**Subject: Geography** 

Half Term 1 - 7 weeks	Half Term 2 - 7 weeks	Half Term 3 – 7 weeks	Half Term 4- 6 weeks	Half Term 5- 5 weeks	Half Term 6- 7 weeks
7 Where and why are fantastic	How at risk am I?		What are the challenges and	What are the challenges and	How does deposition change the
places in geography?	12 lessons)	How does ice change the world?	opportunities facing Africa? (12 lessons)	opportunities facing Africa? Assessment	coastline?
Our place in the world – Baseline	What is a Natural hazard?	How do people use glaciers?			How has life on the Holderness
assessment What locational knowledge do you	Boscastle, what caused the flood?	To what extent is Haiti a multi	School link with Salt River School Cape Town- South Africa.	What happens where the land meets the sea?	coast changed?
have?	Boscastic, what caused the nood.	hazard environment?	(comparison of the students'	(12 lessons)	What defences can be used to
Is Hull's location a cause of	How did people respond to the		life/aspirations etc.) - letter		protect the coast?
challenge or opportunity?  Decision making exercise – where	flood?	How at risk am I? Assessment	writing	What shapes our coastal landscape?	Weighing it up are the benefits
should we locate a new activity	Drought: What are the causes and	What are the challenges and	What is the pattern of climate	landscape:	worth the costs?
centre	effects?	opportunities facing Africa?	and Biomes in Africa?	What forms of erosion take place	
	How are humans affected by	(12 lessons) What does Africa mean to you?	What is the difference between	on the coast?	Decision making activity on the Holderness coast
Focus on fantastic places around	deforestation?	what does Africa mean to you?	drought and desertification?	What landforms are created by	Holderness coast
he world developing a range of		What is the physical landscape		forces of erosion?	Fieldwork visit to Bridlington
geographical skills	What are the physical and human	of Africa?	Is there a future for the Sahel?	Harrist de la desarra de la desarra de la compansión de la desarra de la compansión de la c	M/h at h an an an and an ath a land
( direction, scale, grid references etc)	causes of wildfires?	How has Africa's past shaped it's	What are the challenges and	How does transportation change the coastline?	What happens where the land meets the sea? <b>Assessment</b>
North America – why has the rock	What are the impacts of wildfires in	present?	opportunities of population	the oddstine.	meets the sea. Assessment
moved?	Australia?	Ĺ	change in Africa?		
Europe – Svalbard – Why would a tourist go on holiday where it is	How is the UK affected by extreme	How developed are African countries?	What are the challenges and opportunities of urbanisation in		
cold and dark?	weather?	countries:	Africa?		
Africa – the crazy animals of					
Madagascar					
Oceania – Why is Australia such a popular tourist destination?					
South America – Why do 1.5					
million visitors go to Machu Picchu					
each year? Asia – How is Masdar city, Dubai					
sustainable					
Where and why are fantastic	How at risk am I? Skill development	Development and	What are the challenges and	Development of extended writing	
places in geography? Skills development	Thinking skills - What risks does nature poses?	implementation of key terminology	opportunities facing Africa? Skill development	Different exam techniques	Change over time along the Holderness coast. Increasing
Knowledge of Hull's location within	what risks does hature poses?	terminology	development	Different exam techniques	range of places studied linked to
the world.	Development of locational	Social economic and	Development of extended writing	What happens where the land	physical processes
	knowledge through places/examples	environmental effects and	Davidson and and	meets to sea? Skill development	
Location of a range of places around the world using globes,	studied	responses practice	Development and implementation of key	Introduction of physical processes at the coast	Links back to the concept of risk Human's impact on their
maps and atlases	Development of extended writing	Different exam techniques	terminology	processes at the soust	environment
	linked to concepts introduction			Development and	
Development and implementation of key terminology	Development and implementation of	What are the challenges and opportunities facing Africa? Skill	Development of global awareness and cultural capital of	implementation of key terminology	Development of OS map skills
of key terminology	key terminology	development	place.	terminology	Fieldwork opportunity
Different exam techniques		Development of locational and	·	Physical processes	,
the world using alches mans and	Social economic and environmental	place knowledge.	Development of locational and		Development and
