Geography	Autumn Term 2 Year 10 NORTH	Changing Cities	
What? When? Why?	Lesson one Learning intentions (what can a student do at the end of the lesson)	Lesson two Learning intentions (what can a student do at the end of the lesson)	Lesson Three Learning intentions (what can a student do at the end of the lesson)
Week One	 What strategies has Birmingham implemented to become more sustainable? Are these top down or bottom up? What are the pros and cons of the strategies implemented, including the spatial and temporal scale? 	 How can we apply our understanding of urbanisation and changing cities to UK challenges paper? What are the main issues facing UK cities today 	 Why is there a housing shortage in the UK? What do we mean by brownfield and greenfield sites? How can both be used to reduce the housing shortage?
Week Two	 Why is there a housing shortage in the UK? What do we mean by brownfield and greenfield sites? How can both be used to reduce the housing shortage? 	 What is the hierarchy of settlements from urban to rural? What are the characteristics of rural settlements? How can we identify rural settlements from an OS map in our local area? 	 How might urbanisation processes lead to changes in rural settlements? What primary and secondary methods can we use to investigate the changes that occur to rural settlements?
Week Three	 How might urbanisation processes lead to changes in rural settlements? What primary and secondary methods can we use to investigate 	 What is the site and situation of Mumbai? How is it connected to other cities and countries and why is this important? 	 What is the population structure of Mumbai? How has the population changed over time? What causes the change in population?

	the changes that occur to rural settlements?	•	 What impacts does that population change have?
Week Four	 What issues are created by rapid urbanisation in Mumbai? How does this lead to issues with water and pollution? How does this lead to issues for housing? 	 What inequality is evident in Mumbai? Why is inequality evident in Mumbai? How does that link to rapid urbanisation? 	 What do we mean by formal and informal employment? Why is this an issue for Mumbai? How does this link to issues of rapid urbanisation?
Week Five	 What is the difference between top down and bottom up strategies? How does Mumbai use both to try and overcome the issues it has? Have those strategies been successful and why? 	 What is the difference between top down and bottom up strategies? How does Mumbai use both to try and overcome the issues it has? 	Have those strategies been successful and why?
Week Six	Retrieval on Changing Cities	• PAZ 1	What is weather and climate?How do climates change across the globe?
Week Seven	 How does the global atmospheric circulation work? Why is it hot at the equator? 	How does global atmospheric circulation work?What are the main cells?	How does global atmospheric circulation work?Why does it rain at the equator?

Geography	Autumn Term 2 Year 10 SOUTH	Changing Cities	Weather & Climate OWE
What?	Lesson one	Lesson two	Lesson Three
When?	Learning intentions	Learning intentions	Learning intentions
Why?	(what can a student do at the end of the lesson)	(what can a student do at the end of the lesson)	(what can a student do at the end of the lesson)
Week One	 What strategies has Birmingham implemented to become more sustainable? Are these top down or bottom up? What are the pros and cons of the strategies implemented, including the spatial and temporal scale? 	 How can we apply our understanding of urbanisation and changing cities to UK challenges paper? What are the main issues facing UK cities today 	 What are tropical storms? What characteristics do you need for tropical storms to form?
Week Two	 Why is there a housing shortage in the UK? What do we mean by brownfield and greenfield sites? How can both be used to reduce the housing shortage? 	 Why is there a housing shortage in the UK? What do we mean by brownfield and greenfield sites? How can both be used to reduce the housing shortage? 	 What are the key hazards associated with tropical storms? Why do they occur at specific times of year?
Week Three	 What is the hierarchy of settlements from urban to rural? What are the characteristics of rural settlements? How can we identify rural settlements from an OS map in our local area? 	 How might urbanisation processes lead to changes in rural settlements? What primary and secondary methods can we use to investigate the changes that occur to rural settlements? 	 Where did Typhoon Haiyan hit? What were the main features of Haiyan?

Week Four	 How might urbanisation processes lead to changes in rural settlements? What primary and secondary methods can we use to investigate the changes that occur to rural settlements? 	 What is the site and situation of Mumbai? How is it connected to other cities and countries and why is this important? 	 What were the key effects of Haiyan? What were the contributing factors to the effects of Haiyan?
Week Five	 What is the population structure of Mumbai? How has the population changed over time? What causes the change in population? What impacts does that population change have? 	 What issues are created by rapid urbanisation in Mumbai? How does this lead to issues with water and pollution? How does this lead to issues for housing? 	 What was the national and international response to Haiyan? How would you evaluate this?
Week Six	 What inequality is evident in Mumbai? Why is inequality evident in Mumbai? How does that link to rapid urbanisation? 	 What do we mean by formal and informal employment? Why is this an issue for Mumbai? How does this link to issues of rapid urbanisation? 	 Where did Hurricane Sandy hit? What were the main features of Sandy? How does this compare to the recent Hurricane lan?
Week Seven	 What is the difference between top down and bottom up strategies? How does Mumbai use both to try and overcome the issues it has? 	 What is the difference between top down and bottom up strategies? How does Mumbai use both to try and overcome the issues it has? 	 What were the key effects of Sandy? What were the contributing factors to the effects of Sandy?

Have those strategies been	•	
successful and why?		
•		

Geography	Autumn Term 2 Year 11	Global Development	
What?	Lesson one	Lesson two	Lesson Three
When?	Learning intentions	Learning intentions	Learning intentions
Why?	(what can a student do at the end of	(what can a student do at the end of	(what can a student do at the end of the
	the lesson)	the lesson)	lesson)
Week One	 How do coastal processes link to Paper 3? Which areas of the coast are most at risk? 	 How do natural processes and human interaction create distinctive landscapes in the UK? 	What threats are there to these distinctive landscapes?
Week Two	 How can the UK distinctive landscapes be managed in a sustainable way? 	 What do we mean by natural resources and how are these distributed globally? 	 How are natural resources distributed within the UK?
Week Three	Why might the consumption of resources differ between countries and within countries?	 What are the causes and impacts of resource exploitation in named places at different scales? 	 What is meant by the energy mix of a country? How have named places changed their energy mix over time? Why are some countries more sustainable?
Week Four	 What are the main classifications of energy resources? How have these resources changed over time? 	 Why has demand for energy resources changed over time and how has this impacted the natural environment? 	 How has the development of new technology influenced energy resources?
Week Five	 What is fracking and why is it an issue? 	 What is fracking and why is it an issue? 	 Why might attitudes vary to the use and exploitation of energy resources?
Week Six	 How have two named countries changed their energy mix over time? 	 How have two named countries changed their energy mix over time? 	 What are the main limitations in trying to become more sustainable in energy use?

			 How do global factors influence energy use, supply and demand?
Week Seven	 How does energy use link to Paper 3? How has the UK energy use changed over time? 	 How can the UK become more sustainable in it's energy use? 	How can the UK become more sustainable in it's energy use?