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.

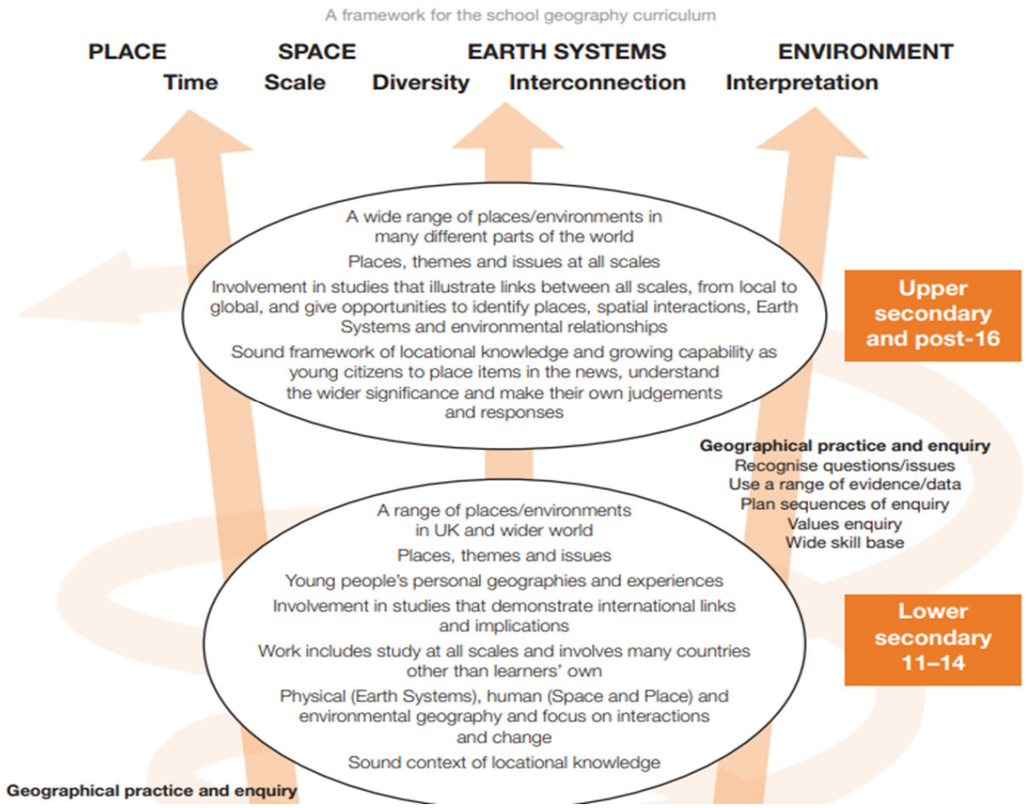
The main concepts that will be incorporated into every topic throughout the key stages are

SCALE: spatial and temporal
PLACE: use of locations and named case studies

				Links to Prior learning
7	Everyday Geographies	Systems & processes	Interdependence	Continents, UK, local area (KS2)
7	Tectonic processes	Systems & processes	Causality	Local area, volcanoes KS2
7	Globalisation	Globalisation	Causality	Local area, rock cycle
7	Making Places	Systems & processes	cultural awareness	Investigation, tectonics, Globalisation.
8	Weather and climate	Systems & processes	Risk and Mitigation	Local area, investigation, cold places
8	Liveable Cities	cultural awareness	Interdependence	Weather & climate, rocks and tectonics, places
8	Food and water issues	Systems & processes	Causality	Weather & climate, everyday geographies
8	UK Challenges	Systems & processes	Sustainability	Weather & climate, making places, globalisation
9	Factfulness and Development	cultural awareness	Inequality	Making places, liveable cities, globalisation
9	Are Hazards really natural?	Causality	Risk and Mitigation	Weather and climate, tectonics, food & water
9	Conflicts in Geography	cultural awareness	Causality	Factfulness, food and water, globalisation
9	Global Biomes	Interdependence	Sustainability	Weather & climate, energy, conflicts, factfulness

Key Geographical Themes

PERSPECTIVE	DEFINITION	QUESTIONS WE ASK
SPATIAL	where things happen on Earth in ***space*** and in different ***places***	***Where is it? Why is it there?***
CULTURAL	the ***ideas***, ***customs***, and ***social behaviors*** of individuals and communities	***What social or cultural factors are present?***
POLITICAL	the ***policies***, ***laws***, and ***viewpoints*** that shape an environment	***What policies and laws are present? Who is in power?***
ECONOMIC	the allocation, distribution, and consumption of ***resources***	***What is the distribution of resources like?***
HISTORICAL	where things happen on Earth in ***time*** and ***chronology***	***When is it? Why does this matter then, today, and for the future?***
GEOLOGICAL	the ***physical characteristics*** of Earth's surface and substances	***What impact does the Earth's surface have?***
ECOLOGICAL	how life forms ***interact*** with the physical environment	***What human and natural connections are present?***



