Geography Curriculum

Sequencing and key concepts

Concepts across the Key stages are embedded throughout KS3-5 and come from the ALCAB report. The concepts per topic are colour coded on the curriculum document.

The main concepts that will be incorporated into every topic throughout the key stages are

SCALE: spatial and temporal

7 Fantastic Places

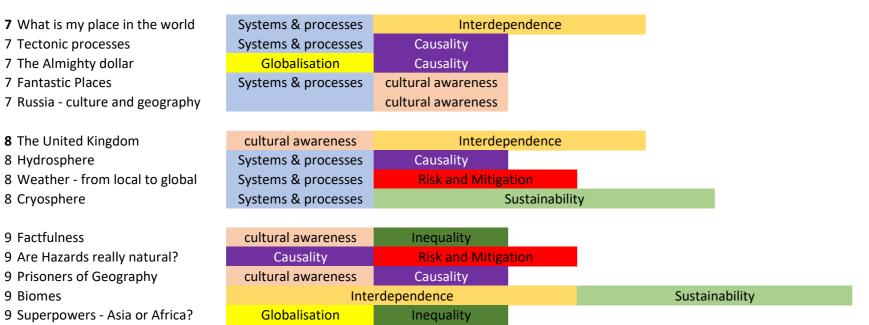
8 Hydrosphere

8 Cryosphere

9 Factfulness

9 Biomes

PLACE: use of locations and named case studies



Geography Key Stage 3 Curriculum 2020

What is my place in the world? 2. Geography of the school groun 3 What is my sense of place of Ke 4 How and why has Keighley chan 5 Where is Keighley in the world? 6What are the main attractions of Why are rocks so important to us? What is the rock cycle? How do tectonic processes interact to create distinctive landscapes? How do earthquakes and volcano How do earthquakes and volcano How do processes interact in Icela Why do we get different types of How might tectonic hazards be m Where does Lauren Millers \$ go? What do we mean by the econom Why is China manufacturing radic How has China's economy change Why does China invest in Nigeria: What is the link between Nigeria: What is the link between Nigeria: What is place How can both natural and human fantastic? What makes a place fantastic? Why is Dubai an impossible city? How can we make cities more sus Can the Tropical rainforests be class superpower or not? Russia superpower or not? Why is Russia pushing outwards? Why is Russia pushing outwards? Why is Russia pushing outwards?	wareness Inequality	Inter	depend	ence	Susta	ainability		Risk and Mitigation Causality	Globalisation			
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What is the big deal about Russia What is the natural landscape of Russia Russia Superpower or not? Are Russia and the USA at war?								representations of the same place?	Use of maps at different scales			Bias and reliability of
What is the big deal about Russia What is the natural landscape of f Russia Superpower or not? Are Russia and the USA at war?	nake cities more sustainable?							Understanding different values and attitudes.	Data interpretation	Link to continents		sources can influence
Russia Superpower or not? Russia Is Russia the ruler of resources? Are Russia and the USA at war?	cal rainforests be classed as fantastic?							Structure and importance of the rainforest		Link back to lines of latitude.		our perception of place.
Russia Superpower or not? Russia Is Russia the ruler of resources? Are Russia and the USA at war?									Resource interpretation.			
Russia superpower or not? Russia Is Russia the ruler of resources? Are Russia and the USA at war?										1	_	
Russia Is Russia the ruler of resources? superpower or not? Are Russia and the USA at war?	ig deal about Russia?							What is the natual geography of Russia like?		Link to continents and	Russia	They need to be aware
Russia Is Russia the ruler of resources? superpower or not? Are Russia and the USA at war?								What is the political geography of Russia like?	Use of maps and climate graphs	oceans and latitude	Locational	of the diversity of Russia
superpower or not? Are Russia and the USA at war?	atural landscape of Russia like?							How diverse are the biomes of Russia?	Describing distribution from maps		Place knowledge	
superpower or not? Are Russia and the USA at war?							1	How does this diversity influence Russia?	Interpreting resources	_	GIS	But also that the history
Are Russia and the USA at war?	ruler of resources?							What resources does Russia have?		Link back to economy and	Map skills	and culture of a country
			<u> </u>					How does the distribution of resources influence them?	Understanding of terms eg biotic/abiotic	resource use		can influence current
Why is Russia pushing outwards?	d the USA at war?	7			7			What is the History of the Cold War?				events.
Why is Russia pushing outwards?								How are current events shaping this relationship?	Using historical sources and reliability			
	pushing outwards?							How is Russia exploiting it's resources?	,	Link back to economy and		That current events often
, , , ,								How is it impacting on neighbouring countries?	Key vocab such as renewable and non renewable	resource use		have complex causes.
		\dashv						, 5 5 5	,	1		
									Use of GIS and mapping data.			

Geography Key Stage 3 Curriculum 2020

NIT	Key Questions	Concepts		Declarative Knowledge	Procedural knowledge	Links to prior learning	NC links	Misconceptions
								UK v. GB
	1What do we mean by the UK?			Countries that make up UK	Use of sources and evaluation	Our place in the world		Sustainability is
	2. Why did London become our capital city?			Causes linked to site and situation				
	3. Is London a safe city?			Issues within London and key characterisitcs		Our place in the world		
	4How can we make London a livable city?			Sustainability projects and greening cities	Mapping and annotating sources		Locational knowledge	not only about
	5How is our population changing?			Population pyramids and ONS data	OS maps and interpreting data		Place knowledge	environment
How is the UK changing?	6 How has changing population influenced the UK?			inequaliy, sustainability, deprivation	population pyramids and ONS data interpretation	Almighty \$ and economy	skills including maps,	Decolonising of the
	7Where should we build new houses?			DME on greenfield versus brownfield sites	GIS using old maps, use of ONS data		fieldwork and GIS	curriculum by
	8Is there a need to 'level up' the UK?			Comparison of north and south and causes	ONS data including datashine			
	9The changing landscapes of the UK?			Natural lanscape mapping of the UK.	Fieldwork and use of secondary data	Rock types and rock cycle		Recap on rocks and
	10Rocks of the UK and what they tell us.			Geology maps and history of the UK geologically	Interpretation of OS maps and photos			how they form.
	11How has our coastal landscape changed?			Case study of coastal area	<u></u>	Fantastic places		
	12How has our river landscape changed?			Case study of one UK river.		Fantastic places		
	1What is the hydrological cycle?			Hydrological cycle -stores and processes	Annotating diagrams	River and coastal work		inputs and outputs
	2What factors will influence the hydrological cycle?			Human and natural factors that influence.	calculating means, range and drawing graphs	Rock types from 7		Confusion over term
	What are the main water issues in the UK?			Study of water loss, link to climate change	Map interpretation	Weather next topic	Place knowledge	Water scarcity is just
Why is water so	Why is water creating issues globally?			Conflicts over water, lack of access to water	Mapping and interpretation of photgraphs	UK issues from topic 1	Physical including	for physical reasons
				diseases due to water and changing climate.				
important to us?	How can we be more sustainable in water use			Water saving methods in the UK	GIS to determine patterns	UK issues topic 1	hydrology and climate	
	both in the UK and also in other countries?			Grass root strategies in countries.				
	How can we investigate water use in school			Geographical investigation in school and	Investigation - mapping of water use.	How to set up investigation	GIS	
	and at home?			at home on water use.				
	1What is the difference between weather and climate?			Introduction to climates with map/graphs		Links to water cycle		
	2What is the microclimate of the school grounds?			Geographical investigation.		Links to previous investigation		
	3How does the UK climate vary and why?			Comparison of UK to specific locations	Interpretation of thematic maps and graphs	Links to UK study		Closer to equator is
Why does the world	4What factors influence the UK climate?			Link to winds, ocean currents and solar output	GIS and climate graphs			hotter because it is
weather vary so much?	5How do global climates vary?			Difference between rising and sinking air	Annotation of diagrams	Links to latitude from Year 7	Locational knowledge	closer to the sun
	6Why is it wet at the equator and dry at 30 degrees?							
	7 Why do deserts form where they do?			Location and formation		Links to Tundra from Year 7		
	8How do plants and animals adapt to this?			Characteristics of animals and plants.	Data interpretation	Links to Tundra from Year 7	including glacial areas	Deserts are hot
	9How is the global climate changing?			Evidence of climate change and causes.	Claculating glacial budgets		Place knowledge	
	10What impacts will changing climates have?			Examples of impacts at different scales.	Use of maps at different scales	Links to water issues	Climate	
					Interpreting food webs		Fieldwork	
			, , ,					
	What are glaciers?			Define terms and use examples	Data interpretation	Link to weather and climate		Pupils often find the
	How are glaciers formed?			Cause over long term.	Investigation skills and mapping	Link to tundra from Year 7		idea of glaciers
	Who is Otzi the iceman?			Mapping and storytelling.	Data presentation and calculations	Libnk to fantastic places	Locational and place	abstract and so nee
ow has the cryosphere	How do glaciers erode?			Processes and interrelationships	Sequencing data		knowledge including	to ensure very visua
anged?	What happens when glaciers lose energy?			Processes of deposition and landforms.	Use of different scale maps	Link to processes Year 7	Europe and UK	work at beginning.
	How do we know there used to be glaciers in the UK?			Mapping in Lake District.			Economic activity	That glaciers are
	Why do avalanches happen?			Case study of Alps	Graphical presentation		Climate change and	dynamic.
	What is happening to glaciers today?			How have glaciers changed and causes		Links to climate change Year 8	coastal processes.	
	Why will changing glaciers have a global impact?					-		