the world using globes, maps and atlases	effects and responses practice	Introduction to physical and	place knowledge		implementation of key terminology
30350	Different exam techniques	human geography processes			o,
		Davida mark of with 1 1 11			Different exam techniques
		Development of extended writing			

		Development and implementation of key terminology			
Where and why are fantastic places in geography? Assessment  Retrieval questions/activities every lesson.  Baseline assessment. Locational knowledge test – continents and oceans – our place within Europe/England  Big question - Where are fantastic places in the world?	How at risk am I? Assessment Retrieval questions/activities every lesson.  Big Question – how at risk am I?  End of unit assessment – including mastery form previous topic	Big Question – How at risk am I?  End of unit assessment – including mastery form previous topic  The UK is a safe place to live free from hazards. To what extent do you agree with this statement  What are the challenges and opportunities facing Africa? Assessment Retrieval questions/activities every lesson.  Big Question – challenges and opportunities In Africa	What are the challenges and opportunities facing Africa? Assessment Retrieval questions/activities every lesson.  Big Questions  Mini test on human and physical geography of Africa plus mastery form previous topic – for example continents and oceans.	End of unit assessment on the challenges and opportunities facing Africa- including mastery form previous topic  Different exam techniques  What happens where the land meets the sea? Assessment Retrieval questions/activities every lesson.  Knowledge recall - physical processes and landforms	Year 7 End of Year exam  Retrieval questions/activities every lesson.  Big Question – what happens where the land meets the sea  End of unit – Decision making activity on protecting the Holderness Coast  Different exam techniques

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Can the earth cope? (18 lessons)	Comparison of the three main characters- Gardo, Raphael and Rat	Can we ever know enough about earthquakes and volcanoes to live safely?	Volcano case study - Iceland	Why is the weather changing? (9 lessons)	Why are rivers important? (6 weeks/9 lessons)
What are the causes and effects of global warming/climate change?	Assessment – Big Write – write an alternative ending to the novel.	(12 lessons)  Do continents fit together like	Can we ever know enough about earthquakes and volcanoes to live safely? <b>Assessment</b>	Can you identify different types of weather?	How does water flow into rivers?
Why use renewable energy?	novei.	jigsaw pieces?  Where are the worlds	What is development? 9 lessons)	How do we measure weather?	What work do rivers do?
Wind energy study.	Can the earth cope? What are the problems	earthquakes and volcanoes?	What is development?	What are clouds and why does it rain?	How do rivers change from source to mouth?
Oilville decision making exercise - Assessment	associated with food miles?  How do are carbon footprint	What happens beneath our feet? What happens at plate	How is money spread around the world?	What is air pressure and what weather does an anticyclone	How do rivers shape the land?
Trash - Within Can the earth cope unit	compare?	boundaries?	What other ways can be used to	bring?	How do I conduct a river fieldwork enquiry?
Imagine what life would be like	How can we reduce our carbon footprint?	What do we know about Earthquakes?	measure development?	What are depressions and how do they affect our weather?	How are rivers important to
on a dumpsite  Is child labour still present	Plastics pollution – how is it affecting our seas?	Can people manage the risk of living in Earthquake zones?	How can development change over time?	How do I conduct a weather enquiry?	people?  How do rivers create
today?	Waste and waste disposal –	Earthquake case study – Nepal	What is the global development map missing?	What is the climate of the UK?	problems?
Is education useful for children living on dumpsite?	which is the best option?  What are the effects of the	What is a Tsunami?	Why do people live in poverty?	How does climate vary across the world?	How can flooding be managed?
Is it fair for prisoners to live in squalor?	population explosion?	What do we know about Volcanoes?	How can gender equality increase development?	Why is the weather changing?	Why are rivers important? Assessment
	Can the Earth Cope? Assessment	Can people manage the risk of living in Volcano zones?	How do countries and organisation support development?	Assessment	
			What is development? Assessment		
Skill development – Can the Earth cope?	Skill development – Can the Earth cope?	Skill development – can we ever know enough about	Skill development What is development?	Skill development Why is the weather changing?	Skill development – Why are rivers important?