Geography Key Stage 3 Curriculum 2023

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

UNIT	Key Questions	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Links to prior knowledge	NC links	Misconceptions
Everyday Geographies	1What does it mean to be a Geographer?	History of Geography Human, physical and environmental	Use of resources such as photographs	KS2 use of maps and locational skills. KS2 understanding of physical systems.	Locational knowledge	Latitude and longitude Reading Grid
	2. What is the Geography of my local area?	There are different types of geography Geography can be studied at different scales	Practical skills of sketching, sampling, environmental indices, litter counts.			
	3 What is my sense of place of Keighley?	Locating Keighley on a map at different scales Use of secondary data for investigation.	Use of sources and evaluation Fieldwork and use of secondary data			
	4 What is the Geography of the United Kingdom?	Use of historic data and maps to show changes	Use of data sources.			
	5 How can we explain the distinctive geography of the UK?	Examples of human and natural landscapes such as Stonehenge.	Reading maps at different scales Use of sources of data, map skills			
How do tectonic processes shape places?	Why are rocks so important to us?	Rocks and the rockcycle.	dual coding	Links to natural landscapes		Difference
	What is the rock cycle?	Links between rock types Structure of the earth and geological history.	History of plate tectonics	Links to geologic history of UK.		between weathering
	How do tectonic processes kickstart the rock cycle?	Interactions between tectonics and rocks.	organisation and sequencing		Place knowledge	and erosion
	What are Landscapes of tectonic areas?	Landforms and processes of tectonic areas	organisation and sequencing	Links back to continents and oceans and relationship to volcanoes and earthquakes	Geological timescales	That local factors can
	How do earthquakes and volcanoes happen?	Landforms and processes at different plates. What causes earthquakes How do we record and measure tectonics?	OS maps and annotation of photographs		glaciation, hydrology Geomorphic processes	influence the type of
	How has tectonics created Iceland?	Case study of Iceland today and it's past.	Maps and data interpretation OS maps, use of GIS, data interpretation	Links back to continents	Tectonic processes GIS	eruption that happens. Some misconceptions
	Why do we get different types of volcanoes?	Geldlindalur and Eyjafjalljokull comparison	Use of OS maps and GIS			about hardness of rocks.
	How do we manage to live in tectonic areas?	PPP of volcanoes and earthquakes	GIS, interpretation of data			
			DME on a tectonic hazard.			
Globalisation How are countries connected?	What connections do we have to other places?	What the economy is and how it works	Data interpretation	Recap on human geography		TNCs are not just from Acs
	What do we mean by the economy?	TNCs in China and trade with other countries	Classification of data into time and spatial orders			Sectors of economy mixed
	How has China's economy changed?	Trade deficits and changes over time	Use of maps at different scales		Locational and place knowledge including Africa and Asia Economic activity globalisation	Need to make sure that
		Primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary	Thematic maps	Link to rocks and landscapes		they do not stereotype c
	Why does China invest in Nigeria?	Fisher-Clark model of economic development	Interpretation of models			countries, but look at the
	How does this investment support Nigeria?	Case study China and Nigeria	Data interpretation			whole picture.
	What is the link between Nigeria and India?	Location and characteristics, cycle of poverty	Graphical presentation			Need to show both sides
	What happens to the $ in India?	Case study India and it's growth		Link back to continents		and that there are parts of
		How are the countries linked?		Link back to continents		Africa that are wealthy.
Making Places	What makes a place?	Mapping of places, interpretation of data	Using types of photographs as sources	Link back to geography types		
	Perceptions of place differ	Understanding of interrelationships between places	GIS and climate graphs	Understanding how these are linked to create places.	Sense of place	Need to begin to understand
	How can both natural and human places be fantastic?	Sense of place and emotional attachment.	Mapping and use of google maps Interpretation of thematic maps		Understanding of location at different scales.	that people may have different attitudes to each other.
	Why are cold places so fantastic?	Location and characteristics of Siberia / Tundra Adaptations to the Tundra	Climate graphs Creation of animals that have adapted.	Link back to continents and influcene of latitude.		
	Why is Dubai an impossible city?	Understanding that there can be different representations of the same place?	Use of historic maps and data sources. Use of maps at different scales			Bias and reliability of
	How can we make cities more sustainable?	Understanding different values and attitudes.	Data interpretation	Link to continents		sources can influence
	How is the Maldives changing?	Impact of tourism on Maldives		Link back to lines of latitude.		our perception of place.
	How does sense of place influence our perceptions		Resource interpretation.			

