

		<u>Term 1</u>	<u>Term 2</u>	<u>Term 3</u>
Key Stage 3 Geography	<u>Year 8</u>	<p>What is Geography?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical, human and environmental geography. The location of the main places studied in KS3 Geography. How to describe places using geographical key terms. The main physical and human features of The UK The main features of the North East of England. <p>Map Skills?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and plans Direction Scale OS symbols How height is shown on maps. Four and six-figure grid references Latitude and longitude 	<p>Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water cycle and the main features of a rivers drainage basin. The physical process of erosion, transportation and deposition and their role in the formation of river landforms. How waterfalls, meanders, oxbow lakes, deltas, floodplains and levees are formed. The ways in which humans protect themselves against rivers and the reasons behind this. <p>Ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What an ecosystem and a biome are. The global distribution of biomes. The location, climate and structure of tropical rainforests The location, climate and animal adaptations in deserts. The difference between the Arctic and Antarctic. The location, climate and characteristics of the Arctic tundra. 	<p>China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of China and its main physical and human characteristics. The difference between communism and democracy. The distribution of China's population. Controlling China's population- One Child policy. Why so many products are made in China and the conditions in Chinese factories. The causes, effects and solutions to the problems of air, land and water pollution in China. The advantages and disadvantages of the Three Gorges dam and why it is a controversial project. <p>The Middle East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location and countries in the Middle East. Conflict in the Middle East. The resources in the Middle East. The growth of tourism.
	<u>Year 9</u>	<p>Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is crime? The crime of piracy and where it occurs, how it affects different people and prevention. The international problem of the heroin industry. The issues surrounding illegal ivory poaching. The different types of people trafficking and where people are trafficked from. The impacts of the blood diamond industry and how we are trying to prevent this illegal trade. <p>Climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difference between weather and climate. The different climatic zones around the world. The climate zones within the UK. The factors that influence climate. The causes of global warming and the effects of climate and how they vary around the world. The options to minimise the effects of climate change. 	<p>Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world is unequal What is development? Why does the development gap exist? The Millennium Development goals. The unfairness of trade. Africa a misunderstood continent. Why has Sudan struggled to develop? Is there hope for Sudan? <p>Tectonics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structure of the Earth The location and type of tectonic plate boundaries. The location and formation of composite and shield volcanoes. The advantages and disadvantages of living near a volcano The location and causes of earthquakes. Management strategies to monitor/predict earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. 	<p>India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location of India, colonialism and the caste system. Population density in India and the problems this causes. Kerala's birth control policy. What shanty towns are, the reasons they are built, the problems and some solutions to overcome the issues. Globalisation and globalisation in India. The advantages and disadvantages of TNCs. Conflict between India and Pakistan. <p>Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the worst hazard? The formation of hurricanes, tornadoes, tsunamis and depressions. The effects and responses to recent hazards including: a hurricane, an earthquake, a volcanic eruption, a storm, a tsunami and a tornado.

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GCSE Geography	<u>Year 10</u>	<p>Natural hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a natural hazard and the types of natural hazard. • The location, effects, responses and management of tectonic hazards. • The location and causes of tropical storms. • Extreme weather events in the UK. • The causes and effects of climate change and how we are managing it. <p>Urban issues and Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global patterns of global urban change and factors affecting the rate of urbanisation. • The opportunities and challenges created by urban growth in LICs and NEEs. • The social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges in UK cities as a result of urban change. 	<p>UK physical landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems. • The changes in river valleys as move downstream. • The distinctive river landforms and the different physical processes. • The different management strategies used to protect the land from flooding. • The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes. • The distinctive coastal landforms and the different physical processes. • The different management strategies used to protect the land from physical processes. 	<p>The living world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and an example of a small scale UK ecosystem. • The structure, issues of deforestation and sustainable management of the tropical rainforest ecosystem. • The physical characteristics, issues of developing and risks in cold environments. <p>Fieldwork</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two geographical investigations based on two days fieldwork.
	<u>Year 11</u>	<p>Resource management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being. • An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources. • The changing demand and provision of water, food and energy in the UK and opportunities and challenges created by this. • The demand for water resources globally and the link to conflict. • Strategies used to increase water supply. 	<p>The changing economic world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life. • Different measures of development. • 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: disparities in wealth and health, international migration. • Strategies to reduce the development gap. • A case study of a LICs or NEEs experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change. • How major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth. 	<p>Issue evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking and problem-solving based on pre-release material. A chance to demonstrate geographical skills and applied knowledge and understanding by looking at a particular issue(s) derived from the specification using secondary sources.

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A Level Geography	<u>Year 12</u>	<p>Water and carbon cycles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water and the carbon cycles. • The role of the carbon and water stores and cycles in supporting life on Earth with reference to climate. • Human interventions in the carbon cycle. • A case study of a river catchment and the impact of precipitation upon the drainage basin, and implications for sustainable water supply. <p>Geographical Fieldwork</p> <p>Changing places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and importance of places. • Factors contributing to the character of places. • The importance of the meanings and representations attached to places by people. • Exploring the developing character of a local place and comparing this to a distant place. 	<p>Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure of the Earth and internal energy sources. • The theory of plate tectonics. • The different types of plate boundaries and the landforms associated with them. • Volcanic hazards and their effects. • Our management of the hazards presented by volcanoes. • Seismic hazards and their effects. • Our management of the hazards presented by seismic events. • The nature and causes of tropical storms. Our management of the hazards presented by tropical storms. • The nature and causes of wildfires. Risk management designed to reduce the impact of wildfires. 	<p>Population and the environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global and regional patterns of food production and consumption. • Global patterns of health morbidity, mortality and morbidity. • The global prevalence and distribution of a biologically transmitted disease and a non-communicable disease. • The role of international agencies and NGOs in promoting health and combating disease on a global scale. • The factors that cause population change. • The global population futures due to health impacts of global environmental change.
	<u>Year 13</u>	<p>Coastal systems and landscapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscapes that develop as a result of the interaction of winds, waves, currents and terrestrial and marine sediments. • Distinctive coastal processes. • The development of coastal erosional and depositional landscapes. • The impact of eustatic and isostatic sea level changes and the development of coastlines of submergence and emergence as a result • Coastal management to cope with the hazards of flooding and erosion. 	<p>Global systems and governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dimensions of and the factors that influence globalisation. • The form and nature of global systems. • International trade and access to markets. • Global governance and the issues associated with the attempts at global governance. • Antarctica as a global common. • Antarctica's vulnerability to global economic pressures and environmental change. • The impacts of globalisation including: the benefits of growth, integration, stability, inequalities, injustice, conflict and environmental impact. 	<p>Geography fieldwork investigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of a 3,000-4,000 word individual investigation based on data collected in the field.

