

Brownhills Ormiston Academy Geography Curriculum map

Year 7 Geography

| Autumn Term 1 | Autumn Term 2 | Spring Term 1 | Spring Term 2 | Summer Term 1 | Summer Term 2 |
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| Becoming a geography Detective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To explore what geographical skills are and how to speak like a geographer. ➤ To understand map projections, atlases, and OS maps. ➤ To introduce skills of coordinates, compass directions, scale, grid references and contours. ➤ To practice collecting and presenting geographical data. ➤ To outline what statistical skills are and how they are applied in geography. | UK island home <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To understand where the UK is located. ➤ To use GIS systems to view, analyse and to view, analyse and UK. ➤ To understand how the UK changes from north to south. ➤ To understand the UKs unique landscapes and why they need protecting. ➤ To outline the attractions of the Lake District. ➤ To identify landscapes in the UK and explain why they vary. ➤ To understand the weather in the UK. ➤ To explore the different types of weather hazards experienced in the UK. To complete a piece of creative | Superpowers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To know and understand what a superpower is. ➤ To understand what factors are needed to make a country powerful. ➤ To know what makes the USA a superpower. ➤ To explore the continent of Asia. ➤ To describe the physical and human aspects of China. ➤ To explain why China is an emerging superpower. ➤ To complete extended writing on China as an emerging superpower. ➤ To explore the population distribution in China | Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To describe the location of Africa. ➤ To successfully understand the climates of Africa and to create a climate graph. ➤ To explain how the landscape changes throughout Africa. ➤ To describe the location of Nigeria and its global importance. ➤ To know what TNC's are and how they impact Nigeria. ➤ To explain why Kenya is such a popular tourist destination. ➤ To explore the issues with the growing urban population in cities in Kenya. | The Almighty Dollar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chapter 1: Worshipping at the Worshipping at the and endless offers The USA to China. ➤ Chapter 2: Making and working the global red-carpet China ➤ Chapter 3: Finding love in the Niger Delta—China to Nigeria. ➤ Chapter 4: Spicing up the recipe for success – India ➤ The end of the journey – the Almighty Dollar: Iraq, Russia, Germany, UK and the USA. | Volcanic earth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To describe the global distribution of volcanoes. ➤ To outline the structure of a volcano. ➤ To describe the different types of volcanoes. ➤ To explain how people predict volcanic eruptions. ➤ To complete case studies of Iceland and Tonga. |
| Key Concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fieldwork/Skills ➤ Systems | | | Key Skills/Concepts Taught | Key Skills/Concepts Taught <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development ➤ Sustainability ➤ Inequality ➤ Globalisation ➤ Resources | Key Skills/Concepts Taught <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Risk ➤ Development ➤ Sustainability ➤ Resilience ➤ Inequality |

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| | <p>writing on “The Beast from the East”</p> <p>Key Concepts Taught</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fieldwork/Skills ➤ Systems ➤ Resources ➤ Development | <p>➤ To understand the difference between hard and soft power.</p> <p>Key Concepts Taught</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Globalisation ➤ Inequality ➤ Resilience ➤ Development ➤ Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inequality ➤ Development ➤ Globalisation ➤ Resilience ➤ Resources | | |
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Year 8 Geography

| Autumn Term 1 | Autumn Term 2 | Spring Term 1 | Spring Term 2 | Summer Term 1 | Summer Term 2 |
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| Tectonic Hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To explore what a natural hazard is ➤ To outline the global distribution of earthquakes and understand the reasons for their locations ➤ To understand the physical processes at plate boundaries ➤ To complete a case study on the Lombok Case Study ➤ To explore the effects and responses to the Lombok earthquake ➤ To have an understanding of the Amatrice Earthquake, Italy 2016 ➤ To complete extended writing – a comparison between the two earthquakes. ➤ To understand why people, live with the risk of natural hazards. | Resource reliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To outline how energy is significant for our wellbeing and to outline its global distribution. ➤ To outline how food is significant to our wellbeing and describe its global distribution ➤ To explain how the demand for food in the UK is changing and how the UK is adapting. ➤ To outline the causes and impacts of food insecurity. ➤ To outline how global food supply can be increased ➤ To outline how food supply can be increased. A large-scale agricultural development: Almeria, Spain ➤ How has the UK's demand for water changed and how is the UK managing this? | Weather hazards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To describe the process of the global atmospheric circulation. ➤ To outline the distribution and formation of Tropical Storms. ➤ To introduce the Typhoon Haiyan case study. ➤ To explain the severity of the Typhoon Haiyan tropical storm. ➤ To outline the impacts of Typhoon Haiyan. ➤ To evaluate the responses to Typhoon Haiyan. ➤ To explain why people, live in areas at risk of tropical storms. | River landscapes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To demonstrate a clear understanding of the water cycle ➤ To describe the process of erosion, transportation, and deposition. ➤ To outline the distribution of rivers across the UK. ➤ To outline the characteristics of a rivers long and cross profiles, with a focus on the upper, middle, and lower courses of the river. ➤ To outline how the river Tees changes from source to mouth. ➤ To outline the causes of flooding. | Factfulness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To demonstrate an understanding of our world and the difference between facts and misconceptions. ➤ To question whether the world is better than we actually think. ➤ To question how life differs for people on different incomes. ➤ To use Dollar Street to improve our understanding of the world. ➤ To question how dangerous our earth actually is. | Cold environments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To describe the features and location of cold environments. ➤ To compare the Arctic and Antarctica. ➤ To outline what glacial landforms are, the processes and features of them. ➤ To complete a case study on Mt Everest. ➤ To outline the challenges in cold environments, including Antarctica tourism. ➤ To explain how animals adapt to survive in the cold environments. |
| | | Key Skills/Concepts Taught Risk Systems Resilience Development | Key Skills/Concepts Taught Fieldwork/ Skills Systems Risk | Key Skills/Concepts Taught Development Resources Inequality Sustainability Globalisation | Key Skills/Concepts Taught Sustainability Systems Resilience |