Geography Key Stage 3 Curriculum 2023

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

										Substantive knowledge	**Disciplinary Knowledge**	**Links prior learning**	**National Curriculum**	**Misconceptions**
Why does the world weather vary so much?	1What is the difference between weather and climate?									Introduction to climates with map/graphs		Local investigation	Locational knowledge	
	2What is the microclimate of the school grounds?									Geographical investigation.		Local area	Place knowledge	
	3How does the UK climate vary and why?									Comparison of UK to specific locations	Interpretation of thematic maps and graphs	everyday geographies	Physical Geography	Closer to equator is
	4What factors influence the UK climate?									Link to winds, ocean currents and solar output	GIS and climate graphs	cold places	Geographical skills	hotter because it is
	5How do UK climates vary?									Difference between rising and sinking air	Annotation of diagrams			closer to the sun
	6 How is the UK climate changing?									Evidence of climate change and causes.				
	7 What is the pattern to global climates?									Location and links to latitude				
	8 Why is it wet at the equator and dry at 30 degrees?									High and low pressure systems	Data interpretation			Deserts are hot
	9. What are the characterisitcs of hot deserts?									Characteristics and adaptations	Analysis of data/ images			
	10. What factors influence global climates?									Examples of impacts at different scales.	Use of maps at different scales			

	What do we mean by a liveable city?									Definition of cities and links to site/situation	OS maps	Weather and climate	Locational knowledge	Sustainable definition
	How might people have different perceptions of cities?									formal and informal representation.	Use of informal and formal data eg census 2021	Climate change	Place knowlegde	formal data better than informal
Liveable cities	Is London a liveable city?									History, site and situation of London	OS maps, census data satellite images	Rocks and tectonics	Physical Geography	
UK and global	How can we make transport systems sustainable?									Sustainability and potential issues		local area	Geographical skills	
	Should we build sustainable houses?									Ecovillages sustainable housing.	Annotations	making Places		
	How does the Egan wheel help us develop green space?									Egan wheel evaluation.	Local investigation			
	What is a clone town and how does it influence places?									Clone town investigation	Local investigation.			
	Why and how is rebranding of cities needed?									Case studies of rebranding and evaluation.				

	What food connections does the UK have?									Everyday geographies of the food we eat.	Practical exercise on food sources.	Global circulation system	Locational knowledge	inputs and outputs
	How does our food reach our plate?									Transport systems and export/import.	Locational activities and links to Climate change	Weather & climate	Place knowledge	Confusion over terms
	What is food insecurity and why does it happen?									Causes both natural and human	Natural and human causes	Climate change	Physical Geography	Water scarcity is just
	How can we manage food resources sustainably?									Impacts of insecurity and management.	Mapping and interpretation of photographs	Everyday geographies	Geographical skills	for physical reasons
Global food and water issues	What is urban farming?									Definition and case study example	Case study on Urban farms	globalisation		
	Where does our water come from?									Water resources - UK and global	Locational work and data response.			
	What is water insecurity and why does it happen?									Causes and impacts	Mapping and interpretation of photographs			
	What are the impacts of insecurity at different scales?									Impacts at local/national and global	Investigation - mapping of water use.			
	How can we manage water sustainably?									Grassroots and national strategies.	Collaborative work evaluating strategies			

UNIT	**Key Questions**	**Concepts**								**Substantive Knowledge**	**Disciplinary knowledge**	**Links to prior learning**	National Curriculum	**Misconceptions**
UK Challenges	1What do we mean by the UK?									Countries that make up UK	Use of sources and evaluation	Weather & climate Climate change	Locational knowledge Place knowledge	UK v. GB Sustainability is
	2. How and why is the UK population changing?									Causes linked to site and situation		Making places	Physical Geography	
	3. Why is housing demand increasing in the UK?									Issues within London and key characterisitcs		Liveable cities	Geographical skills	
	4 Which is more sustainable, brownfield or greenfield sites?									Sustainability projects and greening cities	Mapping and annotating sources	Globalisation		not only about
	5 Is there a cost of living crisis in the UK?									Population pyramids and ONS data	OS maps and interpreting data			environment
	6 What evidence is there of social inequality in the UK?									inequaliy, sustainability, deprivation	population pyramids and ONS data interpretation			Decolonising
	7 Is there a need to level up in the UK?									DME on greenfield versus brownfield sites	GIS using old maps, use of ONS data			
	8 How is changing climate in the UK impacting on rivers?									Comparison of north and south and causes	ONS data including datashine			
	9 How is changing climate in UK impacting on coasts?									Natural lanscape mapping of the UK.	Fieldwork and use of secondary data			Recap on rocks and
	10 How will the energy mix of the UK change in the future?										Interpretation of OS maps and photos			how they form.