Development of local, national and global impacts	Development of local, national and global impacts	Increasing range of locations studied - plate boundaries map	Increasing range of locations studied linked to global	Creation of and delivery of a	Mastery of physical processe  Change over time along a rive
Increasing range of locations studied.	Increasing range of locations studied.	Increasing range of locations	development	Weather enquiry.	Human's impact on their
Opportunities for extended writing	Opportunities for extended writing	studied - plate boundaries map  Development of geographical	Opportunities for extended writing	Microclimate investigation  Development and	environment  Link back to risk and concept
Oilville assessment – Decision	Development and	processes linked to tectonic hazards	Process of international development.	implementation of key terminology	of flooding
making exercise  Development and	implementation of key terminology	Opportunities for extended writing	Comparison skills between countries of different development		Development of OS map skills Increasing range of locations studied linked to physical
implementation of key terminology	Development of local, national and global impac.	The world map from different	Development and		processes
Trash	Opportunities for extended	perspectives  Development and	implementation of key terminology		Development and implementation of key
Literacy – reading of the novel Trash – making geographical links	writing	Development and implementation of key terminology	Discussion of Gender equality		terminology

Development of decision-making skills Literacy – reading of the novel Trash – making geographical links  Development and implementation of key terminology			Development and implementation of key terminology		
Assessment - Can the Earth cope?	Purple zone -Extended writing  End of unit test – knowledge	Assessment - Can we ever know enough about Earthquakes and volcanoes?	Assessment- What is development?	Assessment - Why is the weather changing?	Assessment – Why are rivers important? Retrieval questions/activities
Retrieval questions/activities every lesson.	recall and application of skills developed	Retrieval questions/activities every lesson.	Retrieval questions/activities every lesson.	Retrieval questions/activities every lesson Big Questions?	every lesson.  Big Questions?
Big Questions Fiture for Oilville. Decision making enquiry		Big Question –  Purple xone -Extended writing	Big Questions	End of unit assessment - knowledge recall and application	Physical and human changes along a river
Assessment - Trash Retrieval questions/activities every lesso Big write- alternative ending to the book		End of unit assessment - knowledge recall and application of skills developed	Purple zone -Extended writing  End of unit assessment - knowledge recall and application of skills developed	of skills developed  Year 8 End of Year exam	Knowledge recall - physical processes and landforms  End of unit assessment - knowledge recall and application of skills developed

9	Contrasting world regions – Is the geography of Russia a curse or a benefit?	Contrasting world regions – Why is the Middle east an important world region?	South America – Why does the environment change so much?	South America – Why does the environment change so much?	Antarctica – Is Antarctica the last known wilderness?	How is Asia being transformed?
	Physical geography of Russia (landscape, climate, biomes)	Physical geography of the region	Location of South America  Physical geography of the region	Features of the rainforest  Tribes and life in the rainforest	Location of Antarctica  Animal survival in Antarctica	Introduction to Asia  Monsoon climate in Asia
	Human geography of Russia (population, urbanization,	What problems does the climate create for the region?	Human Geography of the region	Deforestation in the rainforest – causes, impacts and solutions	Climate – why is it cold and dry?	Flooding in Asia
	economy) Investigating Russia using GIS	Human geography of the region (population, economy)	Life in a South American City: Opportunities Challenges – Favelas	Study of the rainforest – decision making activity of whether the road should be built through the forest.	Tourism in Antarctica Climate Change in Antarctica	Mountain biome in Asia  Why is the population of Asia diverse?
	Chernobyl in Russia	Economic development of the region	Improving the quality of life in a favela		Antarctic Treaty	How is urbanization changing lives in Asia?
