2023-2024

Geography Curriculum map



Year	7	Geograph	۱y
------	---	----------	----

Α	utumn Term 1	Αı	utumn Term 2	Sp	oring Term 1	Sp	oring Term 2	Su	Immer Term 1	Su	mmer Term 2
B	ecoming a		UK island home		Superpowers		Africa		The Almighty		The World Tour
ge	eography								Dollar		
•	Detective	•	To understand	•	To know and	•	To describe the				
			where the UK is		understand what		location of Africa.	•	Chapter 1:	•	Coldest place
•	To complete onsite		located.		a superpower is.	•	To successfully	•	Worshipping at the		Vostok
	fieldwork –	•	To use GIS	•	To understand		understand the		Worshipping at the	•	Hottest place
	environmental		systems to view,		what factors are		climates of Africa		and endless offers		Death Valley
	quality across		analyse and to		needed to make a		and to create a		The USA to China.	•	Driest – Atacama
	Brownhills		view, analyse and		country powerful.		climate graph.	•	Chapter 2: Making	•	Highest place –
	Ormiston Academy		UK.	•	To know what	•	To explain how		and working the		Everest
•	I o explore what	•	I o understand how		makes the USA a		the landscape		global red-carpet	•	Lowest – Mariana
	geographical skills	•	the UK changes		superpower.		changes		China		Trench
	are and now to		from north to south.	•	I o explore the			•	Chapter 3: Finding	•	Busiest place –
	speak like a	•	I o understand the		continent of Asia.	•	I o describe the		love in the Niger		Tokyo
	geographer.		UKs unique	•	I o describe the		location of Nigeria		Delta—China to	•	Happiest place -
•	no understand map)	landscapes and		physical and		and its global		Nigeria.		Finland
	projections,		why they heed		numan aspects of		Importance.	•	Chapter 4: Spicing		
	allases, and US		protecting.			•	TO KNOW What		up the recipe for		
	To introduce skills	•		•	To explain why		how they impost		Success – India	•	Skills
	of coordinates	•	attractions of the		China is an		Nigeria	•	ine end of the	•	Climate graphs
	or coordinates,	•	Lake District.		emerging		To ovoloin why		Journey – the		(comparing climate
	directions scale	•	To identify	_	Superpower.		Konya is such a		Annighty Dollar.		graphs)
	arid references and		landscapes in the	•	ovtondod writing		nonular tourist		Germany LIK and	•	GIS + google earth
	contours		UK and explain		extended writing		destination			•	Choropleth maps
	To practice		why they vary.		on China as an		To evolore the			•	Proportional
-	collecting and	•	I o understand the		superpower		issues with the		Kev		representation
	presenting		weather in the UK.		To evolore the		arowing urban	Ĩ	Skills/Concepts		
	geographical data.	•	I o explore the		nonulation		population in		Taught	•	Key
•	To outline what		anterent types of		distribution in		cities in Kenva		Development		Skills/Concepts
	statistical skills are		weather nazards		China				Sustainability		laught
	and how they are		experienced in the						Inequality	•	Skills
			UK. TO complete a						mequality	•	Inequality

applied in geography. • Key Concepts • Fieldwork/Skills • Systems	 piece of creative writing on "The Beast from the East" Key Concepts Taught Fieldwork/Skills Systems Resources Development 	 To understand the difference between hard and soft power. Key Concepts Taught Globalisation Inequality Resilience Development 	Key Skills/Concepts Taught Inequality Development Globalisation Resilience Resources	 Globalisation Resources 	 Development Resources
		 Resources 			