Geography Key Stage 3 Curriculum 2023

Systems & processes | Cultural awareness | Inequality | Interdependence | Sustainability | Risk and Mitigation | Causality | Globalisation

UNIT	Key Questions	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Links to prior knowledge	NC links	Misconceptions
Global development	1What is factfulness?	Factfulness rule of thumb Measurements of development	Interpretation of data Use of GIS systems	Making places Liveable cities	Locational knowledge Place knowledge	Africa is poor That countries go
	2How do we measure development?	Use of HDI as a measurement	Use of sources and evaluation	Globalisation	skills including maps,	from 1 type to
	3How does development contrast across countries?	Mapping countries and comparing	Descriptive statistics and data presentation	Food and water	and GIS	another rather
	4Why are there differences in development?	Physical/economic/political factors	Analysis of maps at different scales	insecurities	Comparison of places	than transition
	5How have some countries improve Qof Life?	Strategies to improve conditions	DME on strategies		including Africa and	
	6. Why are washing machines magic?	Physical/economic/political factors	Using secondary data		Asia	
	7How is inequality measured?	Gini coefficient and mapping	Interpretation of statistics			
	8How can governments reduce inequality?	Egs from UK and Nigeria/India	Use of thematic maps			
	9How do China and India compare as economies?	Comparison of economic and social	Use of secondary data sources			
	10Is all of Africa poor?	Comparison of economic and social				
	11How has Nigeria changed over the last 50 years?	Case study of changes in Nigeria				
	12Has the world become fairer?	Comparion over time				
	13How do we ensure we are being factful?	Reducing bias and stereotyping				
Are hazards natural?	1What do we mean be a hazard?	Definition using hazard equation	Dual coding	Weather & climate	Place knowledge	hazard v. risk
	2What types of hazards are there in the world?	Mapping using GIS using current data	Interpretation of data	Food insecurities	Locational knowledge	Ignoring the impact of
	3What hazards are associated with the weather?	Formation of tropical storms	Annotating weather maps and storm tracks	Water insecurities	Climate systems	human processes
	4How does level of development influence the impacts of tropical storms?	Case studies to show impacts	Maps and data interpretation	Making places	Asia/Africa	
	5What factors influence how dangerous they are?	Assessment of significance of factors	Descripive statistics	globalisation	GIS	
	6Is climate change a weather hazard?	Causes and impacts of CC	Use of maps and photgraphs			
	7How can weather create an increase risk of disease?	Link to malaria and waterborne	GIS systems to track hazards			
	8Why do some countries suffer more communicable diseases?	Case studies to show impacts	Maps of disease distribution			
Prisoners of Geography how does geography help us understand world conflicts?	1What do we mean by conflict?	Definitions and examples	Using types of photographs as sources	Development	Place knowledge	Complexity of
	2Where are the main conflicts globally?	Mapping of current conflicts	GIS to map conflicts	Factfulness	Locational knowledge	issues.
	3 What challenges are there to sovereignty	Causes and impacts		Food & water insecurities	Climate systems	
	4 What challenges are there to territorial integrity?	Child soldiers and Syria refugees		Making Places	Asia/Africa/Middle East	
	5 Why is the Crimea so important to Russia?	Complexity of causes and solutions		Globalisation	GIS	
	6Why is piracy a problem in Somalia?	History of colonialism and how it	Mapping and data interpretation			Look at issue of
	6Do children suffer most in conflicts?	changed borders in 2 examples	Text and comprehension			bias also
	7How has colonialism influenced conflict?	Causes and impacts of the conflict	Evaluation of data sources			
	8What is the geopolitics of India and China?		Use of maps at different scales			
	9 How can water insecurity create conflicts?					
Should we preserve biomes?	1 What makes a biome?	Defining and mapping global examples	Data interpretation	Weather and climate	Place knowledge	Look at both sides
	2 What factors influence their location?	Definition and classifying reasons		Development	Locational knowledge	
	3 How have animals adapted to hot desert environments?	Mapping location and physical		Factfulness	Climate systems	
	4 Where do we find tropical rainforests?	Evaluation of issues such as tourism	Graphical presentation	Food & water	Asia/Africa/Middle East	Ensure understand the terms
	5 Do the rainforests need protecting?	DME on conservation v use	Use of maps at different scales	UK challenges	GIS	but different attitudes
	6 How can we be more sustainable in use of biomes?	Structure and importance of TRF	Thematic maps	Conflicts		
	7 How are temperate forests and grasslands different?	Current issues including fires	Interpretation of models	Making places		
	8 What is life like in the tundra?	Case study from Indonesia	Use of GIS			
	9 Why is oil drilling causing problems in the tundra?	Case study from Alaska.				Economic as well as environmental

Systems & Processes	ideas about physical processes and cycles, dynamic biological, chemical and physical changes, exemplified in a range of landforms, landscapes and environments.
Cultural awareness	is a foundational idea for geography, a subject which has always been concerned with the wide range of characteristics of the physical and human worlds. Similarity, difference, comparison and contrast are key
Inequality	Differences in standards of living and quality of life. Idea of social justice and how that has changed over time and space.
Interdependence	because people, places, environments and spaces are all connected to each other in a multitude of ways.
Sustainability	Meeting todays needs whilst not jeopardising future needs. Social, economic and environmental.
Risk and mitigation	Potential hazards and how human management can reduce the impacts.
Causality	The cause and effect of processes within physical geography and strategies in human geography.
Globalisation	The growing interdependence and connectedness of people's lives across the world.