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| <p>➤ To understand the management of tectonic hazards.</p> <p>Key Concepts Risk Systems Resilience Inequality Development</p> | <p>➤ To evaluate water transfer schemes.</p> <p>Key Skills/Concepts Sustainability Globalisation Inequality, field work skills</p> | | | | |
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Year 9 Geography

| Autumn Term 1 | Autumn Term 2 | Spring Term 1 | Spring Term 2 | Summer Term 1 | Summer Term 2 |
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| Climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To explain the process of the greenhouse effect. ➤ To outline the causes of climate change (human and natural). ➤ To explain the effects of climate change. ➤ To outline methods of managing climate change. ➤ To explain the processes of adaptation and mitigation towards climate change. ➤ To outline the issues with plastics. ➤ To explain the consequences of plastic on ecosystems. ➤ To outline other options/recycling instead of single use plastics. Key concepts: Resilience Risk Development Resources | Ecosystems rainforests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Know what an ecosystem is and be able to give examples. To outline the links between parts of an ecosystem. ➤ To outline the links between parts of an ecosystem. ➤ To outline the characteristics of a small-scale ecosystem – Epping Forest. ➤ To describe the distribution of world biomes. ➤ To outline the characteristics of the tropical rainforest biome. ➤ To outline the causes of deforestation in Brazil. ➤ To outline the effects of deforestation. ➤ To explain the sustainable solutions to the | Prisoners of Geography – Conflict and the Middle East <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To outline the reasons why some countries are prisoners of geography. ➤ To explain why geographical location and resources can cause conflict. ➤ To demonstrate an understanding of conflict in the Middle East. ➤ To demonstrate an understanding of current conflicts caused by geography. Key concepts: Risk Resources Resilience Development Globalisation | Hot deserts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To outline the characteristics of the hot desert environment. ➤ To explain the development opportunities in the Western Desert. ➤ To complete our case study of the development challenges in the Western Desert ➤ To describe the water crisis in the Western Desert. ➤ To outline the causes of desertification. ➤ To consider how desertification can be tackled. Key concepts: Systems Sustainability Resilience Development Risk | Coasts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To outline the processes of waves. ➤ To explain the processes of erosion, transportation, and deposition. ➤ Explain the processes of coastal landform formation (erosion). ➤ Explain the processes of coastal landform formation (transportation). ➤ Explain the processes of coastal landform formation (deposition). ➤ 3D model making (pop up headland/ stack stump etc. ➤ Outline the geography of the Jurassic Coast. ➤ Hard and soft engineering. Key Concepts: Systems Fieldwork/Skills Risk | Russia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To describe the location of Russia. ➤ To explain the history of Russia and how that has shaped the Geography of the country. ➤ To be able to describe the distribution of different biomes across the country. ➤ To be able to create and explain climate graphs – and how they differ across Russia. ➤ To explain both the human and physical features across Russia. ➤ To have specific knowledge about Sakha, Russia's biggest region. Key Concepts: Systems Risk Resilience Development |

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| | deforestation of TRF? | | | | |
| | Key concepts: Systems Sustainability Resources Development Inequality | | | | |