Year 8 Geography

A	utumn Term 1	Α	utumn Term 2	Sp	ring Term 1	Sp	oring Term 2	Sι	Immer Term 1	Su	mmer Term 2
	Our Angry Earth		Resource		Weather		River		Factfullness		Cold
•	To explore what a		Reliance		hazards		landscapes	•	Are we wrong		environments
	natural hazard is			•	To describe the	•	To demonstrate a		about our world?		
•	To outline the	•	To outline how		process of the		clear	•	Is the world better	•	To describe the
	global distribution		energy is		global		understanding of		than we think?		features and
	of earthquakes		significant for our		atmospheric		the water cycle	•	Where are the		location of cold
	and understand		wellbeing and to		circulation.	•	To describe the		majority?		environments.
	the reasons for		outline its global	•	To outline the		process of	•	What can Dollar	•	To compare the
	their locations		distribution.		distribution and		erosion,		Street teach us		Artic and
•	To understand the	•	To demonstrate		formation of		transportation,		about		Antarctica.
	physical processes	5	an understanding		Tropical Storms.		and deposition.		development?	•	To outline what
	at plate		of how resources	•	To introduce the	•	To outline the	•	Why should we be		glacial landforms
	boundaries		are unevely		Typhoon Haiyan		distribution of		positive about the		are, the
•	To complete a		distributed across		case study.		rivers across the		world we live in?		processes and
	case study on the		the world.	•	To explain the		UK.	•	Are all lines		features of them.
	Lombok Case	•	To outline how		severity of the	•	To outline the		straight?	•	To complete a
	Study		food is significant		Typhoon Haiyan		characteristics of	•	Is the world a		case study on Mt
•	To explore the		to our wellbeing		tropical storm.		a rivers long and		dangerous		Everest.
	effects and		and describe its	•	To outline the		cross profiles,		place?	•	To outline the
	responses to the		global		impacts of		with a focus on	•	Is it Africa's		challenges in cold
	Lombok		distribution		Typhoon Haiyan.		the upper, middle,		destiny to be		environments,
	earthquake	•	To explain how	•	To evaluate the		and lower courses		poor?		including
•	To have an		the demand for		responses to		of the river.	•	Why is a single		Antarctica
	understanding of		tood in the UK is		Typhoon Haiyan.	•	To outline how the		story wrong?		tourism.
	the Amatrice		changing and	•	To explain why		river Tees	•	How can gap	•	To explain how
	Earthquake, Italy		now the UK IS		people, live in		changes from		minder teach us		animals adapt to
	2016		adapting.		areas at risk of		source to mouth.		about		survive in the cold
•	To complete	•	I O OUTIINE THE		tropical storms.	•	I o outline the		development?		environments.
	extended writing –		causes and				causes of		-		
	a comparison		impacts of 1000	•	Кеу		flooding.			•	Key
	between the two				Skills/Concepts						Skills/Concepts
	earthquakes.	•	I O OUTIINE NOW		Taught						laught
			<u>qiodai 1000</u>								

 To understand why people, live with the risk of natural hazards. To understand the management of tectonic hazards. Volcanoes – formation and explosions Key Concepts Risk Systems Resilience Inequality Development 	 supply can be increased To outline how food supply can be increased. Key Skills/Concepts Sustainability Globalisation Inequality, field work skills 	 Risk Systems Resilience Development 	 Key Skills/Concepts Taught Fieldwork/ Skills Systems Risk 	 Sustainability Systems Resilience
---	--	--	--	---

Year 9 Geography

	Autumn Term 1										
			Autumn Term 2	Spr	ing Term 1		Spring Term 2		Summer Term 1		Summer Term 2
	Climate change		Strange places	Pris	soners of		Ecosystems		Hot deserts		Coasts
				Geo	ography - Conflict		rainforests		_		
●	To explain the	•	To explore	and	the Middle East			•	To explore what	٠	To outline
	process of the		strange places	•	To outline the	•	Know what an		the not desert		the processes of
	effect.		daining an	•	reasons why		be able to give		like.	•	waves. To evolain the
•	To outline the		understanding of		some countries		examples. To	•	To explain the	•	processes of
	causes of climate		the physical and		are prisoners of		outline the links		development		erosion,
	change (human		human		geography.		between parts of		opportunities		transportation,
	and natural).		geography of	٠	To explain why		an ecosystem.		there are in the		and deposition.
•	To explain the	•	We will focus on		geographical	•	links between	•	not desert.	•	Explain the
	change	•	the following		resources can		parts of an	•	challenges in the		processes of
•	To outline		places:		cause conflict.		ecosystem.		hot desert.		formation
	methods of	٠	1.Russia –	٠	To demonstrate	٠	To outline the	•	To describe the		(erosion).
	managing climate		Chernobyl (2		an understanding		characteristics of		water crisis in the	٠	Explain the
	change.		lessons)		of conflict in the		a small-scale		Western Desert.		processes of
•	I o explain the	•	2.USA – Fly	•	To domonstrato		Ecosystem – Epping Forest	•	I o outline the		coastal landform
	processes or	•		•	an understanding	•	To describe the		causes, effects		(transportation)
	mitigation	•	Beach California		of current	-	distribution of		desertification.	•	Explain the
	towards climate	•	4.Yemen –		conflicts caused		world biomes.	•	Key concepts:		processes of
	change.		Socotra Island		by geography.	٠	To outline the	٠	Systems		coastal landform
٠	To outline the	٠	5.Ireland – Giants		Kanadana		characteristics of	•	Sustainability		formation
	issues with		Causeway	•	Key concepts:		the tropical	٠	Resilience		(deposition).
•	plastics.	•	6.Bolivia – Salt	•	RISK	•	To outline the	٠	Development	•	3D model making
-	consequences of		Fials and Road of Death		Resilience	•	causes of	•	Risk		headland/ stack
	plastic on	•	7 Unusual	•	Development		deforestation is				stump etc.
	ecosystems.	-	Mountains –	•	Globalisation		Brazil.			•	Outline the
•	To outline other		Chocolate								geography of the
	options/recycling		Mountains Bolivia								Jurassic Coast.