PLACE	Place is underpinned by the more specific ideas of character, identity, home, community, landscape, sense of place and diversity, all exemplified in the context of a range of different places of different types, sizes and locations.
SPACE	Where things happen on earth. Understanding where and why it happens in those places.
SCALE	Scale can refer to the size of an investigation – micro, small, macro. Terms like local, regional, national, international and global refer to geographical scale.

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 understanding of the interelationships between the landscape and human activity. The importance of climate at a global level and how this influences biomes and 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 perceptions.

Russia superpower or not?	What is the big deal about Russia?									What is the natural geography of Russia like? What is the political geography of Russia like?	Use of maps and climate graphs	Link to continents and oceans and latitude	Russia Locational Place knowledge GIS Map skills	They need to be aware of the diversity of Russia But also that the history and culture of a country can influence current events. That current events often have complex causes.
	What is the natural landscape of Russia like?									How diverse are the biomes of Russia? How does this diversity influence Russia?	Describing distribution from maps Interpreting resources			
	Is Russia the ruler of resources?									What resources does Russia have? How does the distribution of resources influence them?	Understanding of terms eg biotic/abiotic	Link back to economy and resource use		
	Are Russia and the USA at war?									What is the History of the Cold War? How are current events shaping this relationship?	Using historical sources and reliability			
	Why is Russia pushing outwards?									How is Russia exploiting it's resources? How is it impacting on neighbouring countries?	Key vocab such as renewable and non renewable	Link back to economy and resource use		
											Use of GIS and mapping data.			

How has the cryosphere changed?	What are glaciers?									Define terms and use examples	Data interpretation	Link to weather and climate		Pupils often find the idea of glaciers abstract and so need to ensure very visual work at beginning. That glaciers are dynamic.
	How are glaciers formed?									Cause over long term.	Investigation skills and mapping	Link to tundra from Year 7		
	Who is Otzi the iceman?									Mapping and storytelling.	Data presentation and calculations	Link to fantastic places	Locational and place knowledge including Europe and UK Economic activity Climate change and coastal processes.	
	How do glaciers erode?									Processes and interrelationships	Sequencing data			
	What happens when glaciers lose energy?									Processes of deposition and landforms.	Use of different scale maps	Link to processes Year 7		
	How do we know there used to be glaciers in the UK?									Mapping in Lake District.				
	Why do avalanches happen?									Case study of Alps	Graphical presentation			
	What is happening to glaciers today?									How have glaciers changed and causes		Links to climate change Year 8		
	Why will changing glaciers have a global impact?									Impacts of climate change				

	1What do we mean by superpower and who are they?									Terms and definitions, changing				
	2Where are the current superpowers located?									patterns over time.				
Africa or Asia? Where will the next superpower be from?	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 made up of numerous countries. Not all of Africa is poor There are +/- to growth
	5Is all of Africa poor?									Reasons for conflicts in the SE	Use of thematic maps		Locational knowledge including Africa and Asia Population and settlements Economic activity	
	6How has Nigeria/Kenya changed over the last 50 years?									Comparison of economic and social	Use of secondary data sources	Nigeria in Year 7		
	7Why has Lagos/Narobi grown so fast?									Comparison of economic and social	Use of GIS			
	8What +/- does this growth cause for Lagos/Narobi?									Case study of changes in Nigeria		Fantastic Places		
	9What do these countries have ACs don't?									Factors causing the growth of city				
										Environmental/economic/social		Continents Year 7		
										Comparision of influencing factors				

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	Causality
10	Changing Cities	Causality	Inequality
10	Weather and climate	Systems & processes	Risk and mitigation
10	Landscapess - coasts	Systems & processes	Risk and mitigation
10	Landscapes - rivers	Systems & processes	Risk and mitigation
10 and 11	Geographical investigation	Systems & processes	Causality
11	Landscapes - rocks	Systems & processes	Causality
11	Global Development	cultural awareness	Inequality
11	Resource Management	Interdependence	Sustainability
11	Biomes	Interdependence	Sustainability
10 and 11	UK Challenges	Globalisation	Sustainability