Geography Key Stage 3 Curriculum 2020

Systems & processes	Cultural awareness Inequality	Interdependence	Sustainability	Risk and Mitigation Causality	Globalisation			
UNIT	Key Questions	Concepts		Declarative Knowledge	Procedural knowledge	Links to prior knowledge	NC links	Misconceptions
				Factfulness rule of thumb	Interpretation of data	Mapping		Africa is poor
	1What is factfulness?			Measurements of development	Use of GIS systems	UK and social inequality		That countries go
	2How do we measure development?			Use of HDI as a measurement	Use of sources and evaluation		Locational knowledge	from 1 type to
	3How does development contrast across countries?			Mapping countries and comparing	Descriptive statistics and data presentation	Water security Year 8	Place knowledge	another rather
	4Why are there differences in development?			Physica/economic/political factors	Analysis of maps at different scales		skills including maps,	than transition
Is our world a fair place?	5How have some countries improve Qof Life?			Strategies to improve conditions	DME on strategies	Nigeria Year 7	and GIS	
·	6. Why are washing machines magic?			Physica/economic/political factors	Using secondary data	The second second	Comparison of places	
	7How is inequality measured?			Gini coefficient and mapping	osing secondary data	Continents Year 7	including Africa and	
	8How can governments reduce inequality?			Egs from UK and Nigeria/India		continents real 7	Asia	
	9Has the world become fairer?			Comparion over time			Asia	
				1 				
	10How do we ensure we are being factful?			Reducing bias and stereotyping				
	1What do we mean be a hazard?			Definition using hazard equation	Dual coding			hazard v. risk
	2What types of hazards are there in the world?			Mapping using GIS using current data	Interpretation of data	Factfulness		
	3What hazards are associated with the weather?			Formation of tropical storms	Annotating weather maps and storm tracks	Weather Year 8	Place knowledge	
Why are some hazards	4How does level of development influence the impacts of tro	pical storms?		Case studies to show impacts	Maps and data interpretation	Continents Year 7	Locational knowledge	
more dangerous than	5What factors influence how dangerous they are?			Assessment of significance of factors	Descripive statistics		Climate systems	
others?	6ls climate change a weather hazard?			Causes and impacts of CC	Use of maps and photgraphs	Climate change Year 8	Asis/Africa	
others:	7How can weather create an increase rick of disease?			Link to malaria and waterborne	GIS systems to track hazards	cimate change rear o	GIS	
	8Why do some countries suffer more communicable				1 -		lais	
				Case studies to show impacts	Maps of disease distribution			
	diseases?							
	1What do we mean by conflict?			Definitions and examples	Using types of photographs as sources	Development		Complexity of
	2Where are the main conflicts globally?			Mapping of current conflicts	GIS to map conflicts			issues.
	3Why is piracy a problem in Somalia?			Causes and impacts	Mapping and data interpretation	Hazards	Locational knowledge	Look at issue of
Prisoners of Geography	4Do children suffer most in conflicts?			Child soldiers and Syria refugees	Text and comprehension		including Middle East	bias also
how does geography help	6How has colonialism influenced conflict?			Complexity of causes and solutions	Evaluation of data sources	India and Nigeria Year 7	Place knowledge	
us understand world	7Why is there conflict between India and Pakistan?			History of colonialism and how it	Use of maps at different scales	maia ana mgana raar /	Russia	
conflicts?	8Why is the Crimea so important to Russia?			changed borders in 2 examples	ose of maps at afficient scales		Trussia .	
connects:	owny is the crimea so important to Russia:			Causes and impacts of the conflict				
				causes and impacts of the connec				
						•		
	What makes a biome?							
	Where do we find tropical rainforests?			Defining and mapping global examples	Data interpretation	Weather and climate		Look at both sides
	Do the rainforests need protecting?			Definition and classifying reasons	Graphical presentation			Ensure understand the term
	How can we be more sustainable in use of biomes?			Mapping location and physical	Use of maps at different scales	Fantastic places	Locational and place	but different attitudes
Should we preserve	How are temperate forests and grasslands different?			Evaluation of issues such as tourism	Thematic maps		knowledge including	
biomes?	What is life like in the tundra?			DME on concservation v use	Interpretation of models	Siberian Tundra	Africa and North America	
	Why is oil drilling causing problems in the tundra?			Structure and importance of TRF	Use of GIS		Ecosystems	
				Current issues including fires		Climate change	Tourism	Economic as well as
				Case study from Indonesia				environmental
				Case study from Alaska.				Sustainability is not just the
								environment
					1	_ I	·	
	1What do we mean by superpower and who are they?			Terms and definitions, changing				
	2Where are the current superpowers located?			patterns over time.				
	3Why are China and India in conflict?			Mapping and use of data to identify	Mapping of data			
	4How do China and India compare as economies?			Identifying commonalities	Interpretation of statistics	Factfulness		Africa is a contient and mad
	5Is all of Africa poor?			Reasons for conflicts in the SE	Use of thematic maps		Locational knowledge	up of numerous countries.
Africa or Asia?	6How has Nigeria/Kenya changed over the last 50 years?			Comparison of economic and social	Use of secondary data sources	Nigeria in Year 7	including Africa and Asia	Not all of Africa is poor
Where will the next	7Why has Lagos/Narobi grown so fast?			Comparison of economic and social	Use of GIS	gena in real /	Population and	There are +/- to growth
uperpower be from?	8What +/- does this growth cause for Lagos/Narobi?			· ·	036 01 013	Fantastic Places	settlements	There are 7/- to growth
aperpower be irotti:				Case study of changes in Nigeria		ranicasul Places	1	
	9What do these countries have ACs don't?			Factors causing the growth of city			Economic activity	
				Environmental/economic/social		Continents Year 7		
				Comparision of influencing factors				
			1 1 1	I I	1	i	1	1

Systems & Processes	The relationships between inputs, outputs and processes. As the students develop they need to understand the factors that can influence systems and also that often systems interact and are interdependent upon another. By A'level an understanding of feedback systems and how they impact on natural systems is key.
Cultural awareness	Caring approach to Geography and an understanding of the colonisation of Geography. An appreciation and awareness of cultural diversity at different scales. An understanding of factfulness and the danger of a single story. The growth and change of countries / regions.
Inequality	An understanding that inequality can be at different scales. Differences in standards of living and quality of life. An understanding of the complex interrelationships that lead to inequality. Idea of social justice and how that has changed over time and space.
Interdependence	Interrelationships between countries in human Geography and processes in physical. Interelationships of different processes and an understanding that these might change over time as well as space. How these complex interactions lead to unique place profiles.
Sustainability	Meeting todays needs whilst not jeopardising future needs. Social, economic and environmental. An understanding of how this might be linked to inequality and cultural diversity.
Risk and mitigation	Potential hazards and how human management can reduce the impacts. This will include the risk of conflicts and disease epidemics. Interelationship between mitigation and vulnerability of the population and how this has changed over time and space.
Causality	The cause and effect of processes within physical geography and strategies in human geography. Including feedback loops. Links to cultural awareness and the influence of colonisation.
Globalisation	The growing interdependence and connectedness of people's lives across the world.

PLACE	Throughout all of the topics, the idea of place is threaded and integrated. An understanding of the uniqueness of different places based on their place profile and also how natural and human processes interact to create that profile. This includes the contemporary study of case studies.
SPACE	Though abstract in nature, pupils throughoput all the topics will look at spatial changes that occur and understand the reasons for these changes. This will also include elements of how humans use space and the impacts this might have on the environment and physical processes.
SCALE	Throughout the KS3 course, the idea of scale is developed. This will look at spatial changes - how places are affected at local, regional, national and international scale. But also temporal scales - long and short term changes / impacts and responses.

KS4 specific	Place as location	Topics embedded within case-studies that are contemporary and up to date. An awareness that places have complex inter-relationships between natural and human processes. An understanding of the UK as a place.
	Place as community	How humans use and interact with place to create their own unique profiles. How communities are influenced by other factors, including hazards and social justice. How these places may change over time and the reasons why.
	Place as landscape	The natural processes and landforms found within the UK and also globally. An understanind of the interelationships between the landscape and human activity. The importance of climate at a global level and how this influences biomes a nd hazards at a global and national scale.
	Place as an idea	Building on their own identity and developing a sense of place. Understanding their place in the world. Understanding that places are represented in both a formal and informal way and is a concept that is linked to our perceptipons.

Geography Curriculum KS4

Sequencing and key concepts

Concepts across the Key stages are embedded throughout KS3-5 and come from the ALCAB report. The concepts per topic are colour coded on the curriculum document.

The main concepts that will be incorporated into every topic throughout the GCSE are

SCALE: spatial and temporal

PLACE: use of locations and named case studies

The course is not taught by Paper but sequenced to support synoptic links and the ability to undertake the Geographical Investigation at the end of Year 10 into Year 11.

10	Thinking like a Geographer	Interdependence	
10	Changing Cities	Causality	In
10	Weather and climate	Systems & processes	
10	Landscapess - coasts	Systems & processes	
10	Landscapes - rivers	Systems & processes	
10 and 11	Geographical investigation	Systems & processes	
11	Landscapes - rocks	Systems & processes	
11	Global Development	cultural awareness	In
11	Resource Management	Interdependence	
11	Biomes	Interdependence	
10 and 11	UK Challenges	Globalisation	

Interdependence	Causality
Causality	Inequality
Systems & processes	Risk and mitigation
Systems & processes	Risk and mitigation
Systems & processes	Risk and mitigation
Systems & processes	Causality
Systems & processes	Causality
cultural awareness	Inequality
Interdependence	Sustainability
Interdependence	Sustainability
Globalisation	Sustainability

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Geography Key Stage 4 Curriculum 2020