	Geographical enquiry – Why did Russia plant their flag on the seabed of the North Pole?	Migration and conflict in the Middle East			Future for Antarctica	
	Skill Development Increasing range of locations studied. Development of understanding	Skill Development Increasing range of locations studied. Development of understanding	Skill Development Increasing range of locations studied. Development of understanding	Skill Development Increasing range of locations studied. Development of understanding and	Skill Development Increasing range of locations studied. Development of understanding	Skill Development Increasing range of locations studied.  Development of understanding and
	and application of key physical and human geographical processes	and application of key physical and human geographical processes	and application of key physical and human geographical processes	application of key physical and human geographical processes	and application of key physical and human geographical processes	application of key physical and human geographical processes

	Opportunities for extended writing Decision making activity – extended writing	Opportunities for extended writing	Opportunities for extended writing Decision making activity – extended writing	Opportunities for extended writing  Decision making activity – extended writing	Opportunities for extended writing	Opportunities for extended writing
	Assessment Why did Russia plant their flag on the seabed of the North Pole	Assessment End of unit test – knowledge recall and application of skills developed	Assessment Improving the quality of life in the favelas	Assessment Decision making activity - Should they build the road through the Amazon	Assessment End of unit test – knowledge recall and application of skills developed	Assessment End of key stage 3 assessment
10	The Challenge of Natural Hazards – Tectonic Hazards  Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property  Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are the result of physical processes  The effects of, and responses to, a tectonic hazard vary between areas of contrasting levels of wealth.  HIC case study – Christchurch LIC case study – Haiti  Management can reduce the effects of a tectonic hazard  Global atmospheric circulation helps to determine patterns of weather and climate  Tropical storms (hurricanes, cyclones, typhoons) develop as a result of particular physical conditions  Tropical storms have significant effects on people and the environment.	The Challenge of Natural Hazards – Weather Hazards  The UK is affected by a number of weather hazards  Extreme weather events in the UK have impacts on human activity Case study – Somerset floods  Climate change  Climate change is the result of natural and human factors and has a range of effects.  Managing climate change involves both mitigation (reducing causes) and adaptation (responding to change)  Urban Issues and challenges  A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas  Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for	Urban Issues and challenges  A case study of a major city in a LIC or NEE - Lagos, Nigeria  • Location and importance of the city • Causes of growth • How urban growth has created opportunities (social and economic) • How urban growth has created challenges.  An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor – Lagos, Nigeria  Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges  Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK  A case study of a major city in the UK – London. • Location and importance of London	The Changing Economic World  Global variations in economic development and quality of life.  Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.  An example of how the growth in tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.  Case study – Kenya  Some LICS and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change  Case study – Nigeria  Location and importance Political, social, cultural and environmental context of the country.  Changing industrial structure.  The role of transnational corporations (TNCs) Changing political and trading relationships with the wider world International aid	The Changing Economic World  Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth  Causes of economic change Post-industrial economy physical environment  An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable – Bridgehead Business Park  Social and economic changes in the rural landscape Improvements and new developments in infrastructure North – south divide Place of the UK in the wider world	Suitable question for geographical enquiry     Select, measure and record data appropriate to the chosen enquiry     Select appropriate ways of processing and presenting fieldwork data     Describe, analyse and explain fieldwork data     Reach conclusions Evaluation of geographical enquiry  Physical landscapes in the UK  UK has a range of diverse landscapes  Coastal Landscapes  The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes.  Distinctive coastal landscapes are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes.  Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes.
	Case study – Typhoon Haiyan	cities in LICs and NEEs  A case study of a major city in a LIC or NEE - Lagos, Nigeria  • Location and importance of the city • Causes of growth • How urban growth has created opportunities (social and economic) • How urban growth has created challenges.	Impacts of migration     How urban change has created opportunities (social, economic and environmental)     How urban change has created challenges     An example of an urban regeneration project – Stratford, London  Sustainable living in the UK	<ul> <li>Environmental impacts of economic development</li> <li>Effects of economic development of the quality of life of the population.</li> </ul>		An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK – Mappleton, Holderness Coast
	Skill development	Skill development	Skill development	Skill development	Skill development	Skill development

	D	D	D	D	D	
	Demonstrate knowledge of	Demonstrate knowledge of	Demonstrate knowledge of locations, places, processes,	Demonstrate knowledge of	Demonstrate knowledge of	Demonstrate knowledge of locations,
	locations, places, processes,	locations, places, processes,		locations, places, processes,	locations, places, processes,	places, processes, environments, and different scales.
