

Curriculum Map

Subject: Geography

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
7	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>Africa: A Continent of Contrasts? Physical Africa</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>Africa: A Continent of Contrasts? Human Africa</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>Where in the World am I? Atlas Map skills and OS map skills</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>Natural Hazards Geological timescales and plate tectonics</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>Natural Hazards Tectonic and seismic hazards</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>How do we investigate geography 1? Local fieldwork</p>
	<p>An introduction of what Geography is. Where Africa is. Challenging misconceptions of Africa. Physical Geography of Africa including climate and biomes. A study of the Sahara Desert and how flora and fauna is adapted to the environment. A study of natural hazards in Africa including Nyiragongo.</p>	<p>A study of more of the human aspects of Africa including the history of colonisation and the economic impacts. Investigating the Horn of Africa and problems such drought and desertification. Gaining knowledge about piracy in Somalia and the impacts on the area. Understanding life in the slums in Ethiopia and approaches to improve quality of life for citizens.</p>	<p>Introducing students to map skills including what maps are and mental maps. Then the focus is on the UK where students learn about the human and physical features of the UK. Students then practice using atlas and understand the use of latitude and longitude. Students study a range of skills using OS maps, this includes: Understanding how scale and direction are used, learn a range of OS map symbols. Students will learn how to read maps including</p>	<p>Students learn about the patterns & processes associated with plate tectonic activity, i.e. earthquakes & volcanic eruptions. Students learn about the structure of the earth, continental drift and the geological timescale. They will also learn about the physical processes involved & describe & analyse patterns.</p>	<p>Students will study the effects of tectonic activity & contrast the impact of tectonic and seismic events in different parts of the world. Options for hazard management are evaluated.</p>	<p>Students are introduced to geographical enquiry skills and undertake a local fieldwork investigation focused on emotional mapping around the school campus.</p>

			<p>the use of 4 and 6 figure grid references, as well as understanding the different ways height it shown on OS maps. Students will pull all this together to be able to plan routes on OS maps.</p>			
8	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>How amazing is Asia?</p> <p>Introduction to tropical rainforests</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>Introducing China.</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>What shapes planet Earth? Coasts and Rivers</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>Drivers of change - Glaciers</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>Weather and Climate</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics:</p> <p>How do we investigate geography 2?</p>
	<p>Introduction to tropical rainforests in Asia, and how plant species have adapted to the challenging conditions there.</p> <p>Causes and impacts of deforestation in tropical rainforests, including a focus on the Penan people of Malaysia</p>	<p>Introducing China. The key physical features of China and how they have influenced population distribution.</p> <p>Why China's economy has grown so quickly and the impacts of this rapid growth.</p> <p>Why the Three Gorges Dam was built, and the positive and negative impacts</p>	<p>Geological processes of weathering and erosion, and how they lead to different coastal landforms.</p> <p>The fluvial landforms features commonly found in each course of a river's long profile.</p> <p>Why rivers flood, and how river flooding is managed</p>	<p>How glaciers are formed, and why they are more likely to be found on north-facing slopes</p> <p>The landforms created by glaciers in upland British landscapes such as the Lake District</p>	<p>The key factors driving weather and climate around the world, such as global atmospheric circulation</p> <p>How air masses interact to cause different types of weather: depressions, anticyclones and frontal rainfall</p> <p>How weather is measured and reported.</p>	<p>Building upon the key stages in any geographical research or investigation: hypothesis or research question development, methodology, data collection, results analysis, and discussion. Local microclimate fieldwork investigation.</p>

9	Curriculum Topics:	Curriculum Topics:	Curriculum Topics:	Curriculum Topics:	Curriculum Topics:	Curriculum Topics:
	Climate Futures	Life in a Newly Emerging Country	The geography of Russia	Inequalities in access to global resources	Who does globalisation benefit?	How do we investigate geography 3?
	Evidence of climate change (geological timescales) Natural and Human causes . Effects (local and global scale) In particular, the effect on Ocean currents (Thermohaline circulation). Examples of Adaptation / Mitigation	Characteristics of emerging countries . Factors which have led to the emergence of mega cities . The growth and issues of urban slums , solutions to the issues found in slum (Dharavi) development in Mumbai .	The characteristics of a superpower . Russia's major biomes are Tundra, Taiga, Temperate forest and Steppes , individual characteristics to which flora and fauna have adapted . Physical and human factors affect population distribution, providing both opportunities and challenges .	Definition of resource There are inequalities in patterns of consumption and availability of food, water, and energy. Factors affecting resource security , the impacts of and solutions to resource insecurity in UK, USA, and the Middle East. Economic and Physical water insecurity, and the four pillars of food security	The theory of time space compression . Factors that have resulted in rapid globalisation . The costs/benefits of globalisation – fashion industry (Transnational Corporations e.g. Nike)	Further development of geographical skills , particularly focused on decision-making and the processes involved in justification of decisions. The issue of whether a new road should be built through the Peruvian rainforest provides a synoptic platform for students to

