

Autumn Term 1 & 2 Year 10 Geography

Year 10	<b>Lesson 1</b> <b>Learning intentions</b> (what can a student do at the end of the lesson)	<b>Lesson 2</b> <b>Learning intentions</b> (what can a student do at the end of the lesson)	<b>Lesson 3</b> <b>Learning intentions</b> (what can a student do at the end of the lesson)
Week 1	Introduction to key skills needed as Geographers, including the importance of using reliable and accurate sources of information. Study of contemporary news stories and how they link to key concepts in Geography.	Statistical skills in Geography and how to do them. How can these skills be transferred to unknown contexts to interpret geographical sources?	How can we use maps at different scales to interpret the landscapes we can see? How can we use maps at different scales to interpret settlement development and location?
Week 2	What do we mean by towns and cities? What hierarchy can we see in settlements? Why do some settlements develop whilst others do not? Why did Keighley locate where it did?	What is urbanisation? How has urbanisation changed across the globe? How does the process differ between MDCs, ECs and LDCs? What factors influenced the process of urbanisation in the past and how is that different today?	How does population density and distribution help us understand the process of urbanisation? How can we interpret population data of the UK to understand the process of urbanisation? What factors have influenced population distribution in the UK?
Week 3	How does urbanisation give way to suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation? What factors influence this process? How might these processes impact on both urban and rural communities?	What is the international and national context of Birmingham? How has that context changed over time?	How has the structure of Birmingham changed over time and why? Is there evidence of the processes of urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter urbanisation, re-urbanisation within Birmingham?

<p>Week 4</p>	<p>What factors have led to changing Birmingham? How has migration, both international and national changed the demographics and diversity of Birmingham? What opportunities and issues might this have created?</p>	<p>What is meant by structural change? What structural changes have occurred in Birmingham and why have these happened? How have the changes impacted on the city in both a positive and negative way?</p>	<p>What do we mean by social inequality? What evidence of social inequality is evident in Birmingham? How does the spatial difference in equality link to population demographics?</p>
<p>Week 5</p>	<p>How has the city centre changed over time? What factors have led to a decline in retail within Birmingham centre? How have they tried to redevelop the centre to revive it?</p>	<p>What do we mean by sustainability? Why is it important we look at economic and social sustainability as well as environmental? What are some of the issues facing Birmingham today?</p>	<p>What strategies has Birmingham implemented to become more sustainable? Are these top down or bottom up? What are the pros and cons of the strategies implemented, including the spatial and temporal scale?</p>
<p>Week 6</p>	<p>What makes Mexico City a distinctive city in an Emerging Country(EC)? What is the international and national context of Mexico City? How has that context changed over time? Why is it classed as a megacity?</p>	<p>What is the site and situation of Mexico City? How is it connected to other cities and countries and why is this important?</p>	<p>What is the population structure of Mexico City? How has the population changed over time? What causes the change in population? What impacts does that population change have?</p>

<p>Week 7</p>	<p>What issues are created by rapid urbanisation in Mexico City? How does this lead to issues with water and pollution? How does this lead to issues for housing?</p>	<p>What inequality is evident in Mexico City? Why is inequality evident in Mexico City? How does that link to rapid urbanisation?</p>	<p>What do we mean by formal and informal employment? Why is this an issue for Mexico City? How does this link to issues of rapid urbanisation?</p>
<p>Week 8</p>	<p>What is the difference between top down and bottom up strategies? How does Mexico City use both to try and overcome the issues it has? Have those strategies been successful and why?</p>	<p>How can we apply our understanding of urbanisation and changing cities to UK challenges paper? What are the main issues facing UK cities today?</p>	<p>Why is there a housing shortage in the UK? What do we mean by brownfield and greenfield sites? How can both be used to reduce the housing shortage? What other issues could this create?</p>
<p>Week 9</p>	<p>What is the hierarchy of settlements from urban to rural?  What are the characteristics of rural settlements.  How can we identify rural settlements from an OS map in our local area?</p>	<p>How might urbanisation processes lead to changes in rural settlements?  What primary and secondary methods can we use to investigate the changes that occur to rural settlements?</p>	<p>What evidence is there of changes to Malham as a rural settlement?  What are the limitations to the methods of investigation we have used?</p>
<p>Week 10</p>	<p>What do we mean by development?  What do we mean by the danger of a single story?  How does Hans Rosling idea of Factfulness link to development?</p>	<p>What are the issues of using single composite indicators for development?  What is Human development Index and how does it work?  Why is the Corruption Index useful?</p>	<p>Why is it important to study the Gini Coefficient and Loenz curve for countries?  Why do we need to compare these over time?  What do they tell us about development?</p>

<p>Week 11</p>	<p>What is the difference between quality of life and standards of living?</p> <p>How does the cycle of poverty fit in?</p> <p>Do all LDCs have low standards of living?</p>	<p>What are the global patterns of development?</p> <p>How has this changed over the past 50 years?</p> <p>What are the main influencing factors?</p>	<p>How might colonialism have hindered the development of countries such as Haiti?</p> <p>What other factors may have been significant?</p>
<p>Week 12</p>	<p>What is the distribution of inequality across the UK?</p> <p>How does the census support our understanding of social inequality in the UK?</p> <p>How is deprivation measured in the UK?</p>	<p>How would we investigate social inequality in our local area?</p>	<p>What do we mean by top down and bottom up strategies?</p> <p>How can these strategies be used to reduce social inequality in the UK?</p>
<p>Week 13</p>	<p>What do we mean by the two-speed economy?</p> <p>What evidence is there of a two-speed economy in the UK?</p> <p>What strategies can be used to minimise this issue?</p>	<p>What is the location of India both in geographical and geopolitical terms?</p> <p>What is the physical Geography of India like?</p>	<p>What is the history of India?</p> <p>What do we mean by the partition of India and how is that linked to it's colonial past?</p>
<p>Week 14</p>	<p>How has the physical geography of India influenced it's development over the past 75 years?</p>	<p>How has the colonial past of India influenced it's development over the past 75 years?</p>	<p>What regional differences are there in development across India?</p> <p>What is the economic core of India and what is the periphery?</p>