	environments, and different	environments, and different	environments, and different	environments, and different scales.	environments, and different	
	scales.	scales.	scales.	Demonstrate geographical	scales.	Demonstrate geographical
	Demonstrate geographical	Demonstrate geographical	Demonstrate geographical	understanding of: concepts and	Demonstrate geographical	understanding of: concepts and how
	understanding of: concepts and	understanding of: concepts and	understanding of: concepts and	how they are used in relation to	understanding of: concepts and	they are used in relation to places,
	how they are used in relation to	how they are used in relation to	how they are used in relation to	places, environments and	how they are used in relation to	environments and processes, the
	places, environments and	places, environments and	places, environments and	processes, the interrelationships	places, environments and	interrelationships between places,
	processes, the interrelationships	processes, the	processes, the interrelationships	between places, environments and	processes, the interrelationships	environments and processes.
	between places, environments and processes.	interrelationships between places, environments and	between places, environments and processes.	processes. Apply knowledge and	between places, environments and processes.	Apply knowledge and understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate
		•	•			•
	Apply knowledge and	processes.	Apply knowledge and	understanding to interpret, analyse	Apply knowledge and	geographical information and issues
	understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate	Apply knowledge and understanding to interpret,	understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate	and evaluate geographical information and issues to make	understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate	to make judgements. Select, adapt and use a variety of
	geographical information and	analyse and evaluate	geographical information and	judgements.	geographical information and	skills and techniques to investigate
	issues to make judgements.	geographical information and	issues to make judgements.	Select, adapt and use a variety of	issues to make judgements.	questions and issues and
	Select, adapt and use a variety of	issues to make judgements.	Select, adapt and use a variety of	skills and techniques to investigate	Select, adapt and use a variety of	communicate findings
	skills and techniques to	Select, adapt and use a variety	skills and techniques to	questions and issues and	skills and techniques to	Communicate infulligs
	investigate questions and issues	of skills and techniques to	investigate questions and issues	communicate findings	investigate questions and issues	
	and communicate findings	investigate questions and	and communicate findings	Communicate infamgs	and communicate findings	
	and communicate infamigs	issues and communicate	and communicate midnigs		and communicate infullys	
		findings				
	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment	Assessment
	Mid unit assessment - Challenge	End of unit assessment -	End of unit assessment – Urban	Mid - unit assessment - Changing	Mid - unit assessment -	Mid – unit assessment - Coastal
	of natural hazards: Tectonic	Challenge of natural hazards	issues and challenges	Economic world	Changing Economic world	landscapes in the UK
	hazards	Mid - unit assessment - Urban				·
		issues and challenges				Fieldwork write up on Bridlington
						End of year assessment
11	Physical landscapes in the UK -	The Living World	The Living World	Challenge of Resource	Issue evaluation	End of year assessment
11	Physical landscapes in the UK – River Landscapes			Challenge of Resource Management		End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes	Ecosystems exist at a range of	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts	Management	Develop a critical perspective of	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the		Management  Different strategies can be used to	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.  Example of large scale agricultural	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification  Challenge of Resource	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream  Distinctive fluvial landforms	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components  Tropical rainforests –	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.  Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream  Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components  Tropical rainforests – Tropical rainforest ecosystems	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification  Challenge of Resource Management	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.  Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain  Example of a local scheme in an	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream  Distinctive fluvial landforms	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components  Tropical rainforests – Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification  Challenge of Resource Management  Food, water and energy are	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.  Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain  Example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream  Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components  Tropical rainforests – Tropical rainforest ecosystems	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification  Challenge of Resource Management  Food, water and energy are fundamental to human	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.  Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain  Example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food – Rice fish	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream  Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes  Different management strategies	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components  Tropical rainforests – Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification  Challenge of Resource Management  Food, water and energy are	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.  Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain  Example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream  Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes  Different management strategies can be used to protect river	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components  Tropical rainforests – Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics  Deforestation has economic	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification  Challenge of Resource Management  Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development	Different strategies can be used to increase food supply. Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain  Example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food – Rice fish farming, Bangladesh	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream  Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes  Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components  Tropical rainforests – Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics  Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts.	