



Glossary

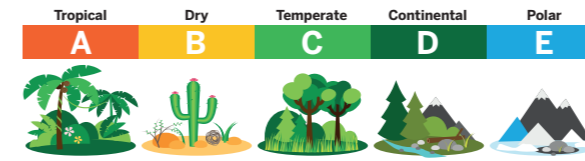
1	climate change	Is a long-term change of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place. Climate change could refer to a particular location or the planet as a whole.
2	natural resource	Raw materials or substances that are produced by the environment.
3	consumption	The action of using up a resource.
4	renewable	Resources that can be replenished in a human lifetime — such as water, wind and solar power.
5	non-renewable	Resources that can only be used once within a human lifespan and will eventually run out — such as oil, gas and coal.
6	emissions	The production and release of something, especially gas or radiation.
7	trade	The way people all around the world buy and sell goods or services.
8	import	Goods or services that are brought into a country from abroad to sell.
9	export	Goods or services that are sent to another country to be sold.
10	fair trade	Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.
11	biodegrade	When products decay and absorb into the environment in a safe way.
12	fossil fuels	A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed within the Earth from dead plants and animals over millions of years.
13	sustainable	Using resources in a way that maintains their supplies for the future.
14	atmosphere	A layer of greenhouse gases that surrounds the earth.
15	greenhouse gases	Burning fossil fuels produces energy, but also releases greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous monoxide into the air.
16	global warming	The more greenhouse gases there are in the atmosphere the more the heat gets trapped which increases the earth's temperature.
17	migration	The movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location.
18	border	A real or artificial line that separates geographic areas.
19	refugee	A person who must leave their home for their own safety or survival.
20	displaced people	People who have had to leave their homes because of natural disasters, political or deliberate events.

Significant People and Places

Turkey	Syria	China	Japan
Turkey hosts the largest number of refugees worldwide. More than eight out of 10 of the world's refugees are from poor countries. Most refugees from poor countries seek asylum in other poor countries.	Since the Syrian civil war officially began in 2011, about 5.6 million Syrians have become refugees, and another 6.2 million people have been displaced within Syria. Nearly 12 million people in Syria need humanitarian assistance. At least half of the people affected by the Syrian refugee crisis are children.	With the world's largest population and for decades one of the fastest growing economies, China is far and away the world's top CO ₂ emitter. Close to 10,000 million metric tons of CO ₂ from burning fossil fuel were emitted by the superpower in 2017.	Japan is a country with very limited natural resources but is still one of the richest countries in Asia. This is because successful Japanese corporations such as Nintendo, Sony and Toyota make products that are highly desired in other countries. As a result of trade, Japan has enough wealth to buy the resources it needs.

What are climate zones?

Climate is the average weather conditions in a place over a long period of time — 30 years or more. Today, climate scientists split the Earth into approximately five main types of climates.



What is climate change?

Climate change is a long-term change of temperature and typical weather patterns in a place. Climate change could refer to a particular location or the planet as a whole. The climate of an area includes seasonal temperature and rainfall averages, and wind patterns. Different places have different climates.

What are natural resources and why do we use them?

Natural resources are raw materials or substances that are produced by the environment. Humans use natural resources to survive. They can be used to heat homes, transport people around the world, produce food and clothing.

Renewable resources are resources that can be replenished in a human lifetime — such as water, wind and solar power. **Non-renewable** resources are resources that can only be used once within a human lifespan and will eventually run out — such as oil, gas and coal.

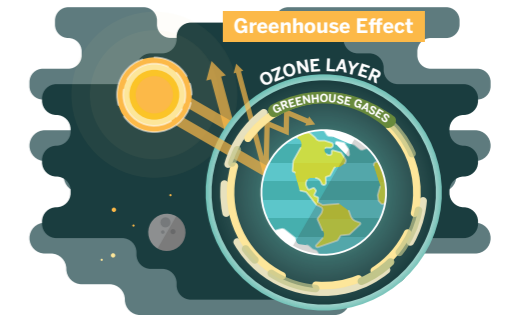


What causes climate change?

The Earth's atmosphere surrounds the planet. Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere such as water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous monoxide let the sun's radiation (heat) in. Some of the sun's radiation is absorbed by the Earth's surface and warms it and the rest is reflected or absorbed by clouds and the atmosphere.

The earth also releases heat back towards space. Some of this heat passes directly through the atmosphere, but most of it is captured and kept by greenhouse gases. Without the greenhouse gases acting like the walls of a greenhouse trapping in heat, Earth's temperature would be bitterly cold, and humans would be unable to survive.

However, the more greenhouse gases there are in the atmosphere the more the heat gets trapped which increases the Earth's temperature. This is called the 'greenhouse effect'. This rise in the planet's temperature is often referred to as global warming.



What are the effects of climate change?

Climate change may cause weather patterns to be less predictable. These unexpected weather patterns can make it difficult to maintain and grow crops in areas that rely on farming. Climate change has also been connected with other damaging weather events such as more frequent and more intense hurricanes. This can destroy homes and livelihoods as well as displace many people.

Significant People and Places

Isatou Ceesay	Greta Thunberg	Wangari Maathai	Sir David Attenborough
Isatou Ceesay is a Gambian activist, popularly referred to as the 'Queen of Recycling'. She started a recycling movement called One Plastic Bag. Ceesay aims to educate people about recycling and how we need to reduce the amount of waste that is created.	Greta Thunberg is the 17-year-old environmental activist from Sweden that took the world by storm with her Fridays for Future movement. Greta is known for her activism around the global climate crisis.	Wangari Maathai worked tirelessly for both land conservation and women's rights. She was the founder of the Green Belt movement, which focused on environmental conservation and women's rights, in her native country of Kenya. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 for her approach to sustainable development, democracy and peace.	For more than 60 years, Sir David Attenborough has devoted himself to informing humanity about the beauty and fragility of the natural world. His countless series and programmes have inspired and educated many generations. Attenborough has highlighted our responsibility to treat the Earth with respect and not waste or destroy what it has provided us with.

Image: Luke Duggleby / Climate Heroes