Geography Key Stage 4 Curriculum 2023

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

UNIT	Key Questions	Concepts	Declarative Knowledge	Procedural knowledge	Specification	Misconceptions
How do we think like Geographers?	What sources of information can we use?		Current geographical issues	Thematic and OS maps	Paper 1	Scales and how to use
	Why do we need to be careful interpreting data?		Climate change	Interpretation graphs and	Paper 2	Grid references
	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 do cities change?	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 environment
	What strategies increase sustainability in B'ham?		Examples of strategies and evaluation of the strategies success	pyramids		Top down v bottom up
	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	
Why do places develop at different rates?	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 development at different scales?		Global patterns of development, influencing factors - classification of them and assessment of importance, importance of quality of life including health and education.	Interpreting maps at different scales		Look not only at countries but within countries
	How can the consequences of uneven development be reduced?		Top down and bottom up strategies and examples from the UK. Evaluation of the success of strategies in long and short term.	Interpreting graphs Central tendency		Changes can be good and bad
	How does the global context of India influence its development?		Global and regional location of India including that it is emerging and reasons why. Political, social, environmental and economic context. Geopolitics and inequality (C/P)	measurement of range Use of GIS systems		
	How has India changed over the past 75 years?		Causes and consequences of economic change. Trade and aid changes, growth of TNCs and FDI, population change, social changes and infrastructure and technology.	Population pyramids		
	What challenges does India face due to its rapid development?		The social, economic and environmental challenges, and assessment of them The strategies to reduce impacts, both top down and bottom up and evaluation.			
What are the challenges of Managing global resources?	How are natural resources distributed both globally and in the UK?		What do we mean by natural resources? What is the global distribution of energy, food, water and minerals? What is the distribution of resources in the UK including energy and woodlands.	Interpreting maps at different scales Classifying data	Paper 2 Paper 3	Reduce stereotyping of resource use. Look at economic
	Why might the consumption of natural resources differ between countries and regions?		Global consumption of food, energy and water and links to population growth. What are the challenges of variation on consumption and causes and impacts of exploitation for food, water and energy (fossil fuels, dams, deforestation, fishing)	Projections and modelling Interpreting and producing graphs		importance of resources Not all renewable energy is good
	What is meant by the energy mix of a country?		Defintion and examples for UK and comparable countries (India and Iceland) Definition of energy types classified into renewable and non renewable. Global variations and assessment of factors influencing a country's energy mix.	GIS systems Calculations of mean, median, range, mode, IQR, %		Different attitudes to energy types
	How can energy resources be developed over time?		Evaluation of the use of renewable and non renewable energy. Changes in the demand 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 in their energy use and production?		Assessment of decision smade by an emerging and a developed country. Changes to their energy mix - causes and evaluation of those changes.			
How is the UK landscape changing?	How has rock type influenced the present day UK landscape?		Characteristics and distribution of the main rock types of the UK Role of geology and tectonics in creating upland and lowland landscapes	Interpreting geology maps Interpreting flood risk maps	Paper 1 - rocks	Differences betwee 3 rock types.
	How have human and physical processes interacted to create distinctive landscapes?		Comparison of upland and lowland landscapes of the UK. Physical factors and human activity such as agriculture, forestry and settlements. Case study of 1 landscape.	Interpreting OS maps at different scales	coasts rivers	Difference between weathering and erosion
	How do we define the coast?		Example of coastal areas, wave types and influence on the coast	Interpreting weather data producing storm hydrographs	Paper 3 -	Do not confuse coasts and rivers
	How do physical processes interact to create coastal landscapes?		Weathering, erosion, mass movement, transport and deposition, including specific types such as LSD. Influence of geology and wave type on coastlines and processes.	Linking photos and maps Calculations of mean, median	rivers fieldwork UK challenges	
	What distinctive landscapes can be created by erosion and deposition?		Formation of: headlands and bays, concordant and discordant coastlines, wave cut platforms, sequence on a headland, beaches, bars and spits.	mode, IQR and range Calculations of % cover & area		
	How does human activity change the coastal landscape?		Human activity such as urbanisation, industry, agriculture and how it impacts the coast. Recession and flooding and the impacts this has. Strategies to reduce impacts.	Use of GIS for flood analysis		
	How can physical and human processes interact to create our coastal landscapes?		Case study of Dawlish Warren to show the interaction of human and physical processes at a specific location (formation, changes, influencing factors, management)			
	What physical processes interact to create river landscapes?		Weathering, erosion, mass movement, transport and deposition, including specific types. Comparison of upper, middle and lower course with named example (Aire)			
	How do erosion and deposition interact with geology to create distinctive river landforms?		Role of erosion and geology in formation of waterfalls, interlocking spurs, gorges, river cliffs, floodplains, levees, slip off slopes, meanders and ox-bow lakes.			
	How can human activities lead to changes in river landscapes?		Including urbanisation, industry and agriculture. Cause and effect of flooding on river valleys. Strategies used to reduce impacts of flooding including hard & soft engineering.			
	How do human and physical factors interact to create distinctive river landscapes?		Case study of one named river landscape (Aire?) formation of features, changes over long profile and influencing factors both physical and human.			
	How can we investigate changing river processes?		Bradshaw model and hypotheses testing related to the model. Fieldwork investigation		Paper 3 Fieldwork	
	How does the global atmospheric system work?		Features of the system and formation of the 3 atmospheric cells. Importance of ocean currents to the system. Comparison of climate zones around the world.	Interpretation of climate graphs Production of climate graphs	Paper 1 UK climate	Climate change is not global warming