Systems & processes	cultural awareness Inequality	Interd	lependence	Sustainability	Risk and Mitigation Causality Globalisation			
NIT	Key Questions	Concep	ts		Declarative Knowledge	Procedural knowledge	Specification	Misconceptions
	What sources of information can we use?				Current geographical issues	Thematic and OS maps	Paper 1	Scales and how to use
w do we think like	Why do we need to be careful interpreting data?				Climate change	Interpretation graphs and	Paper 2	Grid references
ographers?	Why are maps so useful to Geographers?				Inequality in UK	photos	Paper 3	Bias and manipulation
	How can we use statistics?					Descriptive statistics		of data
	Why does urbanisation occur?				Processes and timeline of how they change	Use of GIS - ArcGIS	Paper 2	Factors stay static
	How does urbanisation differ across countries?				Difference between developed, emerging and developing countries	Use of census data	Paper 3	Differences between
	How does urbanisation vary across the UK?				population density and distribution, including the causes of the differences	Datashine	'	processes
	Why did Birmingham develop where it did?				Site, situation, connectivity and national and international context	Interpretation of world maps		Sitev.situation
	How is Birmingham distinctive?				Structure of Birmingham and how it has changed, timeline of processes and causes.	Interpretation of regional maps		Sustainability not just
	What challenges has and does Birmingham face?				National and international migration, de-industrialisation, inequality, decline in retail	Construction of population		about the environme
Why do cities change?	What strategies increase sustainability in B'ham?				Examples of strategies and evaluation of the strategies success	pyramids		Top down v bottom u
	What makes Mexico City distinctive?				International position, site and situation, megacity, connectivity	Use and interpretation of		
	How has urbanisation influenced Mexico City?				population structure, inequality, economy, housing and pollution	graphs		
	What Challenges does Mexico City face?				Inequality, impacts of pollution, waste disposal, water security, informal economy	calculation of % differences		
	How might Mexico City overcome challenges?				Sustainable strategies and evaluation of success. Top down and bottom up.			
	How might rural settlements change over time?				What is rural, changes evident in Malham, impact toursim can have on honeypots	Geographical investigation	Paper 3	
								+
	What is development and how do we measure it?				Single and composite measures including HDI, Gini coefficient and corruption	Data interpretation	Paper 2	Idea of factfulness
					Difference between standards of living and quality of life.	Data manipulation	Paper 3	Reducing stereotypes
	What are the consequences of uneven				Global patterns of development, influencing factors - classification of them and	Interpreting maps at different		Look not only at coun
	development at different scales?				assessment of importance, importance of quality of life including health and education.	scales		but within countries
Why do places develop	How can the consequences of uneven development				Top down and bottom up strategies and examples from the UK.	Interpreting graphs		Changes can be good
at different rates?	be reduced?				Evaluation of the success of strategies in long and short term.	Central tendency		bad
	How does the global context of India				Global and regional location of India including that it is emerging and reasons why.	measurement of range		
	influence its development?				Political, social, environmental and economic context. Geopolitics and inequality (C/P)	Use of GIS systems		
	How has India changed over the past 75				Causes and consequences of economic change. Trade and aid changes, growth of	Population pyramids		
	years?				TNCs and FDI, population change, social changes and infrastructure and technology.			
	What challenges does India face due to				The social, economic and environmental challenges, and assessment of them			
	its rapid development?				The strategies to reduce impacts, both top down and bottom up and evaluation.			1
	How are natural resources distributed both				What do we mean by natural resources? What is the global distribution of energy,	Interpreting maps at different	Paper 2	Reduce stereotyping o
	globally and in the UK?				food, water and minerals? What is the distribution of resources in the UK including	scales	Paper 3	resource use.
					energy and woodlands.	Classifying data		Look at economci
	Why might the consumption of natural resources				Global consumption of food, energy and water and links to population growth.	Projections and modelling		importance of resource
	differ between countries and regions?				What are the challenges of variationon consumption and causes and impacts of	Interpreting and producing		Not all renewable ene
nat are the challenges of					exploitation for food, water and energy (fossil fuels, dams, deforestation, fishing)	graphs		is good
anaging global resources?	What is meant by the energy mix of a country?				Defintion and examples for UK and comparable countries (India and Iceland)	GIS systems		Different attitudes to
					Definition of energy types classified into renewable and non renewable.	Calculations of mean, median,		energy types
					Global variations and assessment of factors influencing a country's energy mix.	range, mode, IQR, %		
	How can energy resources be developed over				Evaluation of the use of renewable and non renewable energy. Changes in the demand			
	time?				for different energy types and also amount and reasons why. How technology can			
					influence energy mix including fracking and geothermal. Why attitudes may differ.			
	How might countries become more sustainable				Assessment of decision smade by an emerging and a developed country.			
	in their energy use and production?				Changes to their energy mix - causes and evaluation of those changes.			<u> </u>
	How has rock type influenced the present day				Characteristics and distribution of the main rock types of the UK	Interpreting geology maps	Paper 1 -	Differences betwee 3
	UK landscape?				Role of geology and tectonics in creating upland and lowland landscapes	Interpreting flood risk maps	rocks	types.
	How have human and physical processes				Comparison of upland and lowland landscapes of the UK. Physical factors and	Interpreting OS maps at	coasts	Difference between
l l	interacted to create distinctive landscapes?				human activity such as agriculture, forestry and settlements. Case study of 1 landscape.	different scales	rivers	weathering and erosion
	How do we define the coast?				Example of coastal areas, wave types and influence on the coast	Interpreting weather data		Do not confuse coasts
						producing storm hydrographs	Paper 3 -	rivers
	How do physical processes interact to create				Weathering, erosion, mass movement, transport and deposition, including specific	Linking photos and maps	rivers fieldwork	
	coastal landscapes?				types such as LSD. Influence of geology and wave type on coastlines and processes.	Calculations of mean, median	n UK challenges	
	What distinctive landscapes can be created by				Formation of: headlands and bays, concordant and discordant coastlines, wave cut	mode, IQR and range		
w is the UK landscape	erosion and deposition?				platforms, sequence on a headland, beaches, bars and spits.	Calculations of % cover & area		
inging?	How does human activity change the coastal				Human activity such as urbanisation, industry, agriculture and how it impacts the	Use of GIS for flood analysis		
	landscape?	\Box			coast. Recession and flooding and the impacts this has. Strategies to reduce impacts.			
	How can physical and human processes interact				Case study of Dawlish Warren to show the interaction of human and physical			1
	to create our coastal landscapes?				processes at a specific location (formation, changes, influencing factors, management)			
					Weathering, erosion, mass movement, transport and deposition, including specific type			1

low do we investigate hysical and human eography at a local scale?	investigation? What types of methodologies can we use for a human geography investigation? How has tourism changed Malham village and the surrounding area? What methodologies can we use for a physical				Quantitiative versus qualitative and primary versus secondary. Examples of how to use different types and practical examples of all types. Location, risks, methods, fieldwork investiagtion through all steps in the sequence. Quantitiative versus qualitative and primary versus secondary.	Determining reliability through sampling Interpreting maps at different scales Use of GIS and internet	Paper 1: Changing Cities	
•	investigation? What types of methodologies can we use for a human geography investigation? How has tourism changed Malham village and the				Examples of how to use different types and practical examples of all types. Location, risks, methods, fieldwork investigation through all steps in the sequence.	sampling Interpreting maps at different	1 '	
•	investigation? What types of methodologies can we use for a human geography investigation? How has tourism changed Malham village and the				Examples of how to use different types and practical examples of all types.	sampling Interpreting maps at different	1 '	
	investigation? What types of methodologies can we use for a human geography investigation?				Examples of how to use different types and practical examples of all types.	sampling	1 '	
	investigation? What types of methodologies can we use for a			+			1 '	
	investigation?	<u> </u>						1
	1 ' '		+	Importance of reliability in investigation. Examples of when to use.	Evaluating sources of data	Paper 1: Rivers	the methods	
	Why is sampling vital to a geographical			+	Types of sampling and evaluation of different types	Interpreting sources of data	Daner 1. Divers	evaluation is just about
	Why is campling vital to a goographical					Asking geographical questions	FIEIUWUIK	unseen data is scary
	יייומני וא אביטאו מאווונימו ווועבאנואמנוטווי				How to ask questions and use of sources of data to identify background to location.		Fieldwork	
	What is geographical investigation?				Stages in investigation, hypotheses testing and risk assessments.	Geographical enquiry process	Paper 3:	Sampling types
					I NEW FUIEST IS HATHER EXAMPLE.			+
					New Forest is named example.			
					Named TDW and reasons for its sustainable management and evaluation of strategies.			
	''' ''				Threats to the TDW from climate change and deforestation.			
	ecosystems?				adaptations of plants and animals. Goods and services provided by the TDW.			
	woodlands of the UK such distinctive				and energy flows, including use of Gersmehl diagrams. Biodiversity of TDW and			
	What makes the temperate deciduous				Abiotic and biotic characteristics of the TDW and their interdependence. Nutrient cycles			
					Named TRF and reasons for its sustainable management and evaluation of strategies.			
					Threats to the TRF from climate change and deforestation.	mode, IQR, range, % cover		
					adaptations of plants and animals. Goods and services provided by the TRF.	Calculation of mean, median,		
	important global ecosystem?				and energy flows, including use of Gersmehl diagrams. Biodiversity of TRF and	Graphical skills		
	What makes the tropical rainforest an				Abiotic and biotic characteristics of the TRF and their interdependence. Nutrient cycles	webs		
oss the world					Issues with exploitation of the biosphere.	gersmehl diagrams and food		
w do ecosystems vary					Resources provided in terms of goods and services	Use and interpretation of	Sustainability	environmental
	Why is the biosphere so useful for humans?				Global use of biosphere and UK use.	exploitation of TRF	Challenges	of TRF and TDW not ju
					Distribution of UK marine ecosystems and their importance.	GIS for ecosystems and	Paper 3:	Economic importance
	within the UK?	\longrightarrow		+	Characteristics and comparisons of the UK terrestrial ecosystems.	of climate graphs		closer to the sun
	How can we classify the major ecosystems	\longrightarrow		+	Distribution of UK terrestrial ecosystems including forests, marsh, wetlands and heaths.	Interpretation and production	TRF TDW	It is not hotter on the equator because it is
					distribution. Role of local factors such as soils and altitude.	to local.		
	world (biomes)?				(TRF, TDW, boreal forest, temperate grasslands, deserts, tundra). Role of climate in the	different scales from global	Ecosystems	climate.
	How can we classify the major ecosystems of the				Definitions of biomes, ecosystems and biosphere. Distribution of specific biomes	1 ' '	'	1
	How can we electify the major ecosystems of the				Definitions of highest accountage and highests Distribution of accounts	Interpretation of maps at	Paper 1:	link between biomes and
					Iniciaums responses by maividuals, governments and other organisations.	L	1	+
					Including responses by individuals, governments and other organisations.	l l		
	droughts?				on people and the economy. Evaluation of responses to droughts in different countries.			
	influence the impacts of and responses to				Case studies of developed and emerging countries to assess impacts droughts have			
	How does the level of development of a country				Reasons why droughts are hazardous to people.			
					Assessment of how global circulation leads to droughts in some regions.			
					deforestation and agriculture).			
	to drought than others?				Complexity of causes including meteorological, climatological and human (eg dams,			
	Why are some areas of the world more vulnerable				Characteristics of arid environments and the definition of a drought.			
					cyclones on developed country and emerging. Evaluation of repsonses.			
	tropical cyclone?				development influences the seriousness of the hazards. Responses to named tropical			drought.
	influence the impacts of and responses to a				Social, economic and environmnetal impacts of them and assessment of how			Anywhere can suffer a
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							1
or control	How does the level of development of a country				Comparion of tropical cyclones in different regions including current events.			Droughts do not happen in deserts
er time?					Tracking of tropical cyclones.			Droughts do not happe
ry across the world and	to develop?				formation. The characteristics of troipcal cyclones.			They are not tornadoes
ht does weather and climate	What conditions are needed for tropical cyclones				What are the requirements, where do they originate and why. Sequence of their	Interpretation of social media		hurricanes and typhooi
					air masses).	magnitude.		Cyclones are also
					geographical location in the UK influences climate (frontal rain, ocean currents and	Calculation of Saffir-Simpson	Sustainability	positive
		\longrightarrow			variations across the UK in temperature, precipitation and prevailing wind. How	trends and long term patterns	Climate change	climate change can be
	How has the UK climate changed over time?	\longrightarrow			Changes in recent times 100 years) and comparison to present day climate. Spatial	Interpretation of graphs for	Paper 3	human activity
	How has the LIV climate shanged over time?	$\overline{}$					Dance 2	ľ
				+ + -	volcanism and solar output, human (industry, transport, energy, farming)ve impacts	Use of GIS to track storms	Cimate nazarus	greenhouse effect due
	amerene mene pase.			+ + -	written records. Importance of glacials and interglacials. Natural causes (milankovitch,	mode, range, IQR, % change,	climate hazards	look at enhanced
	different in the past?	- 			sources of evidence at different time scales including ice cores, pollen, tree rings and	Calculations of mean, median,	Climate change	natural processes
	w do we know that the climate has been				Evidence of past climates over different time scales - what changes have occurred and	world maps for climate zones	Global climate	greenhouse effect is a
					ocean currents to the system. Comparison of climate zones around the world.	Production of climate graphs	UK climate	global warming
	How does the global atmospheric system work?				Features of the system and formation of the 3 atmospheric cells. Importance of	Interpretation of climate graphs	Paper 1	Climate change is not
				-		•	•	
					Fieldwork investigation		Fieldwork	
	How can we investigate changing river processes?				Bradshaw model and hypotheses testing related to the model.		Paper 3	
	create distinctive river landscapes?				long profile and influencing factors both physical and human.			
	How do human and physical factors interact to	\longrightarrow			Case study of one named river landscape (Aire?) formation of features, changes over			
	river landscapes?				valleys. Strategies used to reduce impacts of flooding including hard & soft engineering.			
	How can human activities lead to changes in				Including urbanisation, industry and agriculture. Cause and effect of flooding on river			
	geology to create distinctive river landforms?	\longrightarrow			river cliffs, floodplains, levees, slip off slopes, meanders and ox-bow lakes.			
	How do erosion and deposition interact with	\longrightarrow			Role of erosion and geology in formation of waterfalls, interlocking spurs, gorges,			
	river landscapes?	-+			Comparison of upper, middle and lower course with named example (Aire)			