 instead of single use plastics. Key concepts: Resilience Risk Development Resources 	and Rainbow Mountains China • Key Skills/Concepts • Sustainability • Globalisation • Inequality, field work skills	 To outline the effects of deforestation. To explain the sustainable solutions to the deforestation of TRF? 	 Hard and soft engineering. Key Concepts: Systems Fieldwork/Skills Risk
		 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
Natural hazards/tectonic	Weather hazards:	Changing economic	Changing UK	Rivers:	Coasts:
hazards:		world: Nigeria	Economy: UK:	The long profile	
	Global distribution			and changing	 How geological
 Global distribution of 	of tropical storms	 Different ways of 	 causes of 	cross profile of a	structure and rock
earthquakes and	(hurricanes,	classifying parts of	economic change	river and its valley	. type influence
volcanic eruptions and	cyclones,	the world	de-industrialisation	• Fluvial processes:	coastal forms.
their relationship to	typhoons).	according to their	and decline of	erosion –	Characteristics
plate margins.	• An understanding	level of economic	traditional	hydraulic action,	and formation of
 Physical processes 	of the relationship	development and	industrial base,	abrasion, attrition,	landforms
taking place at	between tropical	quality of life.	globalisation, and	solution, vertical	resulting from
different types of	storms and	 Different economic 	; government	and lateral	erosion –
plate margin (construc	t general	and social	policies	erosion.	headlands and
ive, destructive and	atmospheric	measures of	 moving towards a 	Transportation –	bays, cliffs and
conservative) that lead	circulation.	development:	post-industrial	traction, saltation,	wave cut
to earthquakes and	Causes of tropical	gross national	economy:	suspension and	platforms, caves,
volcanic activity.	storms and the	income (GNI) per	development of	solution.	arches, and
 Primary and 	sequence of their	head, birth and	information	Deposition – why	stacks.
secondary effects of a	formation and	death rates, infant	technology,	rivers deposit	 Characteristics
tectonic hazard.	development.	mortality, life	service	sediment.	and formation of
 Immediate and long- 	• The structure and	expectancy,	industries, finance	• Characteristics	landforms
term responses to a	features of a	people per doctor,	research, science,	and formation of	resulting from
tectonic hazard.	tropical storm.	literacy rates,	and business	landforms	deposition –
 Use named 	 How climate 	access to safe	parks	resulting from	beaches, sand
examples to show how	change might	water, Human	 impacts of industry 	erosion –	dunes, spits, and
the effects and	affect the	Development	on the physical	interlocking spurs,	bars.
responses to a	distribution,	Index (HDI).	environment.	waterfalls, and	 An example of a
tectonic hazard vary	frequency and	Limitations of	An example of	gorges.	section of
between two areas of	intensity of tropica	economic and	how modern	 Characteristics 	coastline in the UK
contrasting levels of	storms.	social measures.	industrial	and formation of	to identify its major
wealth.	 Primary and 	 Link between 	development can	landforms	landforms of
	secondary effects	stages of the	be more	resulting from	erosion and
	of tropical storms.	Demographic		erosion and	deposition.

 reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard. Reasons why people continue to live in areas at risk from a tectonic hazard. How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the risks from a tectonic hazard. 	 Initiate and long-term responses to tropical storms. Use a named example of a tropical storm to show its effects and responses. How monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can reduce the impacts. An example of a recent extreme weather event in the UK to illustrate: causes social, economic, and environmenta impacts how management strategies can reduce risk. Evidence that weather is becoming more extreme in the UK Evidence for climate change from the beginning of the Quaternary 	 and the level of development. Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical. Consequences of uneven development: disp arities in wealth and health, international migration. 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. An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. 	sustainable social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline 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 the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.	meanders and ox- bow lakes. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – levées, flood plains and estuaries. An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief, and land use. The use of hydrographs to show the relationship between precipitation and discharge. The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:	 benefits of the following management strategies: hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions, and groynes soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration managed retreat – coastal realignment. An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show: the reasons for management the management strategy the resulting effects and conflicts.
--	--	--	--	---	--

 period to the present day. Possible causes of climate change: natural factors – orbital changes, volcanic activity, and solar output human factors – use of fossil fuels, agriculture, and deforestation. Overview of the effects of climate change on people and the environment. 	A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate: 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 manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development the role of transnational corporations	 hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration. An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show: why the scheme was required the management strategy the social, economic, and environmental issues.
•	development the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country	 the social, economic, and environmental issues.

