publicly owned and why?



4. Topophobia describes places that we're afraid of. Topophilia describes places that we love.
  - a. Find two images to illustrate topophobia and topophilia for you.
  - b. Would everyone agree with your opinion on these two places and why?
  - c. Could your perception of this place ever change and, if so, why?
  
5. The frictional effect of distance is a concept that states that places near to each other have a greater interaction, whereas those that are further apart have less interaction. Time-Space Convergence is the impression that distances between two locations have decreased due to between transport communications. How might these two theories contradict one another?
  
6. The rural:urban continuum shows how rural and urban areas are quite difficult to define and that places often lie inbetween.
  - a. How can places move from rural to urban?
  - b. How can places move from urban to rural? (this one is harder to imagine, but think about abandoned places).



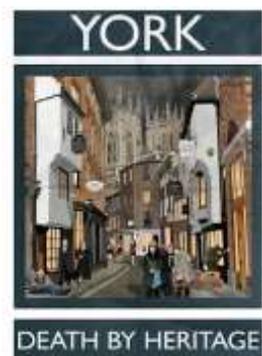
7. Listen to the song 'New York' by Alicia Keys:
 

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BT4RIDI7z3w>

  - a. What is her perception as New York as a place?
  - b. Try to pick out specific lyrics and explain how you know this.
  - c. Is her perception realistic or reliable and why?
  
8. Read this article from the Guardian newspaper:
 

<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2019/nov/29/rubbish-seaside-a-backhanded-love-letter-to-urban-britain>

  - a. What is the name of the artist who made these postcards?
  - b. Choose one of the postcards and explain what it shows.
  - c. Is this view fair/realistic/useful?



10. Create a fact file about Detroit in the USA. Include things like a location map and a timeline of events that have affected the city.
11. Almost all places that you visit are designed to manipulate your attitudes/feelings/behaviours. A good example of this is the school, where the posters on the walls are designed to inspire and motivate you to work harder. Think of one example of place manipulation and explain how it works.
12. Place studies. You will need to carry out two place studies (exploring the developing character of a place) as part of this course. They will help you to answer the 20 mark questions (the longer questions) in this section of the Human paper.

You will study a near place (local area) and a distant place. Gather together some information about your local area that you can use during your near place study. You could use maps, census data, photographs (past and present) or anything else that you think would be useful to show how the place has changed over time.

Have a look at this brilliant case study of Birmingham, which has been created by ESRI (click on the image for the hyperlink). It will give you some ideas about how to carry out place studies.