	How does Malham Beck change downstream?			Location, risks, methods, fieldwork investigation through all steps in the	methodologies		1
				sequence.	Descriptive statistics such as		
	Why is it important to present data in an			Presentation types and evaluation of them. When and where they may be	mean, median and mode.		
	appropriate way?			appropriate including locational graphs and use of GIS. Limitations of types.	Graphical and analytical		
	How can we analyse and interpret the data we			Statistical analysis, trends and patterns, anomalies and exceptions. Explanation and	skills		
	collect?			linking back to original theory. Conclusions and evaluation.			
					·		
	What challenges are there in the UK for			Changing UK population structure and impact this may have on resource	Interpretation of maps at a	Paper 3:	Sustainability is not just
	resource consumption and environmental			consumption. Growing population and the pressure on UK ecosystems.	variety of scales	UK Challenges	about the environment
	sustainability?			Sustainable transport strategies - named examples, assessment and evaluation.	Interpretation of resources such	Paper 1:	climate change is not
	What are the economic challenges faced by			Two speed economic and north south divide - is it real? Social inequality within the UK	as photos, tables, data and	Ecosystems	global warming
	the UK?	,		and methods to reduce the inequality. Migration in UK and varying attitudes to it.	graphs	Climate change	climate change is due t
hat challenges does the		7		Cost benefit analysis of brownfield and greenfield sites. Evaluation of data sources	Calculation of statistics	rivers	natural and human
K face?	What challenges does the UK landscape face			National Parks in the UK and current challenges for them. Conservation and	including mean, IQR, % change	coasts	activity
	due to increasing population pressure?			development of National parks and conflicts that might arise, including varying attitudes	Evaluation of reliability of data	UK landscapes	the greenhouse effect i
				Causes and impacts of river and coastal flodding in UK and strategies to reduce impacts.	sources	Paper 2:	natural.
	How will climate change create challenges for the			Patterns and trends of changing climates in UK. Evaluation of the data sources and	Assessment of varying attitudes	Changing Cities	
	UK?			uncertainty of what impacts there might be. Im pact on people and landscapes (+/-)	Use of GIS systems and census	Inequality	
				Responses to climate change at individual, local and national level.		Energy resources	5

Systems & Processes	The relationships between inputs, outputs and processes. As the students develop they need to understand the factors that can influence systems and also that often systems interact and are interdependent upon another. By A'level an understanding of feedback systems and how they impact on natural systems is key.
Cultural awareness	Caring approach to Geography and an understanding of the colonisation of Geography. An appreciation and awareness of cultural diversity at different scales. An understanding of factfulness and the danger of a single story. The growth and change of countries / regions.
Inequality	An understanding that inequality can be at different scales. Differences in standards of living and quality of life. An understanding of the complex interrelationships that lead to inequality. Idea of social justice and how that has changed over time and space.
Interdependence	Interrelationships between countries in human Geography and processes in physical. Interaltionships of different processes and an understanding that these might change over time as well as space. How these complex interactions lead to unique place profiles.
Sustainability	Meeting todays needs whilst not jeopardising future needs. Social, economic and environmental. An understanding of how this might be linked to inequality and cultural diversity.

Risk and mitigation	Potential hazards and how human management can reduce the impacts. This will include the risk of conflicts and disease epidemics. Interelationship between mitigation and vulnerability of the population and how this has changed over time and space.
Causality	The cause and effect of processes within physical geography and strategies in human geography. Including feedback loops. Links to cultural awareness and the influence of colonisation.
Globalisation	The growing interdependence and connectedness of people's lives across the world.

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PLACE	Throughout all of the topics, the idea of place is threaded and integrated. An understanding of the uniqueness of different places based on their place profile and also how natural and human processes interact to create that profile. This includes the contemporary study of case studies.
SPACE	Though abstract in nature, pupils throughoput all the tiopics will look at spatial changes that occur and understand the reasons for these changes. This will also include elements of how humans use space and the impacts this might have on the environment and physical processes.
SCALE	Throughout the KS3 course, the idea of scale is developed. This will look at spatial changes - how places are affected at local, regional, national and international scale. But also temporal scales - long and short term changes / impacts and responses.

KS4 specific	Place as location	Topics embedded within case-studies that are contemporary and up to date. An awareness that places have complex inter-relationships between natural and human processes. An understanding of the UK as a place.
	Place as community	How humans use and interact with place to create their own unique profiles. How communities are influenced by other factors, including hazards and social justice. How these places may change over time and the reasons why.
	Place as landscape	The natural processes and landforms found within the UK and also globally. An understanind of the interelationships between the landscape and human activity. The importance of climate at a global level and how this influences biomes a nd hazards at a global and national scale.

Interdependence	Interrelationships between countries in human Geography and processes in physical. Interaltionships of different processes and an understanding that these might change over time as well as space. How these complex interactions lead to unique place profiles.
Sustainability	Meeting todays needs whilst not jeopardising future needs. Social, economic and environmental. An understanding of how this might be linked to inequality and cultural diversity.
Risk and mitigation	Potential hazards and how human management can reduce the impacts. This will include the risk of conflicts and disease epidemics. Interelationship between mitigation and vulnerability of the population and how this has changed over time and space.
Causality	The cause and effect of processes within physical geography and strategies in human geography. Including feedback loops. Links to cultural awareness and the influence of colonisation.

Place as an idea	Building on their own identity and developing a sense of place. Understanding their place in the world. Understanding that places are represented in both a formal and informal way and is a concept that is linked to our perceptipons.
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Systems & Processes	The relationships between inputs, outputs and processes. As the students develop they need to understand the factors that can influence systems and also that often systems interact and are interdependent upon another. By A'level an understanding of feedback systems and how they impact on natural systems is key.
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	international scale. But also temporal scales - long and	
	short term changes / impacts and responses.	

SCALE

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ecif		ding of
KS4 specific		the UK as
KS4		a place
		How
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		with place
		to create
		their own
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		profiles.
		How
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		ies are
	Disco os communitu	influenced
	Place as community	by other
		factors,
		including hazards
		and social
		justice.
		How these
		places
		may
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		over time
		and the
		reasons
		why.