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification  Challenge of Resource Management  Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development  The changing demand and	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.  Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain  Example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food – Rice fish	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream  Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes  Different management strategies can be used to protect river	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components  Tropical rainforests – Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics  Deforestation has economic	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification  Challenge of Resource Management  Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development  The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply. Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain  Example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food – Rice fish farming, Bangladesh  Unfamiliar fieldwork	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream  Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes  Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components  Tropical rainforests – Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics  Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts. Case study – Amazon rainforest	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification  Challenge of Resource Management  Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development  The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply.  Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain  Example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food – Rice fish farming, Bangladesh  Unfamiliar fieldwork  Use of geographical skills applied	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream  Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes  Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding  An example of s flood	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components  Tropical rainforests – Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics  Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts. Case study – Amazon rainforest  Tropical rainforests need to be	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification  Challenge of Resource Management  Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development  The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges:	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply. Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain  Example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food – Rice fish farming, Bangladesh  Unfamiliar fieldwork  Use of geographical skills applied to unfamiliar fieldwork:	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages	End of year assessment
11	River Landscapes  The shapes of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream  Distinctive fluvial landforms result from different physical processes  Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding  An example of s flood management scheme in the UK –	Ecosystems exist at a range of scales and involve the interaction between biotic and abiotic components  Tropical rainforests – Tropical rainforest ecosystems have a range of distinctive characteristics  Deforestation has economic and environmental impacts. Case study – Amazon rainforest	Areas on the fringe of hot deserts are at risk of desertification  Challenge of Resource Management  Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development  The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges: Food	Management  Different strategies can be used to increase food supply. Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain  Example of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of food – Rice fish farming, Bangladesh  Unfamiliar fieldwork  Use of geographical skills applied to unfamiliar fieldwork: Cartographic skills	Develop a critical perspective of the issues studied Consider the points of view of the stakeholders involved Make an appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages	End of year assessment
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		Case study – Thar desert	Different strategies can be used to increase food supply. Example of large scale agricultural development – Almeria, Spain			
	Skill development Demonstrate knowledge of locations, places, processes, environments, and different scales. Demonstrate geographical understanding of: concepts and how they are used in relation to places, environments and processes, the interrelationships between places, environments and processes. Apply knowledge and understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues to make judgements. Select, adapt and use a variety of skills and techniques to investigate questions and issues and communicate findings.	Skill development Demonstrate knowledge of locations, places, processes, environments, and different scales. Demonstrate geographical understanding of: concepts and how they are used in relation to places, environments and processes, the interrelationships between places, environments and processes.  Apply knowledge and understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues to make judgements. Select, adapt and use a variety of skills and techniques to investigate questions and issues and communicate findings.	Skill development Demonstrate knowledge of locations, places, processes, environments, and different scales. Demonstrate geographical understanding of: concepts and how they are used in relation to places, environments and processes, the interrelationships between places, environments and processes. Apply knowledge and understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues to make judgements. Select, adapt and use a variety of skills and techniques to investigate questions and issues and communicate findings.	Skill development Demonstrate knowledge of locations, places, processes, environments, and different scales. Demonstrate geographical understanding of: concepts and how they are used in relation to places, environments and processes, the interrelationships between places, environments and processes. Apply knowledge and understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues to make judgements. Select, adapt and use a variety of skills and techniques to investigate questions and issues and communicate findings.	Skill development Demonstrate knowledge of locations, places, processes, environments, and different scales. Demonstrate geographical understanding of: concepts and how they are used in relation to places, environments and processes, the interrelationships between places, environments and processes. Apply knowledge and understanding to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues to make judgements. Select, adapt and use a variety of skills and techniques to investigate questions and issues and communicate findings.	