	How do we know that the climate has been different in the past?									Evidence of past climates over different time scales - what changes have occurred and sources of evidence at different time scales including ice cores, pollen, tree rings and written records. Importance of glacials and interglacials. Natural causes (milankovitch, volcanism and solar output, human (industry, transport, energy, farming). -ve impacts	world maps for climate zones Calculations of mean, median, mode, range, IQR, % change, Use of GIS to track storms	Global climate Climate change climate hazards	greenhouse effect is a natural process look at enhanced greenhouse effect due to human activity
	How has the UK climate changed over time?									Changes in recent times 100 years) and comparison to present day climate. Spatial variations across the UK in temperature, precipitation and prevailing wind. How geographical location in the UK influences climate (frontal rain, ocean currents and air masses).	Interpretation of graphs for trends and long term patterns Calculation of Saffir-Simpson magnitude.	Paper 3 Climate change Sustainability	climate change can be positive Cyclones are also hurricanes and typhoons They are not tornadoes Droughts do not happen in deserts Anywhere can suffer a drought.
What does weather and climate vary across the world and over time?	What conditions are needed for tropical cyclones to develop?									What are the requirements, where do they originate and why. Sequence of their formation. The characteristics of troipcal cyclones. Tracking of tropical cyclones.	Interpretation of social media		
	How does the level of development of a country influence the impacts of and responses to a tropical cyclone?									Comparion of tropical cyclones in different regions including current events. Social, economic and environmental impacts of them and assessment of how development influences the seriousness of the hazards. Responses to named tropical cyclones on developed country and emerging. Evaluation of responses.			
	Why are some areas of the world more vulnerable to drought than others?									Characteristics of arid environments and the definition of a drought. Complexity of causes including meteorological, climatological and human (eg dams, deforestation and agriculture). Assessment of how global circulation leads to droughts in some regions.			
	How does the level of development of a country influence the impacts of and responses to droughts?									Reasons why droughts are hazardous to people. Case studies of developed and emerging countries to assess impacts droughts have on people and the economy. Evaluation of responses to droughts in different countries. Including responses by individuals, governments and other organisations.			
	How can we classify the major ecosystems of the world (biomes)?									Definitions of biomes, ecosystems and biosphere. Distribution of specific biomes (TRF, TDW, boreal forest, temperate grasslands, deserts, tundra). Role of climate in the distribution. Role of local factors such as soils and altitude.	Interpretation of maps at different scales from global to local.	Paper 1: Ecosystems TRF TDW	link between biomes and climate. It is not hotter on the equator because it is closer to the sun
	How can we classify the major ecosystems within the UK?									Distribution of UK terrestrial ecosystems including forests, marsh, wetlands and heaths. Characteristics and comparisons of the UK terrestrial ecosystems. Distribution of UK marine ecosystems and their importance.	Interpretation and production of climate graphs GIS for ecosystems and exploitation of TRF Use and interpretation of gersmehl diagrams and food webs Graphical skills Calculation of mean, median, mode, IQR, range, % cover	Paper 3: Challenges Sustainability	Economic importance of TRF and TDW not just environmental
How do ecosystems vary across the world	Why is the biosphere so useful for humans?									Global use of biosphere and UK use. Resources provided in terms of goods and services Issues with exploitation of the biosphere.			
	What makes the tropical rainforest an important global ecosystem?									Abiotic and biotic characteristics of the TRF and their interdependence. Nutrient cycles and energy flows, including use of Gersmehl diagrams. Biodiversity of TRF and adaptations of plants and animals. Goods and services provided by the TRF. Threats to the TRF from climate change and deforestation. Named TRF and reasons for its sustainable management and evaluation of strategies.			
	What makes the temperate deciduous woodlands of the UK such distinctive ecosystems?									Abiotic and biotic characteristics of the TDW and their interdependence. Nutrient cycles and energy flows, including use of Gersmehl diagrams. Biodiversity of TDW and adaptations of plants and animals. Goods and services provided by the TDW. Threats to the TDW from climate change and deforestation. Named TDW and reasons for its sustainable management and evaluation of strategies. New Forest is named example.			
	What is geographical investigation?									Stages in investigation, hypotheses testing and risk assessments. How to ask questions and use of sources of data to identify background to location.	Geographical enquiry process Asking geographical questions Interpreting sources of data Evaluating sources of data Determining reliability through sampling Interpreting maps at different scales Use of GIS and internet Qualitative and quantitative methodologies Descriptive statistics such as mean, median and mode. Graphical and analytical skills	Paper 3: Fieldwork Paper 1: Rivers Paper 1: Changing Cities	Sampling types unseen data is scary evaluation is just about the methods
	Why is sampling vital to a geographical investigation?									Types of sampling and evaluation of different types Importance of reliability in investigation. Examples of when to use.			
	What types of methodologies can we use for a human geography investigation?									Quantitative versus qualitative and primary versus secondary. Examples of how to use different types and practical examples of all types.			
How do we investigate physical and human geography at a local scale?	How has tourism changed Malham village and the surrounding area?									Location, risks, methods, fieldwork investiagtion through all steps in the sequence.			
	What methodologies can we use for a physical geography investigation?									Quantitative versus qualitative and primary versus secondary. Examples of how to use different types and practical examples of all types.			
	How does Malham Beck change downstream?									Location, risks, methods, fieldwork investigation through all steps in the sequence.			
	Why is it important to present data in an appropriate way?									Presentation types and evaluation of them. When and where they may be appropriate including locational graphs and use of GIS. Limitations of types.			
	How can we analyse and interpret the data we collect?									Statistical analysis, trends and patterns, anomalies and exceptions. Explanation and linking back to original theory. Conclusions and evaluation.			
	What challenges are there in the UK for resource consumption and environmental sustainability?									Changing UK population structure and impact this may have on resource consumption. Growing population and the pressure on UK ecosystems. Sustainable transport strategies - named examples, assessment and evaluation.	Interpretation of maps at a variety of scales Interpretation of resources such as photos, tables, data and graphs Calculation of statistics including mean, IQR, % change Evaluation of reliability of data sources Assessment of varying attitudes Use of GIS systems and census	Paper 3: UK Challenges Paper 1: Ecosystems Climate change rivers coasts UK landscapes Paper 2: Changing Cities Inequality Energy resources	Sustainability is not just about the environment climate change is not global warming climate change is due to natural and human activity the greenhouse effect is natural.
	What are the economic challenges faced by the UK?									Two speed economic and north south divide - is it real? Social inequality within the UK and methods to reduce the inequality. Migration in UK and varying attitudes to it. Cost benefit analysis of brownfield and greenfield sites. Evaluation of data sources			
What challenges does the UK face?	What challenges does the UK landscape face due to increasing population pressure?									National Parks in the UK and current challenges for them. Conservation and development of National parks and conflicts that might arise, including varying attitudes Causes and impacts of river and coastal flooding in UK and strategies to reduce impacts.			
	How will climate change create challenges for the UK?									Patterns and trends of changing climates in UK. Evaluation of the data sources and uncertainty of what impacts there might be. Impact on people and landscapes (+/-) Responses to climate change at individual, local and national level.			