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	Place as landscape	interelatio
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	Key Questions	Concer	ots				Declarative Knowledge	Procedural knowledge	Specification	Misconceptions
	What sources of information can we use?						Current geographical issues	Thematic and OS maps	Paper 1	Scales and how to use
we think like	Why do we need to be careful interpreting data?						Climate change	Interpretation graphs and	Paper 2	Grid references
phers?	Why are maps so useful to Geographers?						Inequality in UK	photos	Paper 3	Bias and manipulation
	How can we use statistics?							Descriptive statistics	NEA	of data
	Tun									m
	What is meant by place and space?	-+-					The complexities that exist when trying to define place, including the concept of space versus place.	Use of GIS - ArcGIS Use of census data	Paper 2	That empty places are
	Can one person's space be anothers place? How does place profile help define places?						Case studies of two contrasting places their demographic, socio-economic, cultural, political, built and natural characteristics that shape place identity.	Datashine	Paper3	just space - space is about the meaning
		-						Interpretation of world maps	NEA	
	How contrasting profiles define the place?				+	_	their past and present connections that shape the place identity and embed them in regional, national,	interpretation or world maps	NEA	that people attach to
		-								That globalisation car
							how shifting flows of people (such as commuter, migration), resources (such as natural, technology), money and investment have helped shape the places.			have negative impact
	What factors influence our perception of place?						How and why people perceive places in different ways based on eg age, gender, sexuality, religion and role.	Interpretation of regional maps		Need to understand
	How does emotional attachment create conflicts?						How level of emotional attachment to place can influence people's behaviour and activities in a place. (Kurds)	Construction of population		a grev area and be at
	How can globalisation influence perceptions?						Globalisation and time space compression: definitions and impacts (positive and negative)	pyramids		evaluate.
	How do formal and informal representation differ?	-					informal representations of a place differ through contrasting media such as TV, film, music, art, photography,	Use and interpretation of		evaluate.
	How does representation create different perceptions						literature, graffiti and blogs.	graphs		What we mean be fo
	now does representation create different perceptions	-					Identify how formal and statistical representations of a place, such as census and geospatial data, contrasts	Evaluation of bias and different		and informal
				+			with informal representations.	sources of data		The influence of our
	How and why does social inequality differ?						concept of social inequality and how this can be measured through indices such as housing, healthcare,	calculation of % differences		The initidence of our
	now and wify does social inequality differ:						education, employment and access to services.	calculation of 76 differences		
		-+-		+	+	_	How and why spatial patterns of social inequalities vary both within and between places.	1		
	How does globalisation drive structural change?						de-industrialisation and the rise of the service industry.	l l		
ng Spaces, Making Places	now does globalisation unive structulal tridinge:						How structural economic change impacts patterns of social opportunities and inequality for people and places.	1		
		-+-		+	+	_	How cyclical economic change (booms and recessions) has varied impacts on social opportunities and inequality.	1		
		\dashv		+	+	_	The role of government in reducing, reinforcing and creating patterns of social inequality in places through	l l		
		-+-		+	+	_	spending or cuts in key services such as accessibility of education, healthcare, infrastructure community services.	1		
	How does structural change influence inequality?	-					Case study of 2 places to show	Geographical investigation		
	How can governments reduce social inequality?						the types of evidence of social inequality that can be found there such as housing, environmental quality,	and use of Survey 123 and		
	How can governments reinforce social inequality?						crime rates, digital divide the range of factors that influence people's social inequality such as income,	clone town investigation		
	now can governments removee social inequality.			_			gender, age, health, personal mobility, ethnicity and education	cione town investigation		
							how social inequality impacts upon people's daily lives in different ways.	How to design questionnaires		
	What role do players have in structural change?	-					including at least one of local and national government. MNCs or international institutions.	now to design questionnaires		
	How does globalisation and structural change interact?						Case study of one country or region that has been impacted by structural economic change, including:			
	now does globalisation and structural change interact:						socio-economic, demographic, cultural and environmental characteristics of the place before economic change			
							the economic change/changes that took place and the role of players involved in driving the change			
							socio-economic, demographic, cultural and environmental impacts on people and place.			
	What is placemaking?	-					The concept of place and how it is made			
	How do governments and organisations attract investment						How they present places to the wider world to attract inward investment and regeneration.			
	How do architects and planners create meaningful places?						Egs through design, such as places that encourage mixed community use or the 24 hour city.			
	What role do local communities have in placemaking?	-					such as residents associations, heritage associations and social media.			
	How can places rebrand to create a new profile?						Definitions of rebranding, redevelopment and reimaging			
	now can place regulate to create a new prome.						range of strategies can be used to rebrand places, such as sport, art, heritage, retail, architecture and food.			
							A range of players and their role in placemaking, including government/EU funding, corporate bodies,			
							How and why some groups of people contest efforts to rehrand a place.			
							Barcelona case study to include reasons for rebranding, strategies, players and evaluation.			
	Why are water and carbon cycles important for Geography?						importance of water in supporting life on the planet, the uses of water for humans, flora and fauna.	Data interpretation	Paper 1	Positive feedback loc
							Carbon is the building block of life on Earth. It is available for use in the natural world and by humans.			often not good for th
							Water and carbon cycling between the land, oceans and atmosphere through open and closed systems.			They think positive =
	How do the water and carbon cycles work?						The distribution and size of the major stores in the carbon and water systems, including the atmosphere,	Data manipulation	Paper 3	not when referring to
							oceans, water bodies, ice (cryosphere), soil, vegetation and groundwater.			loops and vice versa.
	What are the main characteristics of the water cycle?						The characteristics of the main inputs and outputs of the water cycle, including precipitation and snowmelt	Interpreting maps at different	NEA	They must understar
				\perp	\perp	_	(ablation) and evapotranspiration.	1		carbon has both long
	What are the main characteristeics of the carbon cycle?		_	\perp	\perp		The characteristics of the main inputs and outputs of the carbon cycle, including precipitation, photosynthesis,	scales		cycles and how these
		<u> </u>		\perp	\perp	_	decomposition, weathering (including main forms of chemical weathering) respiration and combustion.	1		to impacts and strate
		<u> </u>		\perp	\perp	_	The processes of the water cycle, including evaporation, transpiration, condensation (including clouds),	1		
			_	+	\bot	_	precipitation (including causes of precipitation), interception, ablation, runoff (including overland flow	1		
		<u> </u>		+	+	_	and saturated overland flow), catchment hydrology (including infiltration, percolation, throughflow,	l l		
		<u> </u>	_	\perp	\perp		groundwater flow and cryospheric processes).	l l		
			_	+	\bot	_	The processes of the carbon cycle, including photosynthesis, respiration, decomposition, combustion (1		
							(including natural and fossil fuel use), natural sequestration in oceans, vegetation, sediments and weathering.	[
Earth's Life	How do the water and carbon cycles work in the Amazon?						water and carbon cycles specific to tropical rainforests, including the rates of flow and distinct stores.	Interpreting graphs		
Support Systems	How do physical and human factors influence the Amazon?						How an individual tree through to the rainforest as a whole can influence these cycles	Central tendency		
Support Systems	How can the Amazon be managed to protect water and carbon?						physical factors affecting the flows and stores in the water cycle, including temperature, rock permeability and	measurement of range		
Support Systems		<u> </u>		\perp	4	_	porosity and relief			
Support Systems		\vdash		+	+	-	physical factors affecting the flows and stores in the carbon cycle, including temperature, vegetation, organic	1		
Support Systems				+		_	matter in soil and the mineral composition of rocks			
Support Systems				\perp	4		for one drainage basin in the tropical rainforest, explore the changes to the flows and stores within the water			
Support Systems			_				cycle caused by natural and human factors such as deforestation and farming factors		1	1
Support Systems				+						
Support Systems							the impact of human activity, such as deforestation and farming, on carbon flows, soil and nutrient stores			
Support Systems							the impact of human activity, such as deforestation and farming, on carbon flows, soil and nutrient stores strategies to manage the tropical rainforest such as afforestation and improved agriculture techniques that			
Support Systems							he impact of human activity, such as deforestation and farming, on carbon flows, soil and nutrient stores strategies to manage the tropical rainforest such as afforestation and improved agriculture techniques that have positive effects on the water and carbon cycles.			
Support Systems	How do the carbon and water cycles work in in the Arctic Tundra?						the impact of human activity, such as deforestation and farming, on carbon flows, soil and nutrient stores strategies to manage the tropical rainforest such as afforestation and improved agriculture techniques that have positive effects on the water and carbon cycles. water and carbon cycles specific to Arctic tundra, including the rates of flow and distinct stores	Use of GIS systems		
Support Systems	How do physical and human factors influence the Tundra?						the impact of human activity, such as deforestation and farming, on carbon flows, soil and nutrient stores strategies to manage the tropical rainforest such as afforestation and improved agriculture techniques that have positive effects on the water and carbon cycles. water and carbon cycles specific to Arctic fundra, including the rates of flow and distinct stores physical factors affecting the flows and stores in the cycles, including temperature, rock permeability and	Use of satillite images and		
Support Systems							the impact of human activity, such as deforestation and farming, on carbon flows, soil and nutrient stores strategies to manage the tropical rainforest such as afforestation and improved agriculture techniques that have positive effects on the water and carbon cycles. water and carbon cycles specific to Arctic tundra, including the rates of flow and distinct stores			