	Assessment Mid – unit assessment - River landscapes in the UK	Assessment Mid unit assessment - Ecosystems and Tropical Rainforest  Mock exam session	Assessment End of unit assessment – Living World Mid unit assessment - Challenge of Resource Management	Assessment End of unit assessment – Challenge of resource management Mock exam session	Assessment Practice paper on the pre-release issue	
12	Term 1 - Physical Geography	Term 1 - Human Geography	Term 2 - Physical Geography	Term 2 - Human Geography	Term 3 - Physical Geography	Term 3 - Human Geography
	Coastal systems and landscapes	Changing Places	Hazards	Contemporary Urban Environments	Hazards	Contemporary Urban Environments
	Coasts as natural systems  Systems and processes	The nature and importance of places	The concept of hazard in a geographical context	Urbanisation Urban forms	Fire in nature - Australian 2019/2020, California UK Saddleworth Moor	Sustainable urban development  Case studies of 2 contrasting urban
	Coastal landscapes development	Changing places – relationships, connections,	Plate tectonics	Social and economic issues	Case studies - Multi hazard	areas – London and Mumbai
	Coastal management	meaning and representation	Volcanic hazards - Mt Ontake - Mt Etna	associated with urbanization	environments - Haiti, Japan	Fieldwork investigation
	Case study – coastal environment at a local scale - Holderness Coast	Place studies: Local study – Humber Street, Hull, including field trip	Seismic hazards -Nepal - Christchurch	Urban climate  Urban drainage	Fieldwork investigation Field work visits NEA  Explore a focus and	Field work visits  NEA  Explore a focus and choose an
	Case study – contrasting coastal landscape beyond the UK - Odisha and Sundarbans	Contrasting place study – Stratford, London	Storm hazards – Katrina, Matthew, - Sandy	Other contemporary urban environmental issues	<ul> <li>choose an aim</li> <li>Planning primary data collection</li> <li>Design a sampling strategy</li> <li>Secondary data</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Planning primary data collection</li> <li>Design a sampling strategy</li> <li>Secondary data</li> <li>Submit investigation proposal</li> <li>Collect primary data</li> </ul>

	Skill development Develop knowledge of locations, plat all geographical scales from locations at all geography at a range of temporary concepts which illuminate their significations and be able to analyse the environment interactions at all geography with the world today. Develop their understanding of, and place, space, scale and environment GCSE, including developing a more concepts Gain understanding of specialised of These must include the concepts of feedback, inequality, representation interdependence, mitigation and addresilience and thresholds Improve understanding of the ways circumstances have an impact on the place and environment, and developengage, as citizens, with the question arange of quantitative and qualitative and qualitative and qualitative and qualitative and qualitative and plying them as an integral part of Assessment - End of unit test	al to global of the processes in physical and apporal and spatial scales and the nificance in a range of locations. he complexity of people- graphical scales, and appreciate of some of the key issues facing d ability to apply, the concepts of nt, that underpin both the NC and nuanced understanding of these concepts relevant to content. of causality, systems, equilibrium, n, identity, globalization, laptation, sustainability, risk, s in which values, attitudes and the relationships between people, p the knowledge and ability to ons and issues arising. in selecting, using and evaluating ive skills and approaches, and	all geographical scales from local Develop an in-depth understanding human geography at a range of ter concepts which illuminate their sig Recognise and be able to analyse interactions at all geographical scal underpin understanding of some of today.  Develop their understanding of, an place, space, scale and environme GCSE, including developing a more concepts  Gain understanding of specialised must include the concepts of causinequality, representation, identity, mitigation and adaptation, sustainal Improve understanding of the way circumstances have an impact on place and environment, and developing as citizens, with the quest	g of the processes in physical and imporal and spatial scales and the gnificance in a range of locations. The complexity of people-environment ales, and appreciate how these of the key issues facing the world in the data and the nuanced understanding of these concepts relevant to content. These sality, systems, equilibrium, feedback, globalization, interdependence, ability, risk, resilience and thresholds in which values, attitudes and the relationships between people, op the knowledge and ability to ions and issues arising. In selecting, using and evaluating a ve skills and approaches, and	geographical scales from local to go Develop an in-depth understanding human geography at a range of ter concepts which illuminate their sign Recognise and be able to analyse to interactions at all geographical scalar