Year 10 Geography

| Autumn Term 1 | Autumn Term 2 | Spring Term 1 | Spring Term 2 | Summer Term 1 | Summer Term 2 |
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| <p>Natural hazards/tectonic hazards:</p> <p>Global distribution of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions and their relationship to plate margins.</p> <p>Physical processes taking place at different types of plate margin (constructive, destructive and conservative) that lead to earthquakes and volcanic activity.</p> <p>Primary and secondary effects of a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Immediate and long-term responses to a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Use named examples to show how the effects and responses to a tectonic hazard vary between two areas of contrasting levels of wealth.</p> <p>Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard.</p> <p>How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can</p> | <p>Weather hazards:</p> <p>Global distribution of tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons).</p> <p>An understanding of the relationship between tropical storms and general atmospheric circulation.</p> <p>Causes of tropical storms and the sequence of their formation and development.</p> <p>The structure and features of a tropical storm.</p> <p>How climate change might affect the distribution, frequency and intensity of tropical storms.</p> <p>Primary and secondary effects of tropical storms.</p> <p>Immediate and long-term responses to tropical storms.</p> <p>Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses.</p> <p>How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can</p> | <p>Changing UK Economy:</p> <p>Economic futures in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation, and government policies moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science, and business parks impacts of industry on the physical environment. <p>An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population | <p>Rivers:</p> <p>The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.</p> <p>Fluvial processes: erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion.</p> <p>Transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution. Deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls, and gorges.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and</p> | <p>Coasts:</p> <p>How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches, and stacks.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits, and bars.</p> <p>An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p> <p>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions, and groynes soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, | <p>Urban issues and challenges:</p> <p>A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally, and internationally causes of growth: natural increase and migration how urban growth has created opportunities social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development how urban growth has created challenges: managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy |

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| <p>reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard.</p> | <p>reduce the impacts.</p> <p>An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ causes ➤ social, economic, and environmental impacts ➤ how management strategies can reduce risk. <p>Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK.</p> <p>Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary period to the present day.</p> <p>Possible causes of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity, and solar output ➤ human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture, and deforestation. <p>Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment.</p> | <p>decline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port, and airport capacity ➤ the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences <p>the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication.</p> <p>Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.</p> | <p>estuaries.</p> <p>An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p> <p>How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief, and land use.</p> <p>The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.</p> <p>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels ➤ soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration. <p>An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ why the scheme | <p>dune regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ managed retreat – coastal realignment. <p>An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the reasons for management ➤ the management strategy <p>the resulting effects and conflicts.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ providing access to services – health and education ➤ reducing unemployment and crime ➤ managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. <p>An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.</p> |
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| | | | was required ➤ the management strategy the social, economic, and environmental issues. | | |
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Year 11 Geography

| Autumn Term 1 | Autumn Term 2 | Spring Term 1 | Spring Term 2 | Summer Term 1 | Summer Term 2 |
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| <p>Rivers:</p> <p>The long profile and changing cross profile of a river and its valley.</p> <p>Fluvial processes: erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion.</p> <p>Transportation – traction, saltation, suspension, and solution. Deposition – why rivers deposit sediment.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – interlocking spurs, waterfalls, and gorges.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion and deposition – meanders and ox-bow lakes.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and</p> | <p>Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.</p> <p>Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).</p> <p>Limitations of economic and social measures.</p> <p>Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.</p> <p>Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.</p> <p>Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health,</p> | <p>An example of a small scale UK ecosystem to illustrate the concept of interrelationships within a natural system, an understanding of producers, consumers, decomposers, food chain, food web and nutrient cycling.</p> <p>The balance between components. The impact on the ecosystem of changing one component.</p> <p>An overview of the distribution and characteristics of large scale natural global ecosystems.</p> <p>The physical characteristics of a tropical rainforest.</p> <p>The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.</p> <p>How plants and animals adapt to the physical</p> | <p>Paper 1 revision:</p> <p>Natural hazards</p> <p>Living world</p> <p>Coasts</p> <p>Rivers</p> <p>Paper 2 revision:</p> <p>Urban issues and challenges</p> <p>Changing economic world</p> <p>Resource management</p> <p>Paper 3:</p> <p>Pre-release</p> <p>Human fieldwork: Brownhills Highstreet urban regeneration</p> <p>Physical fieldwork: Carding Mill Valley</p> | | |

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| <p>estuaries.</p> <p>An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p> <p>How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief, and land use.</p> <p>The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge.</p> <p>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels ➤ soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration. <p>An example of a flood management scheme</p> | <p>international migration.</p> <p>An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.</p> <p>An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.</p> <p>A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally ➤ the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed ➤ the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How | <p>conditions.</p> <p>Issues related to biodiversity.</p> <p>A case study of a tropical rainforest (deforestation).</p> <p>The physical characteristics of a hot desert.</p> <p>The interdependence of climate, water, soils, plants, animals and people.</p> <p>How plants and animals adapt to the physical conditions.</p> <p>Issues related to biodiversity.</p> <p>A case study of a hot desert (desertification)</p> | | | |
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| <p>in the UK to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ why the scheme was required ➤ the management strategy <p>the social, economic, and environmental issues.</p> | <p>manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country ➤ the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world ➤ international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country ➤ the environmental impacts of economic development <p>the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population.</p> | | | | |
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