the changing
political and
trading
relationships with
the wider world
 international aid:
types of oid
importe of aid on
the receiving
country
the environmental
impacts of
economic
development
the effects of
economic
development on
quality of life for
the population

Year 11 Geography

A	utumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1
	Urban issues and	Fieldwork – Students	Resource reliance	Fieldwork –Students	Revision
	challenges	will complete human	The significance of	will complete river	
•	Overview of the	geography fieldwork to	food, water and	studies fieldwork to	 Paper 1:
	distribution of	Brownhills High	energy to economic	Carding Mill Valley.	 Natural hazards
	population and the	Street. This will	and social well-being.	This will include the	 The living world
	major cities in the UK.	include the following:	• An overview of global	following:	 UK landscapes –
•	A case study of a		inequalities in the		coasts and rivers
	major city in the UK to	• The factors that need	supply and	• The factors that need	
	illustrate:	to be considered when	consumption of	to be considered when	Paper 2:
•	the location and	selecting suitable	resources.	selecting suitable	Changing economic
	importance of the city	questions/hypotheses	 An overview of 	questions/hypotheses	world
	in the UK and the	for geographical	resources in relation	for geographical	 Urban issues and
	wider world	enquiry.	to the UK.	enquiry.	challenges
•	impacts of national	Ine geographical	• Food:	Ine geographical	Resource
	and international	theory/concept	 the growing demand 	theory/concept	management
	migration on the	underpinning the	for high-value food	underpinning the	_
	growth and character	enquiry.	exports from low	enquiry.	Paper 3:
	of the city	 Appropriate sources of primory and 	income countries and	 Appropriate sources of primary and 	 Issue evaluation
•	how urban change	primary and	all-year demand for	primary and	 Fieldwork
	has	including locations for	seasonal food and	including locations for	
	created opportunities:	fieldwork	organic produce	fieldwork	
•	social and economic:	The notantial ricks of	larger carbon	The potential ricks of	Exam dates:
	cultural mix, recreation	Ine potential fisks of buman fieldwork and	footprints due to the	 The potential fisks of physical fieldwork and 	• Paper 1 PM 17 th May
	and entertainment,	how these risks might	increasing number of	how these risks might	
	employment,	he reduced	and moves towards	be reduced	• Paper 2 AM 5 th June
		be reduced.	and moves lowards	be reduced.	
	SySiCIIIS		the trend towards	 Issue evaluation - 	• Paper 3 AM – 14 th
	grooping	world. Nigeria		 Students will be taught 	June
	yieeiiiiy	 Different ways of 	ayındusiness.	a unit using a pre-	1
	how urban change	classifying parts of the		release booklet	
	reated challenges:	world according to	• the changing demand	Students will complete	
	control and	their level of economic		a decision-making	
	Social and			exercise on how a	
	economic: urban			exercise on now a	

 deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal the impact of urban sprawl on the rural– urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. An example of an urban regeneration project to show: reasons why the area needed regeneration the main features of the project. 	development and quality of life. 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). Limitations of economic and social measures. Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development. Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical. Consequences of uneven development: dispariti es in wealth and health, international migration. An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap:	 water quality and pollution management matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus the need for transfer to maintain supplies. Energy: the changing energy mix – reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources. Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity): global patterns of calorie intake and food supply reasons for increasing food consumption: economic development, rising population factors affecting food supply: climate, technology, pests and 	current geographical issue should be dealt with.	
--	---	---	--	--

development a	ind disease, water stress,
tourism, aid, us	sing conflict, poverty.
intermediate	Impacts of food
technology, fai	rtrade, insecurity – famine,
debt relief,	undernutrition, soil
microfinance lo	pans. erosion, rising prices,
An example of	how the social unrest.
growth of touris	sm in • Overview of strategies
an LIC or NEE	helps to increase food
to reduce the	supply:
development a	lap. irrigation aeroponics
 A case study of 	f one and hydrononics the
LIC or NEE to	new green revolution
illustrate.	and use of
the location on	d biotochnology
	the appropriate
	ine appropriate
	any and technology
giobally	• an example of a large
• the wider politi	cal, scale agricultural
social, cultural	and development to show
environmental	context how it has both
within which th	e advantages and
country is place	ed disadvantages.
 the changing ir 	ndustrial Moving towards a
structure. The	balance sustainable resource
between differe	ent future:
sectors of the	 the potential for
economy. How	/ sustainable food
manufacturing	supplies: organic
industry can st	imulate farming, permaculture,
economic	urban farming
development	initiatives, fish and
• the role of	meat from sustainable
transnational	sources, seasonal
	food consumption.
	reduced waste and

•	an example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food.
---	---