	Í			seasonal changes in the water and carbon cycles in the Arctic tundra	1	ı	1
				the impact of the developing oil and gas industry on the water and carbon cycles			
				management strategies used to moderate the impacts of the oil and gas industry.			
	How does dynamic equilibrium work for the cycles?			Dynamic equilibrium in the cycles and the balance between the stores and the flows.			
	How can land-use change alter flow and stores in both cycles?			Land use changes, such as growth in urban areas, farming and forestry,			
	How can water extraction alter flows and stores in both cycles?			including surface extraction and sub-surface groundwater extraction (including aquifers and artesian basins)			
	How can fossil fuel combustion alter flows and stores?			The impact of fossil fuel combustion and carbon sequestration on flows and stores of carbon.			
	How can carbon sequestration alter flows and stores?#						
	How are feedback loops created in both cycles?			Positive and negative feedback loops within and between the water and carbon cycles.			
	How significant are short and long term changes to both cycles?			Short term changes to the cycles and the significance of these changes, including diurnal and seasonal changes			
				of climate, temperature, sunlight and foliage.			
				Long term (millions of years) changes in the water and carbon cycles, including changes to stores and flows.			
				-			
	How can we monitor and research changes in both cycles?			The importance of research and monitoring techniques to identify and record changes to the global water			
	Herrichen March and Aber Helin hebrer and analysis and analysis and			and carbon cycles; reasons why this data is gathered.			
	How significant are the links between water and carbon cycles? What long term impact can human activities have on the cycles?			The ways in which the two cycles link and interdependent via oceans, atmosphere, cryosphere and vegetation. How human activities cause changes in the availability of water and carbon (including fossil and terrestrial)			
	what long term impact can numan activities have on the cycles:			The impact of long-term climate change on the water and carbon cycles			
	Do global management strategies work in protecting the cycles?			Global management strategies to protect the carbon cycle as regulator of the Earth's climate, including			
				afforestation, wetland restoration, improving agricultural practices and reducing emissions (including carbon			
				trading and international agreements).			
				Global management strategies to protect the water cycle including improving forestry techniques,			
				water allocations for domestic, industrial and agricultural use and drainage basin planning			
				(including run-off, surface stores and groundwater).			
	How can diseases be classified?			infectious and non-infectious, communicable and noncommunicable, contagious and	Interpreting maps at different		They may get confused with
				non-contagious, epidemic, endemic and pandemic. Differences and links			contagious/infectious/
	What are the main patterns of communicable diseases?		_	Patterns of diseases, including global distributions of malaria, HIV, tuberculosis, diabetes and CVD	scales	Paper 3	communicable and the
	What are the main patterns of non-cummunicable diseases?			The state of the s	Classifying data	NEAD	difference - be clear on them
	How does Hagerstrand help us undertsand disease diffusion? What physical and socio-economic barriers influence diffusion?			Types of diffusion and how they differ, disease diffusion and spread to new areas (Hägerstrand model),	Projections and modelling	NEA?	and give examples.
	virial physical and socio-economic parriers influence diffusion?			including phases of diffusion, physical and socio-economic barriers. Examples of both physical and socio-economic barriers and how these can reduce or increase diffusion.	Interpreting and producing		Understanding that often
		 		Examples of both physical and socio-economic parriers and now these can reduce or increase dirusion. Example of ebola in central Africa			diffusion is lined to the vector
emmas	How do natural factors affect disease distribution?			Global patterns of temperature, precipitation, relief and water sources and how they affect patterns of disease.	graphs		not the actual disease/parasite.
	How do socio-economi factors influence disease?			socio-economic factors such as stigma, level of development and their influence.	Brobins		not the actual alsease, parasite.
	What are vectors of disease?			Physical factors can influence vectors of disease such as the prevalence of mosquitoes in warm, humid areas	GIS systems		Understand the difference in
	How can physical factors influence the prevalence of malaria?			close to water sources. Life cycle of anapheles mosquito and link to climate	Calculations of mean, median,		proactive and reactive
	How do seasonal variatons influence disease outbreaks?			Impact of seasonal flu, seasonal monsoons and impact on Malaria eg Bangladesh	range, mode, IQR, %		strategies.
	What impact could climate change have on emerging diseases?			Link to changing prevalence of some diseases, eg of West Nile Virus, link to zoonatic diseases.			
	Why are zoonatic diseases becoming more prevalent?			Definition and examples of zoonatic, link to climate change, population growth, urbanisation.	Limitations if data presentation		
	How can natural hazards lead to an increase in crertain diseases?			Case studies of Bangladesh (monsoons) and Cholera outbreak in Haiti post earthquake	techniques.		
	How does this outbreak impact on vulnerable populations?			Implications and causes of outbreak, mitigation stratigies and successfulness.			
	What strategies can be used to minimise these impacts?			geographical area covered by the hazard and its influence on the risk and outbreak of disease	Interpretation of models		
				environmental factors affecting the spread of disease such as climate, sanitation, water supply and food	including ETM/DTM.		
				human factors affecting the spread of the disease such as population density, access to clean water,			
				immunisation programmes			
				impacts of the disease on resident populations strategies used to minimise the impacts of the disease at national and international scales.			
	What is the epidemiological transition model?			What is the ETM and how does it link to development and DM?			
	How do rising standards of living influence prevalence of diseases?			economically the frequency of communicable diseases decreases, while the prevalence of noncommunicable			
	Trow do noting standards of inting initiative prevalence of diseases.			diseases rises.			
	What trends in non-communicable and communicable disease?			How rising standards of living, including access to food, clean water and sanitation, impact upon •			
				susceptibility to disease and influence a country's epidemiological transition.			
				The reasons why LIDCs have a higher prevalence for CD (DOP) and ACs have a higher prevalence for NCD (DOA)			
	What health problems can air pollution cause?			Case study of one country experiencing air pollution and the impact this has on incidences of cancers			
	How can global and national strategies deal will air pollution?#			(such as lung or bladder). The global and national solutions in dealing with this.			
	How does malaria impact on LIDC and EDC;'s?			environmental and human causes of the disease			
				prevalence, incidence and patterns of the disease			
				socio-economic impacts of the disease			
	What can LIDC's and EDC's do to mitigate against malaria?#			direct and indirect strategies used by government and international agencies to mitigate against the			
	How does CVD impact on AC's?			disease and respond to outbreaks social, economic and cultural causes of the disease			
	now does CVD impact on ACS:			social, economic and cultural causes of the disease - prevalence, incidence and patterns of the disease			
			_	- socio-economic impacts of the disease			
	What can AC's do to mitigate against CVD?		-+	direct and indirect strategies used by government and international agencies to mitigate against the disease			
				The state of the s			
	What is the role of international agengies in combatting disease?			The role of international organisations, such as the World Heath Organization, in providing international			
				strategies to combat disease, including predicting diseases, gathering data, research, support programmes			
				and their work with agencies and governments			
				Identify a disease outbreak at a global scale, such as H1N1 or SARs, including its rate of spread			
				and patterns of outbreak distribution. Evaluate strategies used at different scales			
				Case study of the role that one NGO has played in dealing with a disease outbreak within one country at			
				national and local level. EG Gates Foundation or Riders for Africa			
				Mitigation strategies used by government and international agencies to combat global pandemics, such as			
	Harrista abrudust bandon artisfarra and 1977 and 1972			HIV / AIDS, including screening, availability and funding of treatment and education programmes			
	How do physical barriers reinforce and mitigate strategies?			Physical barriers, such as relief, natural hazards, excess water, remoteness of communities, have positive			
	Why are natural medianes important for a substant discours			and negative effects on mitigation strategies and response efforts in dealing with disease			
	Why are natural medicnes important for combatting disease?			Medicines from nature, their habitats and conditions for growth including the influence of soil type and climate Case study of one medicinal plant, such as rosy periwinkle and opium poppy, including their growing conditions.			
			_	international trade, medicinal importance for disease and sustainable use Conservation issues relating to the international trade in medicinal plants such as endangering species			
				conservation issues relating to the international trade in medicinal plants such as endangering species survival, erosion of genetic diversity, threats to the survival of natural ecosystems			
				par vival, crosion of generic diversity, timeats to the survival of flatural ecosystems		1	1
	What impact can pharmacuetical companies have?			Case study of the global impact of one pharmaceutical transnational, including scientific breakthroughs made,			