<p>10</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics: The challenge of natural hazards – earthquakes & tropical storms</p> <p>Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property. Earthquakes and tropical storms are the result of physical processes. The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic and atmospheric hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth. Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic and atmospheric hazard.</p> <p>Chile & Nepal earthquakes case study to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</p> <p>Typhoon Haiyan case study to show its effects and responses.</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics: The challenge of natural hazards –extreme weather in the UK & climate change</p> <p>The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards. Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity. Climate change is the result of natural and human factors, and has a range of effects. Managing climate change involves both mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Storm Desmond UK case study to illustrate: Causes. Social, economic and environmental impacts. How management strategies can reduce risk. Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics: Urban issues and challenges – LIC/NEE</p> <p>A growing percentage of the world’s population lives in urban areas. Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.</p> <p>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil case study to cover: the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally. Managing urban growth with a focus on favelas. Including providing clean water systems and access to services such as health and education. Strategies to reduce unemployment and crime</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics: Urban issues and challenges - HIC</p> <p>Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>Leeds, UK case study to cover: The location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world. Impacts of migration on the growth and character of the city. Features of sustainable urban living including water and energy conservation, waste recycling and creating green space. How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics: Physical landscapes in the UK –Glaciation</p> <p>How ice shaped the physical landscape of the UK. Distinctive glacial landforms resulting from different physical processes. Glaciated upland areas provide opportunities for different economic activities. Management strategies used to reduce land use conflicts.</p> <p>Glaciated upland case study of the Lake District to cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the attractions for tourists • social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism • strategies used to manage the impact of tourism 	<p>Curriculum Topics: Physical landscapes in the UK - Rivers</p> <p>The range of diverse landscapes in the UK. How the shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream. Distinctive fluvial landforms. Different management strategies used to protect river landscapes from flooding. Including a UK case study of flood management to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why the scheme was required • the management strategy • the social, economic and environmental issues. <p>Malham river study fieldwork</p> <p>Malham tourism study</p>
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11	<p>Curriculum Topics: The living world – ecosystems & rainforests:</p> <p>Ecosystems at a range of scales. Tropical rainforest characteristics. Economic and environmental impacts of deforestation. Sustainable management of tropical rainforests. Amazon or Malaysian case study to cover: Causes of deforestation including commercial farming and logging, Impacts of deforestation and the value of tropical rainforests to people and the environment. Strategies used to manage the rainforest</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics: The living world – deserts:</p> <p>Hot Desert ecosystem characteristics. Development of hot desert environments creates opportunities and challenges Thar desert case study to cover: development opportunities in hot desert environments including mineral extraction, energy, farming and tourism. The challenges of developing hot desert environments including extreme temperatures, water supply and inaccessibility. Areas on the fringe of hot deserts such as the</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics: The changing economic world:</p> <p>Economic & social measures of development. Demographic transition model Uneven development Strategies to reduce the gap. Jamaica tourism case study. To cover how the growth of tourism in an LIC helps to reduce the development gap. Nigeria case study of NEE experiencing rapid economic change. Including the changing industrial structure and the balance between different sectors of the economy. UK case study. How</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics: The challenge of resource management:</p> <p>Global inequalities of food, water and energy resources. The growing demand for food and water in the UK presents challenges and opportunities. Reasons for the UK's changing energy mix and growing importance of renewables. Global demand for water resources is rising. Insecure supply can lead to conflict. Different strategies are used to increase water supply: case studies of a large-scale water transfer scheme and an example of a local scheme in an LIC/NEE</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics: Revision & skills Issue Evaluation Pre-release</p> <p>Revision of both physical and human units for papers 1 & 2. Practise skills including fieldwork for paper 3 Study and understand the Issue Pre-release document. Predict and answer questions based on the Issue Pre-release document. Final knowledge boosting revision prior to sitting Paper 1,2 & 3</p>	<p>Curriculum Topics: N/A – end of course</p>

<p>sustainably including selective logging and international agreements.</p>	<p>Sahel in Africa are at risk of desertification. The effects of desertification and solutions.</p>	<p>major changes in the economy of the UK have affected employment patterns and regional growth</p>	<p>to increase sustainable supplies of water.</p>		
<p>Links with previous topics: Links with development issues in human topics including 'The challenge of resource management' and 'The changing economic world'</p>	<p>Links with previous topics: Links with development issues in human topics including 'The challenge of resource management' and 'The changing economic world'</p>	<p>Links with previous topics: Links with Human Geography topics including 'Urban issues & challenges' & 'The challenges of resource management'</p>	<p>Links with previous topics: Links with Human Geography topics including 'Urban issues & challenges' & 'The changing economic world'</p>	<p>Links with previous topics: Links to all units Paper 1: Living with physical environment Paper 2: Challenges in the human environment</p>	<p>Links with previous topics: N/A – end of course</p>