Systems & Processes	Ideas about physical processes and cycles, dynamic biological, chemical and physical changes, exemplified in a range of landforms, landscapes and environments.
Cultural awareness	is a foundational idea for geography, a subject which has always been concerned with the wide range of characteristics of the physical and human worlds. Similarity, difference, comparison and contrast are key.
Inequality	Differences in standards of living and quality of life. Idea of social justice and how that has changed over time and space.
Interdependence	because people, places, environments and spaces are all connected to each other in a multitude of ways.
Sustainability	Meeting todays needs whilst not jeopardising future needs. Social, economic and environmental.
Risk and mitigation	Potential hazards and how human management can reduce the impacts.
Causality	The cause and effect of processes within physical geography and strategies in human geography.
Globalisation	The growing interdependence and connectedness of people's lives across the world.

PLACE	Place is underpinned by the more specific ideas of character, identity, home, community, landscape, sense of place and diversity, all exemplified in the context of a range of different places of different types, sizes and locations.
SPACE	Where things happen on earth. Understanding where and why it happens in those places.
SCALE	Scale can refer to the size of an investigation – micro, small, macro. Terms like local, regional, national, international and global refer to geographical scale.

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 understanding of the interelationships between the landscape and human activity. The importance of climate at a global level and how this influences biomes and 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 perceptions.

Geographical Themes KS4

PERSPECTIVE	DEFINITION	QUESTIONS WE ASK
SPATIAL	where things happen on Earth in ***space*** and in different ***places***	***Where is it? Why is it there?***
CULTURAL	the ***ideas***, ***customs***, and ***social behaviors*** of individuals and communities	***What social or cultural factors are present?***
POLITICAL	the ***policies***, ***laws***, and ***viewpoints*** that shape an environment	***What policies and laws are present? Who is in power?***
ECONOMIC	the allocation, distribution, and consumption of ***resources***	***What is the distribution of resources like?***
HISTORICAL	where things happen on Earth in ***time*** and ***chronology***	***When is it? Why does this matter then, today, and for the future?***
GEOLOGICAL	the ***physical characteristics*** of Earth's surface and substances	***What impact does the Earth's surface have?***
ECOLOGICAL	how life forms ***interact*** with the physical environment	***What human and natural connections are present?***