	What impact can grassroot mitigation strategies have?					rategies for disease eradication at a range of scales, including global and national campaigns npact of grassroots strategies in educating communities and the role of women in combating disease risk		
	What is the NEA and why is it important?					ormat and structure of the NEA	Interpreting geology maps NE	
	What are the main geographical concepts at A'level?					nking to key concepts and background reading on connections		ctical research question.
	How can geographical concepts be interleaved within the NEA?					teractions and idea of synopcity within the concepts.		rcises
	How can we set up geographical research questions?				M	lodelling of settingup questions and format, practical exercises		ough all That they need to
	How can we use GIS effectively to enhance the NEA?					se of ArcGIS and Survey 1,2,3. Done throughout course to ensure they can use this independently	Interpreting weather data top	
	How can secondary sources help our understanding of location? What is a literature review?					ntroduction to secondary sources and used throughout course, evaluation of sources becific given here and how to summarise and reference uusing Harvard system. Independent reading		ough the That any stats test is better than none
	What is a literature review? What is the literature review a key component of the NEA?					nportance of referencing and research action.	Calculations of mean, median	Evaluation is just about
	How do we determine appropriate methodology for the NEA?					troduction to types of methodology, primary, secondary, quantitative and qualitative	mode, IQR and range	methods
EA	How do we ensure are data collection is accurate and reliable?					amoling framework, including types of sampling (pros and cons), reliability and sampling error.	Calculations of % cover & area	What random sampling
L71	What are the limitations of methodology used?				Uı	nderstanding ethics, socio-political dimensions and limitations of any methods used.	Use of GIS for flood analysis	is.
	What are the ethical and socio-political dimensions of the NEA?					thics of undertaking fieldwork in natural environment, ideas of bias and GDPR when undertaking questionnaires.	Use of Survey 123 for field	
	What is the most influential data collected?					ow to identify key trends and patterns and anomalous results.#	investigations	
	How do we visually show key trends and patterns in the data?					ypes of visual representation including graphs and GIS and more qualitative techniques.	Use of appropriate techniques	
	How can we present data in an effective and appropriate way?						for data manipulation and both	
	What is the difference between descriptive and analytical stats?				In	troduction to statistical technies including central tendency, range IQR, Spearmans Rank	descritpive and analytical	
	What analytical techniques can be used to interpret our data?				pl	lus confidence intervals, significant error simple stats.	statistics.	
	What geographical concepts do I refer to in my analysis?					ey geographical concepts, framework for analytical analysis		
	How can I argue concise and clear conclusions?					/hat is a conclusion? How do we link this back to concepts and original question to be investigated?		
	How successful was my investigation in answering my question?					nportance of evaluation to an investigation including methods used, reliability and accuracy of investigation		
	How successful was my investigation in terms of reliability?				Vä	alidity of results based on sample size, issue of bias and potential improvements.		
	How successful was my investigation in terms of validity?							
	What evidence is there of plate tectonic theory?					heories of continental drift and plate tectonics including:	Interpretation of maps at different Page	
				+		ne basic structure of the earth including the lithosphere, asthenosphere and the role of convection currents	scales.	changed recently concern
		-	+		ev	vidence for sea-floor spreading; paleomagnetism; the age of sea floor rocks	Use of satellite images to	the mechanisms that cau
		-	+			evidence from ancient glaciations	distinguish ridges and trenches	tectonic movements.
	How does testagis theory halo avalate with a set					fossil records arth's crustal features and processes, including:	Production of GIS story boards	New theories are going b imporance of convection
	How does tectonic theory help explain volcanoes & earthquakes?		_			artn's crustal features and processes, including: le global pattern of plates and plate boundaries	Production of GIS Story boards	imporance of convection currents at ridges.
			-			he global pattern or plates and plate boundaries he features and processes associated with divergent (constructive) plate boundaries		Important that staff keep
						onvergent plate boundaries (oceanic-continental, oceanic-oceanic and continental-continental (collision)		to date.
						ne features and processes associated with conservative plate boundaries		to date.
	How has the tectonic theory changed over time?					vidence for sea-floor spreading; paleomagnetism; the age of sea floor rocks	world maps for tectonic zones	Can get confused about v
	How do processes differ at different plate margins?					ne features and processes associated with divergent (constructive) plate boundaries	Calculations of mean, median,	factors influencing them.
	How do landforms differ at different plate margins?					onvergent plate boundaries (oceanic-continental, oceanic-oceanic and continental-continental (collision)	mode, range, IQR, % change,	ractors initiaericing trient.
	now do landiornis dirier at dirierent plate margins:					ne features and processes associated with conservative plate boundaries	mode, range, ron, 70 change,	When discussing geograp
						ie reatures and processes associated with conservative plate boundaries		location in tectonics they
	What factors influence the type of volcanic eruption that occurs?				Di	ifferent types of volcanoes to investigate their causes and features including:	Use of GIS to track earthquake	to look at it from physica
	How does location influence the type & severity of volcanic hazards?					xplosive eruptions (higher viscosity magma) located at convergent (destructive) plate boundaries	and volcanic activity	developmental and also
	Tow does reaction innucines the type a serenty of foliation naturals.					effusive eruptions (lower viscosity magma) and landforms located at divergent (constructive) plate boundaries	and voicame activity	plate margin perspective.
						eruptions not at plate boundaries (hot spots) such as the Hawaiian chain and the East African Rift Valley	Interpretation and manipulation	F
						ze and shape of different types of volcanoes, including super-volcanoes	of current data on tectonic	
						the volcanic explosive index (VEI) measure of assessing volcanic activity	hazards.	
	What mechanism triggers seismic events at plate margins?					arthquake characteristics to investigate their causes and features including:	trends and long term patterns	
	What mechanisms triggers seismic events at intraplate locations?					nallow-focus earthquakes	Calculation of magnitude and	
	How can we measure the strength and magnitude of seismic events?				- 0	deep-focus earthquakes	mercalli	
					ti	he different measures of assessing earthquake magnitude (Richter, moment magnitude scale,		
						odified Mercalli intensity scale)		
					th	ne effects of earthquakes on landforms/ landscapes including the development of escarpments and rift valleys		
ctonic Hazards	What hazards can be generated by seismic events?				gr	round shaking and ground displacement	Interpretation of social media	
						liquefaction	Evaluation of models such as	
						landslides and avalanches	Park Model and	
						tsunamis associated with sea-bed uplift and underwater landslides	Disaster risk equation	
						flooding		
	What factors influence the severity of seismic events?					ase studies of two countries at contrasting levels of economic development to illustrate:		
	How can a country's level of development influence hazards?					reasons why people choose to live in tectonically active locations		
	Why do people still live in tectonically active areas?					the impacts people experience as a result of earthquake activity		
						economic, environmental and political impacts on the country		
	How can a country's level of development influence mitigation?					ase studies of two countries at contrasting levels of economic development to illustrate strategies		
			\perp			sed to cope with volcanic activity and 2 for including:		
		\rightarrow		-		ttempts to mitigate against the event, such as lava diversion channels		
		-	-	\rightarrow		attempts to mitigate against vulnerability such as community preparedness		
		\rightarrow				attempts to mitigate against losses, such as rescue and emergency relief		
		-	+			ase studies of two countries at contrasting levels of economic development to illustrate strategies used to		
		\rightarrow	-	\rightarrow		ope with hazards from earthquakes including:		
		-		+		ttempts to mitigate against the event such as land-use zoning		
		-	+	\rightarrow		attempts to mitigate against vulnerability such as building design		
	Harristan and the forms to stand a matrix 1		_			attempts to mitigate against losses such as insurance		
	How have risks from tectonic activity changed over time?					ow and why have the risks from tectonic hazards changed over time:		
	Why have risks from tectonic activity changed over time?		_			changes in the frequency and impacts of tectonic hazards over time		
		-	+			ne degree of risk posed by a hazard and the probability of the hazard event occurring (the disaster risk equation)		
	What is the relationship hat you discoursed account.					possible future strategies to cope with risks from tectonic hazards		
	What is the relationship between disaster and response?					ne degree of risk posed by a hazard and the probability of the hazard event occurring (the disaster risk equation)		
	How does the Park Model help us assess the relationship?				Th	he relationship between disaster and response including the Park model		
	What is the difference hat one data and in a second of						Interpretation of maps at Pag	per 2 The terms are new and
	What is the difference between state, nation, sovereignty? Why is it important to distinuish between state, nation, sovereignty?			+	\vdash			per 2 The terms are new and very complex, so need to
				+		ofinitions of state mation, covereignty, and togetherial integrity and together and	to local.	very complex, so need to spend time ensuring they
	What is meant by terrortorial integrity? What is the importance of terrotorial integrity?			-		efinitions of state, nation, sovereignty and territorial integrity and how they are fundamental understanding the world political map	to local.	spend time ensuring they are confident in the differ
	virial is the importance or terrotorial integrity?							are confident in the differ
	Why are norms fundamental in understanding the distinction?				10.0	nderstand the terms of norms, intervention and geopolitics and how they are fundamental in appreciating	of graphs to determine trends	