understanding of some of the key in Develop their understanding of, and space, scale and environment, that including developing a more nuand Gain understanding of specialised must include the concepts of causinequality, representation, identity, mitigation and adaptation, sustainal Improve understanding of the ways circumstances have an impact on and environment, and develop the citizens, with the questions and issue Become confident and competent	of the processes in physical and apporal and spatial scales and the nificance in a range of locations. The complexity of people-environment ales, and appreciate how these underpin ssues facing the world today. It ability to apply, the concepts of place, underpin both the NC and GCSE, and understanding of these concepts concepts relevant to content. These ality, systems, equilibrium, feedback, globalization, interdependence, ability, risk, resilience and thresholds in which values, attitudes and the relationships between people, place knowledge and ability to engage, as the arising. In selecting, using and evaluating a le skills and approaches, and applying
13	Term 1 - Physical Geography	Term 1 – Human Geography	Term 2 - Physical Geography	Term 2 – Human Geography	Term 3	Term 3
	NEA – Analysis, Conclusions and Evaluation  Water and Carbon Cycles  Water and carbon cycles as natural systems  The water cycle  The carbon cycle  Water, carbon, climate and life on Earth	NEA – Analysis, Conclusions and Evaluation  Global Systems and Global Governance  Globalisation  Global systems  International trade and access to markets	Water and Carbon Cycles  Case study of a tropical rainforest – River Amazon  Case study of a river catchment at a local scale.  Revision	Global Systems and Global Governance  The global commons.  Antarctica as a global common  Globalisation critique  Revision	Revision	Revision
	Luitii	Global governance				

how these underpin understanding of some of the key issues facing underpin understanding of some of the key issues facing the world Recognise and be able to analyse the complexity of people-environment interactions at all geographical scales, and appreciate how these underpin the world today. today. Develop their understanding of, and ability to apply, the concepts of Develop their understanding of, and ability to apply, the concepts of understanding of some of the key issues facing the world today. place, space, scale and environment, that underpin both the NC and place, space, scale and environment, that underpin both the NC and Develop their understanding of, and ability to apply, the concepts of place, GCSE, including developing a more nuanced understanding of these GCSE, including developing a more nuanced understanding of these space, scale and environment, that underpin both the NC and GCSE, including developing a more nuanced understanding of these concepts Gain understanding of specialised concepts relevant to content. Gain understanding of specialised concepts relevant to content. These Gain understanding of specialised concepts relevant to content. These These must include the concepts of causality, systems, equilibrium, must include the concepts of causality, systems, equilibrium, feedback, must include the concepts of causality, systems, equilibrium, feedback, feedback, inequality, representation, identity, globalization, inequality, representation, identity, globalization, interdependence, inequality, representation, identity, globalization, interdependence, interdependence, mitigation and adaptation, sustainability, risk, mitigation and adaptation, sustainability, risk, resilience and thresholds mitigation and adaptation, sustainability, risk, resilience and thresholds resilience and thresholds Improve understanding of the ways in which values, attitudes and Improve understanding of the ways in which values, attitudes and Improve understanding of the ways in which values, attitudes and circumstances have an impact on the relationships between people, circumstances have an impact on the relationships between people, place circumstances have an impact on the relationships between people, place and environment, and develop the knowledge and ability to and environment, and develop the knowledge and ability to engage, as place and environment, and develop the knowledge and ability to engage, as citizens, with the questions and issues arising. citizens, with the questions and issues arising. engage, as citizens, with the questions and issues arising. Become confident and competent in selecting, using and evaluating a Become confident and competent in selecting, using and evaluating a Become confident and competent in selecting, using and evaluating range of quantitative and qualitative skills and approaches, and range of quantitative and qualitative skills and approaches, and applying a range of quantitative and qualitative skills and approaches, and applying them as an integral part of their studies them as an integral part of their studies applying them as an integral part of their studies. **Assessment** – Mid unit test Assessment - Mid unit test Assessment – End of unit test **Assessment** – End of unit test