	Why is intervention fundamental in understanding the distinction?		-	that sovereignty and territorial integrity are complex issues	and changes over time.		This is very current and ofte
				focus on some key events that have occurred in Europe over the last 1,000 years and the impact these have	Interpretation of media sources		there are issues with the
		-+-	 +	had on the continent.	and ideas of bias and validity		accuracy or validity of data
				the Westphalian Model	of data		so students must be able to
	Miles to according to the control of the state of the sta			View full activity in Geography: Global Governance: Option D – link on word schemes	Han of CIC to Identify account		evaluate the data provided
	Why is geopolitics fundamental in understanding the distinction?			students to reflect on how the state has become today's dominant 'world order'.	Use of GIS to identify current areas of conflict		and the sources.
	What factors lead to the erosion of sovereignty? What factors lead to the loss of terrotorial integrity?			Erosion of sovereignty and loss of territorial integrity are influenced by economic, political, social and environmental factors, including the challenges of:	Evaluation of both formal and		
	what factors lead to the loss of terrotorial integrity?			current political boundaries	informal sources of information.		
				- transnational corporations (TNCs)	Development of synoptic links		
				- supranational institutions, such as regional trading blocs	to Tectonics and Disease.		
				- political dominance of ethnic groups			
				See link on word schemes for resources to support this.			
	How and why is sovereignty challenged in a country?			Case study of one country in which sovereignty has been challenged, to include:	webs		
				- causes and challenges to the government			
				- impacts on people and places			
				Example to be used could include Darfur			
	How can challenges to sovereignty be the cause of conflicts?			How challenges to sovereignty and territorial integrity can be a cause of conflict, such as access	Graphical skills		
	How can challenges to terrotorial integrity lead to conflict?			to resources eg water conflict	Calculation of mean, median,		
	What role do institutions at different scales have in regulating conflict?	-		The role of institutions, treaties, laws and norms which are significant in regulating conflict and in	mode, IQR, range, % cover		
	How can institutions reproduce the global system of nation-states?			reproducing the global system of sovereign nation-states			
	What is the role of treaties in regulating conflict?			What is the future of the Arctic? How are Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction' (ABNJ) governed? issues and conflicts in the Arctic; here sovereignty is contested and unresolved. Students develop this			
	What is the role of treaties in reproducing the global system? What is the role of norms and laws in regulating conflicts?			knowledge of the Arctic in a debate 'Should the Arctic be designated as a Sanctuary and Marine Reserve?'.			
	What is the role of norms and laws in regulating connicts? What is the role of norms and laws in reproducing the global system?			knowledge of the Arctic in a debate. Should the Arctic be designated as a sanctdary and Marine Reserver.			
	And is the role of horizon and laws in rebilionnellightie Bional system;						
	What role do the flows of people have in geopolitical intervention?			TNCs: heroes of villains?			
	What role do money & ideas have in geopolitical intervention			Understanding the complexity of interactions between countries and TNC's.			
	What role do the flows of technology have in geopolitical intervention			Negatives and positives of the relationship and evaluation.			
	O Contraction of the Contraction			- Programme Prog			
	What strategies can be used for global governance in conflict areas?			Case study of strategies for global governance in one area of conflict to illustrate:			
				interventions and interactions at a range of scales, including the UN, a national government and an NGO			
				- consequences of global governance of the conflict for local communities			
	How does global governance of sovereignty have consequences?			consequences for citizens and places, including short term effects, such as humanitarian aid,			
				and longer term effects, such as changes in political regime			
				case studies: South Sudan, Ukraine - apply knowledge from whole topic			
	How does global governance of terrotorial integrity have consequences?			consequences for citizens and places, including short term effects, such as maintaining peace,			
				and longer term effects, such as trade relationships-South Sudan, Ukraine - apply knowledge from whole top	ic		
	What impact has this global governance had on a LIDC?			Case study of the impact of global governance of sovereignty or territorial integrity in one LIDC to explain:			
		-	1	- the sovereignty or territorial integrity issue/issues			
		-+-	 +	- the global governance strategy/strategies used			
		-+-	 +	opportunities for stability, growth and development			
	The state of the s	1 1		- challenges of inequality and injustice			1
				escape Court Cudes and Ultrains and apply their learning from the whole of the second			
				research South Sudan and Ukraine and apply their learning from the whole of this topic to these case studies			
				research South Sudan and Ukraine and apply their learning from the whole of this topic to these case studies			
	What are the contemporary patterns of global migration?			Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents	Geographical enquiry process	Paper 2	Complex ideas and underst
	What are the contemporary patterns of global migration?			Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of	Geographical enquiry process	Paper 2	the types of migration
	What are the contemporary patterns of global migration?			Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and inter-regional	Geographical enquiry process	Paper 2	the types of migration including the corridors that
				Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and intra-regional Named examples need - link to resources on word schemes.	Geographical enquiry process		the types of migration
	What are the links between international migration and			Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and intra-regional Named examples need - link to resources on word schemes. Current patterns of international migration are related to global patterns of socio-economic development	Geographical enquiry process Asking geographical questions	Paper 2	the types of migration including the corridors that are set up in different regio
				Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and inter-regional Named examples need - link to resources on word schemes. Current patterns of international migration are related to global patterns of socio-economic development The relationship between patterns of intil migration and socio-economic dev, using national indices such as	Geographical enquiry process		the types of migration including the corridors that are set up in different regio Understanding of complexi
	What are the links between international migration and			Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and intra-regional Named examples need - link to resources on word schemes. Current patterns of international migration are related to global patterns of socio-economic development The relationship between patterns of intl migration and socio-economic dev, using national indices such as "value of migrant remittances" and "Human Dev Index"	Geographical enquiry process Asking geographical questions		the types of migration including the corridors that are set up in different regio
	What are the links between international migration and			Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and inter-regional Named examples need - link to resources on word scheme. Current patterns of interactional migration are related to global patterns of socio-economic development The relationship between patterns of intl migration and socio-economic dev, using national indices such as "value of migrant remittances" and "Human Dev Index" How global migr can promote stability, growth and dev within and between countries through flows	Geographical enquiry process Asking geographical questions		the types of migration including the corridors that are set up in different regio Understanding of complexi of causal factors and impac
	What are the links between international migration and			Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and intra-regional Named examples need- link to resources on word schemes. Current patterns of international migration are related to global patterns of socio-economic development The relationship between patterns of int migration and socio-economic dev, using national indices such as "value of migrant remittances" and "Human Dev Index" How global mig can promote stability, growth and dev within and between countries through flows of people, money, ideas and technology	Geographical enquiry process Asking geographical questions		the types of migration including the corridors that are set up in different regio Understanding of complexi of causal factors and impact Understanding that values.
	What are the links between international migration and			Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and inter-regional Named examples need - link to resources on word schemes. Current patterns of international migration are related to global patterns of socio-economic development The relationship between patterns of intit migration and socio-economic dev, using national indices such as "value of migrant remittances" and "Human Dev Index" How global mig can promote stability, growth and dev within and between countries through flows of people, money, ideas and technology How global migration causes inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places through	Geographical enquiry process Asking geographical questions		the types of migration including the corridors that are set up in different regio Understanding of complex of causal factors and impac Understanding that values attitudes may differ and be
	What are the links between international migration and			Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and inter-regional Named examples need - link to resources on word schemes. Current patterns of international migration are related to global patterns of socio-economic development The relationship between patterns of intl migration and socio-economic dev, using national indices such as "value of migrant remittances" and "Human Dev Index" How global mig can promote stability, growth and dev within and between countries through flows of people, money, ideas and technology How global migration causes inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places through flows of people, money, ideas and technology	Geographical enquiry process Asking geographical questions		the types of migration including the corridors that are set up in different regio Understanding of complexi of causal factors and impac Understanding that values attitudes may differ and be able to determine bias in
	What are the links between international migration and socio-economic development?			Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and inter-regional Named examples need - link to resources on word schemes. Current spatial patterns of interactional migration are related to global patterns of socio-economic development The relationship between patterns of inti migration and socio-economic dev, using national indices such as "value of migrant remittances" and "Human Dev Index" How global mig can promote stability, growth and dev within and between countries through flows of people, money, ideas and technology How global migration causes inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places through flows of people, money, ideas and technology flows of people, money, ideas and technology flows of people, money, ideas and fechnology flows of people, money, ideas and fechnology flows of people, money, ideas and technology flows of people, money, ideas and fechnology flows of people, many and Australial, UAE and brain drain, remittances	Geographical enquiry process Asking geographical questions Interpreting sources of data	Paper 3	the types of migration including the corridors that are set up in different regio Understanding of complex of causal factors and impac Understanding that values attitudes may differ and be
	What are the links between international migration and socio-economic development? How has migration become increasingly complex?			Giobal migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and inter-regional Named examples need - link to resources on word schemes. Current patterns of international migration are related to global patterns of socio-economic development The relationship between patterns of intl migration and socio-economic dev, using national indices such as "value of migrant remittances" and "Human Dev Index" How global migra can promote stability, growth and dev within and between countries through flows of people, money, ideas and technology How global migration causes inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places through flows of people, money, ideas and technology Immigration policies - UK and Australia, UKE and brain drain, remittances Global migration patterns are influenced by a multitude of inter-related factors	Geographical enquiry process Asking geographical questions interpreting sources of data Evaluating sources of data		the types of migration including the corridors that are set up in different regio Understanding of complexi of causal factors and impac Understanding that values attitudes may differ and be able to determine bias in
	What are the links between international migration and socio-economic development?			Global migration involves dynamic flows of people between countries, regions and continents Current spatial patterns in the numbers, composition and direction of the intl migrant flows, incl examples of both inter-regional and intra-regional Named examples need - link to resources on word schemes. Current patterns of internicional migration are related to global patterns of socio-economic development The relationship between patterns of intit migration and socio-economic dev, using national indices such as "value of migrant remittances" and "fluman Dev Index" How global mig can promote stability, growth and dev within and between countries through flows of people, money, ideas and technology How global migration causes inequalities, conflicts and injustices for people and places through flows of people, money, ideas and technology Immigration policies - UK and Australia, UAE and brain drain, remittances Global migration patterns are influenced by a multitude of inter-related factors Changes in the 21st century have increased the complexity of global migration inci:	Geographical enquiry process Asking geographical questions Interpreting sources of data	Paper 3	the types of migration including the corridors that are set up in different regio Understanding of complexi of causal factors and impac Understanding that values attitudes may differ and be able to determine bias in
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	What issues does global migration create?	Impact – no gain for host country?	Descriptive statistics such as		
	How does global migration reflect the unequal relationships in power	Migration between USA and Mexico	mean, median and mode.		
	between countries?	Impacts on both, NAFTA – trade block	Graphical and analytical		
	How can dryland landscapes be classed as a system?	the components of dryland landscape systems, including inputs, processes and outputs	Interpretation of maps at a	Paper 1	Need to look at the drylands
	How do flows of energy and material move through the dryland system?	the flows of energy and material through dryland systems	variety of scales	Paper 3	as a system so develop
	How is the aridity index calculated?	aridity index, including UNEP.	Interpretation of resources such		understanding based on
	What physical factors influence processes in dryland systems?	Influence of climate, including precipitation totals and patterns	as photos, tables, data and		stores and flows of both energy
	What physical factors influence landforms in dryland systems?	geology, including lithology and structure () latitude and altitude	graphs		and materials.
Dryland Landscapes	How can dryland systems be classified?	relief and aspect on microclimate () the availbility of sediment.	Calculation of statistics		
	How do the characteristics of drylands differ?	Characteristics of polar drylands, mid- and low-latitude deserts, semi-arid environments.	including mean, IQR, % change		Need to be aware of the
	Why do the characteristics of different drylands differ?	influence of flows of energy and materials on geomorphic processes, including weathering,	Evaluation of reliability of data		range of drylands and the
	How do the flows of energy in a dryland landscape influence	mass movement, fluvial and aeolian erosion, transportation and deposition.	sources		differences between
	geomorphic processes?	The formation of distinctive landforms, predominantly influenced by erosion, including wadis,	Assessment of varying attitudes		mid and low latitude drylands
	How do the flows of material in dryland landscapes influence	canyons, pedestal rocks, ventifacts and desert pavements	Use of GIS systems and satellite		
	geomorphic processes?	The formation of distinctive landforms, predominantly influenced by deposition, including	images to identify form and		Do not call them deserts.
	How do the flows of energy create distinctive landscapes?	barchans, linear dunes, star dunes, alluvial fans and bajadas.	flows of energy.		
	How do the flows of material create distinctive landscapes?	Case studies to show the physical factors which influence the formation of landforms within	<u>.</u>		
	How has 1 mid-latitude dryland changed over time?	the landscape system, the inter-relationship of a range of landforms within the characteristic	Calculation of aridity index and		
	How has 1 low-latitude dryland changed over time?	landscape system, how and why the landscape system changes over time from millennia	interpretation of the results.		
	What influence have previous pluvial conditions had on drylands?	to seconds, such as the impact of flash floods on alluvial fans in seconds.			
	What influence have previous colder climates had on drylands?	seasonal and ephemeral streams on canyons and pediment development over the millennia.			
		Influence of climate changes that occurred during a previous time period and the resultant pluvial conditions			
		the influence of pluvial geomorphic processes in shaping landforms, including inselbergs and pediments			
		the modification of these landforms by processes associated with present and future climate changes.			
		the modification of these landforms by processes associated with present and future climate changes.			
	How is 1 dryland landscape being used by people for water supply?	the water supply issue taking place and the reasons for it taking place, such as water shortage due to drought			
	What is the consequence of the use of the dryland for water supply?	its impacts on processes and flows of material, processes and/or energy through the dryland landscape system.			
		such as high rates of sediment trapping behind dams or modifying rivers to distribute and store water			
		the effect of these impacts in changing dryland landforms, such as decreased growth of wadis			
		the consequence of these changes on the landscape, such as reducing depositional landforms			
	How is 1 dryland landscape being used by people for economic activity?	the economic activity taking place and the reasons for it taking place, such as tourism			
	What is the consequence of the use of the dryland for economic activity?	its impacts on processes and flows of material and/or energy through the dryland landscape system,			
	The state of the s	such as vegetation and cryptobiotic crust damage by dune buggy use			
		 the effect of these impacts in changing dryland landforms, such as higher erosion rates on dunes			